



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

**FLOURISH  
2024-25**

**VOLUME I**

**NUR MOHAMMAD SMRITI  
MAHAVIDYALAYA**

**Malancha, Dakbanglow More, Murshidabad,  
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*Flourish: Volume I*

*An E-Magazine of the Department of English, Nur Mohammad Smriti Mahavidyalaya  
2024-2025*

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### **\*\*Foreword\*\***

Welcome to this edition of our *English Magazine*, Flourish, a vibrant canvas where creativity meets intellect, and words breathe life into imagination. This magazine is a celebration of expression, bringing together the collective voices of budding writers, poets, and thinkers who dare to explore the boundless world of literature. It is a great pleasure for me to write a few words in our *English Magazine*, an outcome of the dedication and hard work of talented individuals who have contributed their creativity, intellect, and passion to bring it to life.

Our college is home to a collection of versatile people who possess the acumen to articulate thoughts on prevalent societal issues. This magazine serves as a platform where words transform into powerful expressions, inspiring perspectives, and thought-provoking discussions. From insightful articles to imaginative storytelling and poetry, each contribution reflects the enthusiasm and commitment of our contributors.

In an era where digital communication often overshadows the beauty of handwritten thoughts and printed words, this initiative stands as a testament to the timeless charm of storytelling, poetry, and insightful reflections. From thought-provoking articles to heartwarming tales, every piece in this magazine is a reflection of the passion and dedication of our contributors.

We believe that readers will feel invigorated after exploring these pages, as the articles strike a balance between sensitivity and originality. This initiative stands as a testament to the timeless power of language, encouraging intellectual discourse and creative expression.

We hope you find inspiration, joy, and a renewed appreciation for the beauty of words as you immerse yourself in this magazine.

Happy reading!

**Prof. (Dr.) Rajesh Das**

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### *Message from the IQAC Coordinator*

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Nur Mohammad Smriti Mahavidyalaya extends its heartfelt congratulations to the Department of English for the commendable initiative of publishing a wall magazine for the academic session 2024–2025. This creative platform not only fosters literary expression and critical thinking among students but also reflects the department’s unwavering commitment to holistic education and academic enrichment. Such endeavours contribute significantly to cultivating an intellectually vibrant campus culture and resonate with the core objectives of quality enhancement and student engagement envisioned by the IQAC. We applaud the dedication of the faculty and the enthusiastic participation of students in bringing this enriching project to life.

---*Dr. Md Zinarul Hoque Biswas*

### *Message from the Head of the Department*

*Flourish: Volume I* (2024-2025) an online magazine, is the latest venture of the English department of our beloved institution, Nur Mohammad Smriti Mahavidyalaya. It is a unique platform designed to evoke creativity among students and faculty, encouraging them to explore and express their creativity and hidden talents to shape them into cohesive literary and artistic forms.

I anticipate the success of this issue and many more to come in the future. I hope *Flourish* will reflect the value of intellectual exercise, originality of thought, and expression; that we inculcate in our students.

--- *Dr. Ishani Basu*

*--Editorial--*

In a world that moves faster with each passing day, we pause — if only for a moment — to celebrate the quiet power of words. A poem can change the way we see a sunset. A story can take us across oceans, into forgotten forests, or deep inside the human heart. In every line written, there is courage. In every verse shared, a spark of connection.

This magazine is not just a collection of writing — it is a collection of dreams, questions, rebellions, and hopes. Every piece you read here is a voice refusing to be silenced, a reminder that even in the busiest, noisiest times, there is magic in paying attention.

To the dreamers, the scribblers, the readers who lose themselves in a single sentence: this space is yours. May these pages inspire you to write bravely, read deeply, and live beautifully.

Welcome to a world built with words. Welcome to our literary journey.

*---Dr. Ishani Basu*

## *The Partition of India: A Tragic Chapter in History*

*Jinat Aman*  
*English Major*  
*Semester I*

The Partition of India in 1947 was one of the most heartbreaking and defining moments in South Asian history. It was supposed to mark a new beginning for two independent nations, India and Pakistan, but instead, it became a story of violence, displacement, and deep scars that still affect both countries today. While it officially ended British rule in the subcontinent, the way it happened created long-lasting consequences that are still felt across generations. The idea of dividing India was not something that came out of nowhere. For years, there had been tensions between Hindus and Muslims, fueled by British policies that encouraged divisions. The Indian National Congress, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, wanted a united India. Meanwhile, the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, believed that Muslims would not be treated fairly in a Hindu-majority country and demanded a separate nation—Pakistan.

As India's independence approached, the British, eager to leave as quickly as possible, agreed to divide the country. A British lawyer, Cyril Radcliffe, was given the impossible task of drawing the borders in just a few weeks. He had no prior knowledge of India and made decisions based on incomplete maps and reports. The consequence was arbitrary lines that split villages, families, and entire communities overnight.

On August 14, 1947, Pakistan was declared an independent nation, and a day later, India celebrated its independence. But instead of peace and joy, there was chaos. People suddenly found themselves on the "wrong" side of the border, forced to leave everything behind. Nearly 15 million people migrated between the two countries in one of the largest human migrations in history. And it wasn't peaceful—communal riots erupted, trains full of refugees were attacked, homes were burned, and an estimated one to two million people lost their lives. The violence was brutal. Hindus and Sikhs fleeing Pakistan faced massacres, while Muslims trying to move to Pakistan suffered similar horrors. Women were

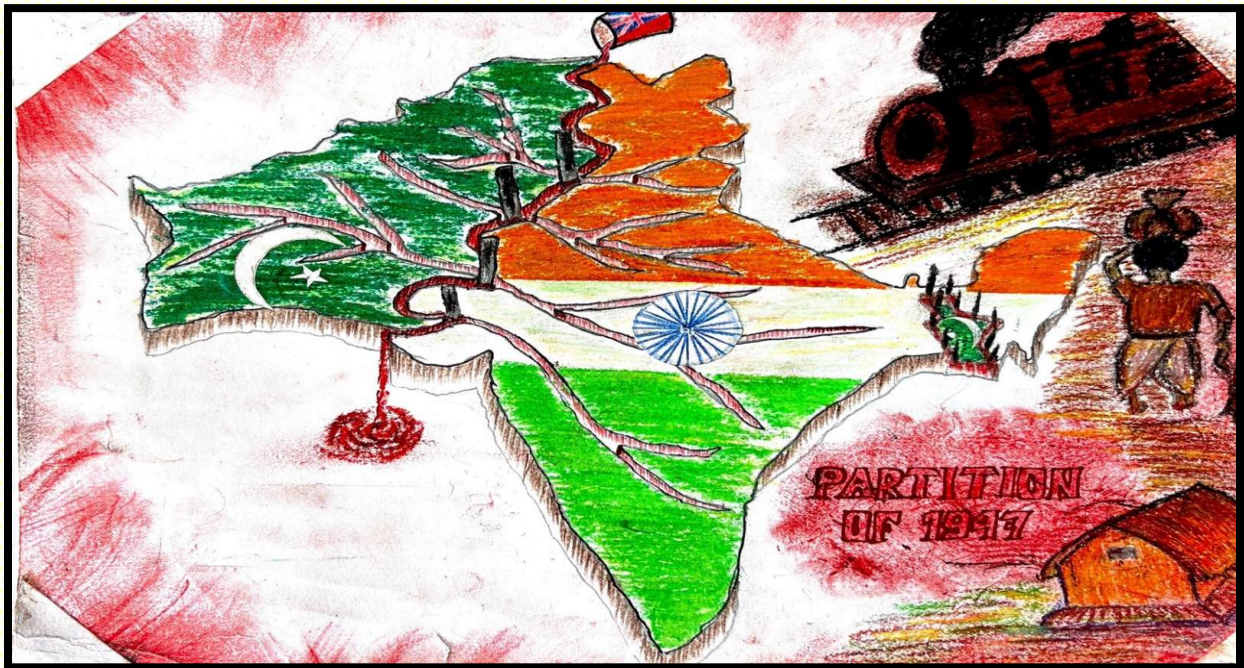


especially vulnerable, facing abduction, assault, and forced conversions. Families were torn apart forever. The trauma of partition is still alive today in the stories passed down by grandparents and great-grandparents who witnessed the horrors firsthand.

The Partition did not just divide land—it divided hearts, relationships, and cultures. India and Pakistan have remained bitter rivals, fought wars, and struggled with border tensions, especially over Kashmir. Even today, due to politics, religion, and historical wounds the peace between the two nations is complicated.

But the partition also taught us a valuable lesson. It demonstrated the dangers of communal divisions and the devastating consequences that can result from rushed political decisions. Many young people in both countries today question whether things could have been handled differently and whether a more peaceful solution was possible.

The partition of India was meant to be about freedom, but for millions, it became a nightmare of loss and suffering. It was a moment that changed the course of history, not just for India and Pakistan but for the world. As students, understanding this chapter is important—not just as a history lesson, but as a reminder of the consequences of division and the importance of peace, tolerance, and unity.



*Md Nure Alam  
English Major  
Semester IV*

## *Franz Kafka: A Life of Isolation and Literary Genius*

*Jinat Aman*  
*English Major*  
*Semester I*

Franz Kafka (1883–1924) remains one of the most enigmatic and influential literary figures of the 20th century. His works, often dark and unsettling, explore themes of alienation, bureaucratic oppression, and existential dread. Though he lived a life filled with self-doubt and obscurity, Kafka's posthumous fame has cemented him as a literary visionary whose influence continues to shape modern literature.

Born in Prague, into a German-speaking Jewish family, Kafka grew up under the shadow of his domineering father, Hermann Kafka. This difficult relationship deeply affected him, filling him with a sense of inadequacy that would later manifest in his writings. Despite his love for literature, Kafka pursued law at Charles University and later worked as an insurance clerk. This monotonous job, though financially stable, drained him, leaving little time for writing.

Kafka's literary world is characterized by surrealism and a deep sense of powerlessness. His most famous work, *The Metamorphosis* (1915), tells the story of Gregor Samsa, a man who wakes up transformed into a giant insect, only to be rejected by his own family. This novella is a powerful metaphor for isolation and the cruel indifference of society. Similarly, *The Trial* (published posthumously in 1925) follows a man arrested by an anonymous authority, and condemned without knowing his crime. These works reflect Kafka's fears—of being misunderstood, powerless, and trapped in an impersonal system.

Despite his remarkable talent, Kafka remained largely unknown during his lifetime. He was highly critical of his work and published only a few pieces. Struggling with tuberculosis, he spent his final years in declining health, dying at the age of 40. Before his death, he instructed his close friend Max Brod to burn all his unpublished manuscripts. Thankfully, Brod ignored this request, ensuring that *The Castle*, *Amerika*, and other masterpieces reached the world.



Kafka's legacy is now undeniable. The term "Kafkaesque" has become synonymous with absurd, oppressive, and nightmarish situations. His writings have influenced existentialist thinkers like Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre, as well as countless authors and filmmakers.

Though Kafka lived in obscurity and doubt, his words have outlived him, speaking to generations of readers who see their fears and struggles reflected in his nightmarish yet deeply human stories. His life may have been filled with loneliness, but his legacy is one of profound connection.

## *On Rabindranath Tagore*

*Reshma Khatun*  
*English Major*  
*Semester I*

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the greatest poets, writers, and thinkers of India. He was born on 7th May 1861 in Jorasanko Thakur Bari in Kolkata. His father was Debendranath Tagore and his mother was Sarada Devi. He belonged to a wealthy and respected family. Tagore was a man of many talents — a poet, novelist, playwright, composer, and philosopher.

Rabindranath Tagore was a brilliant child from the beginning. He did not like the strict rules of schools, so he was mostly educated at home. He learned many subjects from private tutors. Later, he went to England to study law, but he returned to India without completing his studies. Instead of becoming a lawyer, he followed his passion for writing and literature.

Tagore started writing poems at a very young age. His first collection of poems, *Bhanusimha Thakurer Padabali*, was published when he was only sixteen years old. He wrote many famous poems, novels, essays, and plays in both Bengali and English. Some of his most popular works are: *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings), *Gora*, *Chokher Bali*, and *Shesher Kabita*. His book *Gitanjali* earned him the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, making him the first non-European to receive this honor.

Rabindranath Tagore was also a great musician and painter. He composed over 2000 songs, which are known as *Rabindra Sangeet*. His songs are full of deep emotions and are still popular today. The national anthems of India (*Jana Gana Mana*) and Bangladesh (*Amar Sonar Bangla*) were written by him.

Tagore believed in the importance of education. He founded Visva-Bharati University in Shantiniketan in 1921. His idea was to create a place where students could learn in the open air and connect with nature. This university became a famous center for learning and culture.

Rabindranath Tagore believed in humanism, peace, and unity. He wanted people from all religions and cultures to live together in harmony. His writings often talk about freedom, love, and the beauty of nature.

Rabindranath Tagore passed away on 7th August 1941 in Kolkata. His contributions to literature, music, education, and art made him one of the greatest figures in Indian history. He is often called "Gurudev" and remains an inspiration to people all over the world.

Rabindranath Tagore was not just a poet but also a great thinker and social reformer. His works continue to inspire generations. His messages of love, peace, and humanity are still relevant today. He will always be remembered as the pride of India and a symbol of universal brotherhood.



## *Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891)*

*Rasida Pervin*  
*English Major*  
*Semester I*

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a renowned Indian educator, social reformer, and writer who played a pivotal role in shaping modern India. Born on September 26, 1820, in Birsingha, a village in the Midnapore district of Bengal, Vidyasagar's contributions to education, social reform, and literature are still celebrated today.

Vidyasagar's father, Thakurdas Bandyopadhyay, was a Sanskrit scholar who instilled in his son a love for learning. Vidyasagar received his early education in Bengali and Sanskrit, demonstrating exceptional academic prowess. He later attended the Sanskrit College in Calcutta, where he studied Sanskrit, philosophy, and literature.

Vidyasagar's career spanned multiple fields, including education, social reform, and literature. He began as a teacher at the Fort William College in Calcutta and later became the principal of the Sanskrit College. Vidyasagar was a strong advocate for women's education and social reform, introducing widow remarriage and women's property rights in India.

Vidyasagar was a prolific writer and translator, making significant contributions to Bengali literature. He translated several Sanskrit texts into Bengali, including the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*. Vidyasagar also wrote several books on Bengali grammar and literature, earning him the title "Vidyasagar" (Ocean of Learning).

Vidyasagar's social reforms aimed to eradicate social evils and promote equality. He advocated for women's education, remarriage of widows, and abolition of polygamy. Vidyasagar's efforts led to significant changes in Indian society, paving the way for future social reformers.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's legacy is profound and far-reaching. He is remembered as a pioneer in women's education and social reform. His contributions to Bengali literature and education have had a lasting impact on

Indian culture. Today, Vidyasagar is celebrated as one of the greatest sons of India, and his birthday is observed as a holiday in West Bengal.

In conclusion, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's life and work serve as a testament to his unwavering commitment to education, social reform, and literature. His legacy continues to inspire generations, and his contributions to Indian society remain unparalleled.



*Muskan Rahaman  
English Honours  
Semester VI*

## *Mahatma Gandhi: A Life*

*Rijia Sultana*  
*English Major*  
*Semester I*

M. K Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, India. His father, Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi, was the Dewan (chief minister) of Porbandar state, and his mother, Putlibai, was a devout Hindu. His early education took place in Porbandar and later in Rajkot. In 1888, he traveled to England to study law.

Gandhi returned to India in 1891 and began practicing law in Bombay. However, he soon became disillusioned with the British legal system and decided to move to South Africa, where he worked as a lawyer and became involved in the Indian civil rights movement.

In 1915, Gandhi returned to India and joined the Indian National Congress. He quickly rose through the ranks and became a key leader in the Indian independence movement. Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolent resistance, inspired by Henry David Thoreau and Leo Tolstoy, became the hallmark of the Indian independence movement.

Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) and Salt March (1930) were two significant events that showcased his commitment to nonviolent resistance. The Salt March, in particular, was a 24-day march from Ahmedabad to Dandi, where Gandhi and his followers defied the British salt tax.

Gandhi's relentless efforts ultimately led to India's independence on August 15, 1947. However, his vision for a united India was not realized, as the country was partitioned into India and Pakistan.

Gandhi's legacy extends far beyond India's independence. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world, including the American civil rights movement led by Martin Luther King Jr.

Gandhi married Kasturba Gandhi in 1883, and they had four sons together. Gandhi was known for his simple living and high thinking. He believed in the importance of self-sufficiency and spun his clothes using a charkha.



Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist. His death was a devastating blow to the nation, but his legacy continues to inspire generations.

## *Sir Isaac Newton: A Brief Biography*

*Sarjina Khatun*  
*English Major*  
*Semester I*

Sir Isaac Newton (1643–1727) was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, and one of the most influential scientists in history. His groundbreaking contributions to physics and mathematics laid the foundation for classical mechanics, calculus, and modern optics. His work *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), published in 1687, is considered one of the most important scientific books ever written.

Newton was born on January 4, 1643, in Woolsthorpe, England. His father, a farmer, died before he was born, and his mother remarried, leaving young Isaac in the care of his grandmother. He attended The King's School in Grantham, where he initially showed little interest in studies but later excelled in mathematics and mechanics. In 1661, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy.

At Cambridge, Newton was influenced by the works of Euclid, Galileo, and Kepler. He began developing his theories on motion, gravity, and optics. Newton returned home in 1665 when the Great Plague forced the university to close. During this period, he made some of his most important discoveries, including calculus, the laws of motion, and the theory of gravity.

His major contributions were:

1. **Laws of Motion and Universal Gravitation:** Newton formulated three fundamental laws of motion, which describe the relationship between forces and the motion of objects. These laws helped explain planetary motion and everyday mechanics. His theory of universal gravitation, inspired by an apple falling from a tree, proposed that all objects in the universe attract each other with a force proportional to their mass and distance.
2. **Calculus:** Newton, along with German mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, developed calculus, a mathematical framework essential for understanding changes in physical systems. Though both developed it

independently, Newton's method of fluxions laid the foundation for differential and integral calculus.

3. Optics and Light: Newton studied light and color, proving that white light is composed of different colors using a prism experiment. He also developed the reflecting telescope, which improved astronomical observations by reducing chromatic aberration. His work on optics was published in *Opticks* (1704).

Newton became a professor at Cambridge in 1669 and was later appointed Warden of the Royal Mint in 1696, where he helped reform England's currency. In 1703, he became the President of the Royal Society, a position he held until his death. He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705, becoming Sir Isaac Newton. He spent his later years studying theology and alchemy, though he never married. He passed away on March 31, 1727, at the age of 84 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, a rare honor for a scientist.

Newton's work revolutionized science and remains fundamental to physics today. His laws of motion and gravity dominated scientific thought until Einstein's theory of relativity refined them in the 20th century. Despite this, his discoveries continue to shape modern physics, engineering, and mathematics. Today he is remembered as one of the greatest minds in human history, a true genius whose work changed the world forever.



## *The Partition of India: A Tragic Divide*

*Nafisa Parvin*  
*English Major*  
*Semester I*

The Partition of India in 1947 was a pivotal event in world history that resulted in the division of British India into two separate nations: India and Pakistan. This tragic event led to one of the largest mass migrations in history, widespread violence, and a legacy of tension between the two countries that persists to this day.

The demand for a separate Muslim homeland in India had been growing since the early 20th century, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Muslim League. The British government, weakened by World War II, agreed to grant India independence, but the question of whether to divide the country along religious lines remained unresolved.

In June 1947, the British government appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer, to head the Boundary Commission, tasked with drawing the borders between India and Pakistan. The Radcliffe Line, as it came to be known, divided the provinces of Punjab and Bengal, resulting in the creation of East and West Pakistan (now Bangladesh and Pakistan, respectively).

The Partition led to one of the largest mass migrations in history, with an estimated 14 million people crossing the newly drawn borders. Muslims moved from India to Pakistan, while Hindus and Sikhs moved from Pakistan to India. The migration was marked by widespread violence, with estimates suggesting that between 200,000 to 2 million people lost their lives.

The Partition of India has had a lasting impact on the region. The division of the country led to a legacy of tension between India and Pakistan, with the two countries fighting over the disputed region of Kashmir. The Partition also led to the displacement of millions of people, resulting in a significant refugee crisis.

The Partition of India was a tragic event that resulted in the division of a country and the displacement of millions of people. The legacy of Partition continues to shape the region today, with ongoing tensions between India and

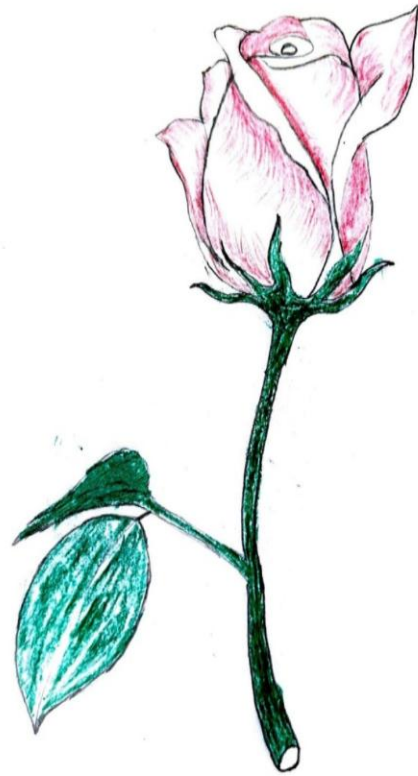
Pakistan. As we reflect on this pivotal event in history, we are reminded of the importance of tolerance, understanding, and peaceful coexistence.

### *Love Yourself*

*Nagma Khatun  
English Honours  
Semester VI*

Love yourself,  
Because when you do,  
It will not matter if others do not.  
Do not change for anyone,  
You do you.

If their love is true,  
They will love you for yourself.  
Be brave in your encounters,  
And believe in your stride,  
Remember to love yourself,  
You are the prize.



*Istefak Ahammed  
English Honours  
Semester VI*

## *Inner World*

*Tuhina Parvin  
English Major  
Semester III*

Your life is a drop in a desert, short like the blink of an eye and long like pain. Thoughts fly like evening birds returning to their nest. Lost and revived, the cycle goes on forever till death. No matter how hard you try to simplify, life remains uncertain and mysterious. Its spirit is complex. Sunsets however beautiful should not make you halt our journey, for stars are ready to appear. Walking on earth is like touching the edge of a dream. You go on walking in hope. In the end, you discover that God has put the entire universe within your tiny being. You can explore the ocean hidden in a grain of sand.



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*Istefak Ahammed  
English Honours  
Semester VI*



*Submission: A Sublime Beauty*

*Tuhina Parvin*  
*English Major*  
*Semester III*

Recently I have been trying to comprehend beauty. I keep thinking about this abstract idea. The prima facie is that beauty lies in kindness. There is nothing more beautiful than the act of kindness that one can practice and manifest. Beauty is a profound truth. The whole aesthetics of life lies in the understanding of beauty. In the meantime, the call for sunset prayer is heard from the minaret of the nearby Jama Masjid. While walking towards the mosque, the sight of a woman from Turkey catches my attention. Seemingly rebellious against the majestic power of God, she enters the mosque. I am moved by the scene. The woman takes her scarf and covers her head. Standing before God's majestic presence, she raises her hands for the sunset prayer. I am amazed. What majestic beauty lies in the worship of God! How beautiful does life become when we acknowledge our fragile presence in the temporal world? It is beautiful when we transcend mortality and become immortal in the remembrance of God, the eternal being. I witnessed a moment of profound beauty today. In a time when forgetfulness of one's own being has become a norm, remembrance of God is the only panacea. "Remember the name of your Lord at dawn and in the evening. (Al Qur'an 76:25)

## *Gender Equality in the Workplace: Challenges, Progress, and the Path Forward*

*Muskan Rahaman*  
*English Honours*  
*Semester VI*

Gender equality in the workplace remains a critical issue in modern society, representing a fundamental challenge to achieving true social and economic justice. Despite significant progress over the past decades, women continue to face numerous barriers in professional environments, ranging from wage disparities to systemic discrimination and limited opportunities for advancement. This essay explores the current state of gender equality in the workplace, examining the persistent challenges, notable improvements, and strategic approaches to creating more inclusive and equitable work environments.

Historically, workplaces have been dominated by male perspectives and structures that systematically disadvantaged women. The mid-20th century marked a turning point, with legislative advances like the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in the United States beginning to address overt discrimination. However, legal protections alone have proven insufficient to create genuine workplace equality.

Today, women continue to encounter significant obstacles. The gender pay gap remains a persistent issue, with women earning approximately 82 cents for every dollar earned by men in the United States. This disparity becomes even more pronounced when considering intersectionality, with women of color experiencing even greater economic inequities. Moreover, women are consistently underrepresented in leadership positions, with women holding only about 31% of senior management roles globally.

The key challenges facing women are:

1. Wage Disparity:

The gender pay gap extends beyond simple salary differences. It encompasses broader economic inequalities, including:

- Lower starting salaries for women.
- Fewer opportunities for promotion.

- Systematic undervaluation of traditionally female-dominated professions.
- Penalties associated with motherhood and caregiving responsibilities.

## 2. Workplace Discrimination:

Discrimination manifests in various subtle and overt forms:

- Unconscious bias in hiring and promotion processes.
- Sexual harassment.
- Microaggressions that undermine professional credibility.
- Unequal distribution of challenging assignments and opportunities.

## 3. Work-Life Balance:

Women often bear a disproportionate burden of domestic and caregiving responsibilities, which can significantly impact their professional trajectories. The lack of comprehensive family support policies, such as paid parental leave and flexible working arrangements, further exacerbates these challenges.

What are the positive developments that have taken place and strategies for progress?

Despite these challenges, significant progress has been made in recent years. Many organizations are implementing more robust diversity and inclusion initiatives, recognizing that gender equality is not just a moral imperative but also a business advantage.

## 1. Organizational Strategies:

- Implementing transparent pay structures.
- Developing mentorship and sponsorship programs.
- Creating inclusive recruitment processes.
- Establishing clear pathways for career advancement.

## 2. Policy Interventions-

Effective policy changes can include:

- Mandatory gender pay gap reporting.
- Enhanced parental leave policies.
- Support for childcare and family responsibilities.
- Legal protections against discrimination.

### 3. Cultural Transformation-

True gender equality requires fundamental cultural shifts:

- Challenging unconscious biases.
- Promoting male allyship.
- Valuing diverse leadership perspectives.
- Recognizing and rewarding competence regardless of gender.

The Business Case for Gender Equality: Research consistently demonstrates that gender-diverse organizations outperform their less-diverse counterparts. Companies with greater gender diversity in leadership positions tend to:

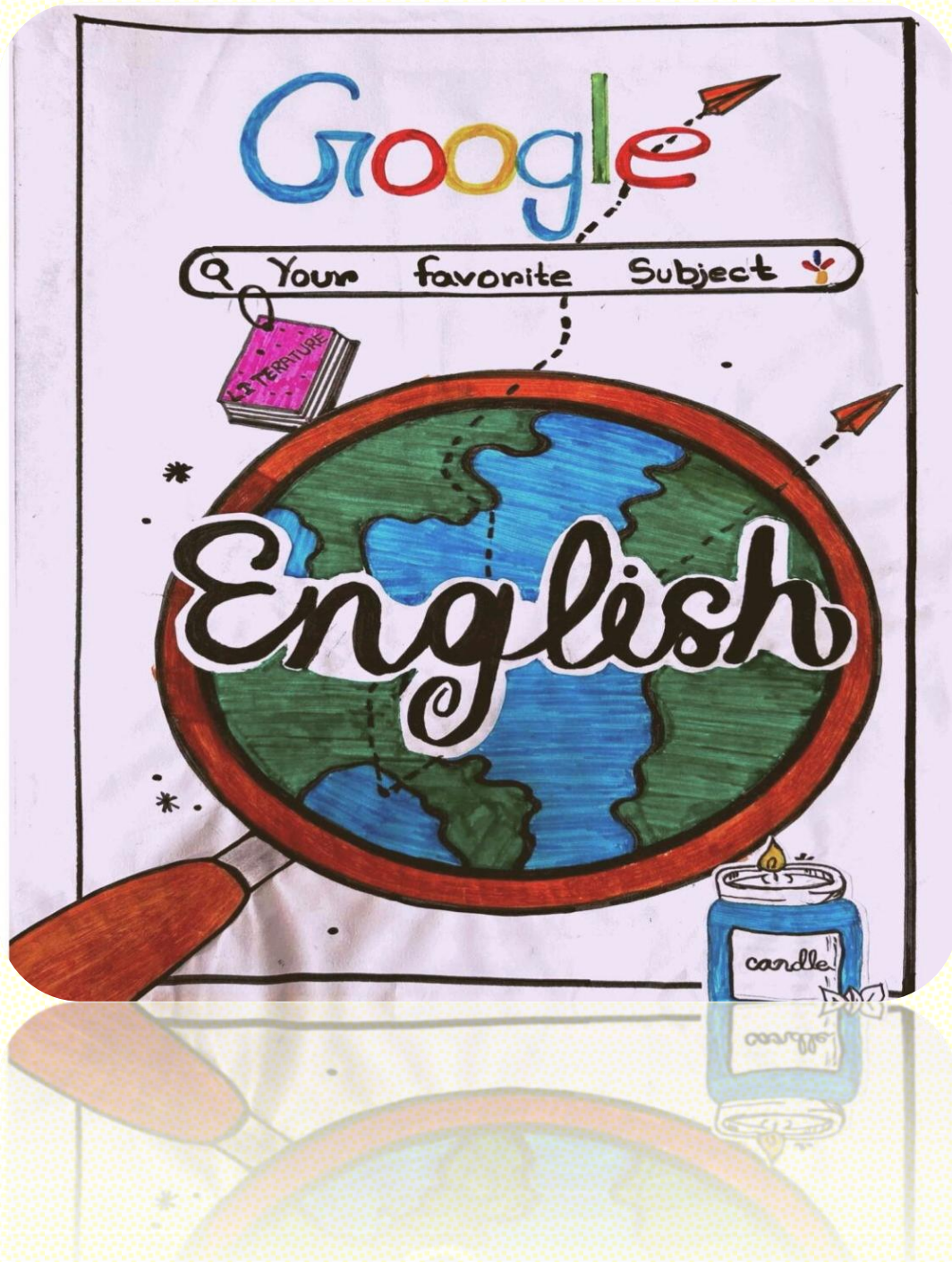
- Demonstrate improved financial performance.
- Exhibit greater innovation.
- Attract and retain top talent.
- Enhance organizational reputation.

Achieving genuine gender equality in the workplace is a complex, ongoing process that requires commitment from individuals, organizations, and societies. It demands continuous effort, self-reflection, and systemic change. While significant progress has been made, there remains substantial work to be done in creating truly equitable professional environments.

The path forward requires a multifaceted approach: robust legal frameworks, organizational commitment, individual accountability, and a collective recognition that diversity is not just a metric to be achieved, but a fundamental value that enriches our professional and personal lives.

Ultimately, gender equality is not about creating advantages for one group over another, but about establishing fair, respectful, and equal opportunities for all individuals, regardless of gender. It is a journey of continuous improvement, understanding, and mutual respect.





*Muskan Rahaman  
English Honours*

## চেনামহল

অমৃতা চক্রবর্তী  
বাংলা বিভাগ  
SACT

গভীর মধ্যেই পৃথিবীর স্বাদ,  
বাইরে গেলেই ;  
মুহূর্তে বদলে যায় চেনামহল।  
চেনা শরীরের মানচিত্র,  
পরিচিত স্পর্শ;  
এক নিমেষেই হারিয়ে যায় -  
ধূসরতায় মুখ লুকায়।  
শরীরে জাগে শাবণ;  
একি ভয়?  
অস্তিত্বের সংকট?  
না কি মুক্তির শিহরণ?

## The Familiar Scene

Amrita Chakraborty  
Department of Bengali  
State Aided College Teacher

The taste of the earth  
Lies safe within the borders drawn;  
One step and the familiar scene obscures.  
Mapping of a familiar body,  
A familiar touch,  
Are lost promptly  
In the greyness of memory.  
The body sings in the rain-  
Is it mere dread or a crisis of faith?  
Or even the shivering beats of freedom?  
(Translated by Dr. Ishani Basu)

## *Redeemed by Love*

*Swarup Malakar*  
*Employee*

Laughter fused with the clink of glasses,  
parties unfolded as the sun dipped low,  
but beneath the surface, chaos brewed—  
my parents fought while I absorbed the discord;  
a painful, silent witness to their raging storms.

As a child, I was handed sips of booze;  
a snapshot of my tiny hands clutching a beer  
passed around as a joke among family friends

My first intoxication arrived at six,  
initiating years of my secret escape,  
a refuge, not in my body but in the haze.

I dressed well, nice home, a nice car—  
but behind closed doors, the truth lay hidden;  
a facade of niceties cloaked the darkness;  
abuse lingered—sexual, emotional,  
a wound carved deeply into my being.

I blamed myself,  
enveloped by deep shame,  
whispering the devastating lie—  
“I must be a bad girl  
to be mistreated by my parents  
who were supposed to love me”.

Nightmares of falling off a cliff  
frequently haunted my slumber.

I would wake up in a panic  
the moment I hit the bottom,

soaked in fear. I stayed awake,  
Until the time to go to school.

At thirteen, I had an abortion.  
To avoid ridicule from others  
I was shipped far away in a hurry.

By eighteen, I gave birth to my son  
I felt joy, intermingled with fear.  
On his eighteenth month, in a cruel twist of fate,  
my son lay in a coma after a car wreck.  
His life support was about to be withdrawn;  
against all odds, he breathed again.  
I was told he might never talk or walk again.

My childhood nightmare of  
plummeting off a cliff  
returned with a vengeance.

I never finished high school,  
the figure skating dreams were long crushed.  
I became a nightclub dancer,  
the only way I could  
support my son and not lose him.  
I also loved the glamor and attention.

I returned to the outward appearance of  
nice house, nice car, nice clothes, and  
a nurse, and a nanny to take care of my child.

Inside, I was spinning out of control.  
I dated the nightclub owner-drug dealer.  
I became deeply addicted to hard drugs.  
I was under constant surveillance by the police-  
I was in danger, looking for an exit.



In a chance encounter, a stranger gave me a phone number  
that landed me in my first Cocaine Anonymous gathering.

From that beginning  
I embarked on a healing journey,  
that changed the trajectory of my life.

But the deep shame and self-blame I carried  
since childhood had broken my body-  
I suffered from Multiple Sclerosis (MS).

Fast forward to now,

I have found God,  
I have tasted His love,  
I have found a caring community  
in a Pentecostal church.

Today, I celebrate my 20 years of sobriety.  
I am a proud mother of two sons-  
the older one, who almost died, got married,  
and I have a loving husband.  
My MS is now a whisper of the past.

The love from God, my family, my community,  
has healed me.

Through it all, I rise, unbroken, resilient  
with God as my Shepherd,  
my family as my anchor  
and love as my forever compass.

## নবাবের নীরব কান্না

দেবাশীষ দাস  
ইতিহাস বিভাগ  
SACT

শান্ত স্নিগ্ধ গঙ্গা ছুটে চলে স্নান গতিতে,  
তবু আকাশ বাতাসে রক্তের খেলা।  
প্রাসাদের চূড়ায় দাঁড়িয়ে থাকা একাকী নবাব,  
ব্যস্ত প্রত্যক্ষ করতে ভাগ্যের লেখা।

একদা সোনার সিংহাসন, বর্ণময় প্রাসাদ,  
সবই আজ ফিকে, ম্লান ও বিবর্ণ।  
জমজমাট রাজপ্রাসাদ ফাঁকা হয়ে যায়,  
সেদিনের গৌরব আজ শুধুই অতীত।

পলাশীর প্রান্তরে, নীরবে বয় যুদ্ধের ঝড়,  
বেজে ওঠে যুদ্ধের ঢাক, শঙ্খের সুর।  
বাতাসের মুখে লেগে রক্তের তৃষা,  
তোপের আওয়াজ, তলোয়ারের ঝনঝন।

সিরাজের চোখে রক্তিম আভা,  
বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার বিষ ছড়িয়েছে চারপাশে।  
যারা ছিল এতদিন হৃদয়ের কাছাকাছি,  
তরাই আজ তলোয়ার হাতে ছুটে আসে।

ব্রিটিশদের দোসর মীরজাফর এলো ছদ্মবেশে,  
নবাবের সরলতার সুযোগ নিয়ে।  
বাংলার বুকে ছড়িয়ে দিল কালো মেঘের মায়া,  
কলুষিত হলো আকাশ, বিষাক্ত হলো বাতাস।

গঙ্গার ঢেউয়ের দীর্ঘশ্বাস বাজে,  
নীরব বাতাস আজও কাঁদে।  
ইতিহাস জানে, সময় সাক্ষী,  
নবাবের হাহাকার মিলিয়ে গেলো কান্নায়।

সিংহাসন কেঁপে ওঠে, রাজ্য হাতছাড়া,  
তবে কি ইতিহাস ভুলে গেছে সব?  
আকাশ বাতাসে প্রতিধ্বনিত হয় বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার রোল,  
নবাবের কান্নার ধ্বনি আজও শোনা যায়।

### *The Nawab's Silent Tears*

*Debasish Das  
Department of History  
State Aided College Teacher*

The calm waters of the Ganges flow,  
But the sky is stained with blood.  
The Nawab, solitary on the palace top,  
Witnesses the dictates of Fate.

The Golden Throne, the Brilliant Palace,  
They have all lost their luster now.  
The bustling palace lies empty,  
Stripped of its previous glory.

The field of Plassey is overblown with war,  
The drums roll along the resounding conches.  
The wind bays for blood,  
As cannons boom and the swords clash.

Siraj stood with bloodshot eyes,  
Treachery poisons his estate,  
As friends turned foes  
Rush to the seditious plot.

Mir Zafar, the British ally in disguise,  
Deceives the Nawab's trust,  
Ensnaring Bengal with evil craft,  
corrupts heaven and earth.

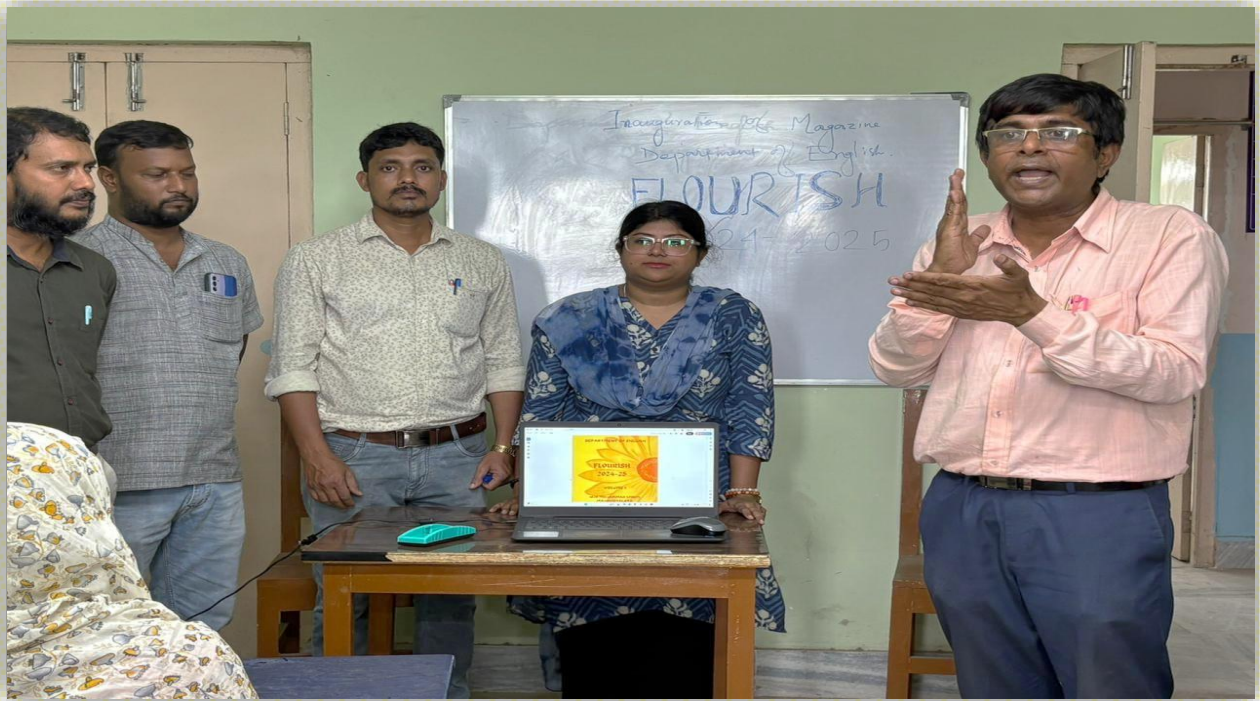
The waves of Ganga heave and sigh,  
The soft breeze still whimpers,  
History recalls, what Time has borne,  
The Nawab's lament mingled with tears.

The throne toppled, a kingdom lost,  
Did history erase how it transpired?  
A treacherous din echoes in the sky,  
The Nawab's wail is still heard.

*(Translated by Dr. Ishani Basu)*

-----THE END-----





***Inauguration of 'Flourish' by our Principal***



***Department of English (Faculty & Students)***