

AGOMONI

Bichitra



ବିଚିତ୍ରା

ଅକ୍ଷୋଭ୍ୟା ପର୍ବ
୧୩୯୯



1992



ଆଗମନୀ





Bichitra

ସୁନନ୍ଦ ଯାହା, ଜୟାନ୍ତ ଦାହି, ସାଧା ଦାହି, ସିନ୍ଧୁ ଗାହି ॥ ସୁନନ୍ଦ-
ସାଧା ଦାହି, ସିନ୍ଧୁ ଗାହି ॥ ସୁନନ୍ଦ ଦାହି, ଜୟାନ୍ତ ଦାହି



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ସୁନନ୍ଦ ଯାହା
1992



CONTENTS

Editorial	1
Puja Programme	2
Puja Committee	3
Puja Committee Chairperson's Message	4

Day-to-day life of the Ancient Bengalees ..Ranen Sinha.. 5

Shadow-mineChandra Samanta.. 9

A sojourn over watersAshish Banerji.. 11

So you really want to be rich?Asim Roy.. 13

The templeNandita Biswas.. 15

Sounds, struck and unstruckKalpana Mitra.. 16

A Reason for a Season.....Ashish Banerji.. 18

Destiny.....Shibdas Biswas.. 19

A letter from BostonKamal Malakar.. 20

Did you ever see.....Sourabh Maiti.. 22

অস্বাভাবিকতা 23

অপরাধ স্মিতা চাক্রবর্তী .. 24

উড়ো-পাখির পাখি চন্দ্রা অম্বা .. 28

কুঁচের দিন অম্বারী ওষ্ঠাচার্য .. 30

পাঁচ উল্লসের স্তব্ধতা ডাঃ জুবাইর রহমান .. 34

চাতুৰ্য্য কনকলতা আস্রম ডাঃ কুমারীনা চন্দ্র চৌধুরী .. 37

বিশ্বাওয়াসী এম. বনাজী .. 38

সবুলো'র মনে বিদ্যুতি অরুণ মন্ডল .. 41

ছায়ার আগমন পল্লব গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় .. 42

চন্দ্রা অম্বারী চাক্রবর্তী .. 44

এক অজানা বৃক্ষ সুমি দাশ .. 46

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Bengali longhand script.....Shikha Maiti

EDITORIAL

Durga Puja is once again amongst us in all its splendour and glory. The pomp, the pageantry and the rejoicing never fails to uplift the Bengali heart; the goodwill and the camaraderie expressed at this time, unites us into one large family.

Ma Durga evolved from the powers of the supreme trinity, and embodies the beauty, the skills and the intellect bestowed on her by the other gods. Although created for the destruction of evil upon this earth, among all the gods and goddesses the Bengalis identify her as the one who is closest to them. Her presence amongst us at this time as the Mother-figure is very real, her unbounded love and compassion almost tangible to feel.

Prayers to Mother Durga form only a part of the puja celebrations. Treating her as one of our own, we display all our skills and talents to her, be it musical, cultural, artistic or adorning in nature. To her, our most honoured guest, we bare our hearts. In this same vein, AGOMONI is published to welcome Ma Durga into our folds, offering the fruits of the loving efforts of Bichitra's members.

Bless us, O Mother, that there be happiness and prosperity amongst us.

Bless us, Mother Durga, that we are victorious in our endeavours and responsible members of our community.

Bless us, Mother, that there be peace in our midst and among all the people of this earth.

And, Ma Durga, bless those who have humbly contributed to the making of Agomoni.

Kunal Banerji



PUJA PROGRAMME



Friday, October 02, 1992 - Sashti

6:30 p.m. Bodhan
Amantran
Adhibash
8:30 p.m. Sandhya Arati

Saturday, October 03, 1992 - Saptami

9:00 a.m. Nabapatrika probesh and sthapan
10:00 a.m. Saptami puja
11:30 a.m. Pushpanjali and prosad bitaran
7:00 p.m. Sandhya Arati
8:30 p.m. Cultural Programme- Sri Sri Chandi

Sunday, October 04, 1992 - Mahashtami

8:00 a.m. Mahashtami puja
10:00 a.m. Pushpanjali
12:00 noon Prosad bitaran
6:30 p.m. Sandhya Arati
8:30 p.m. Cultural Programme- Variety Performance
10:24 p.m. Sandhi puja

Monday, October 05, 1992 - Mahanabami

9:00 a.m. Mahanabami puja
11:30 p.m. Pushpanjali and prosad bitaran
12:30 p.m. Yagna/Hom
7:00 p.m. Sandhya Arati
8:30 p.m. Cultural Programme- Variety Performance

Tuesday, October 06, 1992 - Bijoya Dashami

10:00 a.m. Puja and Bisarjan
11:30 a.m. Shanti Paath

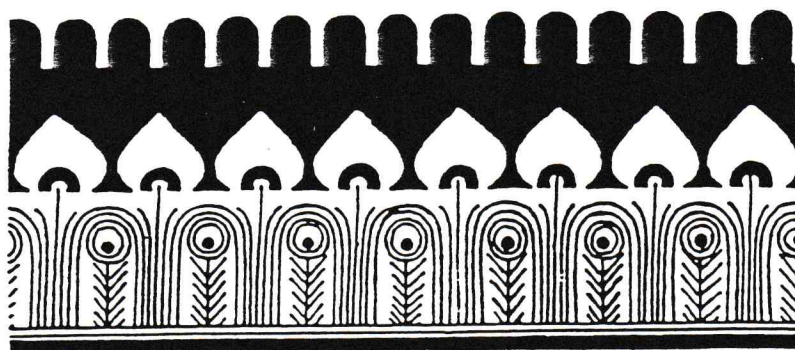
Sunday, October 11, 1992 - Kojagori Lakshmi Puja

7:00 p.m. Lakshmi puja

NOTE: All timings subject to confirmation at the Hindu Temple

PUJA COMMITTEE -1992

Chairperson.....	Asim Roy
Pratima Transportation.....	Shibdas Biswas Pratul Biswas
Decoration.....	Ratna Bose Sumita Biswas Prabir Mitra Shibani Bal
Puja Arrangements.....	Archana Ghosh Shoma Ray Jaya Roy Debjani Banerji
Priest.....	Paresh Chakraborty Ashish Banerji
Food.....	Shikha Maiti Shubha Das
Cultural Performances.....	Manju Roy Samir Bhattacharya
Agomoni Publication.....	Radha Madhab Das Gargi Mukherji Kunal Banerji
Fund Raising.....	Ashoke Sarkar Pradip Maiti
Treasurer.....	Pranab Roy



PUJA COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

On the auspicious occasion of Durga Puja I wish to extend, on behalf of the Puja Committee, greetings to all the members and friends of Bichitra.

This is the thirteenth year of our celebration of Durga Puja, which has both religious and social aspects. We worship the Divine Mother Durga who comes to Earth every year from her heavenly abode with her sons Kartick and Ganesh, and daughters Lakshmi and Saraswati to destroy Evil and uphold Good. This is the time when we pray to Devi Durga to grant us hope and the courage and strength to remove the spiritual poverty, the feeling of loneliness and the darkness within ourselves.

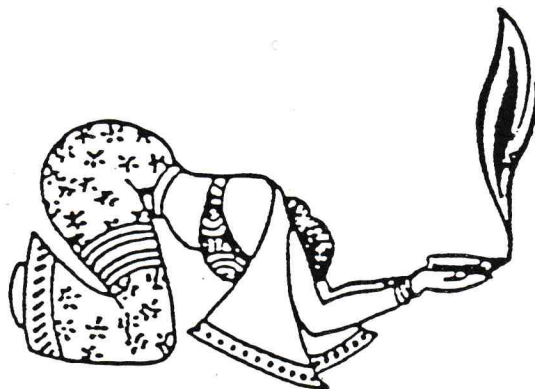
Durga Puja is an expression of our reverence to Mother Durga and a festival of joy which unites men, women, and children. I welcome you all to participate in the religious performances and cultural programmes. I will take this opportunity to thank all the members of Bichitra for their dedicated effort to make this year's Puja celebration a success, and for their participation in the successful publication of Agomoni 1992.

I also sincerely thank the Executive Committee and the Trustees of the Hindu Society of Manitoba for their cooperation.

Wishing you all a Happy Durga Puja.

Sincerely,
for Durga Puja Committee

Asim Roy
Chairperson



DAY-TO-DAY LIFE OF THE ANCIENT BENGALLEES

by Ranen Sinha

Bengalees living away from their ancestral home of the province of Bengal which straddles India and Bangladesh, often want to know about their past history - racial origin, language, culture, and the day-to-day life of their ancestors. For some, this information is important because it is meaningful to their own lives. For others, the information is needed so that it can be passed on to the future generations who are born and raised in a western country with little knowledge of Bengali history, language, culture or lifestyle.

The purpose of this article is to give a glimpse of some aspects of Bengali history, particularly the life-style of the ancestors of the present Bengalees over the last two thousand years. The main source of information gathered here is the Bengali book Banglar Itihash by Nihar Ranjan Roy (published in the Bengali year 1356- Adi Parba) who compiled his data from numerous published and unpublished bibliographic sources. Because Bengali historians such as Ramesh Chandra Majumder and Nihar Ranjan Roy were unable to find any systematic history of Bengal written by ancient Bengali scholars, they pieced together fragmentary information gathered from a variety of literature, folklore, stone carvings, plaques and other artifacts. Although it is frustrating to read and enjoy such incomplete historical accounts, the present-day reader has little choice in the matter. I hope the information given in this article will help create a mental image of the life-style of the ancient Bengalees.

Racial and Linguistic origin

No one knows for sure, but it seems that the modern Bengali is a descendant of a mixture of many racial groups including Austric-language speaking Proto-australoids, Dravidians, Mongoloids, and a group of people who spoke many dialects of the Indo-European Aryan language. Through the centuries, as waves of people migrated to Bengal from southern Europe, the Middle East, through northern India, they blended in the melting pot of those who were already there and those coming from southern and eastern Asia. People from these groups spoke non-Aryan languages. The traditional life in rural Bengal still retains many aspects of the cultures, customs and religious practices of the non-Aryan groups.

Anthropologically, the non-Aryan groups contained Proto-australoid people who spoke the "Austriis" language. Their nature was gentle and their livelihood was simple. They ate primarily rice and made their living from agriculture. As farmers, they not

only cultivated rice paddies, but also grew banana, brinjal (egg plant), gourd, lime, betel, coconut, grape-fruit, fig, turmeric, betel-nut, and pomegranate. For a long time, the raising of dairy cattle for milk and fuel (cow dung) was unknown to these people; dairy cattle were later introduced by the Aryan-speaking people. To make their clothing, they grew cotton. They also raised sheep for wool that was used to make blankets.

When the Aryan-speaking migrants came to Bengal, they brought a practical and advanced civilization with them. They used straw, creepers and bamboo trees to build their houses, or they lived in tents made of skins of animals which they hunted for food. They were relatively sophisticated, nomadic people who cooked animal meat on open fires and drank milk from domesticated cows. Their worship and spiritual practices were based on Vedic religion. As the indigenous, non-Aryan language speaking people were absorbing their life-style, the Aryans also learned to cultivate land and grow crops and absorb the local social and religious customs of the farmers.

Many present Bengali spiritual practices (e.g. Tantric worship to Goddesses), rituals and social customs owe their origin to the ancient non-Aryan people. For example, the concept of rebirth after death, worshipping trees ("Bot" tree) and animals, and the use of stalks of rice paddies, grass, banana plants, turmeric, betel nuts, coconut and betel leaves in many social and religious occasions are still present today. Other non-Aryan religious customs included worshipping the statues of many deities in temples and sacrificing animals as offerings to Hindu Gods.

Food and Drink

Rice was the main staple food. Although rice was cooked in various ways, steamed rice mixed with ghee (rarefied butter) was the most common and favourite of the Bengalees. Well-to-do people served milk and *paesh* (rice cooked with milk and sugar) on ceremonial occasions. Common people primarily ate leafy and other vegetables in the form of *Shak* and *Jhol* (curry). We are told that when a wife served ghee-mixed steamed rice on a banana leaf along with *Morala* fish curry and *Nalita shak*, her husband was indeed fortunate. The wealthier people served richer food particularly during a wedding ceremony. During feasts, they would serve many spicy curries made of deer, goat or bird's meat, along with yoghurt and many other sweet-meats (*dohi*, *paesh*, *kheer*). The main drink on these occasions was water spiced with camphor (*karpur*). After dinner betel leaves were served with several spices (*paan*).

Fish was always a favourite food of the Bengalees regardless of their caste. Dried fish, however was forbidden as a food for the higher castes. Moreover, Brahmins could only eat fish with scales and white flesh such as carp, *shafer*, and *shol*. *Ilish* fish was, as now, a delicacy for all Bengalees. Commonly consumed

fruits were bananas, plums, mangoes, jackfruits, coconuts, and sugar cane (used both as juice and Goor).

On the night of the full moon during *Kojagori Purnima*, friends and relatives of wealthy Bengali families gathered to eat parched rice (*cheera* and *muri*) and a variety of sweet meats prepared from a type of cottage cheese (*chana* and *sandesh*). They often spent the whole night playing the game of chess.

Dal or lentil curry was unfamiliar to the Bengali population, although it was later introduced by north Indian immigrants. Familiar alcoholic beverages included those made from fermenting rice, wheat, sugarcane juice, or palm juice.

Music and Entertainment

Professional dancers (*Barnama*, *Devadashi*) and singers were common. For example, *Padmabati*, the wife of the great poet *Jaideb* was an accomplished dancer and singer. Major musical instruments used by the artists included *kashor*, *kartal*, *dhak*, *beena*, flute, *mridanga* and *mritvanda*.

Travel

Most people travelled on foot, boats, rafts, and bullock carts. Boat travel was the most popular. Bengal has so many rivers and waterways that Bengalees, from early days, developed a romantic fascination for boat trips. Many poems and songs had been composed by Bengali scholars and folk singers over the ages. In *Charja Giti*, a Bengali poet-philosopher wrote:

The river of life is deep, moving on serenely. Both banks of the river are muddy and there is no place to stand still.

Elephants were also used for travel, especially by the wealthy, though their use was mostly during battles and ceremonial occasions. Books were written about catching elephants from jungles, and even on treating sick elephants and other animals. Palanquins were also used for transportation by well-to-do families.

Clothes and Ornaments

People wore stitchless clothing usually in one or two pieces. Men wore *dhoti*, and women wore *shari*. Well-to-do men and women also wore a second piece to cover the upper part of the body-*Uttario* for men and *Orna* for women. *Orna* was often used to cover the head of a woman (*Abagunthan*). Generally, neither men nor women covered the upper part of the body. This custom seems to have originated from the Proto-australoid, Polynesian and Melanesian

people of the southern hemisphere. Both sexes wore various decorative ornaments, such as earrings, necklaces, and bangles. Many of these decorations were made of flowers of the season. People wore shoes made of leather and wood; but footwear was common only among the wealthy. It is noteworthy that the rural population did not always approve of the decorative jewellery worn by the urban men and women.

Mores, Morality and Marriage customs

In the third and fourth century A.D. the young men and women of the urban society of Gour (Bengal) were relatively free in practising their love and courtship customs. Although not socially accepted in the strict sense, it was not uncommon for men and women of high castes and the royal households to engage in sexual relationships with partners from the lower strata of the society. Again, such practices were frowned upon by more conservative rural people who lived a simple life with straight forward moral codes. It was possible to marry a man or woman from a lower caste provided adequate dowries were paid. The dowry payment system was common in a variety of forms.

The practice of training temple dancers (*Debadashi*) and royal court dancers (*Rajnartaki*) became most popular in the eighth century A.D. These attractive women who were skilled in the arts of dancing, and singing and instrumental music, exerted considerable influence on the upper echelons of the Bengali society during the reign of the Sen and Burman kings. The vast majority of Bengali people however, lived by a set of ideals obtained from the Vedic Hindu religion of India. These ideals included devotion to the spouse, chastity, self-control, and tolerance.

Monogamy was the accepted social custom although Brahmans (*Kulin*) from time to time approved polygamy to preserve their caste. Widowhood was considered a great misfortune, and widows were expected to live a life of austerity. The society was often less than fair in their treatment of women. Assaults and rape of women were not uncommon, but the society was forgiving especially towards the victims who were accepted to their full social status once certain religious rites (*Prayaschitta*) were performed.

Thus through integrating the social and cultural practices of various people of different ethnic and geographic origin, the ancient Bengalees were able to lead orderly and balanced lives. It is on the basis of these firm historical roots the modern Bengali culture has evolved and diversified into the rich melange that we experience today.



SHADOW-MINE

by Chandra Samanta

Step by step,
once, I' began,
my journey to the unknown world.

(Since then)
I've walked to the paths,
through the pebbled-brooks,
the wild-wild trails,
the sandy-shelled shores;
all alone,
but only with me.

Yet, there is -
walking behind me
a tiny dot,
or sometime, just a long stroke,
or a full-figured,
a silent,
an unknown,
a dark-veiled,
or an abstract
(image) of my own -
my shadow!

My one and only shadow!!
always behind
to reach out for me,
but always - always for me.

An absolute nothing,
a dark veiled nothing,
following so close,
through rains or shines,
through my happy days
and long dark nights.

My shadow,
my own silent "me"
a true beloved friend,
a promised self,
my unseen image.

To the journey's end,
to my very last step
I'll pause for you;
Oh! my shadow
I'll pause for you;
for the first time
I'll be looking
behind me -
and it's only -
only for you.

Reaching out hand in hand
Oh! my shadow and me.
I will be "You"
while you will be "Me".



A SOJOURN OVER WATERS

by Ashish Banerji

During my travels around the globe, I have come across several quaint names for lakes, falls and rivers which I found quite fascinating. Humans have an infatuation with bodies of water, and the names given to them provide an insight into the feelings of wonder, awe and reverence with which people view these works of nature.

In Zambia, "Mosi-O-Tunya" meaning "smoke that thunders", so aptly describes the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, whose plume of mist and ceaseless noise can be seen and heard for scores of miles all around. "Lake Naivasha" or "heaving waters" in Kenya obviously stems from the effect that an expanse of water can have on the human mind.

Some names like the "Me Tuku Tuku" falls in Zambia or "Lake Titicaca" in South America just have a lilting ring to them; others like the "Minehaha Falls" in Minnesota also have ancient legends associated with them. The Japanese believed that two holy snakes spanned the "Daiya river" at Nikko, while upto the present day, mystery and curiosity surrounds the "Loch Ness".

Closer to home, we have the "Keepeekwanapeekeepakeechewonk" in Manitoba, which stands for "stone resting on the river bed and water flowing over it". Although I have yet to visit this spot, I have no difficulty in visualising a crystal clear and placid stream gently babbling its way over a rocky bed. What an idyllic setting to lay down and rest, certainly a far more attractive place than "Winnipeg" or "muddy waters".

Paddling a boat on the "Lake Minnewanka" in Banff, I could comprehend the feelings of the native Indian, who on being overwhelmed by the breathtaking beauty of his setting among the majestic mountains, coined this name meaning "Great Spirit in the Water". I realised why people had begun attaching divinity to water, and in the course of time, converted places such as "Pushkar" into centres of pilgrimage.

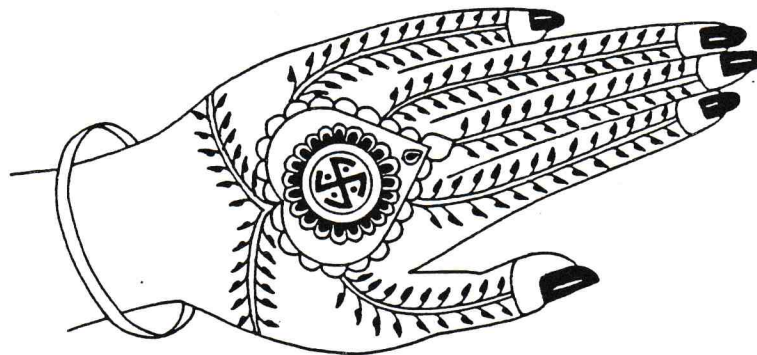
Names abound which have been enshrined in music (such as the "Seine" and the "Danube"), in poetry ("Lake Windemere") and literature (Huck Finn's "Mississippi"); in travel lore (the "Nile") and in mythology (rivers "Ganga" and "Saraswati"). Rivers such as "Sindhu" (which was corrupted to Indus by the Europeans), have seen history unfold through the ages, as hordes of Aryans, Greeks and

Mongols crossed over it into the plains of India, the country that derived her name from it.

If these waters could speak, they would weave such enchanting tales of the past, of civilizations that rose in their cradles and owed so much to their nurturing. In fact, they could go further beyond, to the beginnings of the earth itself. This primeval and desolate setting, so foreboding and cold, I experienced firsthand on the "Athabasca Glacier". Since creation of life began in the oceans, surely water must hold the secret to life itself. No wonder legendary explorers like Ponce de Leon spent futile years searching for the fabled "fountain of youth" in South America. Or at the least, it must be a "Source of Wisdom" as the "Chih Pen" hot springs of Taiwan signify.

The names of waters, and stories associated with them must be innumerable. They reflect the moods, the colours, the fears and the aspirations that people attach to water. Even in the New World, names such as the "Bridal Veil", "The Fairy Falls" or the "Feather Falls" try to express the feelings of beauty and charm with which these wonders were viewed.

However, the most fascinating names that I have come across originate in Eastern India. "Subarnarekha" (meaning golden line), "Roopnarayan", "Brahmaputra" (son of Brahma) and "Tungabhadra" are some of these words that so naturally roll off the tongue, and conjure up such enchanting visions of nature's creations, each taking on individual character and personality. I can remember, during my journeys, as our train rolled over these vibrant rivers, I marvelled at their sight, sometimes so picturesque and beckoning, at other times swollen and forbidding. How small and humble I felt in their presence, as I wondered that surely my forefathers must have been touched as deeply as me to have come up with these magnificent names. I seemed to reach back through the ages and became lost in the common images that united me in mind and spirit with all the others who had travelled this same route before me.



SO YOU REALLY WANT TO BE RICH?

by Asim Roy

So, you want to be rich? If you really do, then give away your riches.

You might all wonder how one could become rich by giving away one's riches. Dear readers, let me tell you that it is possible - it all depends on your perspective of life. If you give away your material riches to help others, you can feel rich - spiritually. Actually you may even feel richer by giving away things rather than constantly chasing after their acquisition.

The purpose of this article is to demonstrate that, while living in this real world of struggle and turmoil, it is still possible to have mental peace and happiness. And one of the better ways to achieve such tranquillity is to follow the path of giving, of sharing, and of feeling compassion for fellow human beings.

This concept of getting rich by giving away riches may sound conflicting and confusing. So let us think a little deeper and try to comprehend the meaning of such an idea. How many of you have donated your time, money and other resources to help others in need and distress? I am sure many of you have responded to appeals for donations during festive seasons, natural disasters and special occasions.

Now let me ask you, how did you feel after helping those less fortunate people? Poorer or richer? Your feeling of richness after helping others was probably many times greater than the loss you felt after parting with your hard-earned money.

Now, if you feel so great by giving on occasions, can you imagine the joy - the bliss - you would feel by offering your magnanimity on a continual basis? The sense of fulfilment you would enjoy by helping others in need.

Let us pause for a moment to consider the practicality of this kind of thinking. We are all social creatures having responsibilities to our families and to our own selves. So, can we really afford to help others? Do we have any surplus? To get an answer, you have to ask the philosopher within you. He will probably tell you that anything you do not need for the sustenance and good health of you and your family is superfluous and surplus. So go ahead! Part with your surplus and sense the feeling of fulfilment.

Some people may argue why we should give away. For their consideration I present another viewpoint to ponder. We come

across many people who appear to have almost everything in this world. Yet they seem to lack contentment and happiness. They struggle constantly to increase their material possessions - as a way of buying happiness. But what is the end result? They get more restless and tense. Peace and happiness remain as elusive as ever.

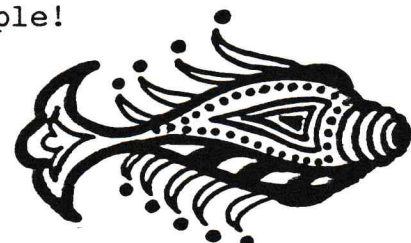
If acquisition is of no help, then how can we approach the universal goal of peace and happiness. Let us consider a fact of life which may open our eyes and may lead us to the path of happiness. We all know that none of us will live forever. However rich, strong or influential we may be, someday we all must die. Some will die old, some young. Some will die sick, some healthy. Some will die naturally, some accidentally. The bottom line is that we cannot escape death. Then why, why, put ourselves through the agony of material accumulation when we know for sure that we cannot take anything with us to wherever we go after our departure from this world? Nothing at all!

So, what are we to do? Can we really do anything? I think instead of considering ourselves as **owners** of material possessions, if we think of us as mere **custodians**, we will suddenly discover that our desperate struggle for material acquisition is really meaningless. The moment we have this realization - this changed perspective of life - we will notice a sudden disappearance of our obsession with acquisition. That altered state of mind will lead us to peace and tranquillity.

Now we have a different outlook. A different viewpoint. Our craving for things is not incessantly driving us any more. But we can not suddenly withdraw from all activities. We have to keep doing whatever we have been. The only difference is that we are now looking at life from an entirely different perspective - as a very relaxed person. After providing for our own needs - not greed - we may well end up with a surplus. A surplus that we may pass on to others, if we wish. We can imagine the joy and the bliss that we are likely to feel by helping others in this way.

Therefore, if we can consider ourselves as custodians of worldly possessions, reduce our desires, and help others with our surplus, we will feel happy and spiritually rich. That is why I suggest at the outset that if you really want to become rich, then give away your riches.

If my suggestions sound more like a salespitch from a charitable organization's fundraiser, it was certainly not my intention. I just wanted to explore another way of making you feel at peace with yourself. So I will urge you to have a different perspective of life. Try this approach! You may find that it really works for you. If your action also provides some solace to needy people, then it is a fringe benefit for you and a most welcome relief to those unfortunate people!



THE TEMPLE

by Nandita Biswas

In my heart
There is a Temple
Where incense beckons the Night
And the lulling strains of the sitar greet the virgin Dawn.

The Sun shines eternally
In my golden Temple
Though He may sometimes take His leave
Where Darkness never dares set foot
Even when Night sings Her silent serenade.

My Temple
Is my home
Where I am born
Where I will die

I have nothing to fear
In my Temple
For it was made with the most loving of hands
The hands of my Creator
That weave the threads of hope and love
A heart that sings the songs of kindness and compassion

I will live in my temple
Till dawn and day become one
This golden Temple
My Father has built for me

In my Temple
I am for ever safe from misery and pain
Here, my wounds are healed
And my lost soul is guided

I find the path back again
I find my way back to
My golden Temple...



SOUNDS, STRUCK AND UNSTRUCK

by Kalpana Mitra

The traditions of Indian classical music are seemingly without beginning. Our musical history, which goes back approximately four thousand years, has been handed down orally from *guru* to *sisya* in Sanskrit verses that have later necessitated detailed commentaries and explanations. Historical fact is overshadowed by legend and mythology, and it is only recently that attempts have been undertaken to sort out history from myth.

We have been taught that the divine art of music was created by the Hindu holy trinity - *Brahma* the Creator, *Vishnu* the Preserver, and *Shiva* the Destroyer. It is *Shiva*, King of the Dancers, whose cosmic dance symbolizes the everlasting life-and-death rhythm of the universe and whose movements are the source of all movement. In turn, the art known as *sangeet* - the threefold art of vocal music, instrumental music and dance- was taught to mankind by the great *rishis*, or saint-sages. In ancient days, these *rishis* were both respected philosophers and men of religion. Living a pure life dedicated to wisdom, the *rishis* dwelled in out of the way forests, where they were the centres of small communities known as *ashrams* - schools with residences for the disciples. There, we are told, the *rishis* delivered their teachings on medicine, science, music, astrology, astronomy and other branches of learning which, along with the practice of *yoga*, were means to attain self-realization.

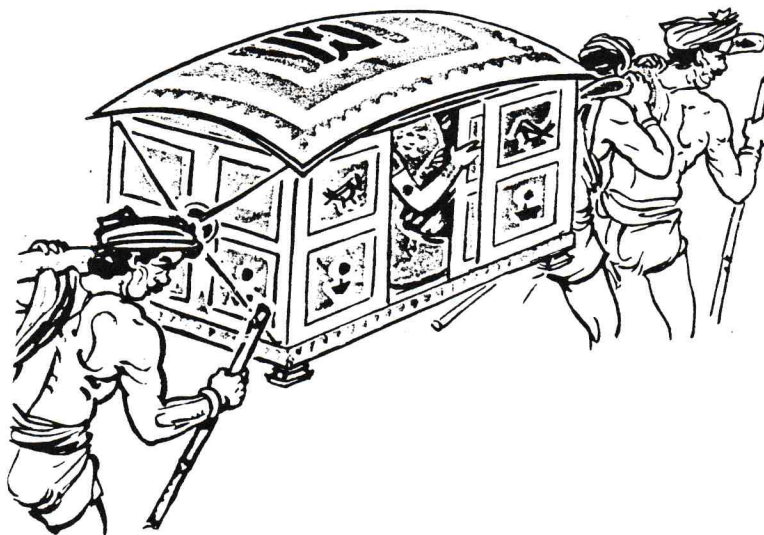
Most of the time, this teaching was carried on orally, but disciples recorded the *rishis'* words in verses on dried palm leaves, partly to help themselves memorize the lessons. These writings became almost sacred and were carefully copied down by one generation of disciples and passed on to the next, who in turn copied them for future disciples. Even today, there are some families who possess scrolls which were handed down by their ancestors and date back many centuries.

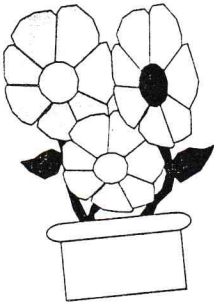
Our tradition teaches us that sound is God - "*Nada Brahma*". That is, musical sound and the musical experience are steps to the realization of the self. We view music as a kind of spiritual discipline that raises one's inner being in divine peacefulness and bliss. We are taught that one of the fundamental goals a Hindu works toward in his lifetime is the knowledge of the true meaning of the universe - its unchanging, eternal essence - and this is realized first by a complete knowledge of one's self and one's own nature. The highest aim of our music is to reveal the essence of

the universe it reflects, and the ragas are among the means by which this essence can be apprehended. Thus through music, one can reach God.

In the ancient scriptures we read that there are two types of sound - the one a vibration of *ether*, the upper or purer air near heaven, and the other a vibration of air, or the lower atmosphere closer to the earth. The vibration of *ether* is thought by some to be like the music of the spheres that Pythagoras described in the Sixth century B.C. It is the sound of the universe, ever present and unchanging. This sound is called "*Anahata Nad*" or "unstruck sound", because it is not produced by any physical impact. The other kind of sound is called "*Ahata Nad*" or "struck sound", because it is always caused by physical impact. In this case, vibrations are set in motion at a given moment, a sound is created, and then it dies away as the vibrations cease.

We are concerned here with the manifested sounds, of which there are two types: one that is musical, described as pleasing and soothing; one that is not. Musical sounds reflect the orderly numerical patterns of the universe. Sounds can be produced not only by skilfully played musical instruments, but also by winds, rushing water, birds, the human voice, and the manifestations of nature.





A REASON FOR A SEASON

by Ashish Banerji

As the world turns, the seasons reveal themselves in all their variety and colours. Their contrasts and shades appear differently in different parts of the world; how people define their seasons depends on where they live.

Europeans generally distinguish four seasons through an annual cycle - Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

In Zambia, things are a lot simpler. There are only two seasons - Wet and Dry.

But in India, the influence of the tropics and the monsoons, prompted a more subtle classification:

Grishma, or summer stretching from April to June;
Varsha, or monsoon rains, spanning from June to August;
Sharat, ensuing during the retreat of the monsoons from September to October and is warm and humid;
Hemanta, appearing briefly during October & November and is the most pleasant time of the year, a time for rejoicing and festivals;
Sheeth, buckling under the winter's cold from December to February; and
Basanta, rounding up the year in a splendid fashion in the glorious spring months of March to April.

Madras is an exception, of course, since annually it has three seasons - Hot, Hotter, and Hottest.

In Canada and the U.S.A., the European system has been adopted, although at some time, autumn changed to fall. This couldn't have been in an effort to simplify the spelling, could it?

I am not sure how many seasons the Inuit of the North identify, but I have heard they have a hundred words for snow - such as for the dry powdery kind, the wet sloppy stuff, and the blowing variety.

In Manitoba, however, man and nature have joined hands to develop their own unique seasonal pattern - WINTER AND CONSTRUCTION!

DESTINY

by Shibdas Biswas

Mingling Hopes, aspirations
Laughter and tears - It revolves.
River takes its course, diversions, obstructions
Flows to the shallow fields of unknown.
Will it ever return to eternity destined,
Free and vast shatter the sands underneath
Collapses faith, tempests sandunes- a tragedy.
A destiny.....
Hopes and aspirations moulded in faith
Returns the river in rain, its destiny
Life is transient, happiness and sorrow inevitable
A destiny.....
Your Happiness is my dream
Have I not expressed the longing of my heart
Someday, you will walk by my dream
I am dead long ago, yet I am alive, an eternal bliss
My destiny.....



A LETTER FROM BOSTON

Boston
26 August, 1992

Dear Dr. Das,

On the surface, Boston gives the impression of an English district town, like Cardiff or Bristol. Its long and serial red-brick townhouses and a special smell of an old lived in habitat, does bring back memories of Ladbroke Grove or Whitechapel in old London.

Walking on the streets of Boston does give me a sense of "wondering"; a feeling for history in the making and an undeniable urge for riding a "time machine" to peep into the future and relive our past. "Why do I have this feeling" I asked myself. I did not get any answer until one Sunday when I started to walk along Huntington Avenue from my apartment. My hope was to see the sights and also to trace the natural ramification of the city, which freed Americans from colonists, Blacks from slavery, and set Universalism into a proper perspective.

From Brigham Circle, as I walked north along Huntington avenue, to my left was Brigham Women's Hospital. Last year, the Academy of Science and Medicine voted Brigham Women's Hospital as the Best Academic Medical Centre of the world. Walking further north, again to the left is the Harvard School of Public Health, a twisted stacked building, which looks like a giant sphinx from a distance, but in reality watching over almost all public health issues in the world, whether it is cancer or AIDS, mass malnutrition in Africa, or office stress in Manhattan. Further down the road to the left is the Massachussettes College of Arts, which is a kaleidoscope of artistic expressions. On Longwood avenue stands the majestic facade of Harvard Medical School, which is no less impressive than the Versailles Palace, and is an unparalleled national intellectual monument, where medicine is not only a science, but a philosophy, an art, and a human endeavour.

I passed the Museum of Fine Arts, a beautiful neo-classical structure with impressive Hellenic columns and beautifully sculptured Supra Trigonal attical fascade. I see that they are having an exhibition of "Ruben". The North Eastern University to the right is the largest university in the country as far as student enrollment is concerned, vibrant with students from all parts of the world. I saw they were having their Greek Cultural

week. I passed the Boston Symphony, where Zubin Mehta is a permanent maestro. Then onto Massachusetts Avenue, I proceeded across the River Charles. Walking along the Longfellow Bridge, one can't help but being attracted by the dome of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or MIT. MIT reminded me of what old Patalipatra must have been. A technical institute by name, but it has failed to spare any intellectual endeavour by human beings. In a single day at MIT, it is possible to attend seminars on Space research, Molecular genetics, Plasma physics, Neuro biology, Ayurvedic medicine, Vedanta philosophy, Ecology and Economics, and last but not least, the Politics of the Gulf War. The varieties of human expression are astounding.

While passing through Central Square along Massachusetts Avenue, the smell of Tandoori chicken and Madras curry might make you feel dizzy with hunger. But, waiting ahead is the three-hundred-year-old Harvard University. Coming to Harvard Square keeping your eyes and ears open, you can hear languages from Swahili to Sanskrit (chanting ISKCON devotees), Polish to Persian, Celts to Kajaks; all surrounded by inquiring faces. In Boston, I learned that "anything one says is correct unless proven otherwise", and at home in Manitoba, I learned the reverse to be true.

Best Wishes to all Bichitra Members.

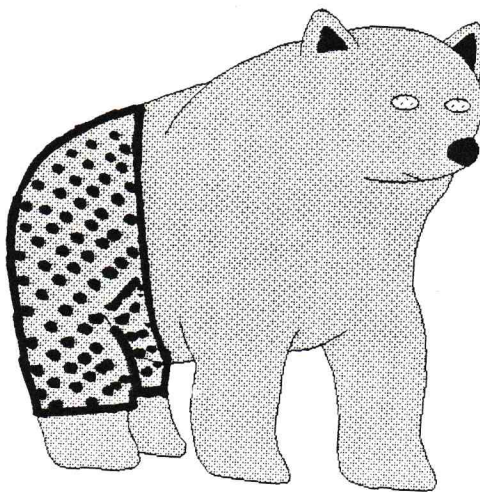
Dr. Malakar



DID YOU EVER SEE

by Sourabh Maiti

Did you ever see a flea
wearing a bandage on his knee ?
Did you ever see a bear
in his underwear ?
Did you ever see a goose
kissing a moose ?
Did you ever see a fly
wearing a tie ?
Did you ever see a llama
in his pyjama ?



सुखानुकांठ -

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ਦੁਰਗਾ ਪੂਜਾ, 1

[illegible]

ਸਿਖਾ: ਸਾਧੇਰਿ-

ના, જા. આર. રંધના, કુમીણાર. માણી એકે ટેમ્પુના આર. ને, રંધુ વસ્તુ. યેન
માવડાની, નિમાયણ. 'કુમી ના. એવે કુમી પાલો.'

আমরুই মর্শ্বা গোলা, মান পড়লো একমাত্র এই সন্তানমোহে। ওর মনে
নিমজরন জাগাতো, মান মান ওরে গার, একটু আগে আগে অধিক যেন সেবাতে
হবে, গার বসন্তোমর। যা দিচ্, শ্রীকৃষ্ণে হৃদয় সন্তুষ্ট হাবেনা, ওর উপর যদি কোন
প্রাসন্ন হাবে, ওহেনে হৃদয় প্রসন্ন হাবে (স্বীকৃতি) গাবেনা,

આજી રાત કંઈ ઇંદિયો દેખાયા, મહેલે મહુલો નિહા દેખે ઉર આરે ધારારે રીઝુ રૂંધા,
માન રૂંધ, ધડકાનું ધૂમકેતુ ના મારા ઉમેલે આરે, આજીતે અભાગ્ય કરતે રાતે, ગરબાર-
નિજારે મારા રીતે મહી દેખે, લેખન અવધાન માન રૂંધ નિજારે, ઉ ધન ના ધન,
ધૂમકેતુ રૂંધ આરે ધારે અભાગ્ય કરે, હલ ધાર, ધૂરતે ધૂંધ આરે, ઉર મારી રૂંધત
ડાહોડાકાકો પચનત મારે ધારીન, ગરબે આરે આમારે લેન, દેખા કરતે હાથે લેન,

[illegible]

এই ক্ষেত্রেও মত্রে আরও প্রকাশ প্রাপ্ত। সুশীল। ওই প্রকাশই অনেক-
কমিওন, ফলে, যাওয়ার জন্য প্রকাশিত-নির্দেশিত। অতঃপর তাই মান রাখিতাম,
কিন্তু, বিবরণ হচ্ছে মান হওয়া, যা প্রকাশিত হয়, যদি, কমান্ডারগন করে ফিরি প্রায়
সুশীল, সুশীল-নির্দেশিত হয়, ফিরি, কমান্ডারগন বা নির্দেশিত প্রাপ্ত। তাহলে, যা কোম-
মান, নির্দেশিত-নির্দেশিত করে।

ମନ: କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର: ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ ଦେବା ହୃଦୟ, ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା, ତେଜସ୍ୱୀ ଯେନ ଆତ୍ମା ମୋହନ
 ଆତ୍ମା, ଯେଉଁଠି ତେଜସ୍ୱୀ ଯେନ ବଦଳେ ଲାଭ, ଏକାନ୍ତ ହୃଦୟ, ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ, ଏକାନ୍ତ
 ହୃଦୟ ଓକି ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ ମାନ ହେ, ମାନେ ମନେ ମନେ ଶାନ୍ତ ଯେଉଁଠି ହୃଦୟ ଆତ୍ମା ମୋହନ
 ପାତେନା, ଏହି ବହୁତା ଏକତା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶିତ। ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ, ଯେନ ଯେନ
 ପରିତ ଦେବା ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶିତ ହୃଦୟ ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶିତ ହୃଦୟ, ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା
 ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ ମନେ, ଯେଉଁଠି ବହୁତା ହୃଦୟ ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ, ଏକାନ୍ତ ଓକି ଏକାନ୍ତ ହୃଦୟ
 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶିତ। ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶିତ ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ ଯେନ ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ, ମାନେ ଯେଉଁଠି ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା
 ଯେ ଏକାନ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶିତ ଯେନ ଆତ୍ମା-ପୂର୍ବକ ହେ।

2. આવેશ : આવેશ એ એક પ્રકારનો આત્મિક અવસ્થા છે, જેમાં
 વ્યક્તિની આત્મિકતા અને આત્મિકતા વધે છે. આવેશ
 એક પ્રકારનો આત્મિક અવસ્થા છે, જેમાં વ્યક્તિની
 આત્મિકતા અને આત્મિકતા વધે છે. આવેશ એક પ્રકારનો
 આત્મિક અવસ્થા છે, જેમાં વ્યક્તિની આત્મિકતા અને
 આત્મિકતા વધે છે. આવેશ એક પ્રકારનો આત્મિક અવસ્થા
 છે, જેમાં વ્યક્તિની આત્મિકતા અને આત્મિકતા વધે છે.

26

આર્થ. ડોરિટ્સ, સુ. જોર. આંતરે આમના કાર. ઠાન ધાર. વિજર. નાદ. અનુત
અજરારી માકર. શરના, માન માન ડોરિટ્સ, મુશીઆ ધર્મ. ન. આમત. માર. ડા માનરે-
ડોરના, આર્થ. આપરારી રગર. માર. પરિતર. ડરિતર. ડરિતર. રાધ, પરજનર. પરજર.
માન રન મુશીઆ. રગર, ધર્મર. પરિતર. વિતર. રુતના, ના મુશીઆ નં.

અનુકારે. મર્ત્ય. આરૂં. ખાતાં. ઈશ્વર. નિદાઇ. રીઝવણિક. બાળોડે. આપના વચ્ચે
જાણું. જાણું. કેમકે. આપના-આરૂં. અનુકારે. આનન્દને. સ્વીરૂં. સ્વીરૂં. જેમકે. એવે થાય.

ଏତେ କଷ୍ଟ କରୁ. ଧ୍ୟାନ ଆସାନ୍ତୁ, ଏତଦ୍ଧ୍ୟାନ ଆଶଙ୍କା କରନ୍ତୁ, ଆଜ୍ଞାକୁ ଆଶଙ୍କା କରନ୍ତୁ ଯୋଗ କି, ସୁଖୀକୁ ଅନ୍ତରାତ୍ମା ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦାଉନା, ଏକତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଅନ୍ତରାତ୍ମାକୁ ଆସେ।



ମାତୃତ୍ବ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ 'ଭାବ' —
ମାତୃତ୍ବ ଶାନ୍ତି ଚଳାଏ ଏକ
ଜେନ ଉଦ୍ଧାରଣ ମଧ୍ୟ ।

ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ହିନ୍ଦୁ-ବୁଦ୍ଧ
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଶାନ୍ତି ସାଧନ
ଆତ୍ମାତ୍ବ ଶାନ୍ତି ଚଳାଏ ସୁଦୃଢ଼,
ନିଜ ଆତ୍ମାତ୍ବ ମଧ୍ୟ —
ହିନ୍ଦୁତ୍ବ ନା ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ॥
ହିନ୍ଦୁତ୍ବ ନା ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି
ହିନ୍ଦୁତ୍ବ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି
ହିନ୍ଦୁତ୍ବ ଶାନ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟ
ମାତୃତ୍ବ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ 'ଭାବ' ॥

ଆତ୍ମାତ୍ବ ଶାନ୍ତି ନିତି-ନିତି
ଆତ୍ମାତ୍ବ ଶାନ୍ତି-ମଧ୍ୟ, ଏହି ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଶାନ୍ତି;
ଆତ୍ମାତ୍ବ ଶାନ୍ତି ଚଳାଏ ସୁଦୃଢ଼, ଜେନ ଉଦ୍ଧାରଣ ମଧ୍ୟ, —
ମାତୃତ୍ବ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ 'ଭାବ' ॥

ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଏହିତ୍ବ ମାତୃତ୍ବ ହିନ୍ଦୁ
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ନିତି-ମଧ୍ୟ, ଏହି ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଶାନ୍ତି.....
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି,
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି,
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି, — ହିନ୍ଦୁ-ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି,
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି, ଏହିତ୍ବ ମାତୃତ୍ବ, ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ॥

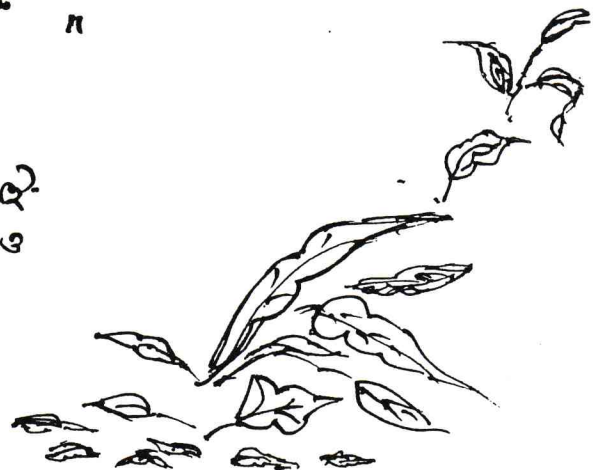
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି,
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ନାନ୍ତି-ଶାନ୍ତି
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି-ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି-ଶାନ୍ତି
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି,
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି,
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି,

କୁହନ୍ତି ଆମି ବୋଲି ଯାହା
 ଆମର ଜାଣିବା ଯାହା
 ମୁଁ ଯାହା, ହୁଏତ ଯାହା
 ଯାହା ହୁଏତ ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା, ଯାହା ଯାହା, ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା "

ଯାହା ଯାହା "ଓଓ" —
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ?
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା, — ଯାହା — ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 (ଓଓ) ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 (ଓଓ) ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା !

ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା,
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା —
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା "ଓଓ" "

* ଉଦାହରଣ :-
 ଯାହା ଯାହା "ଓଓ" ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା, ଯାହା
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା
 ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା



ହୃଦିତ୍ବ . ମିଳନ

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ . ଉପାଦେୟ .

ଏକ ମିଳନରୁ ହୃଦିତ୍ବ . ମିଳନର . ଅପରାଧର ଉଦ୍ଧାରର ବାବେ ବନ୍ଦି ଆଗେଇ ଉଠେଇ
ମିଳନର ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରେନି । ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୁଏନ ମିଳନର ବାବେ , ଆଗେଇ-ପ୍ରାୟେ ଉଦ୍ଧାର
କାହା . କାହା ହେବ । ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ଆଗେଇର ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରେନି , ମାତ୍ର ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ବାବେଇ
କିଏ ଏକଟି . ବିଶ୍ୱାସର ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୁଏନ ଆଗେ , ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ବାବେଇ . କାହା . କାହା
ଆଗେ . ପ୍ରାୟେ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୁଏ . ବୋଲେ , ଯେନ ମିଳନ ଏକଟି . ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ମତା - ଆଗେ
ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ଉଦ୍ଧାର , ଉଦ୍ଧାର ଏକଟି . ଧାରା ହୁଏ . ବାବେ - ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ବାବେ ମିଳନ
ମିଳନର ?

ଏକଟି - ଅଜ୍ଞାନର ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୁଏ ହୁଏ . ବୋଲେ , ଜିନିଷର ଅନୁଭବରୁ ଆଗେ
ଅଜ୍ଞାନର . କିଏ ହୃଦିତ୍ବ , ଯା ହୃଦିତ୍ବ ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ଦେଖେ - ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ହୃଦିତ୍ବ
ଧାରା , ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ଉଦ୍ଧାରର ଆଗେ . କାହା (କାହା)ରୁ ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ହୃଦିତ୍ବ , ଅଜ୍ଞାନର
ନାମ . ମାନ ଅଜ୍ଞାନର ଓ ଅଜ୍ଞାନର ନାମ , ଆଗେ . କାହା ଅଜ୍ଞାନର ତେନ ମିଳନ
ବଳିନ , କାହାରିନ ଆଗେ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ଆଗେ . ଆଗେ . କାହାରିନ ଆଗେ ଅଜ୍ଞାନର କାହା
ମିଳନରୁ ଆଗେଇର କାହା , ମାନର ତାହା . ତେନ ଉଦ୍ଧାର - ନେ , କାହାରିନ . ଧାରା ଆଗେ .
ହୃଦିତ୍ବରୁ ଆଗେ . କାହାରିନ . କାହାରିନ . କାହାରିନ . କାହାରିନ . କାହାରିନ . କାହାରିନ . କାହାରିନ .
ଏକଟି ଆଗେ ଏକଟି - ହୃଦିତ୍ବର . କାହାରିନ ମିଳନରୁ , ତେନ ଜିନିଷର ଆଗେଇର ଉଦ୍ଧାର
ଏକଟି , ଅନେକ ଆଗେ ଦେଖା ହୁଏନ . କାହାରିନ ଏକ . Lime Light ବଳିନ ଏକଟି
Film ଏକ କାହା ମାନ ଆଗେ . ତେନ , ତେନ ବୋଲେ 'ହୃଦିତ୍ବ' , କାହାରିନ କାହାରିନ
କାହାରିନ କାହାରିନ - କିଏ ମିଳନରୁ ତାହା ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ଦେଖା ତାହା . କାହାରିନରୁ ଆଗେ
କାହାରିନ , ଆଗେ ମିଳନ କାହାରିନ , କାହାରିନ ବଳିନ 'Life goes on' . ଆଗେ ତାହା
ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ନେ , ଧାରା ବଳିନରୁ କିଏ ଦେଖିନିରୁ ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ତାହା ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ,
ବଳିନରୁ କାହାରିନ - ତାହା ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ଆଗେ କାହାରିନ ମିଳନ ! ଆଗେ ତାହା ଏକଟି
କାହାରିନ ବଳିନରୁ (ତାହା ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ତାହା ହୃଦିତ୍ବର) ତାହା ଆଗେଇର କିଏ . କାହାରିନ ନେ ,
ଆଗେଇର ମିଳନରୁ ତାହା ?

ମିଳନରୁ ମିଳନରୁ ଦେଖି ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ଦେଖା ହୃଦିତ୍ବର ମିଳନରୁ ଆଗେଇ ,
କିଏ ଆଗେଇର ଆଗେଇର , କାହାରିନରୁ ଆଗେ . ତେନ କାହାରିନ ନେ , କାହାରିନରୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର

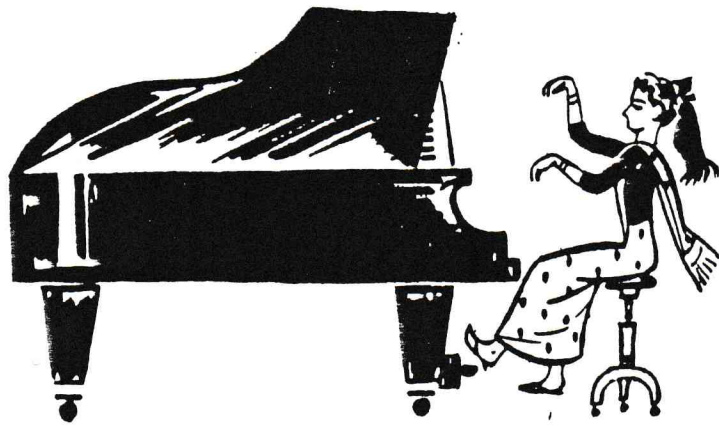
1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ - 1/4 of the area is shaded.

ସମ୍ପଦ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଆମେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସମାଜରେ, ଯେଉଁ ସବୁ ଲୋକମାନେ - ସମ୍ପଦୀ, ଧନୀ, ସମ୍ପଦ
ସମ୍ପଦ ସମାଜ ସମାଜରେ, ଆମାମ୍ବେ ତା ଉପରେ ଉପାସ ନେଇ, ଆମାମ୍ବେ ମହାଶୟ
ଆମାମ୍ବେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଲୋକ ସମାଜ, ଉପାସ କରେ ସମ୍ପଦୀଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ଆମାମ୍ବେ ସମାଜ,
ମହାଶୟ ଲୋକ ସମାଜ ସମାଜରେ - ଓ ତା ଉପରେ ତାମ୍ବେ ଉପାସ, ଆମାମ୍ବେ
ସମାଜରେ ଏକ ସମାଜ - ସମାଜ ସମାଜରେ, ଆମାମ୍ବେ ସମାଜରେ, ଏକ ସମାଜରେ
ତାମ୍ବେ ସମାଜ ?

31

સર અર્થ નિર્ણય, હરમ નેશ્ચીત્ર નાવરિ. ડાહ્યાવાસા નિર્ણયુ એ. ગુણાત્મક સાગ્રાન્ના
ધારના, તરે લેન એ. હેષ્ટે ?

કાંત ગદીર રાધાઈ. પકામ નિહીનાય. અર્થ અર્થ અર્થ અર્થ અર્થ.
લેખ લેખ, મનસે રહેડ. પકામ. હાંસા, એ. અર્થ અર્થ મરે. મૂર્ત, નિહી.
મરે. અર્થ અર્થ રેખ લેખ ધારના, અર્થ નિ. અર્થ નિ. ને ? અર્થ
રેખ નિહીનાય. લેખ મર નિહી. સાથ, અર્થ અર્થ, તરે ને, મૂર્ત. મર.
નિ. એ. રેખ મર ને ? રહેડ. અર્થ અર્થ હેષ્ટ. આર. પક. અર્થ અર્થ
કાંત મર મર મર નિહી હાંસા, પકામ. હેષ્ટ. નિહી. લેખ. લેખ. લેખ,



সাঁও ডালাবেড় ইতিকথা-

ଜା: ସୁଜାତାଙ୍କ ବଢ଼ଜ୍ଞାନ

শাত্তের স্মৃতিঃ স্বর্গে। চান্দাচাঁদ-করে আড়ম্ব-মাধ-অধৈর্য্য। শাত্তের-
 ধামে আশার-স্বর্গের-ভিত্তি-চাওয়া। আশ্বিনের-একশ্রুত-চাঁক-দিয়ে
 উঁকি-দেখে-দেখা, যিনি-আশার-এত-অবস্থা-করে-বলে-আছেন,
 তিনি-একজন-আমেরিকান-ইন্ডিয়ান, মণ্ডি-মাধ-দুই-হাত-ওড়ি-উল্লি-
 আঁকা, খোঁকা-খোঁকা-গোঁক-ও-দাড়ি-দুখ-অতি-যখন-তিনি-এ-হাত-
 দিয়ে-দুখ-চাওয়া-এখন-আঁক-এক-মণ্ডি-মাধ-এক-এক-আশার-
 আশ-অভা-করে-দিয়ে-।

[illegible]

"স্বাধীনতা" শব্দটির অর্থ, যে জাতি এই পৃথিবীতে অস্বাভাবিকভাবে
 অস্তিত্ব লাভ করেছে। যাদের জাতি ও স্বাধীনতার পক্ষে
 বিদ্রোহের মতো উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হয়।

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

ગરબીના રમવાના અભિરુચિના કંઈના પે. આશ્ચર્ય કરીને
 વિચારવામાં આવે. અત્યંત વારં. હા, એવામાં. ભરેલો એકીવિધીયો. રમ
 નાંદાંદાં.

35

[illegible][illegible]

୩. ସମ୍ମାନ ଯା-କାର୍ତ୍ତ ଫଳି ଥାଏ, ଅନ୍ୟତର ବିଷୟରେ କେହି ଜ୍ଞାନ, ସମ୍ମାନ-ଓ ଆଦର
 ଯୋଗୁ, ଯେ ଅନ୍ୟତର ଆଦର ସମ୍ମାନର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଯାଏ ଥାଏ, ସାର୍ବ ଅନ୍ୟତର ଯେହେ
 ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ମନୁଷ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ,



ଆତ୍ମସତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଓ ନିରାଶ୍ରୟତା- ଆଶ୍ରୟ

୧୧- ଓଡ଼ିଆ !

[illegible]

- डा. सुभाषीन-हनु. ठाकुरी
माउकाली-उमरुमान-पानस, रकुमान



विद्याउद्यमः-

এক. কনাক্ষা-

[illegible]

ওঁ অসিদ্ধ-কথা-বনমায়া, একত্রে-সখ, কি-অমূল্য-তত্ত্বজ্ঞানি!
এখনও-যেন-মানুষ-নিজেকে-বির-বায়তে-গোবোহে। কিছুই-নেই, তবুও-কত-
দ্রিষ্টে-গোম-একটি-নগ্ন-বিহ্বল-দৃশ্যমা।

প্রশ্ন - উল্লি. কতদিন বিক্রা চান্সাটু?

ઉ: - જા. વાવુ ઊઠિયું. વાવુ. શાધું. જામ.

પ્ર: - ଏହି વધારાના ભાગમાં કયું સ્થળ ?

૬. - કચ્છે નિક વારૂ ! એકાદિન નાં ઠાંભાળા યાને રથ યેન મહાવિરો
વાયુ જોખા, એરે વાણર લેખાઇ પુ'ધમીરે જના મેરોરે.

પ્ર: - સુર્યનારૂં બાલુ એકે શિક્ષણ મેળવે ?

৩: - কি. বন্ধন বান্ন ! এহে. বিক্রান্ত. আম্মাকি. সব. দিখোহে. আম্মার.
 চুলেও বান্ন এহে. বিক্রান্ত. চান্দা. ওহে. কদিন. আম্মা. বে. দিখান.
 বোম্বি. বান্ন. গাছান্ন. আম্মা. আম্মা. মূহ. ঘুগাও. কহে. আম্মা.
 উনি. আম্মা. মূহ. মূহ. আম্মা. মূহ. মূহ. আম্মা. আম্মা. মূহ. মূহ.
 বোম্বি.

প্র: - জোয়ার একটি চৈন ?

ଓ. - ନା. ବାବୁ । ଛାତ୍ର ଚାହୁଁଥିଲେ । ଶେଷ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଥିଲେ ।
 B.A. ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପାସ କଲେ । ତାହାପରେ ବାବୁ ଏକ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଥିଲେ ।
 ମୋହର ଶାଳା । ଯେ ବାବୁ ଏକ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଥିଲେ । ଶେଷ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଥିଲେ ।

ସ୍ର: - ତବ ଘୋଷଣାମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ କେଉଁ ଫଳ ପଡ଼ିବ ?

ଡଃ - ବାବୁ ଆଜ୍ଞା ଯେ ଅସିମିତି । ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଯାଏଁ ଓ କି ଯାବତେ ଆସେ ?
 ଓ ଯେ କଲେଜେ ମହା ଘୋଡ଼େ ବିଦ୍ୟେ କରେଇ । ସେ ବାବୁ ବକାବକ
 ବଡ଼ । ଶିକ୍ଷାବିଦି ବନ୍ଧାତେ ଆସେ । ତାହା କି କଥନତୁ ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଯାଏଁ
 ଯାବତେ ଆସେ ? ଧୂର ତାଲୋ ଛେଲେ ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ । ସେ ଏକାକି ଏକକି ତିନ
 କାନ୍ଧାବାର ଘରେ ଯାକେ ।

ଅ: - ତୋରାଧି ଡାକା ମଧ୍ୟମ୍ମ ମାଟାଧି ?

ଡଃ - ସେ କି ବାବୁ । ଓଡ଼ି କତ ଧରଣ । ଆସିବେ ତା ଡାକିବ ଡାକ କିନ୍ତୁ ମାଟାଧି,
 କିନ୍ତୁ ମଜୁରା କରେ ବାବୁ । ଧୂରକାତେ ଓଡ଼ି କି କିନ୍ତୁ ସୁବିଧା ହାବ ? ଛେଲେ
 ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଏତ କଲେକ୍ତ ଏହି ନୂତନ ବହୁରେ ଓଡ଼ି ଡାକି ଏକକି ଆସିବ
 ମାଟାଧିକେ ଆସିବ ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଏକକି ନୂତନ ବନ୍ଧାବ ଦେଖା କିମ୍ପା ।

ଅ: - ତା ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଛୋଟ ଛୋଟେ ମହାଲେ ନା କେନ ?

ଡଃ - ଓ ବାବୁ ମାଟାଧି । ନିଜେ ତାଲୋ ବୁକାତେ ମିଧ୍ୟମ୍ମନା । କିମ୍ପା ବନ୍ଧାବି
 ମେଧ୍ୟମ୍ମନା କରେ । ଭଲେ ବଲେ - ଡାକିବ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଡାକିବ ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଯତ ।
 ଏଧନ ତା ଧୂରକାତେ ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଯାକେ ବନ୍ଧାବ କରେ - ବଲେ ଡାକିବ ବିଦ୍ୟା
 ଏକକିଦିନ ଡାକିବିଧି, ଏଧନ ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ କରେ । ଏକକି ଏକକି ବନ୍ଧାବ ।
 ବନ୍ଧାଦେବ ଯତ ଡାକିବିଧି ଯାକେ । ଡାକିବିଧି ଆଜ୍ଞା ଡାକିବ ବଲେନ କିକ ନାକି
 ଆସିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି ଯାକେ ମାଟାଧିକି ।

ଅ: - ତା ଡାକିବିଧି ଆସିବିଧି ନା ଡାକିବିଧି ଆସିବିଧି ।

ଡଃ - ବାବୁ ଏକକି ବନ୍ଧାବିଧି । ବନ୍ଧାବିଧି ତା ଡାକିବିଧି । ତା ବାବୁ
 ଧୂରକାତେ ନିଜେ ଡାକିବିଧି ନା କରେ ବାବୁ ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ । ଡାକିବିଧି
 ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଆସିବିଧି ଏକକି ଆସିବିଧି ନେମା । ଡାକିବିଧି ଆସିବିଧି ଏକକି ଡାକିବିଧି
 କିଲେ ନିଜେ ଡାକିବିଧି ଯାକେ । ତା ବାବୁ ମାଟାଧିକି ଡାକିବିଧି ।

ଅ: - ତା ଏହି ମାଟାଧି କି ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ?

ଡଃ - ନା ବାବୁ ନିଜେକି ଆସିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି ମାଟାଧିକି ।

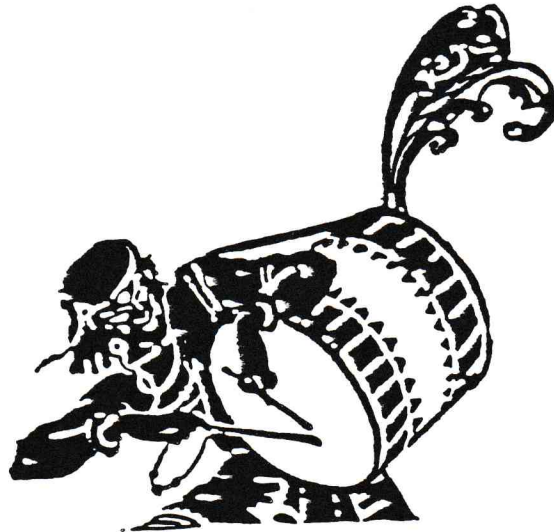
ଅ: - କେନ ବିଦ୍ୟା କରେ କେନ ?

ଡଃ - ବାବୁ ବଡ଼କି ଓ ଆସିବିଧି ବିଦ୍ୟା କରେ କରେ କରେ । ଓ ଡାକିବିଧି
 ନିଜେକି ଡାକିବିଧି । ତା ବାବୁ ଡାକିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି କରେ ଏକକି
 ଡାକିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି କରେ କିଲେ ନିଜେକି ଡାକିବିଧି । ତା
 ଆସିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି ଡାକିବିଧି ।

ଅ: - ସେ ମାଟାଧି ଆଜ୍ଞାଦେବ ଡାକିବିଧି କେନ ?

પ્ર: - આનિકાકે. હુ ?

૫૫૩: ગનુજી એવે-ગોખા, હાડાં-કાવડોગાઈ શહેરિદોખા, ૫૫૪: ઇકાર.
 ૫૫૪: હાડોતિ તિનહોકા, હેરુડ-નિદે - ઇનિ વાડુ વહે-હમે-ગોખા.



ଆଧାର ଆଗମନ

ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଆସନ

ଆ-ଆସନ ଆଗମନ - ଯାତ୍ରା ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ହେବା ନଦୀ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ, ଆନନ୍ଦ-ଆସନ
ମନେ ବଢ଼ି ନା, ଗାତ୍ର ଆଗମନ ବଢ଼ି ବାହାରେ ଆସିବାକୁ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ରହେ ନାହିଁ ।
ମନୁଷ୍ୟ, କାଳକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଏକାକୀ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଖା ଦେଖି ରହେ ନାହିଁ । ମନେ ବଢ଼ି
କୃଷ୍ଣ-ଓଡ଼ିଆ - ଆ-ଆସନ, ଏକାକୀ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ବାହାରେ,
ଅନ୍ୟ କଥା, ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଆନନ୍ଦ ହେବ - ନାହିଁ
ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଖିବା ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ VISA ଦେଖିବା, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ କଥା,
ହାତୀର ମତ ମାନେ ମନ ନାହିଁ ଏକାକୀ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଖିବା
ଓଡ଼ିଆ - ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଆନନ୍ଦ Medically fit ହେବ ହେବ, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ କଥା, ଆ-ଆନ
ଆନନ୍ଦ ନା - ଓଡ଼ିଆ କଳିଙ୍ଗ, ମନେ ବା ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବାହାରେ ଦେଖିବା ।
କଳିଙ୍ଗ, ମନେ ବାହାରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଏକାକୀ
ବ୍ୟାପାର । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ବ୍ୟାପାର । ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ କଥା, ଆ-
ଆନନ୍ଦ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଏକାକୀ ଏକାକୀ ନାହିଁ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଏକାକୀ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଦେଖିବା
ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଏକାକୀ ହେବ ହେବ, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ନାହିଁ । ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଏକାକୀ
କଥା ।

ଆ-ଆସନ ଆଗମନ - ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ, ଆ-
ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ବାହାରେ, କଳିଙ୍ଗ ଆନନ୍ଦ Temperature
୩୦° ବାହାରେ ନାହିଁ - ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବାହାରେ କଳିଙ୍ଗ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ନାହିଁ ।

Toronto Airport ଏ ଏକାକୀ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଆନନ୍ଦ Air India-ର
ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ, ଏକାକୀ କଳିଙ୍ଗ ଆ-ଆନନ୍ଦ - ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ବାହାରେ
ବାହାରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ । ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ବାହାରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, କଳିଙ୍ଗ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଖିବା -
ଏକାକୀ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, ଏକାକୀ Air India-ର Flight ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ
୩.୧୫ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ Land କଳିଙ୍ଗ, ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ
ହେବ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, ଆନନ୍ଦ Arrival Lounge-ଏ ଏକାକୀ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଆନନ୍ଦ
ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, ଦେଖିବା ଦେଖିବା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, ମନେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ
ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ । ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଆନନ୍ଦ
ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ । ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ନାହିଁ, ଏକାକୀ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ
ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ହେବ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ, Airport-ଏକାକୀ

Security Guard ବହୁତ ଜାଣ "ଦୟା, ଆଉ କତକ୍ଷଣ ! ଅନେକ ହାତରେ ।
 ଏକାଠି ବାଣୀ ଯାଏ, " ବିଷୟ ଆହାର ଯା ଯେ ଆହାର ନା - ଜାଣିଲେ
 କୋହାୟ ? ବିଷୟ ବାଣୀ ଏକାଠି ସମିତିରେ ହେଉ ପାରେ, ଆଉ ପାରିବି
 ନା । ଏହି ସମୟ ଯା ଦୁର୍ଗତକ୍ଷଣ ଏକାଠି ଯେ ଯେ ଡାକେ ଆହାର କରେ ।
 ଆହାର ଏକାଠି ଏହି ସମୟ କେତେ ହେଉ ।

ଏକାଠି ଆହାର ବାଣୀ ହେଉ, ମନେ ଦୁର୍ଗତକ୍ଷଣ
 ଆହାର ସମିତିରେ ଦୁର୍ଗତକ୍ଷଣ ଅନେକ ଦୁର୍ଗତକ୍ଷଣ ହେଉ ପାରେ । ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ
 ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ, ଦୁର୍ଗତକ୍ଷଣ ଯା ଦୁର୍ଗତକ୍ଷଣ । ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ହେଉ ଏକ
 Wheelchair-ଏ । ଆହାର ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ଆହାର କରେ କରେ ସମିତିରେ
 ବହୁତ ସମୟ, କତକ୍ଷଣ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ବହୁତ ସମୟ ମନେ ନେଉ - ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ଜାଣ
 ଏକ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ବ ହେଉ ମନେ ଏକ Wheelchair ହେଉ ବହୁତ ଏକ ସମୟରେ
 ସମୟ ଦିଅ ଦୁର୍ଗତକ୍ଷଣ । ଆହାର ଯା ଆହାର ସମୟ Wheelchair-ଏ ବହୁତ ।



அகர: சூயாசூரி-

২৫- ছবিগেঁদা জিহ্মা-বুঝন, "তোমার মেয়ে কি Summer job ?"

"তোমার ঘোড়ার তো ১৬ বছর বয়স, এখন আমার কিসের দায়িত্ব তোমাদের?
 তারপর গড়গড় করে বসতে বসতে মাগলো- "আমার তিন ঘোড়াকই বয়স আছে-
 আমি ওদের ইংলিশভাষীতে গড়াতে পারবোনা, গড়াশল্য করতে হলে

[illegible]

"ଆମର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନେ ଗାୟନ କରନ୍ତୁ, ଆଜ୍ଞାତ ଚିନ୍ତା ଏବଂ ଯେତେ ସହ, "

ପ୍ର. ନିଜର ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ହେଲେ ସମସ୍ୟା, "ହୋଇପାରୁ ନାହିଁ, "



এক প্রত্যক্ষা. বৃষ্টি-

५५ ५२५-

ଦୁ-ତିନ ଦିନ ହୋଇ ଡ୍ରାମାଟିକା ଗର୍ଭ-ମାଡ଼େଇ, ଆକାଶ-ପନ ଲାପ, ବୃକ୍ଷ-
 ଶବ ଶବ କରେଇ ଶାୟିନୀ, ପବନ ଡେଇଁ-ବାହେଇ ଧରଣ-ଏକଟି ଡାକାଣି-
 ଡାବ, ମାଡ଼େଇ ମାଆ-ମର୍ତ୍ତ୍ୟ ନାଶୁନା, ଶିଳ୍ପ-ପରିଚୟ ଜ୍ଞାନାଗାର-ଧୂଳି
 ମାଦାଣି-କରିପେ ଦେଇ ଏକାକୀ, ଆଜି ବାରିବାଟ, ଅନ୍ଧ-ଦୁଆରଟି
 ଆସୁଛି ଆଲୋକିତେ ଗଢ଼ିପେ ଦିନେ ଚାପ, ଏକଟି ମାଲୁଆ ବଢ଼ି ନିଜେ
 ବଢ଼ି ବିକଳ ମାଡ଼େଇ ଧନ ମାଲେନା, ଏକଟି ଧୂଳିଧଳିନୀ, ଏକଟି-ଅଟେନା
 ଧିନ୍ଦା, ଏକଟି ଅଜାଣା-ଶୁଣା ଡାକେ ଆଜି ଗୋଧ ବଢ଼େ।

[illegible]

ଏ ଖଣିରେ ତା' ଉପରେ ନିଜର, ଶିଳ୍ପକାର, ଶରୀର ଓ ଧର୍ମ
ଆଉ ଏକଟି ବାଣୀ ଦୁଇଟି, ନୂଆ ବାଣୀର ସାକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଶାନ୍ତର ଏକଟି ସୁନ୍ଦର
ବାଗ୍ୟ, ଏକଟି ବାଣୀ ଶିଳ୍ପକାର ଜନ୍ମ, ଆଉ ଏକଟି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଦିନର ଉତ୍ତମ ଜନ୍ମ
ଶିଳ୍ପକାର ଶ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରଭାତ ସାହୁ ପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧର୍ମ

[illegible]

ମାନ୍ୟତା ମଧ୍ୟ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଗାଧୁଣା । କାହାଣୀ ଲେଖି ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି ଏହି ସାଥେ ।
 ଶାନ୍ତିର ସ୍ୱର୍ଗ-ମହାନର ମତ ଅବୃତ୍ତି ସମ୍ଭବ କରୁଛି । ଶୋକର ଆଶା ମିଳିବ
 ଆଉ ଏକକାର ସ୍ଥାନ କରେ ନେଇ । ଏହି ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ମାଧ୍ୟମ କାହାଣୀ କାହାଣୀ ପାଠକ
 ମାତ୍ରା ଏକକାର ଶୋକର ଶୋକର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ନେଇ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ନିଜାତ ଦେଖି ଏକକ
 ବିଷୟ ଲେଖି କରେ ମିଳିବ । କେ ବଲ୍ଲେ ବିବିଧ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଲେଖିବେ ମାଧ୍ୟମ
 ଆଉ ବିଷୟ ମାତ୍ର ନା ? ଏହନତୁ ତାହା ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଦେଖି ଆସିବେ ମିଳିବେ ଶାନ୍ତିର
 ଶୋକର ମିଳିବେ ପାଠକ । ବହୁତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ତାହା ଶୋକର ମିଳିବେ ଏହନତୁ ଶୋକ
 ଓହ୍ଲାଇ । ସୁଖିତ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ କରେ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ମିଳିବେ , " ... ଏହନ ଅହମ ବିବେଚିତ କର
 ଆହମ --- " । ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ମିଳିବେ ମାଧ୍ୟମ । ଏହି ବିଷୟ ଲେଖିବେ ? ଏକକ
 ବହୁ ନିଧି ପାଠକ ମାଧ୍ୟମ । ଆହମ ବିଷୟ ଲେଖିବେ । ଲେଖି ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ କରୁଛି ।
 ନିଧିରେ ଲେଖିବେ ବିଷୟ ନାମରେ । ଶୋକର ପାଠକ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମାଧ୍ୟମ । ଶାନ୍ତିର
 ଦିବ୍ୟର ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ବହୁ କରେ ଦେଖି ମିଳିବେ । ଶୋକର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଆହମ ବହୁର
 ମାତ୍ରା ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ କରୁଛି ପାଠକ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମାଧ୍ୟମ । ଶୋକର ଲେଖି ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ମିଳିବେ ।
 ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଦିବ୍ୟର କେ ଦେଖି ଓହ୍ଲାଇ କରୁଛି । ଦେଖି
 ଶାନ୍ତିର ଦିବ୍ୟର ଲେଖି ଲେଖି ପାଠକ ମାଧ୍ୟମ । ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ମତ ଶୋକ ବିଷୟ
 ନା ଲେଖି ଦିବ୍ୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଦେଖି ମିଳିବେ । ଲେଖି କହା ବଲ୍ଲେ , ବିଷୟରେ
 ପାଠକ ଲେଖି ଆହମ ଦିବ୍ୟର , ବିଷୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ବହୁର ଓହ୍ଲାଇ
 ବିଷୟରେ ଲେଖିବେ ଦେଖି ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ପାଠକ ବିଷୟ ଦିବ୍ୟର , ମିଳିବେ
 ବହୁ ଦେଖି । ଅତିଶୟରେ ଅହମ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଓ ଆହମ ମିଳିବେ ଦେଖିବେ ।
 ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଦେଖି ଏକ ଆହମ ଆହମ ଅହମ ସାଥେ ଲେଖି , ମିଳିବେ
 ଶାନ୍ତିର ଶାନ୍ତିର ଶାନ୍ତିର ପାଠକ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଅହମିନି - ଅହମିନି , ନିଜାତ ମିଳିବେ ଦେଖି
 ଶାନ୍ତିର ଆହମିନି ଆହମିନି ଆହମିନି ।

ଲେଖିବେ ଦେଖି ଆହମିନି ଲେଖିବେ କହା ନା ବଲ୍ଲେ ପାଠକ

ଶାନ୍ତିର ବିଷୟ ଶୋକ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଦିବ୍ୟର ଦିବ୍ୟର ଦିବ୍ୟର ଶାନ୍ତିର ଶୋକ , ବିଷୟ
 ଲେଖି ଲେଖିବେ , ଶାନ୍ତିର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଶୋକ ଲେଖିବେ ନାମ ବିଷୟ ତାହା ଲେଖିବେ , ଶାନ୍ତିର
 ବିଷୟ ଆହମ ଦିବ୍ୟର ମିଳିବେ ଲେଖିବେ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଦେଖି ଶୋକର
 ଏକକ ବିଷୟରେ ଶାନ୍ତିର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଆହମ ମିଳିବେ ଶାନ୍ତିର ମାଧ୍ୟମ
 ଦିବ୍ୟର , ଏହନ ଆହମ ଶୋକ ଲେଖି । ଆହମ ମାଧ୍ୟମ , ବିଷୟରେ
 ଶାନ୍ତିର ପାଠକ ଶାନ୍ତିର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଦିବ୍ୟର ଶାନ୍ତିର ମାଧ୍ୟମ
 ବିଷୟ ଆହମ , ମିଳିବେ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଶାନ୍ତିର ବିଷୟ ବିଷୟ କରୁଛି । ଶାନ୍ତିର ଏକ
 ଶାନ୍ତିର ବିଷୟ ସାଥେ ଲେଖି ।



