



neiadvl NEWSLETTER

Official mouthpiece of N.E. States Branch of IADVL



NEWSLETTER EDITORIAL

This is my first effort as NE- IADVL NEWS LETTER editor. At very outset I would like to offer my gratitude o all the NE-IADVL members for their confidence kept on me and giving me this responsibility . I got good feedback from many of our members for this current issues and some of them have assured me to contribute their articles and so on for the next issues .I thank them all from my heart. Our respected , ex-editor Dr. Nasiur Rahman has been a guiding force for me. Besides Mr. Sauranga Dey of Avishkek Media has done his contribution in the matters of printing with great excellence with some good suggestions too and I do thank him herewith too. I do thank my co-editor Dr. Anupam Agarwala for his constant support. I know yet there are going to be lots of shortcomings and error, despite our sincere effort in this issue of our Newsletter. I very humbly do apologise for them and assure you to rectify those thing in our next publications to best of my capability.

Dermatology is a fascinating subject A subject of its unique charms and challenge In recent times, there has been ever rising trend in awareness about skin diseases amongst the common people . Unfortunately we still have a very few Dermatologist relative to its huge demand particularly in this part of our nation. As a result , people are not getting adequate skin care, and on other side malpractice has got its foothold tremendously, which is more dangerous than lack of treatment. Many fake certificate holders are doing mockery of our fraternity, by prescribing allopathic medicine and displaying themselves as skin specialist . All of us know the facts that how people are being exploited in this manner in the name of skin treatment both financially and physically. It is the high time to raise our voice collectively and loudly against this issue. It is a social responsibility of all of us. Awareness creation among common people, by our own effort and print and audio-visual media can be one solution and compelling concerned authority for strict legal-administrative action against the quacks and fraud dermatology practitioner on the other way. Our silence can not only threaten our patient,s health ,but also bring down distrust and dishonour to our fraternity in the eyes of common people.

Besides we have to groom more and more fresh dermatologist with great wisdom and clinical efficiency to meet the huge need in the society . For that purpose, we have to build up pressure to increase seats in post graduation in Medical colleges. Above all we must generate enough motivation among the upcoming dermatologist to join academic and teaching arena to guide , encourage and reproduce their next progeny. This is the demand of time. At last, I do hope for a grand success of our Mid Cuticon at Nagaon, under the great leadership of Dr. Prasanna Saikia.

Long live NE-IADVL.

Pranjali Tyagi
Editor
N. E. State Branch IADVL

Mid-CUTICON 2015, Nagaon



Dear NEIADVLites,

Mid-CUTICON 2015 is being organized at Hotel Nagaon Point on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 2015 from 04.00 pm onwards. Nagaon is 120 km to the east of Guwahati, well-connected by a 4-lane highway, and 180 km to the west of Jorhat. It is a 2-hour drive from Guwahati and 3-hour drive from Jorhat. Nagaon is a district head quarter and a small town but can be regarded as the cultural and educational hub of Assam .About 16 km from Nagaon Town is Bordowa, the birth place of Shankar Deva , the great saint of Bhakti movement whose life and work has been social exemplifiers and can be felt in the long shadows of his influence in the nook and corners of the state. A local peasant uprising in Phulaguri (Phulaguri Dhewa) against government taxation policy in 1861 was one of the earliest contributions to India's freedom struggle. Nagaon is the birthplace of many a literary activist, the most notable of whom is late Lakshminath Bezbaruah (Ahotguri) . Nagaon became the seat of modern education in Assam under the efforts of American missionary, Miles Bronson whose work was later carried forward by Anandaram Dhekial Phukan and his spiritual follower Late Gunabhiram Barua. Noted singers Late Khagen Mahanta and Parbin Sultana were also born in Nagaon. Nagaon has always produced the most meritorious and talented students in the academic field, which is evident from the number of toppers in the HSLC and HSSLC exams.

With its strong historic and academic background Nagaon is now gearing up for Mid-CUTICON this year for the first time, and we are eagerly waiting to welcome you to the event. Come and experience our hospitality and feel the difference.

Thanking you.

Prasanna



Dr. Prasanna kumar Saikia
Organising Secretary ,
Mid Cuticon 2015, Nagaon, Assam

Message from President, North East States Branch of IADVL

I am very glad to know that Mid term meet of Cuticon is going to be held at Nagaon

On 25th of July and on that occasion next issue of our newsletter is also going to be published. I convey all my best wishes for the event and hope it will be grand success

And newsletter will also be very good one.

Regards,

Dr. S. K. Bhattacharya

Message from the Secretary, N. E. State Branch, IADVL



Dear Pranjali,

"I am happy to inform you that our prestigious newsletter is now under the reigns of yet another editorial team comprising of our young and dynamic Dr. Pranjali as editor and the ever vibrant Dr. Anupam as joint editor. The duo have infused freshness and novelty to this publication. With a new design and creative add-ons I am sure this issue will make a good reading during your sojourn at Nagaon and find its way into your briefcase as a souvenir item to be treasured back home.

The Organizing Secretary, Dr. Prasanna with his efficient team comprising of Organizing President, Dr. Afsar and Scientific Chairperson, Dr. Padum, have left no stone unturned in their attempt to make this conference a success. I wish you a wonderful and productive time at MID-CUTICON 2015."

Regards,

Dr. Nasir Rahman,

A lesson By Non Violence



Dr. Jogesh Das

It was during the month of November, a festival being celebrated known as MAHAHO, a special festival in lower part of Assam. This festival is celebrated on the full moon day of the month in November each year. The literally meaning of MAHAHO is to drive away the mosquito. The village boys consisting of 6 to 14 years old of a particular locality will assemble in front of the "kirtanghar" or the local temple. The group will visit every household in the locality and will sing a husori like this :

অহোহ মহোহ, মহ খেদিব যাওমো
মহে বোলে মৰিলো দে
টোপোৰ পোৰা খালো দে,
টোপোৰ পোৰাত নহল লোণ
চাউল দে দোণ দোণ
বা
বাহৰ পাত জিকিমিকি
আমাক দিব সিকি,
বাহৰ পাত পকা
আমাক দিব টকা
আকৌ
পথত আমি গাইছিলো
মাহ কঢ়াই খাও
বাটে বাটে যাও
আমাৰ লগত মিয়ে আহে
তাকো এগাল দোও

The family members of the particular house will join in the merry making. After the 'husori' is over, the group of boys will pray for the well being of the house and its family members. Thereafter, the head of the family will give the group of boys either cash or will pay in kind by offering rice or dal.

However, there are certain restrictions in the entire process. One group can go for this only to their locality and was not allowed to encroach the other locality. At the end of round, the group will pool together all that have been collected and if necessary will contribute for a feast in the bank of Brahmaputra in the next Sunday. In such a picnic, the boys who were older usually take the upper hand and the juniors used to follow their orders only.

During one such picnic, I saw one of my cousins smoking and I was overwhelmed by his behavior. Seeing my interest, he called me and offered me to smoke the cigarette. I was very hesitant as I have never smoked in my life. He insisted again and ultimately my desire to smoke got the upper hand and I took a few puffs. After that it was all over and in the evening we came back to home.

That night, I was very excited and in the air smoke hundred puffs imitating as rehearsal how will I smoke when the next opportunity will arise. The next morning was nothing special. But in the afternoon when I came back from school, my father called me to our hall and asked me whether I smoked in the picnic. My father was a doctor, a tall figure in the village and everybody in our village not only respected him but obeyed him greatly. I got frightened and out of fear said "NO" to him. He gave me a glance and only said "If you are speaking the truth, it is good. But I have sources to know the truth. For a moment, I was shocked but when he left for his clinic I was relief that at least father could not caught me for smoking.

But the drama did not end there. Next day in the afternoon, he called everyone to our living room and with him brought a packet of cigarette and a match box. He said in a choked voice "My son said he had not smoked in the picnic day before yesterday, but it is a fact that he smoked at his picnic. I have not smoked in my life, but as my son has started smoking at this young age, I must give him company". He then offered me a cigarette and gave me the match box in my hand. I got very upset and started trembling and tears came down from my eyes. I fell to his knees and started crying very loudly and with a soaked voice said "Oh, Deuta, I am sorry and I told you a lie. For my fault, you don't have to smoke, I promise you, I will never smoke in my life." I could see the satisfaction in his face. Although he could have beaten me with a stick but had given me a lesson with only words. That was a lesson of my life by non violence way of my father. Since then, I have never touched a cigarette for smoking in my life.



nevadvi NEWSLETTER

I too need a sabbatical



Pawan Bajaj

Every channel is discussing about Rahul Gandhi's leave of absence. Sonia Gandhi the mother granted him so. So I too decided to take leave and asked my secretary to grant me a leave of absence for a sabbatical. But lo and behold, she, my secretary, just refused me a leave, saying she can't grant me leave and I have to attend clinic. I was dumb struck as my paid staff refused me and defiant me. I asked her why she is doing so to me and she bluntly told me - you are not Rahul Gandhi! I simply bowed and slowly enter the office and eased myself on the old chair. With a somber mood I went into a deep thought process and started to dissect both situation. If an elected parliamentarian who is duty bound to serve its electorates and raise and debate their issues in the parliament can get a leave by a mother then why can't myself get a leave from my own job? The whole situation was so awful and in this perplexed and confused state of mind I was becoming blank and then suddenly I saw a ray of hope and skyped Arnab. Yes you guys are right the great Arnab of Times Now. He saw me with contempt and raised his eyes in question but when realised I am from his native place, lowered his voice and asked what's it and

whatever is finish it fast as he is busy preparing some juicy insulting quotation for Sanjay Jha. I told him I won't take much of his time and asked him for his insight in the situation. Suddenly he become hyper and shouted "what do you think you are? And as usual without waiting for my reply shouted - you are not a monarch or prince or a king in waiting or a dynast or a Gandhi. You are simply a commoner and a subject. How dare you even think of a leave. you are just destined to work and work and work and you are talking about sabbatical, you moron!" I was so petrified and gone grim. He again shouted - "whole nation knows who is supposed to take "sabbatical" or who is permanently on leave. Your even thinking of so is treacherous, you good for nothing doctor." I tried to protest meekly but he rebuked me violently - "I won't allow you to interject before I complete and show you your place". I surrendered. Then suddenly he started politely - "see Dr Bajaj, I am telling with utmost respect to you that you are just a subject and commoner and your even calling is a contempt for me and just tell me where the hell you got my number". I apologetically said it was there in the contact list of journo Shantanu saikia. Arnab convulsed violently "I won't let you go with this allegation but for just short of the time I allow you to get away but be sure you are now on my radar, you moron" and he disconnected

I was so disheartened and felt just good for nothing. "next please" I shouted!

3 WAYS TO WRITE EXAM:

Looking up for
INSPIRATION

Looking down for
CONCENTRATION

Looking around for
INFORMATION.....

..Ranipet-Lawyer Sadiquddeem

3 stupid stages of life!

Teen age:
Have Time + Energy ...but No Money

Working Age:
Have Money + Energy ...but No Time

Old age:
Have Time + Money ...but no Energy

If u want
someone
to remember
you, just
borrow some
money from him.



bewakoof.com

DOCTOR: SORRY, REPORTS GOT MIXED UP.
WE DON'T KNOW IF YOUR WIFE HAS AIDS OR ASTHMA!

HUSBAND: WHAT SHOULD I DO NOW?

DOCTOR - SEND HER 4 JOGGING,
IF SHE RETURNS, DON'T SLEEP WITH HER!

Santa: Agar operation ke dauran
mujhe kuch ho jaye to
usl doctor se shaadi kar lena...

Biwi: Aisa Q kehte ho ji?

Santa: To kya doctor ko
maaf kar doon??

Fun2Pix.com
Most Funny Pictures on the Planet

Santa - My wife died yesterday...
I'm trying to cry but tears are not come
out, what to do?

Banta - No Problem.
Just Imagine she Came Back.

www.duba.com

SMSCHACHA.COM

Look at the nature around you.
U will see God's creativity.
Look at the mirror of you.
U will see God's sense of humor.

Police: where do you live?
Me: with my parents
Police: where does your parents live?
Me: with me
Police: where do you all live ?
Me: together
Police: Where is your house?
Me: Next to my neighbors house.
Police: Where is your neighbors house?
Me: If I tell you, you won't believe me.
Police: Tell me.
Me: Next to my house.

Math Teacher: If $a=b$ and $b=c$ then $a=c$, now give me the practical example of this principle from real life.

Student: I love you sir and you love your daughter which means I love your daughter.



Daughter's wish



Rajib Kr. Gogoi

I went with my daughter to her school to attend PTM on that morning. I parked my car on the roadside in front of the school, we went inside, met the class teacher, spent some time in the book fair which just started that morning in the school where she bought a few books....and we were done.

We came out of the school to discover that my car was wheel-capped by the cops!!

That strip of road where we, the guardians, always park our cars suddenly got converted into a no-parking zone that morning. The cops whisked away few cars, but didn't want to "damage" my new-looking car (the cops said), so clamped it.

We went to the Police Station across the road and paid Rs. 300/- against the challan to get the car uncapped. I was frequently looking at Diya, my daughter, as I was little apprehensive about her unexpected encounter with the policemen in an alien set up. But she looked composed and was keenly observing all the proceedings without uttering a word. I also noticed her moving her eyes frequently in all directions as if she was trying to see every nook in the place.

While coming out of the Police Station, my daughter said (in Hindi), "Oh, ek bahut purani khwahish puri hui aaj". I asked, "what?"

"To visit a police station", she quipped with a smile and a happy look on her face!!

All of my anguish disappeared instantly.....not at the joy of fulfilling her wish, but at the innocence of an 11yr old child and at the thought of the child's ways of looking at things!

Once again I realized, if we can accept unpleasant things as they come, without a cry or a curse, many of them just pass off leaving no stress on us.

The Shock that shook me that night

About a 100 meter strip of the footpath starting from a point below one flyover leading to the bus stop beyond the flyover, which I always cross while walking back from clinic to my home, has turned into a kind of red light zone over the last few years. Mostly ugly young girls

in colourful dresses and heavily made up faces wait there for their clients giggling among themselves, discussing and probably bargaining with men of various ages and shapes but apparently from a certain class of the society. I have seen this every evening whenever I have walked back home from my clinic....sometimes I see the fun in it, sometimes the ugliness in it, and mostly the compulsion behind it. But the shock was waiting for me that evening. I was walking past a group of 2-3 such girlsnot bothering to look at them, at my usual fast pace that brings me home after the day's

work, when I heard, "Sir"...the least expected address that sounded to be directed at me made me turn around and I was facing 3 girls ...one looking at me and about to put her first step toward me, the other two giggling.

"Muk sini paisey ne, moi xxxxx", ("Can you identify me, I am xxxxx"), she said stepping slowly forward.

I could see her face now, in the shades of light thrown by the single CFL bulb illuminating the roadside makeshift shop that sells nicely framed pictures of different Gods.

She was my patient....I operated on her stable Vitiligo patches....a girl from a poor family, BPL card holder...the surgery was done @ 25% of the usual rate.....yes, I could remember ! That was about 3-4 yrs back, she was 16-17yr old at that time. I remember her father too who was weeping on their last visit after the successful surgery... by that time he was quite hopeful of marrying off his good looking daughter.

She must be around 21y of age now and was not looking that vulgar, unlike others there.

"Toi.....toi eyat ki koriso?" (

(continued to page-6)

TREASURER'S REPORT For the year 2014-2015

First of all I would like to thank the association of IADVL of NE states branch for giving me the opportunity to work for the association. After taking the charge , this is my first report as treasurer. So, to report as follows..

N. E. states branch of IADVL

(from Nov. 2014 to May, 2015)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FROM NOVEMBER 2014 TO MAY, 2015

TOTAL COLLECTION	AMOUNTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	AMOUNTS
Collected money (life membership fees 7000*2)	14,000/-	Money sent to central committee as life membership fees	11,055/-
Annual membership fees	15,000/-	Annual website fees	3,877/-
Amount received from Dr.Jyoti Devi	5,000/-	To Avishek Media (for newsletter printing)	28,000/-
Dermatosurgery workshop (Torrent Pharma)	2,34,220/-	Dermatosurgery workshop expenditure	2,26,408/-
For IADVL newsletter (Ajanta Pharma)	28,000/-	For stamps	450/-
Amount received from Microlabs Limited	25,000/-		
Credit interest	10,905/-		
Total money collected	3,32,125/-	Grand total expenditure	2,69,790/-

Surplus amount = Rs.3,32,125/- Rs. 2,69,790/-
= Rs.62,335/-

In our General Savings A/ C till December 2014 there was Rs.5,16,410/-

Now the amount in the same A/C is Rs.5,16,410+ Rs.62,335=Rs.5,78,745/-

Fixed deposits

1. Rs. 15,500/- (Matured on July 2014)
2. Rs.1,30,000/- (Matured on Sept. 2014)
3. Rs.1,08,605/- (Matured on July 2014)
4. Rs. 45,158 /-(will be matured in August

2015)

Total Rs.2,99,263/-

Amount of money in the name of association Rs.8,78,008/-

Dr. Chayanika Kalita

Treasurer

N.E.States Branch, IADVL

ENSHROUDED BUT ENSHRINED



- Nityananda Saikia

1.00 A NEW ERA DAWNED :

How do you express your touch of triumph, clamour of success, taste of victory, scent of opulence? Surely, you will kindle a light. Here there is a chance to signify your heroic deeds even if you cease to be, you can refuel a flickering lamp by donating an organ the moment that is not of worth to you but priceless to some needy else. Organ donation is a modern medicine blessed process of replacement of an organ from donor site to recipient site where it is defunct, damaged or deficient. Such donors may be living or brain dead. Other tissues may be recovered from donors who are cardiac dead upto 24 hours past the cessations heart beat. Modern medicine can deliver miracles via transplant surgery. The basic magic is that in death a human being can extend the life of upto 50 others. This is because after a patient is declared brain dead, doctors can harvest 37 different organs and tissues to help 50 patients. A blind can see the beautiful world, A child born with a hole in the heart could laugh its way into old age.

Brain death is the permanent end of all brain functions. Such persons are kept on artificial support or ventilator to maintain oxygenation of organs. Most cases are result of head injuries, strokes or brain tumour patients from ICUs, It's different from being in coma as there is no possibility of recovery and the patient is declared clinically and legally dead. It's possible to donate all organs. In the contrary, in cardiac death, the heart stops beating and due to lack of circulation of blood, vital organs quickly become unusable for transplants. Organs that can be used here are corneas and skin. Organ transplanted from a living donor are one of the kidneys, part of liver and skin a part of pancreas. Normally transplanted organs are the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, pancreas, intestine and thymus. Tissues include bones, bones and tendons (both referred to as musculoskeletal grafts), cornea, skin, heart valves and veins. Worldwide, kidneys are the most commonly transplanted organs and scarced too, followed closely by liver and heart. The cornea and musculoskeletal grafts are the most commonly transplanted tissues; these outnumber organ transplants by more than tenfold.

2.00 TYPES OF TRANSPLANT :

(a) Autograft is the process of transplantation of tissue from one site to other in the same person, (b) Allograft is the transplant between two genetically non-identical members of the same species. (c) Isograft is a subset of allograft and is caused between identical twins. (d) Xenograft is a transplant of organs or tissues from one species to another. An example is porcine heart valve transplant. (e) Split transplant is a transplant in divisive manner to two recipients. (f) Domino transplant is a kind of transplant where recipient is selected in order of weightage of life. (g) In ABO incompatible transplants, children under the age of 2 are chosen for such an incompatible transplant as they have a poor immune system.

3.00 MAJOR ORGANS AND TISSUES FOR TRANSPLANT :

(a) Thoracic : (1) Heart (Deceased donor only), (2) Lung (Deceased and living related donor), (3) Heart/Lung (Deceased donor and Domino transplant)

(b) Abdominal organs: (4) Kidney (deceased living donor), (5) Liver (deceased and living donor), (6) Pancreas (deceased donor only), (7) Intestine (deceased and living donor), (8) Testes.

(c) Tissues, cells, fluids: (9) Hand (deceased donor), (10) Cornea (deceased donor), (11) Skin and Face transplant, (12) Bone marrow/Adult stem cell (living donor and autograft), (13) Blood transfusion/Bloodparts (living donor and autograft), (14) Blood vessels (autograft and deceased donor), (15) Heart valves (Deceased, living and Xenograft), (16) Bone (deceased and living donor).

4.00 LAWS & BIOETHICAL ISSUES :

The Transplant of Human Organ Act 1994, on coming out from the parliament on 15th June 1994. received the presidential assent on 8th July 1994. It is the regulations of removal, storage and plansplantation of human organ for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs and for matters connected therewith on incidental hereto. Briefly, the act deals in the Chapter I, the clauses of short titles, applications and commencement, definition; in the Chapter II, authority for removal of organ preservation, saving and restrictions and in the chapter III, regulations of the hospitals. There are Appropriate Authorities for states and UTs to be authorised by state and central governments respectively. Authorised committees are also there for approval of removal end donations of human organs after their satisfactory scrutiny.

Ethical concerns :

WHO argues that transplantation promote health, but the notion of 'transplantation tourism' has the potential to violate human rights or exploit the poor, to have unintended health consequences, to provide unequal access services, all of which ultimately may cause harm to mankind. Regardless to the 'gift of life', in the context of developing countries, this might be coercive, The practice of coercion could be considered exploitative of the poor population, violating basic human rights according to Articles 3 and 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Lapsation in information to the donor about the consequences of donation invites the violation of Article 3 and 29 of the UDRH. Even within developed countries, there is concern that enthusiasm for increasing the supply of organs may trample on respect for the right to life. The question is made even more complicated by the fact that the 'irreversibility' criterion for legal death cannot be adequately defined and can easily change with changing technology.

5.00 ORGAN TRANSPLANT IN INDIA :

According to ORBO (Organ Retrieval and Banking Organisation), AIIMS cadaveric donation is yet to pick-up in India. While Spain has 35 organ donors per million people, Britain has 27, US 26 and Australia 11, India count stands at a mere 0.16 per million people. There is a big gap in demand and supply system. Over two lakh corneas are needed annually, but only 50,000 donated, 21000 kidneys require transplant yearly but some odd 4000 done. Dr. Sunil Shroff Managing Trustee of Mohan Foundation & Urologist of Sri Ramchandra Medical College, Chennai says - "My guesstimate over one lakh brain death a year. At any given time" every major city would have 8-10 brain deaths in various ICUs. Some 4-6% of all hospital deaths are due to brain death. In India, road accident account for around 1.44 lakh death annually. Out of these, almost 65% sustain severe head injuries resulting 90,000 brain death.' Over and above the THOA 1994, Tamil Nadu passed an order in 2008 making the certification and declaration of brain death mandatory. Amongst the states, hence Tamil Nadu is the forerunner in this race. While UP and Bihar score a zero" Dipak Patel, founder of 'shatayu', NGO on organ transplant says, "we are the second most populous nation in the world. We should be able to help each other" But what went wrong? First, the concept of brain stem death and deceased donation is still an alien idea in most states. Secondly, even the medical professionals shy away from brain death. The paper work and responsibility associated with such declarations are time counting. Dr. Vatsala Trivedi, founder Secretary of Zonal Transplant Coordination Centre feels, Mumbai "A programme gets standardised only when it's implemented in public hospitals. Private institutions will be looked at with suspicion of profiteering when they introduce systems. "Dr. Mahesh Desai from Nadial in Gujrat feels that the Government should provide financial support to transplantation programmes. "It is an expensive process. It would help patients to have government support."

6.00 ORGAN BLACK MARKET :

Sometime after the tsunami that hit the India Ocean in December 2004, officials in Tamil Nadu blew the lid off an organ trading racket that preyed on fisherwomen who had survived the tragedy. Vulnerable and in need of money, many of them ended up as the victims of the racket where agents promised them with a huge sum but eventually a meagre compensation. Quite a few of them denied postoperative care, developed complications and health ruined. Due to the vast gap

Continued from page -4

Daughter's wish

"You.....what are you doing here?") - my voice was little rude as I had already realized what she must had been doing there. Her forwarding steps stopped then & there only as she could sense the shock I had received.

"Circumstances have brought me here, Sir", she replied looking down....."father died soon thereafter, mother expired long back. I went to work in a plastic factory, the owner tortured me. My brother and his wife do not like me....."

I was not listening to what more she had to say....by that time I had sensed that there were other people around who were noticing me talking to one of those girls in that infamous area.

"Kaliloi aahibi clinicot" (Come to clinic tomorrow), I said while turning back and started moving ahead, away from her.

On my back, I heard her telling me aloud....

"Bemar bhal hoi gol (I am cured of my disease), sir....thank u"

Without looking back, I raised my right hand and then put my thumb up...I didn't know if she could see my thumb in that darkness.

I also can't remember how and in what time thereafter I arrived home walking the remaining 2 km stretch.

Life is weird....to say the least.

What in life is in store for whom... who knows??

I have heard and read stories about girls doing this for fun, some doing for the extra buck for a more luxurious life, some doing it to climb up the ladder of success....and some doing it out of compulsion when life does not keep any options open....probably I saw and talked to one belonging to the last category that evening.

story. Millions of men, women and children die every year awaiting live saving organ transplant. They wait in hope, against hope for the elusive heart, kidney, liver, lung or cornea that will end their suffering and give them a new lease of life. A simple decision of us can turn their hopes into reality. And by rewriting their destinies, we will be reshaping our own.

Therefore, we could stake our claim to immortality. So, what will be? A full stop? Or will our story end with 'TO BE CONTINUED'?

(Nityananda Saikia is an Ophthalmologist and

Columnist of Assamese dailies)

e-mail: nityanandasaiikia@rediffmail.com

দাৰনী

তোৰ দাৰনী হাতত
আঘোণে গোন্ধালেই, মই যাম
তোৰ ডালিমী মুখত সানিমগৈ

পকা খেৰেজুৱা ধানৰ বঙ,
কানত আঁৰি দিম,
শাইচৰ জুনুকা

উছৰৰ পথাৰতে,
তই টোপনী যাবি

ডাঙৰি তিয়াই তিয়াই
ৰাতিবোৰে তোক জোকাব,

নৰাৰ পেঁপা এটা বজাই
মইও বাক জোকাম নে তোক

লাজতে তই, ফেঁকুৰি ফেঁকুৰি হাঁহিবি
আকৌ এবাৰ ভাল পাম তোক
মোৰ চহা ঘামত, তোৰ যে
প্ৰেমৰ ইমান সপোন

আঘোণ গোন্ধালেই
মই যাম, তোৰ কাষলৈ।

**আমাৰ যে এটাই বাট**

এই দৰেই গৈ থাকিম,
শেলুৱৈ গৰকা বাটত, খোপনি পুতি পুতি

কেতিয়া যে হেৰুৱালো
নিজৰ গাওঁ, নিজৰ অৰণ্য
নিৰ্জন উশাহ



নিবিচৰাকৈয়ে, বিচাৰি ফুৰো
কাহনীও নিবিচৰা বাট

বাটে পোখা মেলেহি ভৰিত
শিকলীৰ দৰে, বাটে মেৰিয়াই ধৰে ভৰি
ৰাতি বাতি বাতি, পুৱাও হেৰুওৱাৰ বিষাদ

সময়ে ৰেপি ৰেপি বজায় মেঘমল্লাৰ
চন্দুকত দুখৰ বাহিৰেনো ৰয়গৈ কি
এইদৰেই গৈ থাকিম
অশৰীৰি সপোনৰ, মিচিলৰ মাজে মাজে
আমাৰ যে এটাই বাট



ডা° প্ৰাঞ্জল জ্যোতি দত্ত

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ENSHROUDED BUT ENSHRINED

between demand and supply, the illicit trade of organs has been flourishing around the world, on the shoulders of the downtrodden. According to WHO, almost 10,000 organs i.e. an organ per hour are traded illegally, yearly and globally. The ratio of legal to illegal kidney transplants is almost same in India" - says Dr. Vineet Narang Urologist of Holy Family Hospital, Delhi. Since the System may be subverted, should India then look at new ways to curb the menace by allowing live donors to be financially compensated, like Singapore does? 'No, paying for organs will undermine the system of altruistic donation the that we have now' -says Dr. Subhash Gupta" chief liver transplant surgeon at Apollo Hospitals Group and a patron of 'Gift A Life'. "Once more people come forward to pledge their organs and supply begins to meet the demand, the black market will itself die in a natural death" Narang says.

7.00 ORGAN DONOR CARD :

An organ donor card is not a legal document. It is only an expression of your willingness to donate. While signing a donor card demonstrates your desire to donate your organs after your death letting your family or friends know about your decision is vitally important. That is because family members will be asked to give consent for the donation, so it's essential that they know your wishes. Do you know our favourite cricketer, Gautam Gambhir is an owner of organ donor card and an active member of 'Gift A Life'? Stars of other fraternities too are proud holders of organ donor card.

To be organ donor, one may visit the following website to register his or her name:

1. Mohan Foundation : <http://mohanfoundation.org/>
2. Shatayu : <http://shatayu.org.in/>
3. Gift your organ : <http://giftyourorgan.org/>
4. Gift a life : <http://giftalife.org/>

Or call toll free #1800-4193-737 (Mohan Foundation)

8.00 A METAPSYCHOSIS :

Every story ends with a full stop. Metonymically, life is a story. It has an inspired beginning, a vivid description and a tearful end. We were born, we will live, laugh, cry, love and one day will die. Or maybe we don't. Maybe we will choose to start a new chapter in someone else's

World Vitiligo Day observation in Assam and the North-East

The North-East States branch of the Indian Association of Dermatologists, Venereologists and Leprologists (NEIADVL) observed World Vitiligo Day on June 25 and 26 along with the rest of the state branches throughout the country. This special day is observed all over the world on June 25 to commemorate the death anniversary of pop icon Michael Jackson who suffered from vitiligo but remained a fan of millions all over the world, who did not stigmatize him for the disease. Taking a cue from such a positive note this day is employed to create public awareness on vitiligo and reduce stigma and discrimination faced by the sufferers.

The North-East States branch organized a battery of activities on the above two dates with the following noble objectives:



1. Public awareness on vitiligo through mass media, handouts and posters
2. Welfare activities for vitiligo patients
3. Updating of medical knowledge on vitiligo through CMEs and discussions
4. Involvement of the government
5. Press and media coverage



Public awareness programmes: The day-long programmes were mostly aimed at educating the public on the benign and treatable nature of the disease and reducing stigma and discrimination faced by the sufferers. These included, amongst others, vitiligo treatment and counselling camps at Medical College Hospitals with powerpoint presentations by the faculty in simple language followed by interaction with the patients. In Dermatology OPD of Gauhati Medical College Hospital Prof. (Dr.) Debeeka Hazarika, Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Nath and Asso. Prof. (Dr.) Pankaj Adhicari enlightened the OPD attendees with their informative discourses. Similar programmes have also been reported from the Dermatology departments of Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College, Barpeta. **Signages** were put up at prominent locations well in advance to inform the public of the vitiligo camps. Other attempts to create public awareness included public meetings, radio and TV shows, setting up of banners and posters at strategic locations, distribution of

information leaflets for public awareness, sending of informative bulk sms to one lakh subscribers of the region, and write-ups on prominent newspapers. The Assam Tribune carried an article "The curse of vitiligo" penned by Dr. Nasiur Rahman on its editorial page on June 25 on the occasion of World Vitiligo Day. It is noteworthy that Dr. Biren Nath organized a well-attended public meeting at the small town of Dhekiajuli to create public awareness on vitiligo on a local level. He invited the President IMA, Tezpur branch and some prominent personalities and social workers of the area to pass on the message to the public in a better way.

Welfare activities: Patients at the vitiligo camps were provided free samples of medicines for their treatment including some relatively more expensive ones such as bFGF with the help of pharmaceutical companies. Patients and their attendants were also treated with tea and snacks by the Dermatology OPD staff of Gauhati Medical College Hospital to express their solidarity with the suffering patients. All IADVL members of the region were exhorted to provide free treatment to vitiligo patients attending their private clinics and hospitals on June 25 or help them with free samples on a voluntary basis.

CME and webinar: There were also scientific programmes for the medical fraternity in the form of CMEs and question-and-answer sessions to update them with the latest knowledge on the subject and encourage research in vitiligo. In Guwahati Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Nath delivered an illuminating presentation on the management strategies in vitiligo in a well-attended session chaired by ex- Prof. (Dr.) KK Das. In another session chaired by ex-Prof. & HOD, Dermatology, Dr. Jogesh Das, an informative presentation on the aetiopathogenesis of vitiligo was made by PGT, Dr. Manoj Pawar, which was appreciated by one and all. Besides, a centrally arranged webinar featuring presentations by several eminent dermatologists of national repute was streamed and projected on big screens at the medical college hospitals to enable the residents and faculty of the departments and invited members to view the programme collectively at ease.

Involvement of the government: Attempts were also taken to involve the state administrative system in the vitiligo mission by submitting memorandums to the Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Director of Information and Public Relations (DIPR), Government of Assam. The Health Minister was apprised of the stigma and discrimination associated with vitiligo and was requested to take steps to include the disease under the list of non-communicable diseases, arrange for reimbursement of expenses in relation to treatment, create insurance schemes, provide special assistance to unmarried young women with vitiligo, provide legal protection against discrimination in educational institutions and workplaces, and to involve the Director of Information and Public Relations to create public awareness through mass media and poster campaigns.

Press and media coverage: Pains were taken to invite practically all media and press institutions operating in the region. The response was good and all programmes were thoroughly covered by the invited media and press with most of the vernacular and English language newspapers publishing exhaustive press releases on June 26.

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Dr. Nasiur Rahman,
Branch Secretary,
NE States branch, IADVL



GOD IS NO WHERE GOD IS NOW HERE

Whether God exists or not? Theism is the view that at least one God exists. On the other hand **Atheism** is the rejection of belief in the existence of God. But most of the atheists are quick to believe in God in times of crisis.

Before the 18th century, the existence of God was so universally accepted in the world that even the possibility of true atheism was questioned. **Karen Armstrong** wrote that "During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the word 'atheist' was an insult. Nobody would have dreamed of calling himself/herself an atheist." Gradually the concept of theism got the ground. In the 20th century, globalization contributed to the expansion of the term **Atheism**.

Why atheist gets the ground to stay:-

Stephen Hawking and co-author **Leonard Mlodinow** state in their book, *The Grand Design*, that, "It is reasonable to ask who or what created the universe, but if the answer is God, then the question has merely been deflected to that of who created God." Philosopher **Ludwig Feuerbach** and psychoanalyst **Sigmund Freud** have argued that God and other religious beliefs are human inventions, created to fulfill various psychological and emotional wants or needs.

Atheism within religions: - Atheism is acceptable within some religious and spiritual belief systems, including Hinduism. Atheistic schools are found in early Indian thought and have existed from the times of the historical Vedic religion. The anti-theistic philosophical **Cārvāka School** that originated around the 6th century BC is the most explicitly atheistic school of philosophy in India, similar to the Greek **Cyrenaica School**.

Early Buddhism was atheistic as **Gautama Buddha's** path involved no mention of God. Later conceptions of Buddhism consider Buddha himself a god. There are many examples of atheism all over the world within religious belief in the past and present.

People who self-identify as atheists are often assumed to be irreligious, but some sects within major religions reject the existence of a creator deity or God. In recent years, certain religious denominations have accumulated a number of openly atheistic followers, such as atheistic or humanistic Judaism and Christian atheists.

One of the Atheist philosophies (Constructive or Axiological atheism) rejects the existence of God in favor of a "higher absolute", such as humanity. This form of atheism favors humanity as the absolute source of ethics and values, and permit individuals to resolve moral problems without resorting to God.

Association of atheism with social behavior: - Sociologist **Phil Zuckerman** found that there are much lower concentrations of atheism in poorer, less developed nations than in the richer industrialized democracies. A study noted positive correlations between levels of education and secularity, including atheism, in America. According to evolutionary psychologist **Nigel Barber**, atheism blossoms in places where most people feel economically secure, as there is less uncertainty about the future with extensive social safety nets and better health care resulting in a greater quality of life and higher life expectancy. A letter published in *Nature* in 1998 reported a survey suggesting that belief in a God was at an all-time low among the members of the U.S. National Academy of Science, 7.0% of whom believed in a god as compared with more than 85% of the general U.S. population. Interestingly an article published by *The University of Chicago Chronicle* discussed the above study, stated that 76% of physicians in the United States believe in God,

Theism: - Theism is the view that at least one God or deity

exists. In religious belief, a God or deity is a supernatural being, who may be thought of as holy, godly, or sacred. **Psychological interpretations of Theism:** - **Pascal Boyer** argues that construction of God and spirits is one of the oldest characteristics of religion. **Psychologist Matt Rossano** contends that when human began to live in larger groups, they may have created God as a mean of enforcing morality. In smaller groups, morality can be enforced by social forces. However it is much harder to enforce morality using social forces in much larger groups. He indicates that by including ever watchful God and spirits, human discovered an effective strategy for restraining selfishness and building more cooperative groups. More recently, neurotheology, studies religious experience of god and spirituality in terms of cognitive neuroscience. It is hypothesized that God is generally accepted by people because it is an extension to the human need to socialize with individuals of the same community.

Personal commentary (May be Absurd to someone):-

Where does God exist: - If we believe that God exists, we can presume that he exists before the beginning or in the beginning of everything and at the end or beyond the infinity of everything. At least we can imagine the beginning and ending but we cannot imagine before beginning and beyond ending or infinity which is at the hand of God.

Who will reach near God if exists- Not the priest of any sect but the scientists because the scientists are in search of beginning and end of all secret. Yes, if any priest is in search of the secret, he may also be termed as a scientist.

Can any present person with super merit or material (Higgs boson particle-God particle) be called God in that field? It is not proper to give the status of God to a person or a particle. The present achievement of a person is not the last record which cannot be broken in future. Then what name will be given to that future individual superior the present one? Can we call him as super God? When a particle (Higgs boson) exists, it is reasonable to ask how or what created the particle, then something creating the Higgs boson particle will be found by scientists in future. If Higgs boson particle is God particle what will be the name of the next tinier particle –Super God Particle? And what will be the name of next one?

Any difference between theist and Atheist in social and personal behaviour:-

A real theist for presence of ever watchful God can't do anything harmful as the person have to socialise with other individuals of the community and prepare effective strategy for restraining selfishness and building more cooperative groups.

An atheist have to be strong enough morally as he rejects the existence of God in favor of a "higher absolute", such as humanity and he favors humanity as the absolute source of ethics and values, and have to resolve moral problems without resorting to God.

In far future atheists may outnumber the theists. Let us hope the social value will be same as it is now. But we will not live to that far future.

Good news for the theist who prays God:-

Has prayers any role in our life- Scientific papers presented by Duke University (North Carolina, USA), the University of New Mexico (Albuquerque, USA), San Francisco General Hospital (San Francisco, USA) have proven that prayers and good thoughts promote rapid recovery of suffering.

And how to pray:-

"No time, place, or person, is prescribed to pray God's name

No rule, no restraint is also there:

Taking refuse to God, by praying God's name

One can fulfill life's mission forever"

-Madhavadeva



Dr. Kanak Ch. Talukdar



ক্ষুদ্ৰ গল্প



ভাস্কৰ ঠাকুৰীয়া

*ফৰ্মটিত সৰিছিল পনিয়ল বগৰি, কলা জামু। বাৰীবোৰ এতিয়া কংক্ৰিটৰ অৰণ্য। ফৰ্মটিত কেতিয়াবা পৰে গ্ৰেনেড, আৰু সৰে জীৱন।

*সময় ধৰি ৰখা মেচিনটো চলাই বাহিৰলৈ চাই আছিলো। এজন আহিল, মৌলৈ চাই কলে বাঃ কি সুন্দৰ চিত্ৰকৰ্ম।

*গোমোঠা বৰবাবুক কামটোৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ তিনিমাহ ধৰি। আজি মোক দেখিয়েই ভেকাহি কি লাগে? কলো নিষ্ঠুৰ জীৱনৰ সংগ্ৰামত বিচাৰো মৰমৰ মাত এষাৰ

*নাচিব নাজানো, নৃত্যশিক্ষকে কলে ভৰিৰে ভাও দিয়া মোহৰা ধুমুদন্ডিকাৰ, দুয়ো হাতেৰে দিয়া ভাও গোমোচাৰে পিঠি মচাৰ হৈ গ'ল নাচ।

*আন্দোলনৰ গতি লেহেমীয়া, পুৱাৰ পৰা সিহঁতে আছে হামিয়াই হিৰ্কঁতিয়াই। আহিল টিভি চেনেলবোৰ-নৈশ বাতৰি, মুখ্য খবৰ-আন্দোলনত উত্তাল ধৰণী।

*নিজৰ চৌহদতেই খোজ কাঢ়োতে চকিদাৰে ধৰে' কৰ মানুহ কলৈ যাব? আগদিনাখন গাড়ীৰে আহিছিলো সি চালাম দি কৈছিল 'সুপ্ৰভাত মহাশয়'।

*কলা গুৰু মানে ব্লেক কাও সৰুতে শুনা। দুখ লাগিছিল, আজি বাতৰিত পালো ৬০% ইংৰাজ নৱপ্ৰজন্মই নাজানে হেমলেতৰ ৰচক কোন বেয়া কথা কিন্তু ভাল লাগিল।

*সৰুকালিৰ চোৰ পুলিচ খেল। মই পুলিচ, বিচাৰিব লাগে চোৰ। গোটেই এলেকাতে ই বিচাৰি নাপালো লগৰ চোৰজনক। পিচদিনা গম পালো সি আছিল ঘৰত, কৰি হ'মৰক।

*কোমল ব'দৰ দলিচাত ঘাহ বনবোৰ সজীৱ হৈ উঠিছিল। তাক চাই আছিল ছাগল টোৰে, আৰু পাঠাটোক মই, আজৰ এই 'শক্তিৰ বৃত্ত'ৰ চাৰনিৰ চক্ৰ।

*যোৱাবাৰ দেৱালিত জাডি-মুন্ডা খেলোতে পুলিচে ধৰিলে, খাৰ পাপাৰাজীয়ে নাম দিলে জুৱাৰী। এইবাৰ দালালপ্ৰীত (মুন্ডাইত), ষ্টকৰ খেল খেলোতে সিহঁতেই নাম দিলে- দেশপ্ৰেমী

*সংক্ৰামনৰ ভয়ত মানুহ এলাগী, কিজানি এলাগী এণ্টিবায়টিক আক্ৰান্ত জীৱাণু বিচাৰক ডাৰউইনে হাঁহি কলে যাৰে বল তাৰে চল।

*টিভি ধাৰাবাহিক চাই, বাতৰি পঢ়ি ভাবো মানুহবোৰ ইমান বেয়া। আজি হঠাতে মনত পৰিল ময়োতো মানুহ!

ক্ষুদ্ৰ গল্পৰ বিষয়েঃ সময় আগবঢ়াব লগে লগে মানুহজাতিৰ ধৈৰ্য্যৰ পৰিধি সৰু হৈ গৈ আছে। কেইদিনমান আগে সৰ্বকালৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ ইংৰাজী উপন্যাসিক চাৰ্লচ ডিকেঞ্চৰ জন্মৰ ১০০ বছৰ হোৱা বাবে কৰা এটা সমীক্ষাত দেখা গৈছিল যে আজিৰ যুগত যদি তেওঁ ডেভিজ কপাৰফিড আদিৰ দৰে দীঘল উপন্যাস লেখিলে হয় তেতিয়া হলে হয়টো কোনোবাই তাক নপঢ়িলেহেতেন। কিয়নো আজিকালি ইমান ঘটনাবল্ল জীৱনৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্য গতিৰ বাবে কাৰোৰেই এখন উপন্যাসক ইমান সময়, মনযোগ দিয়াটো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

কিন্তু সৃষ্টিকৰ্তাইটো সৃষ্টি কৰিবই লাগিব।

সেইবাবেই কিজানি আজিকালি দৈৰ্ঘ্য কমি আহিছে সাহিত্যৰ, চিনেমাৰ। জনপ্ৰিয় হৈছে চুটি ছবি, চুটি কবিতা। তাৰ ব্যৱসায়িক দিশটোৰ ফালে চাই চাই আগবাঢ়ি আহিল যোৱা দশকৰ দ্ৰুততম জনপ্ৰিয় সংযোজন-চোচিয়েল নেটৱৰ্কিং চাইটবোৰ। কম শব্দতেই নিজৰ মনৰ ভাব প্ৰকাশ কৰা আৰু ক্ষীপ্ৰভাৱে তাক গোটেই পৃথিৱীক জনোৱা-এই বিচাৰধাৰাকেই ব্যৱসায়িক ভাবে ব্যবহাৰ কৰি প্ৰথমবাৰৰ অভূতপূৰ্ব সাফল্য লাভ কৰিছিল টুইটাৰে। চৰাই ক্ষুদ্ৰ ধৰণীকেই পৃথিৱী সলনি কৰা আৰাজ কৰিতোলাত টুইটাৰ সফল হ'ল। ইমানেই সফল হ'ল যে লগে লগে টুইটাৰত ক্ষুদ্ৰ ত ম উপন্যাস, সংগীতৰ স্বৰলিপি লিখাটোও এটা জোৱাৰ আহিল।

লাহে লাহে তেনেকুৱা ক্ষুদ্ৰধৰণীৰ প্ৰসাৰ আন সকলো-চোচিয়েল নেটৱৰ্কিং চাইট বোৰে আৰম্ভ কৰি ক্ষুদ্ৰৰ পৰা ভূমা দৰ্শন আজি এটি ধুন পেচ হৈ পৰিল। (ফেচবুক, ৱাটচআপ, ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি) দুৰদৰ্শী মানুহবোৰৰ কিন্তু অনাগত দিনত চিন্তাৰ পৰিধিয়ে কেনে ধৰণেৰে বাট সলাব পাৰে তাক বহু বছৰ আগতে জানিব পাৰে আৰু যিজন ৫০ৰ দশকৰ অসমৰ জনসংযোগৰ কথা ভাবিছিল, বিশ্ব চিনেমাৰ লগত ফেৰ মাৰিব পৰা অসমীয়া চিনেমা ৰীতি আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল, পৰবৰ্তী সময়ত অসমীয়া পৰিচয়েই সলনি কৰি দিছিল তেওঁৰ বাবে এই কথাটোৰ পূৰ্বানুমান কৰাটো এটি সাধাৰণ কথা।

ক্ষুদ্ৰৰ অৱদানৰ গুৰুত্ব বাৰুকৈ অনুভৱ কৰি সেই ৭০ চনতেই টুইটাৰৰ কনচেপ্টৰ এখন ক্ষুদ্ৰ আলোচনী উলিয়াইছিল। আলোচনীখনৰ নাম 'বিন্দু'। মানুহজনে তাৰ সম্পাদকীয়ত লিখিছিলঃ-

“।। সমাজত বাকচাতুৰ্য্য। কাৰ্য্য তাকৰ। সাহিত্যত আখৰ প্ৰাচুৰ্য্য তাৰেই হেঁচাত ভাৰৰ মৃত্যু।।”
অধিক বৰ্ণনাৰ পেনপেননিত পঢ়ুৱৈ অতিস্থ। কাগজ, ছপা ৰুকৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধি। আলোচনীৰ অকাল মৰণ। লিখোতাৰ আশ্বেয়গিৰিৰ আভাৱৰ বৰষুণ।

।। অধিক পৃষ্ঠাৰ দৌৰাঘ্যত ব্যস্ত নাগৰিক চিনিক। অধিক ভাগ সাক্ষৰ ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক প্ৰতিক ধৰ্মী প্ৰেমিক। যুগে যুগে।।

।। মিনি ফ্ৰন্ট, মিনি এচেম্বলী, মিনি খাদ্য, মিনি দৰমহা, মিনি স্কাৰ্ট, মিনি সাহিত্য আহিল। কম পিন্ধি অধিক দৰ্শোৱাৰ যুগ এয়া সকলো মিনিকেই বদ বুলি সাধাৰণীকৰণ কৰাও বদ! সং নহয়। দেখা যাওক,
অসমত সাহিত্যিকে নিয়ৰ কণিকাত মহাভাৰত আঁকিব পাৰে নে নোৱাৰে। এটি চেলেঞ্জ

হয় চেলেঞ্জ।

এই বিন্দুৰ।

গালিবৰ দুশাৰী

হাইকুৰ চাৰি শাৰী

মোপাচাৰ ছশাৰী

ঠাকুৰৰ তিনি শাৰী

স্বলিংগই বিৰাত

মনাগ্নি প্ৰকাশ।

।। মিনি আছে বুলিয়েই মেকিছ আছে।

।। ব্যক্তি আছে বুলিয়েই সমাজ আছে।

।। বিন্দু আছে বুলিয়েই সিন্ধু আছে।

।। পৃথিৱীৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰতম আলোচনী আলোড়নী মাইক্ৰেমিনি বিন্দুৰ জন্ম সেয়েহে। এই মিঠা মিঠা বহাগৰ পৰা অসমীয়া মিনি সাহিত্যই মেছিক ওলগেৰে পোকা মেলিলে।

ভূপেন হাজৰীকা

সম্পাদক

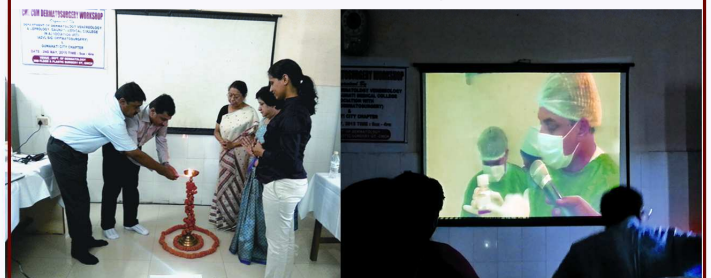
বিন্দু

তেনেকুৱা কাৰণতেই এইজন গল্পকাৰে (মানে মই) যোৱা কেইদিনমান দুৰ্য্যবিমান বাক্যৰে গল্প লিখাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাই আছো। নাম দিছো ক্ষুদ্ৰ গল্প, পঢ়ি চাওকচোন।

লেখক নাট্যকাৰ গল্পকাৰ আৰু নিবন্ধকাৰ আৰু ব্লগাৰ হিচাপে পৰিচিত। উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ মিৰাটত চিকিৎসক হিচাপে কৰ্মৰত। প্ৰকাশিত গল্প সংকলন—'যাত্ৰা' ২০০৯।

প্ৰকাশকঃ আখৰ প্ৰকাশ, গুৱাহাটী।

DERMATOSURGERY WORKSHOP HELD AT G.M.C.H. ON 2 MAY, 2015



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GLIMPSES OF MID-CUTICON, KAZIRANGA, 2014



Dr. Shyamanta Baruah, faculty of A.M.C. being Honoured with Dr. L.N Sinha Award for best young Dermatologist at Dermacon,2015 in Mangalore

