

# THE STATEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, CHHAYGAON COLLEGE CHHAYGAON



A DIGITAL JOURNAL OF THE STUDENTS OF  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

SESSION - 2024-25

# THE STATEMENT

Department of Political Science, Chhaygaon College Chhaygaon

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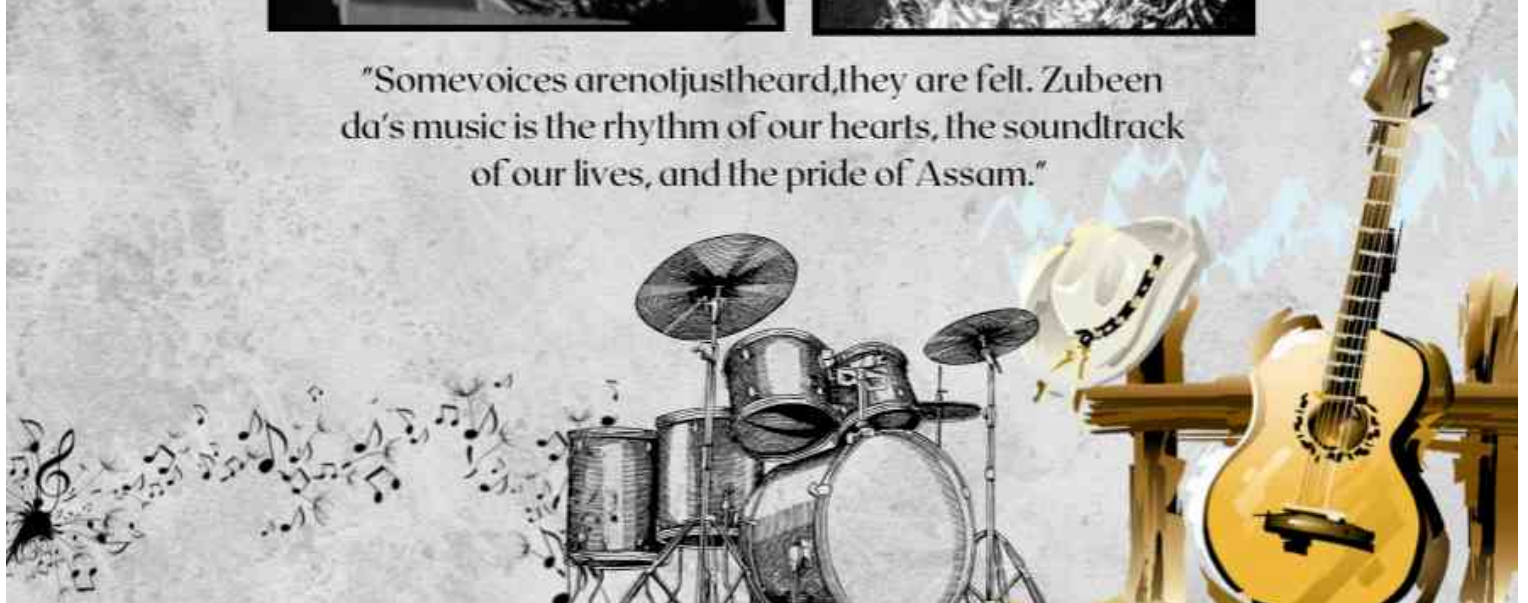


# *A Tribute to* **ZUBEEN GARG**

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"Some voices are not just heard, they are felt. Zubeen da's music is the rhythm of our hearts, the soundtrack of our lives, and the pride of Assam."





## " THE STATEMENT "

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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL



It is my pleasure to greet the inaugural issue of '*The Statement*', a digital magazine of the department of Political Science, Chhaygaon College, Chhaygaon.

I hope, this publication reflects the curiosity, critical thinking and innovations of our students on various socio-economic, political and cultural issues to bring about social changes to the society. I congratulate the editorial team, contributors and the department of Political Science as a whole for turning ideas into a reality for pushing back to public discourse. May '*The Statement*' inspire deeper inquiry, encourage student community and facilitate the bright minds of tomorrow.

Congratulations and best wishes

  
(Dr. Naba Kumar Kalita)  
Principal  
Chhaygaon College, Chhaygaon  
Kamrup (Assam)

## MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD



I'm delighted to launch "The Statement", our department's digital journal. This platform highlights students' work and perspectives on politics, governance, and social issues fostering critical thinking, creativity and expression.

"The Statement" provides a space for exploring diverse viewpoints and debating ideas. I would like to invite students to contribute articles, essays, reviews, and creative pieces in future too. Let's make it a vibrant platform for intellectual exchange and growth.

**Best regards,**

**[Dr. Phanindra Kalita]**

**Head, Department of Political Science**

**Chhaygaon College, Chhaygaon**

## Message from Editor In-charge



**BISHNU SAUD**

**Editor In-charge**

In a time marked by rapid political change, expanding democratic participation and complex global challenges, our magazine “**THE STATESMAN**” seeks to serve as a vibrant platform for intellectual engagement, academic reflection and constructive debate. As an in-charge, I feel honoured to guide this initiative that brings together the creativity, curiosity and critical thinking of our students and faculty.

The primary aim of this magazine is to cultivate a deeper understanding of political processes, institutions, theories and contemporary issues. Through well-researched articles, interviews, opinion pieces and analytical essays. This platform also allows our budding scholars to express their views on domestic and international affairs, public policies, governance challenges and emerging political trends.

edition. I also acknowledge the efforts of all our editorial team for their dedication and professionalism in shaping this magazine with clarity and coherence along with I would be thankful to our respected HOD and colleagues for giving me such an opportunity.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the contributors whose enthusiasm and commitment have enriched this. To our readers, your engagement and feedback remain invaluable. We hope this magazine inspires you to think critically, question constructively. As we move forward, we aim to introduce interactive features, broaden our thematic coverage and create more opportunities for student participation.



### President's (Student) Remarks :



It is truly gratifying to publish the first online magazine of the Department of Political Science, which brings together the creativity, thinking ability, and talents of our students in one place. The thoughts, experiences, aspirations, and new ideas of today's youth have greatly enriched this magazine. College life is a time not only for learning but also for shaping one's personality, expanding one's thoughts, and nurturing oneself through art and culture. Many precious moments of this important phase of life have been captured in the pages of this magazine—through poems, stories, essays, photographs, and more. I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the students for their enthusiasm, dedication, and participation. I also congratulate the advisors, faculty members, and the magazine committee for this successful effort. I believe this magazine will continue to inspire everyone in the coming years and encourage new creative expressions. Wishing you all a bright and successful future. With gratitude,

**Mrinmoy Kalita**

**President**

**"The Statement"**

### Message from Editorial :



I am delighted to present the first digital edition of our departmental magazine, The Statement. As a student of the Department of Political Science, working on this publication has been both a rewarding and enriching experience for me. With the guidance of our teachers and the enthusiastic contributions of my peers, we were able to transform this idea into reality. The Statement serves as a humble yet meaningful platform for us to express our thoughts, creativity, and perspectives. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who supported and contributed to this endeavour. I hope you enjoy reading this edition and continue to encourage and uplift our magazine in the days ahead. With gratitude,

**Susmita Nath**

**Chief Editor**

**"The Statement"**



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Social media is a powerful and widely used medium among the youth of Assam. Social media has a significant impact on the lives of young people in both positive and negative ways. It is an opportunity for the young generation to express their creativity, skills, experience etc. But at the same time, the misuse of such media is destroying the lives of the young generation.

**Positive impact of social media on youth:**

Social media has given young people the opportunity to communicate and connect with their friends and communities. It has also enabled them to maintain relationships and share experiences and interests.

Social media is also one of the ways to spread knowledge. Nowadays, the younger generation has the opportunity to gain knowledge of various subjects through social media.

Through this social media, the young generation have a platform to exchange literature, culture, sports, entertainment, personal ideas, desires, creative work, opinions or feelings. It is a way for different people to develop their talents in different areas.

Social media has become a primary source of news and information. It gives the younger generation real time updates on global events, making it easier for them to stay informed. In addition, social media has played an important role in raising awareness about social, political and environmental issues.

Therefore, social media has played a special role in the movement, thinking and language of the younger generation.

**Negative impact of social media on youth**

However, the use of social media has caused a lot of damage to the youth. They are worryingly neglectful of book study due to their excessive preoccupation with social media. Therefore, the younger generation of the society has gained some useless knowledge instead of gaining deep knowledge.

Excessive use of social media has left them lonely and socially isolated. Fails to pay adequate attention to academic work, personal or real - world interactions. They also move away from productive work. Such mentality of the rising generation is not auspicious for a society, country or personally.

Not all news or information spread on social media is true. This misinformation has misled many generations.

Another negative aspect of social media for the younger generation is cyber crime. Cyber fraud, sextortion, impersonation, account hacking etc are increasing rapidly in Assam. There are many reasons why young people in Assam, especially young women, are facing this problem.

Excessive use of social media can lead to mental health problems such as stress, anxiety and depression among the young generation.

Social media is not an enemy but a powerful weapon in our lives. Therefore, it should be used properly. Our present generation should leave the bad aspects behind and embrace the good aspects and try to build a beautiful

## **Content:2**

### ***Culture of Assam***

Assam, one of the North eastern states, is situated in the north east of India. It has a very unique culture . Assam's culture is a blend of old traditions, ethnic groups, music, dance and a deep connection to nature . Its history , festivals and traditions ,art, music and dance ,lifestyle and beliefs, cuisine , handicrafts and ethnic diversity, language and literature,make Assam rich in culture.

#### **Historical roots of Assamese culture:**

Assam's vibrant culture is the outcome of migration and cultural exchange. The Ahom ruled Assam 600 years, resulting in major contributions to art, architecture. They built Rang Ghar, Talatal Ghar, Kareng Ghar and Sivasagar Tank and Temples. Indo Aryan, Tibeto - Barman groups and tribal communities also shaped Assam's culture.

#### **Communities that shape Assam:**

Assam's population is a mix of various communities. They have their own language, customs, tradition and festivals. The communities like Bodo, Mishing, Karbi, Moran, Rabha, Dimasa and various tea tribes coexist with peace. The existence of various tribes, communities does not divide Assam rather it enriches Assamese culture.

#### **Festivals and Traditions:**

Bihu is considered the national festival of Assam. Bohag Bihu is the most celebrated festival. It involves many cultural practices like bathing the cows and adorning them with new paghas. Magh Bihu the harvest festival brings families together around bonfire Kati Bihu is associated with prayers for good crops Assam also celebrates Durga Puja, Eid, Christmas and tribal festivals like Baikho (Bodo) and Ali Aye - Ligang ( Mishing) .

#### **Folk songs:**

There are many different types of folk music sung in different environments and for different purposes. Biya naam, Aai naam ,Kamrupi folk songs, Goalparia folk songs are some examples of folk songs prevalent in Assam.

#### **Language and literature:**



The main language in Assam is Assamese. But apart from Assamese, many other languages are spoken in the state, Assam's literature is enriched by many famous writers like Sankardev, Lakshminath Bezbaruah, Bishnu Prasad Rabha, Jyoti Prasad Agarwala.

Assamese culture is widely different from the culture of other nations. Every Assamese should respect the Assamese culture and keep it alive. Otherwise, it cannot be ignored that the Assamese culture will gradually disappear and be occupied by other cultures.

Parismita Mahanta

BA 1st semester

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### **Content:3**

#### ***Nelson Mandela - the story of a freedom fighter***

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in a small quiet village called Mvezo in the eastern Cape of South Africa. His birth name was Rolihlahla Mandela, which in the xhosa language, means pulling the branch of a tree. Some people also say it means troublemaker, a name that would later reflect his boldness in challenging injustice.

He was born into the thembu royal family, a tribe known for its rich history and culture. His father Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa was a respected chief and advisor to the king. Although Mandela's family was not wealthy they were deeply respected in the community. His mother, Nosekeni Fanny, was a devout christian who taught him the importance of kindness, humility and faith.

Mandela's childhood was simple but filled with joy. He lived in a hut made of mud and straw, surrounded by open fields and rolling hills. There was no electricity. No running water, and no modern luxuries, but Mandela felt free and happy. As a young boy, he loved to run barefoot in the fields and swim in the streams.

These stories, often about brave warriors and leaders, ignited a spark in young Mandela's heart. One day his father told him, a real leader is not someone who wants power for himself, but someone who serves his people. These words stayed with Mandela throughout his life. When Mandela was only nine years old, tragedy struck, his father fell ill and passed away. This was a devastating loss for the young boy, but it also marked a turning point in his life.

After his father's death, Mandela's mother took him to live with chief Jongintaba dalindyebo, a royal leader of the thembu people. Chief Jongintaba welcomed Mandela into his home as if he were his own son. For the first time, Mandela saw a life beyond his small village.

He lived in the chief's palace, where he observed meetings and learned about leadership tradition, and responsibility. Mandela began attending a local methodist school at the age of seven. It was here that his teacher, Miss Mdingane, gave him the name Nelson, as was the custom for African children to be given English names in schools.

Mandela often said, education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. South Africa was ruled by the system of apartheid, which kept black and white people separated in every part of life. Black people are not allowed to vote, own land, or live in the same neighborhood as white people. Mandela could see the unfairness everywhere.

He wanted to continue his education and make his own choices. So he made a bold decision - he ran away to the bustling city of Johannesburg. In Johannesburg, Mandela saw a completely different world, the city was full of challenges. Black people worked hard for very little pay and lived in poor conditions while white people enjoyed all the wealth and privilege. He was one of the few black students in the university and faced discrimination, but this only made him stronger. During this time, Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC) a political organization fighting for the rights of black South Africans. He wanted to create a country where children could play together without fear.

When Mandela arrived in Johannesburg he was just a young man full of dreams. The city was alive with energy, but it was also full of challenges. Black people were treated as second class citizens and forced to live in poor neighbourhoods called townships. Mandela rented a small room in Alexandra, one of the poorest townships, and worked as a clerk in a law firm.

The job was demanding, but it gave him a chance to learn about the legal system and how it was used to oppress black South Africans. He often said, I have walked that long road to freedom, I have made missteps along the way. But I have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. The ANC had existed for many years, but Mandela and a group of young activists believed it needed a fresh approach. Mandela's speeches were powerful and passionate. He spoke about justice, equality, and the need for action. One of his most famous lines was, it always seems impossible until it's done. While working with the ANC Mandela met a beautiful and intelligent woman named Evelyn Ntoko. They got married in 1944 and started a family.

In 1948 the South government introduced new apartheid laws, making life even harder for black people. These laws decided where black people could live, work and even whom they could marry.

In 1948 apartheid became the law of the land. It wasn't just racism it was a legal system -- one that divided people by skin colour. Black South Africans couldn't vote. Had to carry passbooks to travel in their own country. People were arrested for simply walking in the wrong part of town. Mandela and the ANC protested these unjust laws. They organized boycotts, they gave speeches, and they marched peacefully in the streets. But the government did not listen. Instead it responded with violence. In 1960, in a town called Sharpeville, thousands gathered peacefully to protest the passing of laws. Police opened fire, 69 people died. Most were shot in the back while running. The government declared a state emergency. Banned the ANC.

Mandela went underground. In 1961 he helped form Umkhonto we Sizwe - the spear of the nation. In 1962 Mandela was caught by the police. He was arrested for leaving the country without permission and for organising protests.



When his mother died, and later his son passed away. He wasn't allowed to attend their funerals. In 1982 after 18 years on Robben Island the government transferred him to another prison - first Pollsmoor, then Victor Verster.

On February 11, 1990, after 27 years in prison, Mandela walked free. He was 71 years old, he walked beside his wife, Winnie. Crowds cheered and the world held its breath. He said "I stand here before you. As a humble servant of the people". He didn't ask for revenge. He asked for peace and unity but freedom was just the beginning. When Mandela was released, Apartheid still existed, black South Africans still couldn't vote, many racist laws were still active.

From 1990 to 1993 Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk began long negotiations and there were protests. Tensions even fears of civil war. But Mandela stayed calm. He wanted one nation, one vote. A future built on justice not revenge. Finally in 1993 apartheid laws were removed. In 1994 South Africa held its first democratic election. For the first time everyone could vote - black, white, rich, poor. and in May 1994 - Nelson Mandela became the first president of South Africa.

In 1995 South Africans hosted the Rugby World Cup. For decades the sport had symbolized white rule, but Mandela saw no opportunity to unite. Mandela served just one term - and then stepped down, he believed real leaders knew when to leave.

In 2013, at the age of 95 Nelson Mandela passed away peacefully. World leaders from every corner of the globe came to pay their respects.

**Susmita Nath, BA 5th sem**

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#### **Content:4**

#### **ZUBEEN GARG**



Zubeen Garg one of the most celebrated and influential artists from Assam, known for his extraordinary contribution to Indian music and cinema. He is a playback singer, composer, lyricist, actor and filmmaker who has made a huge contribution to Assamese as well as Indian music. For the people of Assam, Zubeen Garg is not only a singer but also a symbol of pride.

His voice and creativity have touched millions of hearts not only across India. Through his talent, dedication, and love for art, Zubeen Garg has become a cultural icon and inspiration for generations.

#### **Early life and background**

Zubeen Borthakur (Garg) was born on 18 November 1972 in Tura, Meghalaya, into a family with deep roots in music and literature. He adopted the surname "garg" from his Brahmin gotra. His father, Mohini Mohon Borthakur a poet and magistrate and his mother Ally Borthakur singer and actress, were his first inspirations and



mentors, Zubeen grew up in a musical environment and his Parents encouraged him to pursue music from a young age.

He has a younger sister, Palme Borthakur, an Assistant Professor in USTM and RGU. His other younger sister, Jonkey Borthakur, who was a singer and actress, died in an accident in 2002. He is married to fashion designer Garima saikia Gang.

### **Education**

Zubeen Garg pursued his primary education at Carmel school, Jorhat, and later attended Karimganj High School and Bijni Bandhab High School. He passed his matriculation exam from Tamulpur Higher Secondary school, Nalbari in 1989. In the same year he returned to Bongal pukhuri in Jorhat for his higher secondary education in Science at the then Jagannath Barooah College, Now Jagannath Barooah University. After that he went to pursue Bachelor of Science degree in B.Bonooah College in 1991 after passing his H.S. Final Exam, but dropped out to concentrate on his singing career.

### **Rise to stardom and Bollywood Breakthrough:**

Zuban Garg entered into professional music with his Assamese solo album, Anamika, in 1992, which was an instant hit for its fusion of Traditional folk and modern arrangements. This album set a new trend in Assamese music. He released several successful regional albums before moving to Mumbai in the mid-1990s to explore the Bollywood music Industry.

His major national breakthrough came in 2006 with the chartbuster song "Yaa Ali" from the film Gangster. The song earned him the Global Indian Film award (GIFA) For best playback singer. Despite this success, Garg largely resisted being typecast in Bollywood and continued to focus on regional music, singing in over 40 languages and dialects, including Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Bodo, Rabha, Nepali and various tribal languages of Northeast India. He has released hundreds of albums and thousands of songs, covering almost every genre-from romantic melodies to patriotic tunes.

### **Multifaceted career and social activism:**

Zubeen Garg reportedly recorded over 40,000 songs in his 33year career. Beyond music, he was an accomplished actor, film director, and screenwriter, with notable films like "Mission China" and "Kanchanjunga", which often addressed socio-political issues like corruption.

He was known for his outspoken nature and strong connection to his roots. Zubeen actively participated in social activities, notably as a non-political figure in the anti citizenShip Amendment Act (CAA) protests in Assam. He used his platform to speak truth to power and engage in philanthropy through his charity, the Kolaguru Artiste Foundation.

### **Contribution to Assamese culture:**

Zubeen Garg has played a major role in revivifying and promoting Assamese culture and music His Songs like "O moi Assomiya", "Maya", and zindagi" reflect his deep connection with the land and people of Assam.

He also works to bring Assamese music to the global stage. Through concerts, films, and collaborations, he has made Assamese music more popular and accessible to audiences beyond the region. Besides music, Zubeen Garg has made his acting career and filmmaking. He has acted in several Assamese and Bengali films such as Mission China, Mon Jaai and Roi Roi Binale.

Throughout his career, Zubeen Garg has received numerous awards for his contribution to music and cinema, including- Global Indian film award for Best playback singers, Film awards (East), Prag Cine Awards, Assam state Film awards.

However, his greatest achievement lies in the hearts of millions of fans who consider him a hero and inspiration for them. His unique style beautifully blends traditional, folk elements with modern rhythms, helping young people connect with their cultural roots while enjoying contemporary music.

He has received many old Assamese folk tunes and Bihu Songs by giving them new life through modern arrangements. His efforts have encouraged many young artists, directors, and musicians to work in Assamese cinema and raise its standard.

Apart from entertainment, Zubeen Garg has used his popularity to support social causes such as blood relief, education for underprivileged children, and environmental awareness in Assam. He frequently performs in charity shows and speaks openly about issues affecting the Assamese people.

## **Conclusion**

Zubeen Garg died in Singapore on September 19, 2025. He stands as a true legend who has redefined the cultural landscape of Assam. His voice represents the hopes, struggles and emotions of the Assamese people. Whether through his songs, films, or social initiatives, he has worked tirelessly to uplift the art and culture of his homeland. Zubeen Garg's Journey teaches us that passion, dedication and love of one's roots can create lasting change. He will always be remembered as the "Heart of Assam". A True artist who made Assamese culture shine on the global stage.

**Chandrama Boro**

**B.A. 3rd Sem**

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## **Content:5**

### **Indian Constitution**

The constitution is a collection of some fundamental principles or laws of a nation, state or society which determines the power and duties of the government and gives some rights to the people.

On 9 December 1946, a constituent assembly was formed where Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed as the president of the constituent assembly. The drafting committee was formed in 1947 and Dr. B.R Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. There were seven members of the drafting committee. The members of the drafting committee along with the chairman were Dr. B.R Ambedkar, N. Gopal Swami Ayengar, K.M Munchi, Alladi krishnaSwamy Ayyar, Syed Mohammed Shadullah, B.L. Mitter, D.P khaitan.

The constitution of India was implemented from 26 January 1950. The Indian constitution is known for borrowing features from many other countries. Key sources include:

**British constitution:**

1. Parliamentary form of government
2. Rule of law
3. Law making procedure
4. Single citizenship

**United States constitution:**

1. Fundamental rights
2. Post of vice president
3. Judicial review

**Irish constitution:**

1. Directive principles of state policy

**French constitution:**

1. Ideas of liberty, equality, Fraternity
2. Republic

**Canadian constitution:**

1. Federal system with strong central authority
2. Residual powers in the centre
3. Appointment of state governor by centre.

**The characteristics of Indian constitution:**

1. The longest written constitution: The constitution of India is the longest constitution of the world. The assembly took two years 11 Months and 18 days to write the constitution. The constitution of India consists



of 395 articles ( currently 448) which are currently divided into 22 categories (currently 25) and have 12 schedules.

2. **Difficult and flexible:** The Indian constitution is a combination of difficulties and flexibility. The difficult constitution is that amendment requires special methods and flexible constitutions that can be amended in general.
3. **Parliamentary government:** The Indian constitution has adopted the British parliamentary system. Such measures are the responsibility of the president of the country but the main task is conducted by the prime minister and the cabinet. The president was forced to amend the work on the recommendations of the cabinet.
4. **Derived from various sources:** the Indian constitution is a mixture of many other constitutions. The constitution of India is included in the constitution of India by acquiring parts of the British constitution, the constitution of the United States, the constitution of Ireland, France and the Irish.
5. **Parliament and an independent judiciary:** the constitution of India has given the Indian judicial system to the top of all civil , criminal and constitutional trials. The decision is compulsory for all workers in India. The supreme court has complete control.
6. **Fundamental rights:** part 3 of Indian constitution enforces certain fundamental rights for people. The constitution of India provides six special fundamental rights to the people. Right to equality, right to freedom, rights against exploitation, right to religious freedom, cultural and educational rights, right to a constitutional regime etc. Fundamental rights are essential for the development of society and for the success of a democratic system.
7. **Secularism:** secularism is a notable feature of the Indian constitution. In Indian constitution on the basis of religion the 42 nd amendment to the bill the preamble of the constitution added the word " secularism" the constitution gives every person in India the right to worship according to his own religion.

#### **The constitution of India amendment methods are as follows:**

Article 368 of the Indian Constitution mentions two types of amendments to the Indian Constitution. One type of amendment is by a special majority of the Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) and the second type of the amendment is by a special majority of the Parliament with the ratification by half of the total states.

There are three ways in which the Constitution can be amended:

- Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament
- Amendment by special majority of the Parliament
- Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of at least half of the state legislatures.

The constitution amendment Bill can be introduced in any house of the parliament of each assembly in parliament and sent to the states after the bill is passed in support of at least two - thirds of the voting members. After the bill is supported by the legislative assembly at least half of the organ states, it is considered revised as per rules.

**Bhairabi Rabha**

**BA 1 st sem**

## Content-6

### **The Flame of Youth Protest — Nepal's Digital Movement (2025)**

In 2025 Nepal became a nation where the spark of change caught fire. The country witnessed an extraordinary upheaval in its political and social landscape. Amid political uncertainty, widespread public discontent, and strict government controls, the voices of a new generation suddenly rose up: “You cannot silence our voice.” With that cry began Nepal’s “**Gen Z Movement**” — a youth uprising.

The catalyst was the government’s decision under its “Digital Services Law” to block several social platforms. In September 2025 the government announced bans on 26 platforms, calling them unregistered. That decision ignited deep anger among young people. In today’s digital age, social media is the primary arena for education, work, connection, and free expression; young Nepalis saw the government’s move as an attack on their basic rights. The result was an outpouring of outrage.

The movement was not led by any political party or formal organization. Young people used platforms such as Discord (the original text said “Discard”), Telegram, Instagram, and VPNs to bring like-minded people together. The protests centered in Kathmandu — notably New Baneshwor, the National Parliament building, and the surrounding areas. What started as peaceful demonstrations soon became fraught when state force intervened. Police opened fire; many people were killed and hundreds injured. The nation received the news with shock and grief. Students, journalists, artists, and ordinary citizens all chanted in unison: “This is a fight for our rights.”

Gradually, the movement’s demands broadened beyond internet freedoms. Protesters began calling for political accountability, action against corruption, relief from inflation, and a cleaner, more transparent government. Observers say the new generation awakened a vigilant public consciousness against official wrongdoing and oppressive rules. With tech as their lifeline, the youth made clear that the limits of technology cannot be used to curb freedom of thought.

Under pressure, the government was forced to reconsider its decision. Talks opened around revising the Digital Services Law and officials promised amendments. Although many questions remained unresolved and justice was not fully achieved, the movement had already written a new chapter in Nepal’s democratic history. The 2025 protests were not just about social media, laws, or politics — they were a revolt of a new mindset. They proved that youth can play a decisive role in shaping a nation’s future. The uprising planted a seed of renewed civic awareness — a symbol of a society that demands transparency and embraces technology.

The slogans raised on Nepal’s streets still echo today: “You cannot silence the younger generation — they are the messengers of true change.”

Name: Himashree Das

B.A 1st semester





## **Content: 7**

### **Role of Media in Politics**

The media plays a crucial and multifaceted role in politics, acting as both a source of information and a platform for discourse. By reporting on government policies, legislative developments, election campaigns, and political events, the media keeps citizens informed and aware of the workings of the political system. It serves as a watchdog, holding political leaders accountable through investigative journalism that exposes corruption, malpractice, or abuse of power.

Moreover, the media shapes public opinion by framing political narratives and providing analysis, commentary, and diverse perspectives. This influence can inspire civic engagement and encourage citizens to participate actively in democracy processes, such as voting or community discussions. Social media platforms have further transformed political communication, allowing direct interaction between leaders and the public, and enabling grassroots movements to gain visibility. However, the media also faces challenges. Bias in reporting, sensationalism, and the spread of misinformation can distort public perception and manipulate opinions.

Therefore, ethical and responsible journalism is essential to ensure that the media fulfills its role in supporting democracy, promoting transparency, and empowering citizens with accurate information. In essence, the media not only informs but also educates and influences the political culture of a society.

"The media's the most powerful entity on earth. They have the power to make the innocent guilty and to make the guilty innocent."

Angita kalita

B.A 1st semester



## **Content:8**

### **Most immediate environmental problems faced by the locality**

The environment encompasses everything that surrounds us, including both living and non-living things. It encompasses the physical, chemical, and biological components that influence the survival and development of



living organisms.

### **Key components of the environment:**

- **Biotic factors:** These are the living components of the environment, such as plants, animals, microorganisms, and humans
- **Abiotic factors:** These are the non-living components of the environment, such as air, water, soil, sunlight, and climate.

The environment provides essential resources for life, such as food, water, and

shelter. It also regulates the Earth's climate and supports the delicate balance of ecosystems. Human activities can significantly impact the environment, leading to environmental problems such as pollution, climate change, and habitat loss.

### **Environmental Problems:**

Due to human activities, the environment faces lots of problems and is deeply polluted. Environmental problems are the harmful effects of human activities on the environment. These issues threaten the health of our planet and the well-being of all living things. Here are some of the major environmental problems:

- Climate Change:** This is the long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns, primarily caused by human activities like burning fossil fuels. It leads to rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and disruptions to ecosystems.
- Pollution:** Pollution contaminates air, water, and soil with harmful substances. Air pollution comes from vehicles, industries, and burning fossil fuels. Water pollution is caused by industrial waste, sewage, and agricultural runoff. Soil pollution results from industrial waste, pesticides, and improper waste disposal.
- Deforestation:** The clearing of forests for agriculture, logging, and development destroys habitats, reduces biodiversity, and contributes to climate change.
- Loss of Biodiversity:** Human activities like habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change are driving species to extinction at an alarming rate.
- Waste Management:** Improper waste disposal, including plastic pollution, contaminates the environment and harms wildlife.

These environmental problems have far-reaching consequences for human health.

### **Environmental problems identified in your locality:**

Chhaygaon is a town in Assam, India, which faces several environmental challenges. Some of the key environmental problems in Chhaygaon include:

- Air Pollution:** with rapid urbanization, increasing vehicular traffic, industrial emissions, and construction activities.

**Vehicle Emissions,** A significant contributor, especially from the increasing number of vehicles and traffic congestion.

**Construction Dust,** Ongoing construction projects generate substantial dust, impacting air quality.

**Industrial Pollution:** Emissions from industries located within or near the city contribute to air pollution.

1. **Water Pollution:** The Kalahi River, which flows through the town, is heavily polluted due to industrial effluents, untreated sewage and solid waste being dumped into the water body. This affects both the ecosystem and drinking water quality.

2. **Waste Management:** Chhaygaon struggles with waste management issues, including the improper disposal of solid waste, inadequate recycling systems, and overflowing landfills, contributing to environmental degradation.

1. **Flooding:** poor drainage systems, and the monsoon rains, Chhaygaon faces recurring flooding, especially in low-lying areas. The town's expansion has reduced the natural absorption of rainwater, leading to more severe flood events.

2. **Loss of Wetlands:** Wetlands, which play a crucial role in water filtration and flood management, are being encroached upon for development projects. This further contributes to flooding and the loss of biodiversity.

3. **Noise Pollution:** The growing urban population, along with traffic congestion, construction work, and festivals, has led to high levels of noise pollution in many parts of the town. solid waste being dumped into the water body. This affects both the ecosystem and drinking water quality.

Addressing these environmental issues requires coordinated efforts in urban planning, waste management, conservation of natural resources, and stricter enforcement of environmental regulations.

To reduce the impact of these problems , we need to adopt some initiatives, like

- **Improved Waste Management:** Implementing efficient waste collection, segregation and recycling systems.
- **Sustainable Transportation:** Promoting public transport, cycling, and walking to reduce vehicle emissions.
- **Industrial Pollution Control:** Stricter regulations and enforcement of pollution control measures for industries.
- **Afforestation:** Reforestation efforts to mitigate deforestation and improve air quality.
- **Flood Mitigation Measures:** Developing and implementing flood control measures to minimize the impact of floods.
- **Public Awareness:** Raising public awareness about environmental issues and promoting responsible environmental practices.

By addressing these issues proactively, Chhaygaon can strive towards a more sustainable and environmentally friendly future.

Bhusita Das

Rimpi Das

Shikhamani Das

B.A. 3rd Sem



## **Content : 9**

### **The Group of Twenty(G20)**

The G20 is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The G20 membership comprises a mix of the world's largest advanced and emerging economies. Together, the G20 members represent more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of international trade and 60% of the world population.

The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, The United Kingdom, The United States and European Union. The EU is represented by the European commission and by the European Central Bank. Each year, the G20's guests include Spain, the chair of Asean, two African countries and a country invited by the presidency, usually from its own region.

The work of G20 is divided into two tracks:

- The finance Track comprises all meetings with G20 finance ministers and Central Bank governors and their deputies. Meeting several times throughout the year they focus on monetary and fiscal issues, financial regulation etc.
- The Sherpa Track focuses on broader issues such as political engagement, anti- corruption development, energy etc.

The G20 presidency rotates annually according to a system that ensures a regional balance over time.

For the selection of the presidency, the 19 countries are divided into 5 groups, each having no more than 4 countries. The presidency rotates between each group. Every year the G20 selects a country from another group to be president. India is in group 2 which also has Russia, South Africa and Turkey. The G20 does not have a permanent responsibility for bringing together the G20 agenda in consultation with other members and in response to developments in the global economy. Every year when a new country takes on the presidency, it works hand in hand with the previous presidency and the next presidency and this is collectively known as TIROIKA. This ensures continuity and consistency of the group's agenda.

**Pritisa Das**



## Career vs. Passion: The Modern Student Dilemma

"Follow your passion," they say. But what if your passion doesn't pay the bills? Every college corridor echoes with dreams — some loud, some hidden behind textbooks. There's the artist sketching in the last bench, the poet scribbling between lectures, and the coder lost in their own world of logic. But when it's time to "choose a career," those dreams often collide with the world's favorite question: "Beta, what will you do next?"

And just like that, the battle begins — Career vs. Passion.

For decades, career choices in India followed a script: good at science, become an engineer; empathetic, become a doctor; argumentative, become a lawyer. Passion was for weekends. But times have changed. Today, photographers become influencers, gamers earn sponsorships, and storytellers turn into content creators. The rulebook has changed — but fear hasn't.

Most students stand at a crossroads: one path offers security — salary, stability, and approval; the other offers freedom — creativity, risk, and self-expression. Following passion blindly can be risky. Chasing stability without happiness can be soul-crushing. The truth? You don't have to choose one over the other.

The smartest move is to connect what you love with what you can live on. Love music? Learn sound design. Love photography? Try media and marketing. Love gaming? Explore game development or streaming. Passion isn't a fantasy — it's fuel. It just needs direction.

But passion isn't just fun; it's work. It survives criticism, boredom, and failure. Anyone can start — only the truly passionate continue. As the world changes faster than ever, adaptability becomes the new safety. Degrees may expire — but skills and curiosity never do.

Parents, too, are evolving. Many now see that creativity can be a career — from graphic design to film editing, from coding to culinary arts. Still, that whisper of doubt remains: "What if it doesn't work out?" But maybe the bigger question is — "What if it does?"

As Steve Jobs said: "The only way to do great work is to love what you do." So maybe success isn't about choosing between career and passion — it's about turning your passion into your career.

Follow your curiosity. Plan with patience. Learn with heart. And remember — the path you fear most might be the one that truly belongs to you.

Don't chase success. Chase meaning — and success will follow.

**Krishnali Mazumdar**  
**B.A 1st semester**



## **Content: 11**

### **The Decision on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979**

The CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), adopted by the United Nations in 1979, is an international treaty aimed at ending all forms of discrimination against women. With the objective of establishing equality between men and women and stopping discriminatory practices against women, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the “Decision on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women” on 18 December 1979. This decision came into force on 2 September 1981. By 8 January 2002, 170 countries had given their consent to this decision.

Although no provision for filing complaints was included in the decision, the participating countries agreed to take all appropriate measures to eliminate every form of discrimination against women. The measures adopted under this decision are mentioned below:

1. Providing the principle of equality between men and women in the constitution and other laws of the country.
2. Taking legal and other measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.
3. Providing legal protection of women’s rights through the country’s judiciary and judges.
4. Taking appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any individual, organization, or institution.
5. Abolishing all discriminatory laws, customs, traditions, and practices that create discrimination against women.

According to Article 17 of the decision, a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women consisting of 23 independent experts was formed. This committee, after reviewing reports submitted by participating countries, submits its report to the UN General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Thus, the United Nations undertook an important initiative for the protection of women’s rights.

**Barasha Nath**  
**BA 5th semester**

## Political Science Department Gallery



## Wall Magazine Inauguration



# Outreach Program



## The End