

SOUVENIR-2019



**ODISHA GOVERNMENT
POLYTECHNIC TEACHERS'
ASSOCIATION**

SOUVENIR - 2019



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ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଭାଗ

ସୂଚୀପତ୍ର

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Sanjay Ku. Singh, IAS
Commissioner-Cum-Secretary,
SD&TE Dept., Govt. of Odisha



ODISHA
NEW OPPORTUNITIES

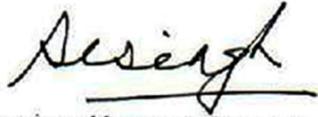


Message

I am extremely glad to know that Odisha Government Polytechnic Teachers' Association is celebrating its "3rd Foundation Day" at Cuttack on 24th May, 2019 and to commemorate the occasion, they are bringing out a Souvenir.

In the recent times, the role of Polytechnic Teachers' in proactive teaching and skill development activities for technological advancement has become more challenging and demanding. The Government Polytechnics are vital institutions to ensure creation of quality technocrats for the nation.

I wish the association does pioneering work in ensuring the highest standards in their profession and also wish the organisers every success in their future endeavours.


(Sanjay Kumar Singh)



Dr. Manoranjan Samal
President, OGPTA

Message

It gives me immense pleasure to see that the first appearance of the souvenir which was intended to be a white paper on the activities of OGPTA, OTES cadre and about the present state of diploma level technical education in Odisha has turned out to be a reality on the foundation day of the association. The content is right with magnificent reflection of creativity and talent of the youngster and freshers. My heartfelt thanks to the staffs and faculty members of GP, Balangir, which during recent years has been the virtual capital of OGPTA despite location of its HQ at the Utility building, BOSE campus, Cuttack, for their untiring effort and invaluable contribution to bring this edition of the souvenir to its present form within a very short span of time. Also credit goes to the members of the editorial board for accomplishing their task diligently even if it is their debut innings. I would like to wish for more lively and superior editions in future.

(Dr. M.R. Samal)



Dr. Biswajit Parida
General Secretary, OGPTA

Message

I am delighted that the first souvenir of OGPTA is being published on the eve of the 3rd foundation day on 24th May 2019. Literally it's a praiseworthy one.

The OGPTA has been doing a commendable job in propagating the real purpose of technical education, which shapes our society in a different and in a nice manner.

I am pleased to convey the greetings and good wishes to OGPTA family for its tremendous journey.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "B. Parida". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

(Dr. B. Parida)



*Pramod Kumar Mishra,
Ex-VC & Addl. Director
DTE&T, Odisha, Cuttack*

Message

It is heartening to learn that Orissa Government Polytechnic Teachers' Association (OGPTA) is publishing souvenir on the occasion of its foundation day.

This souvenir is the written expression of the members of OGPTA family. While retaining the spirit of inquisitiveness; it should be an endeavour to continuously dedicate ourselves for gaining a worthy space in the OGPTA landscape.

This effort exhibits the journey so far. I hope this will go on playing a catalytic and multiplying leading role to move forward in our exploration for a multidimensional rich and fulfilling life.

On this happy occasion I wish of extend my best wishes to the members of OGPTA and wish them all success in this pursuit to get the honour and dignity of which they are due.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P.K. Mishra', written over a horizontal line.

(Mr. P.K. Mishra)



Er. Rajib Lochan Dash
Chief Editor

Message

First of all , I would like to congratulate to all the members for making it a success in publishing the first souvenir of OGPTA. It is a great platform which memorizes us the struggle of the members to form a registered association, present anomalies in our department and future objectives. We have tried our best to bring it in very short period of time. So any feedback to further improvise it is welcomed from all the members.

Lastly, I suggest all the members to be an active member so that everyone make some contribution for the OGPTA. I hope this souvenir will bring a sense of unity ,satisfaction and enthusiasm among all the members. I also pray almighty for the well being and prosperity of all our esteemed members.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'R' followed by 'L. Dash' and a long horizontal stroke.

(R.L. Dash)

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଭାଗ

ଅସଫଳତାର ଅନ୍ତରାଳେ

ଡ. ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ସାମଲ
ବରିଷ୍ଠ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ (ସିଭିଲ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟରିଂ)
ସରକାରୀ ପଲିଟେକନିକ୍, ବଲାଙ୍ଗିର

ସତରାଚର ଦେଖାଯାଏ ଯେ ସଫଳତାର ରହସ୍ୟ ସର୍ବଜନାଦୃତ ଦେଉଥିବା ବେଳେ ଅସଫଳତାର ରହସ୍ୟ କୃଚିତ ଆଗ୍ରହ ଉଦ୍ରେକ କରିଥାଏ । ପରନ୍ତୁ ଅସଫଳତାର ଅଭିଜ୍ଞତାର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଲାଭ ପୂର୍ବକ ସଫଳତାର ସୋପାନ ଅରୋହଣ କରିବା ବୁଦ୍ଧିମତାର ପରିଚାୟକ । ଏହି ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷାରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଦୁଇଟି କାହାଣୀ ର ଅବତାରଣା କରାଯାଉଅଛି, ଯାହାର ମର୍ମ ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତରତର ପ୍ରଗତି ପଥରେ ଅଗ୍ରସର ହେବାପାଇଁ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶକ ହେବ ବୋଲି ଆଶା କରାଯାଇପାରେ ।

(୧)

କୌଣସି ଏକ ନଗର ଉପକଣ୍ଠରେ ଦଳେ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ବାସ କରୁଥାଆନ୍ତି । ସମୟ ସମୟରେ ସେମାନେ ଖାଦ୍ୟଭାବରୁ ଅଥବା ସୁସ୍ୱାଦୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଜନବସତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଗୃହସ୍ଥ ମାନଙ୍କର ବାଡ଼ି ବଗିଚା ବା ଫଳ ତୋଟାରେ ପ୍ରବେଶକରି ଫଳାହାର କରି ଗଛଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଶାଖା ପ୍ରଶାଖା ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପ୍ରଭୃତ କ୍ଷତି ସାଧନ କରୁଥିଲେ । ପରିଣାମ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ମାଲିକ, ଜଗୁଆଳି ମାନଙ୍କ ଟେକା, ପଥର, ବାଟୁଲି ବା ଠେଙ୍ଗାମାତରେ ସେମାନେ ବାରମ୍ବାର ଆହାତ ଓ କ୍ଷତାକ୍ତ ହେବାସହ ହାତ ଗୋଡ଼ ଆଦି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଙ୍ଗପ୍ରତ୍ୟଙ୍ଗ ହରାଇବାର ବା ଅକର୍ମଣ୍ୟ ହେବାର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଭୋଗକରୁଥିଲେ । ଏହାର ପ୍ରତିକାର ନିମିତ୍ତ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ମାନଙ୍କର ଦଳପତି ସବୁମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ମାନଙ୍କର ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ସଭା ଆହୁତକରି ସୁଚିନ୍ତିତ ମତାମତ ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା କରି ବହୁ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାଲୋଚନା ପରେ ଦଳପତିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସାବିତ ଏକ ଯୋଜନା ସର୍ବସମ୍ମତି କ୍ରମେ ଗୃହୀତ ହେଲା । ଯୋଜନାକ୍ରମେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅନୁସାରେ ନିଷ୍ପତି କରାଗଲା ଯେ, ଜନବସତି ଉପରାନ୍ତ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ ପତିତ ଜମିରେ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ମାନଙ୍କର ସତ୍ୱାଧିକାରରେ ଏକ ବହୁଜିସମ ଫଳ ବଗିଚା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯିବ, ଯଦ୍ୱାରା କି ସବୁମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ମାନେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାନୁସାରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଫଳମୂଳ ଖାଇବାକୁ ପାଇପରିବା ବ୍ୟତିତ ନଗରବାସୀଙ୍କ ମାତ ଓ ଉତ୍ପାଦନରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ରକ୍ଷା ପାରିପରିବେ । ତଦନୁଯାୟୀ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଫଳର ଫଳର ପାକଳ ମଞ୍ଜି ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମଋତୁର ଶେଷଭାଗରେ ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଦିନ ସକାଳୁ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ମାନଙ୍କର ମିଳିତ ଉଦ୍ୟମରେ ମୁନିଆଁ ଶୁଖିଲା ଗଛଡ଼ାଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗାତଖୋଳାଯାଇ ବାଜପବନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଶେଷରେ ସମସ୍ତେ ସଫଳତାର କାମନାରେ ହର୍ଷଧ୍ୱନିକରି ସସଗୃହକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିଥିଲେ ।

ତା ପରଦିନ ସକାଳୁ ସୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ ବଗୁଲିଆ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ପିଲା ଗଜାସବୁ ବାହାରିଲା କି ନାହିଁ ପରିକ୍ଷା କରିବାପାଇଁ ପୂର୍ବଦିନ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାରେ ପୋତାଯାଇଥିବା ମଞ୍ଜିଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଗାତରୁ ଖୋଲି ବାହାରକରି ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କରିଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ଗଜାହେବାର କୌଣସି ଚିହ୍ନବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନଦେଖି ଦଳପତିଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ହାଜର ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କର ତତ୍କାଳ ଆଶାକାଂକ୍ଷା ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ଦେଖି ଦଳପତି ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ହାତ ଦେଇ ବସିଲେ । ଯାହାହେଉ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଅପରିଣୀତ ବୟସର ଅରିପକ୍ୱତାକୁ ବିଚାରକୁ ନେଇ ବୁଝାଇ ଦେଇଥିଲେକି ପୋତାଯାଇଥିବା ମଞ୍ଜିଗୁଡ଼ିକରୁ ଗଜା ବାହାରିବା ପାଇଁ କିଛି ସମୟ ଲାଗିବ ଓ ସେଥିପାଇଁ କିଛିଦିନ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟଧରି ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

ଏହାର ପ୍ରାୟ ସପ୍ତାହକ ପରେ ନିଜର ଉତ୍ସୁକତାକୁ ଅବଦମ୍ବିତ କରି ନ ପାରି କେତେକ ତରୁଣ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ କିଛି ବୟସ୍କ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ମାନେ ମଞ୍ଜିଲାଗାଯାଇଥିବା ଜମିକୁଯାଇ ଚାରାସବୁ ବାହିରିଲାଣି କି ନାହିଁ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କଲେ । ସେମାନେ ଉକ୍ତ ଜମିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ହେଲେ ଚାରାଗଛ ଉଠି ନଥିବାର ଦେଖି ଅନୁସନ୍ଧିଷୁ ମନରେ ଗାତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଖୋଲି ମଞ୍ଜି ମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ଥିତି ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲେ । ପରୀକ୍ଷାଣରୁ ଜଣାପଡ଼ିଲା ଯେ ମାତ୍ର ଅଳ୍ପ କେତେଗୋଟି ମଞ୍ଜି ଅଙ୍କୁରୋଦଗମ ହୋଇ କିଛି ସତେଜ ଏବଂ କିଛି ମଳିନ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଥିବାବେଳେ ପ୍ରାୟ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ମଞ୍ଜି ପୂର୍ବବତ ରହିଛି । ଏଥିରେ ସେମାନେ ନୈରାଶ୍ୟ ଓ କ୍ଳେଧ ଜର୍ଜରିତ ହୋଇ ଦଳପତିଙ୍କ ନିବାସ ନିକଟରେ ହାଜରାହୋଇ ତୁମ୍ଭୁଳ ହଜଗୋଳ କଲେ । ପାଟିତୁଣ୍ଡ ଶୁଣି ଦଳପତି ସସ୍ଥାନରୁ ବାହାରି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଅସନ୍ତୋସର କାରଣ ଅବଗତ ହେଲାପରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ବୁଝାଇବାକୁଯାଇ କହିଲେ ଯେ, ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ଗଜା ଓ ଚାରା ହେବାପାଇଁ ଅନୁକୂଳ ପାଣିପାଗ ଓ ତତ୍ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଯତ୍ନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମଋତୁ ଶେଷହେବାକୁ ଯାଉଛି ଏବଂ ବର୍ଷାରତୁ ପ୍ରାରମ୍ଭରେ ବୃଷ୍ଟିଜଳ ପାଇ ମଞ୍ଜି ଗୁଡ଼ିକରୁ ଗଛ ହେବା ଅବଶ୍ୟମ୍ଭବେ । ସେପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କୁ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟର ସହ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ । ଏହା ଶୁଣି କେତେଜଣ ଅସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ପ୍ରତିବାଦ କରି କହିଲେ ଜନବସତି ଅଂଚଳରେ ଥିବା ବଗିଚା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ବିନା ବର୍ଷା ଜଳରେ ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ଗଛ ହୋଇପାରୁଥିବା ବେଳେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ତାହା ସମ୍ଭବ ନ ହେବ କାହିଁକି ?

ଏହାର କାରଣ ସରୁପ ଦଳପତି ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲେ ଯେ ନଗର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଫଳ ବଗିଚା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଲଗାଯାଉଥିବା ମଞ୍ଜିରେ ଲୋକମାନେ ଗରା ବା ମାଠିଆ ଦ୍ୱାରା କୃତ୍ରିମ ଉପାୟରେ ଜଳ ସେଚନ କରବା ହେତୁ ବିନା ବର୍ଷାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଚାରା ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଥାଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସେ ସାଧନ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ନ ଥିବାରୁ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କୁ ବର୍ଷାଜଳ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ । ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଯେଉଁ କିଛି ସଙ୍କ୍ରମଣ ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ଅଙ୍କୁରୋଦଗମ ହୋଇଛି ବା ହେବାର ଆଭାସ ମିଳିଛି, ସେସବୁ ମାଟିର ନିଜସ୍ୱ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତା ଯୋଗୁଁ ସମ୍ଭବପର ହୋଇଛି । ତାହା ଶୁଣି କିଛିମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦେଲେଯେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବର୍ଷାଜଳକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ନକରି ଜଳସେଚନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚାରା ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ କରିବା । ଉତ୍ତରରେ ଦଳପତି କହିଲେ, କଥାରେ କହିବା ଯେତେ ସହଜ

କାମରେ କରିବା ସେତେ ସହଜ ନୁହେଁ । ପ୍ରଥମତଃ ଜଳ ସେଚନ ପାଇଁ ଜଳର ଉତ୍ସ ତଥା କୂପ ବା ପୋଖରୀର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି ଯେଉଁ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କେବଳ ନଗର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ପାଣି ଆଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଯେଉଁ ଧାତବ ପାତ୍ର ଯଥା ଗରା କୁମ୍ଭ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ତାହା ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟାପ୍ୟ । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଏଥିପାଇଁ କିଛି ପରତ୍ୟକ୍ତ ମାଟି ମାଠିଆ ଯୋଗାଡ କରି ଅନତି ଦୂରରେ ଥିବା ନଦୀରୁ ପାଣି ଆଣି ଜଳ ସେଚନ କରାଯାଇ ପାରିବ ମାତ୍ର ଆମ୍ଭର ଏ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ମାଙ୍କଡ ପିଲାମାନେ ପାଣି ଆଣିବା ପ୍ରୟାସରେ ମାଠିଆ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ଦେବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଅଧିକ । ଅତଏବ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଲୋକାଲବାସୀଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁକରଣ ନକରି ଦୈବ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ଭରସାରଖି ବୃକ୍ଷଜଳକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷ କରିବା ବୁଦ୍ଧିମାନର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଆଲୋଚନା ପରେ ମାଙ୍କଡମାନେ ସସସ୍ଥାନକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାବର୍ତ୍ତନ କଲେ । କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି କୁଟିଳମତି ବୃଦ୍ଧ ମାଙ୍କଡ ଏହି ପ୍ରତିକୂଳ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ସୁଯୋଗ ନେଇ ତରୁଣ ମାଙ୍କଡମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିରୁତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବାପାଇଁ କହିଲେ, ବର୍ଷା କେବେ ହେବ, ଚାନ୍ଦା କେବେ ବାହାରିବ, ଗଛକେବେ ବଢିବ ଓ ଫଳ କେବଳ ଫଳିବ, ତାହାର କୌଣସି ନିଶ୍ଚିତତା ନାହିଁ, ତେଣୁ ସେପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଯୈର୍ଯ୍ୟଧରି ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିବା ବୋକାମିର ପରିଚୟ । ଏହିକଥାକୁ କିଛି ନରମପନ୍ଥା ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ହତାଶ ହୋଇଥିବା କିଛି ଅଳସୁଆ ବରିଷ୍ଠମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମର୍ଥନ କରି କହିଲେ ଆମାର ଫଳ ବଗିଚା ଦରକାର ନାହିଁ, ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଭାଗ୍ୟକୁ ଆଦରି ଦଣ୍ଡାମାଡ ସହିବା ପଛେ ପୂର୍ବପରି ଜନବସତି ବାଡି ବଗିଚାରେ ପଶି ଫଳମୂଳ ଖାଇବା । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଏକଥା ଅନସାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଯେ ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଳ୍ପକିଛି ଚତୁର ଓ ବଳଶାଳୀ ମାଙ୍କଡ ଉପକୃତ ହେବେ ମାତ୍ର ଅପର ପକ୍ଷରେ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ ମାଙ୍କଡ ମାନଙ୍କର ଜୀବନ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ରୂପେ ବିପଦ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହି ସାଥୀନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯୋଜନାକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରିବାପାଇଁ ତଥା କଥିତ ମାଙ୍କଡ ମାନେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ହାନି ଚକ୍ରାନ୍ତଦ୍ୱାରା ଦଳପତିଙ୍କୁ ଗାତିଚ୍ୟୁତ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରୟାସ କଲେ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତଦତ ଗନ୍ଧର ଅବତାରଣା କରିବାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ହେଲା ଯେ ଏହାର ଘଟଣା ପ୍ରବାହ ସହ ଆମ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୈଷୟିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ତାଲିମ ସେବା କ୍ୟାଡର୍ରେ AICTE ଦରମା ହାର ପ୍ରଚଳନର ବହୁ ସାମଞ୍ଜସ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । ଆମ କ୍ୟାଡର୍ରେ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ନିଜ ପଦାନୁରୂପ ଦରମା ପାଇବାରୁ ବଂଚିତ ହେବା ଦ୍ୱାରା ତାହାର ପରିପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ନିଜ ସାଭିମାନଙ୍କୁ ବଳିଦେଇ ବାହ୍ୟ ଅନୁକମ୍ପା ଅଥବା ନ୍ୟାୟ୍ୟ ବହିର୍ଭୂତ ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରିଣ ଅନୁଗ୍ରହ (ସବିଶେଷ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ) ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ଥିଲେ । ଏହାର ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ସରୂପ ସମୟେ ସମୟେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପଦ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ହାନି ହେବା ସହ ଚାକିରିର ସ୍ଥାୟୀତ୍ୱ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂକଟାପନ୍ନ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଏହି ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷାରେ କେତେଜଣ ଅଗ୍ରଗାମୀ ବରିଷ୍ଠ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକମାନେ ସୁଚିନ୍ତିତ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦେଲେ ଯେ ସମ୍ମାନର ସହିତ ସଉପାର୍ଜନ ବୃଦ୍ଧିକରିବା ପାଇଁ ସଂଘ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ AICTE ଦରମାହାର ଲାଗୁକରିବାର ଦାବି ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଉ ଓ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦାବିପତ୍ର ଦେବାସହ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟର ଦ୍ୱାରସ୍ଥ ହେବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଗଲା । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତିତ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ହୃଦବୋଧ କରାଇ AICTE ଧାରାନ୍ୱୟାୟୀ କ୍ୟାଡର୍ ରୁଲ୍ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କାରାଯାଇ ଅନୁମୋଦନ

ନିମିତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା କରାଗଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମର ଡରୁଣ ସହକର୍ମୀ AICTE ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ମାତ୍ର ଅଳ୍ପ କିଛି ଦିନପରେ AICTE କାହିଁ ବୋଲି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନକଲେ । ଏହାର ଉତ୍ତରରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ କୁହାଗଲା ଯେ AICTE ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ଏକ ଜଟିଳ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏବଂ ଏଥି ନିମିତ୍ତ କିଛି ସମୟ ଲାଗିବ । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ କିଛି ମାସ ଅନ୍ତେ, କେତେକ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ କ୍ୟାଡରର ପୁନର୍ଗଠନ ହେଉଥିବା ବୋଲେ, ଆମ କ୍ୟାଡରରେ AICTE ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତନର ବିଳମ୍ବର କାରଣ ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା କରିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲେ ତାହାର କାରଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅବଗତ କରାଗଲା ଯେ ଅନ୍ୟକ୍ୟାଡର ମାନେ ଯେଉଁ ଉପାୟ ଓ ସାଧନାବଳରେ (ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ବାଞ୍ଛନିୟ ନୁହେଁ) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଦାବି ପୂରଣ କରୁଛନ୍ତି, ଆମ ମାନଙ୍କ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ସେପରି କରିବା ସମ୍ଭବପର ନୁହେଁ । ତେଣୁ ବର୍ଷା ଋତୁର ବୃଷ୍ଟିଧାର ପରି ଆମକୁ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦୟା ଓ ଅନୁକମ୍ପା ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରିବାକୁ ପଡିବ । କଲମ୍ପି ଗଛର ବଗିଚାଟିଏ କଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଫଳ ପାଇଁ ୪/୫ ବର୍ଷ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ପଡେ; ତେଣୁ ଆମକୁ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ପଡିବ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏଭଳି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଆମାର ବହୁସହକର୍ମୀ ହତୋତ୍ସାହିତ ହୋଇ AICTE ଦରମା ହାର ଆଶାତ୍ୟାଗ ପୂର୍ବକ ଆମର ୧୯୮୫ କ୍ୟାଡର ରୁଲ ଅନୁସାରେ ବରିଷ୍ଠ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରିନ୍ସିପାଲ ପଦବୀ ପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ଦାବିକରିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲେ । ଏଥିରେ ଆମ ଧାଡିର କିଛି ଆତ୍ମପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ ବିହିନ ସାଧ୍ୟର୍ଯ୍ୟେଷୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠି, ନିସାଧିପର ଭାବରେ ତ୍ୟାଗପୂର୍ତ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକରୁଥିବା ସଂଘ କର୍ମକର୍ତାଙ୍କ ବିରୋଧରେ ଅନାସ୍ଥା ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଆଣିବାର ବିଫଳ ପ୍ରୟାସ କରିବାର ଦେଖାଯାଇଥିଲା । ସର୍ବୋପରି ଏଠାରେ ଆତ୍ମ ସମାକ୍ଷାକରିବା ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ ଯେ ଯେଉଁ ଯୋଜନାଦ୍ୱାରା କେଉଁମାନେ ଓ କେତେ ପରିମାଣରେ ଉପକୃତ ହେବେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ତାହା ନକରି ଆମକୁ ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ ବାଡିବୁଲାଇଲା ପରି ନିଷ୍ଠଳ ପ୍ରୟାସର ପରିମାଣ ଭୋଗ କରୁଛେ । (ଏହି ଘଟଣାବଳି ୨୦୧୬ ନଭେମ୍ବର ଠାରୁ ୨୦୧୮ ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ମାସ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରୟୁଯ୍ୟ । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଏହାର ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସମୟର ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ପଟ୍ଟ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭିନ୍ନ) ।

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ଏକଦା ମୋଗଲ ସମ୍ରାଟ ଆକବର ପାର୍ଶଦ ବୀରବଳଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଆଗ୍ରା ଦୁର୍ଗ ଉପରେ ଭ୍ରମଣ କରୁଥିବା ସମୟରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଲେ ଯେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଛେଳିପଲଙ୍କୁ ତିନି ଚାରୋଟି କୁକୁର ଗୋଡାଇ ଗୋଡାଇ ତଡି ନେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ଦେଖି ଆକବର ମନରେ ଭାବାନ୍ତର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେବାରୁ ସେ ବୀରବଳଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନକଲେ- ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଛେଳି ମାନଙ୍କୁ ବହୁସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ମାରାଯାଇ ମାଂସ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଛି, କିନ୍ତୁ କୁକୁରମାନେ ସଜ୍ଜଳରେ ବିଚରଣ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ କେହି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ମାରିବାର ଅବକାସ ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଛେଳି ମାନଙ୍କର ବଂଶ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଅପେକ୍ଷାକୃତ ଅଧିକ ହେଉଥିବା ସ୍ଥଳେ କୁକୁରମାନେ ଅନୁରୂପ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ନ ହେବାର କାରଣ କଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ?

ଏହାର ଉତ୍ତରରେ ବୀରବଳ କହିଲେ ଜାହାଁପନା, ଏହା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ବିଶେଷ କରାଣ ରହିଛି, ମାତ୍ର ମୁଁ ସିଧା ସଳଖ କହିଲେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ବୁଝିବାରେ ଅସୁବିଧା ହୋଇପାରେ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଆମକୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ ପରିକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାର

ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି । ଆଦେଶ ଦେଲେ ମୁଁ ତାହାର ସୁବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ କରିବି । ଆକବର ନିଜ ଉତ୍ସୁକତା ଦମନ କରି ନପାରି ତୁରନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାରମ୍ଭ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଅନୁମତି ପ୍ରଦାନ କଲେ । ବୀରବଲ ପ୍ରସାଦ ମୁତାବକ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗ୍ରାମରୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଜୁକୁର ଏବଂ ସେହିପରି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗୋଠରୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଛେଳି ଅଣାଗଲା । ଛେଳିମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ନିରୁଦ୍ଧ ଘରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପରିମାଣର ଡାକପତ୍ର ସହିତ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବନ୍ଦକରି ରଖାଗଲା । ସେହିପରି ଜୁକୁର ମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାରୁ ସକାଳ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚମତା ହୋଇଥିବା ଗୋଟିଏ ହରିଣ ଶରୀରସହ ଏକ ଆବନ୍ଧ କୋଠରୀରେ ରଖାଗଲା ।

ତାପରଦିନ ସକାଳୁ ବୀରବଲ ଆକବରଙ୍କୁ ସାଥରେ ନେଇ ଛେଳି ଓ ଜୁକୁର ମାନଙ୍କୁ ରଖାଯାଇଥିବା କୋଠରୀ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରିବାକୁ ଗଲେ ସେମାନେ ଦେଖିଲେ ଯେ ଯେଉଁ କୋଠରୀରେ ଛେଳିମାନେ ଥିଲେ, ସେମାନେ ସମସ୍ତ ଡାକ ଖାଇଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଜଣେ ଆଉଜଣଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମୁଣ୍ଡରଘୁ ଆରାମରେ ମଣ୍ଡଳାକାରରେ ଶୋଇ ପାକୁଳି କରୁଛନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ଜୁକୁର ମାନଙ୍କର କୋଠରୀ ଖୋଲିବାରୁ ଦେଖାଗଲା ଯେ ସେମାନେ ସମସ୍ତେ କ୍ଷତାନ୍ତ ଓ ରକ୍ତାନ୍ତ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଯାଆ କାହାର କାନରୁ ପାଲେ ନାହିଁ କାହାର ବେକ, ପିଠି ଓ ଗୋଡ଼ କାମୁଡ଼ା ଦାଗସହ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କୋଣରେ ପଡ଼ିରହି ଧକଡ଼ ଛନ୍ତି; ମାତ୍ର ଚମତା ଛତା ହୋଇଥିବା ହରିଣ ଶରୀର ପୂର୍ବବତ୍ ଅକ୍ଷତ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ପଡ଼ି ରହିଛି । ଏହାଦେଖି ଆକବର ବୀରବଲଙ୍କ ଆଡ଼କୁ ଚାହିଁବାରୁ ସେ ବୁଝାଇଦେଲେ ଯେ, ଛେଳିମାନେ ନିରାହ, ଶାନ୍ତିପ୍ରିୟ ସଦଭାବନାପୁନ୍ନ ଜୀବ ଏବଂ ପରସ୍ପର ସହଯୋଗୀତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସହାବସ୍ଥାନ ପ୍ରକୃତି ଯୋଗୁଁ ସେମାନେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଉଦରପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଖାଦ୍ୟଖାଇ ସନ୍ତୋଷରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନେଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କିଏ ଡାକର କଅଁଳିଆ ଅଗପତ୍ର ଖାଇଗଲା ବା କିଏ ଡାକର ମୂଳପତ୍ର ଖାଇଗଲା, ଏହାର ବାଛବିଚାର ନକରି ସେମାନେ ନିଜ ନିଜର ସୁବିଧାମତେ ଖାଇବାରେ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ରହିଲେ । ସହିହେତୁ ନିରନ୍ତର ବିନାସ ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ବଂଶ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ବାଧାପ୍ରସ୍ତ ହେଉନାହିଁ । ଅପରନ୍ତୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହରିଣ ଶରୀରର ମାଂସ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହେବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ଜୁକୁରମାନେ କିଏ ପ୍ରଥମେ ବେକରୁ ଖାଇବ ଅଥବା ପିତାରୁ ଖାଇବ ଏଥିପାଇଁ ପାରସ୍ପର ମଧ୍ୟରେ କାମୁଡ଼ା ହୋଇ କେହିହେଲେ କିଛି ଖାଇପାରି ନାହାନ୍ତି ଏବଂ କ୍ଷତାନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ମୃତ୍ୟୁମୁଖରେ ପଡ଼ିବାକୁ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏହାର ଏକମାତ୍ର କାରଣ ହେଲା ଇର୍ଷା ଏବଂ ଦ୍ୱେଷ, ଯାହାର ପରିଣତି ହେଲା ସାୟ ବିନାଶ ।

ଉକ୍ତ କାହାଣୀ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିବାର ତାତ୍ପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଲା ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଅଧୀନରେ ଥିବା ବହୁ ଅଧିକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଯଥା ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କର୍ମୀ, ଶିକ୍ଷା ସହାୟକ ମାନେ ସଂଘବନ୍ଧ ଭାବେ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଦାବି ହାସଲ କରିପାରୁଥିବା ବେଳେ, ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ ଅପେକ୍ଷାକୃତ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ହେବାସହ ପଦସ୍ଥ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିମଧ୍ୟ ପରଶ୍ରୀକାତରତା ଓ ଅସହିଷ୍ଣୁତା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଆମର ନ୍ୟାୟ୍ୟ ଦାବି ହାସଲ କରି ପାରୁନାହୁଁ । ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହରିଣ ଶରୀର ପରି AICTE ବେତନହୀନ ଆମ ସମ୍ମାନରେ

ନବେ ଦଶକରୁ ଅଛି; ମାତ୍ର ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ କୁକୁର ମାନଙ୍କ ପରି ପରସ୍ପର କାମୁଡ଼ା କାମୁଡ଼ି ହୋଇ ଏହା ହାତେଇବାରେ ବିଫଳ ହୋଇଛୁ ।

(୩)

ଏହା ବ୍ୟତିତ କୌଣସି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀଗତ ଉନ୍ନୟନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟପାଇଁ ସମୂହ ଅବଦାନ ଓ ସାର୍ଥ ତ୍ୟାଗର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି; ଯାହାର ଉପସ୍ଥିତି ଆମ କ୍ୟଡ଼ରରେ ଘୋର ଅଭାବ । ସମସ୍ତେ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହାସଲରେ ଧୁରନ୍ଦର, ମାତ୍ର ସମୂହ ଶଯ୍ୟା ବେଳକୁ ବୀତସ୍ମୃତ । ସମସ୍ତେ ସର୍ବଦା ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଯେ, ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ ଆମପାଇଁ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ଓ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଘରେ ବସି ସିଂହଭାଗ ହାସଲ କରିନେଉ । ଏପ୍ରକାର ମାନସିକତା ତ୍ୟାଗ ନକଲାଇ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଉନ୍ନତି ଅସମ୍ଭବ ମନେ ହୁଏ ।

ଏହି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ମୋର ଗୋଟିଏ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଅଭିଜ୍ଞତା ବିଷୟରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିବାକୁ ସମାପ୍ତି ମନେ କରୁଛି । ଥରେ ବଲାଙ୍ଗିର - ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଇଂଟରସିଟି ଟ୍ରେନରେ ଯାତ୍ରା କଲାବେଳେ ବରପାଲି ଷ୍ଟେସନ୍ରେ କେତେଜଣା ଭଦ୍ର ମହିଳା ଆମ ବଗିଚେ ଉଠି ମୋ ସାମ୍ନା ସିଟ୍ରେ ବସିଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ବାର୍ତ୍ତାଳାପରୁ ଜଣାଗଲା ସେମାନେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କର୍ମୀ ଏବଂ ସେମାନେ ସମସ୍ତେ PMG ଛକରେ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ପାଇଁ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି । କୌତୁହଳ ବଶତଃ ମୁଁ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ପନ୍ଥା ଏବଂ ସଂଘ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା କଲି । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ଯାହା ବୁଝିଲି, ସେମାନେ ପ୍ରାୟ ଏକମାସ ହେବ ପାଳିକରି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ ତିନିଦିନ ଲେଖାଏଁ ଧାରଣା ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପରିବାର ଛାଡ଼ି ରହିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଏପରିକି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଛୋଟ ପିଲାକୁ ସେମାନେ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ଛାଡ଼ି ଆସିବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏହା ସହିତ ଖୋଲା ଆକାଶ ତଳେ ଶୋଇବା ସହିତ ସ୍ନାନ ଓ ଶୌଚ ପାଇଁ ଅକଥନୀୟ ଅସୁବିଧାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି । ନିଜ ହାତରୁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରି ଖାଇବା ପିଇବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ପୋଲିସ୍ ଜୁଲମ୍ ଏବଂ ଲାଠି ପ୍ରହାରର ଆଶଙ୍କା ମଧ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । ଏହା ଶୁଣି ମୁଁ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବାସହ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଅଙ୍ଗୀକାର ବନ୍ଧତାକୁ ପ୍ରସଂଶା ନକରି ରହିପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ । ଆହୁରି ମଧ୍ୟ ଯଦି କେହି କୌଣସି କାରଣ ବଶତଃ ଏପରି ନିଜ ବା ସଂପର୍କୀୟଙ୍କ ଅସୁସ୍ଥତା ଯୋଗୁଁ ମେଡ଼ିକାଲ ଆଡ଼ମିସନ୍ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ, ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ନପାରିଲେ ପାଠ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ଜୋରିମାନା ହିସାବରେ ସଂଘକୁ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ବୋଲି ନିୟମ କାରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ବାସ୍ତବିକ ସତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଏକତା ଓ ତ୍ୟାଗ ଯୋଗୁଁ ସେମାନେ ସଫଳତା ହାସଲ କରିବାକୁ ସକ୍ଷମ ହେଲେ ।

ଆମ ଲୋକମାନେ ବୃଥା ବାହୋସ୍ୱଟ ମାରିବା ଓ ବିନା କାରଣରେ ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ସମାଲୋଚନା କରିବାରେ ସିଦ୍ଧହସ୍ତ। କିନ୍ତୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସଂଘ ପାଇଁ ଛୋଟିଆ କାମଟିଏ କହିଲେ, ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାମର ବାହାନା କରି ଖସିଯିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବେ । ସଂଘ କର୍ମକର୍ତ୍ତା ହୋଇମଧ୍ୟ ସଦସ୍ୟମାନେ ନିଜ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥରୁଟିଏ ମଧ୍ୟ ମିଟିଂରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେବାକୁ ଅସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଥିବା ବେଳେ ବେସରକାରୀ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନକୁ ତ୍ରୁଟିରେ ଯିବାପାଇଁ ମାତ୍ର ୧୫ ମିନିଟ୍‌ର ଅବଧି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଭଡାଗାଡ଼ି ଧରି ବାହାରି ପଡ଼ିବେ । ଏପରିକି ମିଟିଂଟିଏ ଡାକିଲେ ଭୂବନେଶ୍ୱର ଲୋକମାନେ କଟକ ଆସିବାକୁ ନାରାଜ ଓ କଟକ ଲୋକ ଭୂବନେଶ୍ୱର ଯିବାକୁ ଅମଙ୍ଗ, ପୁଣି ଯଦି ମିଟିଂ ଭୂବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ହେଲା, ତେବେ ନିଜଘର ପାଖାପାଖି ହେବା ଜରୁରୀ, ନଚେତ୍ କୌଣସି ସହାକର୍ମୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିଫ୍ଟ୍ ମିଲିବାର ସଂଭାବନା ଥିଲେ ଉତମ । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ମିଟିଂ ଦିନ ସକାଳୁ ମୋବାଇଲ ସ୍ୱିଚ୍‌ଅଫ୍ User Busy / not reachable mode ରେ ରହିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ବହୁତ ଦେଖା । ତେଣୁ ଏଭଳି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ସପଲତାର ଆଶା ଓ ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା ସୁଦୂର ପରାହତ ।

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ଢେଜିପିଟିଏ - ଆଶାର ଆଲୋକ

ଶୁଭଶ୍ରୀ ପିୟଦଶିନୀ

ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା (ରସାୟନ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ)

ସରକାରୀ ପଲିଟେକନିକ୍, ପୁରୀ

ସରକାରୀ ଚାକିରି । ନିୟୁତ୍ତ ପତ୍ରଟା ପାଇଲା ବେଳଠୁ ମନଟା ଖୁସିରେ ଗଢ଼ଗଢ଼ ହୋଇଯାଉଥିଲା । “ସରକାରୀ ଚାକିରି ନୁହେଁତ, ‘ରାଜା ଚାକିରି’ । ସେ ପୁଣି ଏକା ବେଳେକେ (ଗୁପ୍ତ-ବି) ଗେଜେଟେଡ଼ ଅଫିସର । ତା ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ସରକାରୀ କ୍ଲାଚର୍ । ଗୋଡ଼ ଉପରେ ଗୋଡ଼ ପକାଇ ବସି ଖାଲି ଟଙ୍କା ଗଣିବା କଥା”, ଏମିତି ବହୁତ କିଛି ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ମିଳୁଥିଲା ସାଇ ପତିଶା ଓ ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ । ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ ସଭାରେ ଅର୍ଜୁନ ମାଛର ଆଖିକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେଦ କରି ଯେତିକି ଖୁସି ହୋଇନଥିବେ, ମୁଁ ମନେମନେ ତା’ ଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଖୁସି ହୋଇସାରିଥିଲି । ସମସ୍ତ ଉତ୍ସାହ ଉଦ୍ଦିପନା କୁ ଆୟତରେ ରଖି ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ଚାକିରିରେ ଯୋଗଦେବାପାଇଁ କଲେଜ ଆସିଲି, ସେତେବେଳେ ନିମିସକେ ମୋର ସବୁ ଆଶା ଆକାଶ୍ୟା ଧୁଳିସାତ୍ ହୋଇଗଲା । ନିର୍ମାଣଧୁନ ଶ୍ରେଣୀଗୃହ, ସେ ପୁଣୀ ଘଟ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ମଝିରେ, ଅବଶ୍ୟ ସେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଏତେ ମାରାତ୍ମକ ନ ଥିଲା । ସେଠାରେ କେହି ନଥିଲେ । ନା ଥିଲେ ହିଂସ୍ର ଜିବଜନ୍ତୁ । ନା ମୋବାଇଲ ନେଟଓପ୍ରେଜ୍, ନା ଥିଲା ଦୋକାନ ବଜାର, ନା ଯିବା ଆସିବାର କୌଣସି ସାଧନ । ତେବେ ଥିଲା କେବଳ ନିଜକୁ ରାଜା ମନେକରୁଥିବା ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିସିଟି । ସେ କେତେବେଳେ ଆସୁଥିଲା ଓ ଯାଉଥିଲା, ତା’ର କିଛି ଠିକ୍ ଠିକଣା ନଥିଲା । ସେ ଯାହାବି ହେଉ । ମନର ଗଭିରତମ ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ସବୁ ଆଶା ଆକାଶ୍ୟା ମାନଙ୍କର ହତ୍ୟା ହେଉଥିବା ବେଳେ, ମୁଁ ସେ କରୁଣା କାହାଣୀ କୁ କାହାଆଗରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ନକରି ଆଗକୁ ବଢ଼ିବାପାଇଁ ନିଜକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କଲି । ପ୍ରଥମ ୨ ବର୍ଷ ବେଶ ହସ ଖୁସି ରେ କଟିଗଲା । ବହୁତ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ୁଥିଲା । ସକାଳର ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅପସରି କେବେ ରାତ୍ରର ଘନଅନ୍ଧକାର ଚାଲିଆସୁଥିଲା କିଛି ଜଣାପଡ଼ୁନଥିଲା । ରେଗୁଲାର ଥିଓରି କ୍ଲ୍ୟାସ୍, ପ୍ରାକ୍ଟିକାଲ କ୍ଲ୍ୟାସ୍ । ତା’ ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ସରକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ନୂଆ ନୂଆ ଚାକିରୀ, କିଛି ନୂଆ ଏବଂ ସତନ୍ତ କରିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା ସବୁବେଳେ ରହି ଆସିଥିଲା । ତେଣୁ ଯାହାବି କାମ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା, ତାକୁ ପ୍ରାଣପଣେ ମୁଁ ସଫଳତାର ଶୀର୍ଷରେ ପହଂଚାଇବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଚାଲିଥିଲି ।

ଚାହୁଁ ଚାହୁଁ ଶାବର୍ଷ ବିତିଗଲା, ସମୟର ଦ୍ରୁତଗତି ସହ ତାଳ ଦେଇ ସତେ ଅବା ଥକି ପଡ଼ିଥିଲି ମୁଁ । ଧିରେ ଧିରେ କାମ କରିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା ମରି ମରି ଆସୁଥିଲା । କ୍ଳାନ୍ତ ଏବଂ ଅସହାୟ ମନେ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଲାଗୁଥିଲା ଯେପରି ଏ ବିଭାଗରେ ଚାକିରି ବୋଧେ ମୋ ଜୀବନର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ ଭୁଲ । ଚାତକ ବର୍ଷାଜଳକୁ ଚାହିଁରହିବା ପରି, ବର୍ଷାଯାକ କାମ କରି ଆମେ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମାବକାଶକୁ ଚାହିଁ ରହିଥାଉ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମ ଭାଗ୍ୟରେ ସତେଅବା ମରୁଡ଼ି ହିଁ ଲେଖାଥାଏ । ସତେଯେମିତି ନାମଲେଖା, ଖାତାଦେଖା ସହ ରୋଷ୍ଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ପୁରା ଖରାଦିନ ଛୁଟି । ନିର୍ଜନ ଜନଶୂନ୍ୟ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଭିତରେ କାଟିବାକୁ ପଡ଼େ ପୁରାଦିନ । ସବୁଠାରୁ ବେଶି ଦୁଃଖ ଲାଗିଥିଲା ଯେବେ ଗତବର୍ଷ ଖରାଦିନ ଛୁଟିରେ ସାଙ୍ଗମାନଙ୍କ ସହ କୁଲୁ, ମନାଲି ବୁଲିଯିବାର ସପ୍ନ ସପ୍ନରେ ହିଁ ରହିଯାଇଥିଲା । ସମସ୍ତେଗଲେ, କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଆଗରୁ ଟିକେଟ୍ କନ୍ଫର୍ମ କରି ମଧ୍ୟ ଯାଇପାରିନଥିଲି ।

ରସାୟନ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କୁ ନିଜ ବୃତ୍ତି ରୂପେ ବାଛିବାଟା ବୋଧେ ମୋ ଜୀବନର ୨ୟ ବଡ଼ଭୁଲ ଥିଲା । ଯେଉଁଠି ଅନ୍ୟ ଲ୍ୟାବ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏସି ଏବଂ ଫ୍ୟାନ ଲଗାଇ ଆରାମରେ ପାଠପଢ଼ାଯାଏ, ସେଇଠି ମତେ ବିନା ଫ୍ୟାନରେ କେମିକାଲସ୍ ମାନଙ୍କର ଦୁର୍ଗନ୍ଧ ଭିତରେ ଗ୍ୟାସ ପାଖରେ ଝାଳନାଳ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରାକ୍ଟିକାଲ କ୍ଲ୍ୟାସ ନେବାକୁ ପଡ଼େ । ଲ୍ୟାବରେ ଥିଲାବେଳେ ମତେ ଲାଗେ, ସତେ ଯେମିତି ମୁଁ ଜୁରାସିକ୍ ପାର୍କ ମଝିରେ ଅଛି ଏବଂ ମୋ ଚାରିପାଖରେ ଅନ୍ୟପ୍ରାଣୀ ମାନେ ଘୁରିବୁଲୁଛନ୍ତି ।

ଯେତେବେଳେ ସଂସାରରେ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର ବଢ଼ିଯାଏ, ସେତେବେଳେ ତା'ର ବିନାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭଗବାନ ସମ୍ଭବ ଅବତାର ନେଇ ଆସିଥାନ୍ତି । ହୁଏତ ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କ ଜୀବନର ଦୁଃଖ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣାକୁ ଆଉ ଭଗବାନ ସହିପାରିଲେ ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଆଗରୁ ନିଷ୍ଠୁର ଏବଂ ଭିତ୍ତିହୀନ ସାଜିଥିବା ଓଜିପିଟିଏ ର ପୁନର୍ଗଠନ ପାଇଁ ସଭିଙ୍କ ମନରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ଇଚ୍ଛାଶକ୍ତି ଓ ମନୋବଳ ଭରିଦେଲେ । ଏତେବର୍ଷ ଧରି ନିଷ୍ଠୁର ହୋଇପଡ଼ିଥିବା ସଂଘ ଆଜି ସାମଲ ସାର ଏବଂ ଏସ୍.କେ. ନାୟକ ସାର ଙ୍କ ତତ୍ପରାଧାନରେ ପୁଣି ସକ୍ରିୟ ହୋଇଉଠିଲା । ୨୦୧୮ ନିୟୁତ୍ତି ପରେ ପୁଣିଥରେ ଏହି ସଂଘ ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କର ଚୟନ କରାଗଲା । କିଛି ଯୁବଶକ୍ତି ଏବଂ କିଛି ଅଭିଜ୍ଞ ସଦସ୍ୟମାନେ ନିଜ କାନ୍ଧ ଉପରେ ଏହି ଏସୋସିଏସନର ସମସ୍ତ ଭାର ବୋହିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେଲେ । ମନରେ ନୁଆଁ ଉନ୍ମାଦନା ସୃଷ୍ଟିହେଲା । ଦିର୍ଦ୍ଦି ୨୦୦ବର୍ଷ ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ଶାସନରୁ ନିଜଦେଶକୁ ମୁକ୍ତି କରିବାପାଇଁ ଗାନ୍ଧି ସୁବାଷଙ୍କ ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ ଆହ୍ମାନରେ ପୁରାଦେଶ ନିଜର ସକ୍ରିୟ ଯୋଗଦାନ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଆମପାଇଁ ଆମର ଗାନ୍ଧି ସୁବାଷ ସାଜିଥିଲେ ସାମଲ ସାର ଏବଂ ତାଙ୍କର ଆହ୍ମାନ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟାରେ, ସାଧୁନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀମାନେ ଦଳ ଗଠନ କଲାପରି ଆମେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଏହି ଆସୋସିଏସନରେ ଯୋଗଦାନ କଲୁ । ସଂଘର ର ପୁନର୍ଗଠନ କରାଯାଇ ନୁଆ ସଂପାଦକ, କୋଷାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଏବଂ

ଅନ୍ୟ ଜ୍ଞାନ ର ସଭ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କର ଚୟନ କରାଗଲା । ପ୍ରତି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିପିଟିଏ ସଂଘ ର ଗଠନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହି ସ୍ତରରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଅସୁବିଧାକୁ ଦୂର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନିଆଗଲା । ଓଡ଼ିପିଟିଏ ର ଗଠନ ହେଲାଣି ଯେ, ଅନ୍ୟମାନା ଓ ମତଭେଦୀ ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସୁତାରେ ବାନ୍ଧି ଧରିଲା । ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମାବକାଶ (ଖରାଦିନ ଛୁଟି), ଲ୍ୟାବ ଆସିଷ୍ଟାନ୍ଟ (ପ୍ରୟୋଗଶାଳା ସହାୟକ) ଙ୍କ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଓଡ଼ିପିଟିଏ ର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ପଞ୍ଜିକରଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବାଭଳି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିକୁ ଉପର ମହଲରେ ପହଞ୍ଚାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଦୃଢ଼ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଗଲା ।

ସେଦିନ ଥିଲା ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୨୫ ତାରିଖ ୨୦୧୭ ମସିହା । ନୂଆକରି ଘରସଂସାର କରିଥିବା ଆଶୁତୋଷ ସାର୍ କି ଜନ୍ମଦିନରେ ହିଁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ଆଦେଶ ପତ୍ର ଆସିଯାଇଥିଲା । ସେ ପୁଣି ଭେଡ଼େନ ଆଇ.ଟି.ଆଇ ର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଭାବେ । ବିଚରା ବହୁତ ମନଦୁଃଖ କରିଥିଲେ । ତେବେ ଏପରି ସମସ୍ୟା ଯେମିତି ଆଉ ଆମ ସହ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ନହେଉ, ତା ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିପିଟିଏ ତରଫରୁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯିବାର ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ହୋଇଛି । OVTS ଏବଂ OTE&TS Cadre କୁ ଅଲଗା କରିବା ଏବଂ Transfer Policy କୁ ସଜ୍ଜ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁକୂଳ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯିବ ବୋଲି ଓଡ଼ିପିଟିଏ ତରଫରୁ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

AICTE Pay Scale ଲାଗୁ ହୋବାପାଇଁ ଆଜି ସଂଘ ତରଫରୁ ଆଉ ଏକ ବଡ଼ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯାଉଅଛି । ପଇସାକୁ କାହାର ବା ଲୋଭ ନଥାଏ ? ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଟିକେ ଅଧିକ ଦରମା ଏବଂ ନିଜ ପରିଶ୍ରମର ସଠିକ ପାରିଶ୍ରମିକ ମିଳିଲେ, କାମକରିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା ପ୍ରଗାଡ଼ ହେବ ଏବଂ ସମାଜରେ ପଦ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବ ।

ମନେହୁଏ, ଓଡ଼ିପିଟିଏ ମୋ ଭଳି ଅଧିକାଂଶ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅବସର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଯାଏଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷମ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଜନ୍ମ ହୋଇଛି, ଓଡ଼ିପିଟିଏ ପାଇଁ ପୁଣି ଆଶାର ଆଲୋକ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି । ସତେଅବା ମନେହୁଏ, ଘନ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ର କଳାବାଦଳ ପଛରୁ ଆଶାର ସୁନେଲି କିରଣ ସଂଘର୍ଷ କରି ଆସି ଧରାପୃଷ୍ଠରେ ବିଂଚିହୋଇ ପଡ଼ୁଛି ଏବଂ ପୃଥିବୀ ପୃଷ୍ଠର ସବୁଜିମା ସେଇ ସର୍ଷ୍ଟମ କିରଣର ସ୍ପର୍ଶ ପାଇ ଖିଲିଖିଲି ହୋଇ ହସିଉଠୁଛି ।

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ଓଜିପିଟିଏ

ରାଜୀବ ଲୋଚନ ଦାଶ
ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ (ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ବିଭାଗ)
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଖଣି ଯାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ
କେନ୍ଦୁଝର

ଆମେ ଅଛୁ ସବୁ ପଲିଟେକନିକ୍ ଶିକ୍ଷକ
ଆମ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ କରିବା ଦକ୍ଷତା ବିକାଶ
ଆସୁ ଯେତେ ସବୁ ବିପଦ ଆପଦ
ଆମେ ଲଢ଼ିବା ମିଶି ନ ହାରି ସାହସ ।
ଆମେ ଅଛୁ ସବୁ ଜାତିର ଗୌରବ
ଶିକ୍ଷକ ହେବା ଯେ ଏକ ପୂର୍ବଜନ୍ମ ସୁକୃତ
କିଛି ନାହିଁ ମୋ ଓ ସୈନ୍ୟ ଭିତରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ।
ମୁଁ ବି ଲଢ଼େ ସମରୂପୀ ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ରାକ୍ଷସ ।
ଆସ ସବୁ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଛାଡ଼ିସବୁ ଭେଦଭାବ
ଦାବି ଆମର ଯେ ଏକ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
ପଟାକର, କରିବା ଆମେ ସବୁ ନିଜକୁ ବିକଶିତ
ଯେପରି ଗର୍ବ କରିବା ହୋଇ ଓଜିପିଟିଏ ର ସହସ୍ୟ ।
ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳିତ ହେବ ଦିନେ ଓଜିପିଟିଏ ଆକାଶ
ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍ଧୃତ ଦେଇ ଅନନ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାଶ
ନିଜକୁ ହେୟମେନ କର ନାହିଁ ହେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଗଣ
ତମେ ସବୁ ଦିଅ ମନ ପ୍ରାଣ
ହବ ନିଶ୍ଚେ ଦିନେ ତମର ଓ ତମ ସମାଜର ଉତ୍ଥାନ ।

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ଅନୁଭୂତିର ଆଇନାରେ ଓଜିପିଟିଏ

ରଶ୍ମିତା କାଳସୀ

ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା

ସରକାରୀ ପଲିଟେକ୍ନିକ୍, ବଲାଙ୍ଗୀର

୭ ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର, ୨୦୧୬ । ସବୁ କଷ୍ଟନା ଜଷ୍ଟନା ଏବଂ ଅପେକ୍ଷାର ଅନ୍ତ ଘଟାଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୈଷୟିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଇତିହାସରେ ଯୋଡ଼ି ହୋଇଗଲା ଏକ ନୂଆ ଫର୍ଜ୍ । ଦୀର୍ଘ ଦିନର ଉପେକ୍ଷିତ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତର ଅବସାନ ଘଟିଲା । ଇଂରାଜୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ପ୍ରବାଦ **“Rome was not built in a day”** କୁ ପୁଣିଥରେ ହୃଦୟଙ୍ଗମ କରାଗଲା । ଲେଖାହେଲା ଏକ ନୂଆ ଇସ୍ତାହାର... ଆଶାର, ଏକତାର, ସଂକଳ୍ପର ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାସ୍ତବିକତାର ରୂପ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ନୂତନ ସଂକଳ୍ପର ଶର ।

ଆବାହମାନ କାଳରୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ଯେ, ପ୍ରତିଟି ଅପେକ୍ଷାର ଅନ୍ତ ସୁଖଦ, ଚିରସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଏବଂ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦାୟକ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଖାସ୍ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ବୋଧହୁଏ ସାଧାରଣ ଘର ଗଢ଼ିବା ଠାରୁ ତାଜ୍‌ମହଲ୍ ଗଢ଼ିବା ସମୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହୋଇଥାଏ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦୃଢ଼ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଶକ୍ତି, ଯୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସାକାର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା ।

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୈଷୟିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ପୃଷ୍ଠାକୁ ଉନ୍ମୋଚନ କଲେ ଜଣାଯାଏ ଯେ, ୧୯୨୩ ମସିହା ଠାରୁ ସମାଜକୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଦିଗ୍ ଦର୍ଶନ ଦେବାର ପରିକଳ୍ପନାରେ ଏହି ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଭାଗର ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୁଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଦୁଃଖର ବିଷୟ ଭାରତ ସାଧାନତାର ୭୧ ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଏହି ବୈଷୟିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଭାଗର ଏକ ସଂଘ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ହୋଇ ପାରିନଥିଲା । ଯାହାକି ଅନ୍ୟ ରାଜ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏକ ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଏହି ସଂଘ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବହୁବାର ଦାବି ହୋଇ ଆସୁଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ କିଛି ମୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ ସାର୍ଥନେଷାଙ୍କ କାରଣରୁ ଏହାର ସଫଳ ରୂପାୟନ ଘଟି ପାରୁନଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ଭିନ୍ନ ଏକ କୁରୁକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ସଂଜୟଙ୍କ ପରି ଡ଼. ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ସାମଲ ଏବଂ ଡ଼. ସତ୍ୟୋଷ କୁମାର ନାୟକଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ୍ଷ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱାବଧାନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ବର୍ଗଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିବା ଏକ ସଂଘର୍ଷମୟ କାହାଣୀର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପଡ଼ିଲା । ସେହି ଦୃଢ଼ ଇଚ୍ଛାଧାରୀ ଏବଂ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକଙ୍କ ମିଳିତ ଏବଂ ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟାର ଫଳ ସବୁପରେ ଗଠିତ ହେଲା ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରୀ ପଲିଟେକ୍ନିକ୍ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ସଂଘ (OGPTA) ଆଜି ଆମେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂଘର ଛତ୍ରଛାୟା ତଳେ ଏକାଭୂତ ।

ଓଜିପିଟିଏ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ବୈଷୟିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାକୁ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଦିଗ୍‌ଦର୍ଶନ ଦେଇ ଉଭୟ ଛାତ୍ର, ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଏବଂ ସମାଜର ଉନ୍ନତି ସାଧନ ପାଇଁ ବଦ୍ଧପରିକର ହେବ ବୋଲି ଦୃଢ଼ ଆଶା ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ । ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସହଯୋଗ ରହିଲେ,

ଓଜିପିଟିଏ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ କେବଳ ଦେଶ ନୁହେଁ ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱ ଦରବାରରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୈଷୟିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଏକ ନୂତନ ପରିଚୟ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ରୂପେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯାଇ ପାରିବ ।

(ବିଶେଷ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା - ଓଜିପିଟିଏ ର ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ, ଚରିଷ୍ଟ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଏବଂ ଏହି ସଂଘର୍ଷମୟ ଏବଂ ସଫଳ କାହାଣୀର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସଦସ୍ୟା ।)

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ENGLISH SECTION





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GENERAL BODY MEETING OF OGPTA 2019



**DONATION TOWARDS CMRF (CYCLONE FANI) BY PRESIDENT
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NEWLY ELECTED OFFICE BEARERS OF OGPTA-2019



SOME UNSOLICITED DISCUSSIONS

Dr. Manoranjan Samal
Sr. Lecturer (Civil Engineering)
Govt. Polytechnic, Bolangir

Many a times some pertinent issues either logical or illogical, rational or irrational are raised by our members about the state of affairs in our cadre that needs to be specifically answered in the common interest with a view to clear the doubts, ambiguities or anomalies if any. The appropriate response to a few of such issues are being attempted to be discussed with utmost care without loss of their generality.

1. Whether we should go in for Jr. Class-I at entry level or for implementation of AICTE?

This is the million dollar question that was hunting the minds of most of our cadre people for quite a few recent years giving rise to lot of debates and debacles in the process of implementation of both the concepts. Of course, while the former accrues short term benefits for the time being, the later ensures both the short and long term benefits with a vast wider future prospects guaranteed for those who are ready to endeavor. Upliftment of entry level post to Jr. Class-I scale might have given some financial benefit at the level of lecturers but very unlikely to be any use for addressing their future career growth. Also the said proposal has nothing to do with the salary of Sr. Lecturer / Principal or other higher level posts. On the other hand, AICTE regulation is the law of the land, legitimated by the central statutory body entrusted with the uniform qualitative growth of technical education throughout the country that offers substantial financial benefit along with promising career advancement scheme to each and every faculty besides rewarding opportunities for the deserving ones. Furthermore, this concept of JC-1, which was being touted an easy bet from the government, was actually generated out of the heat and pressure of the demand for AICTE in order to divert the attention of the potential stake holders with some hidden motives. The ostensible purpose of such

surreptitious move was aimed at not to give benefits to the youngsters but to deprive some deserving ones under the sheer influence of jealousy and inferiority complex. This is quite evident from the fact that those who were behind the advocacy of such proposals surprisingly did not propose any hike in their own pay scale i.e. at senior lecturer level in contrast to Odisha Engineering Service people's demand for a grade pay of Rs.7600/- in place of Rs.6600/- at the equivalent level of Executive Engineer. Such acts of altruism are rarest of the rare cases on the earth when people vehemently advocate for enhancement of others salary without increase of a single rupee in own salary. Indeed, one can fool some people for some days but not all the people for all days. The cardinal truth is that there is no short cut to success and doers or performers do firmly believe in it but not the opportunists. Of course, the proposal was turned down by the finance department for not fulfilling certain bench mark criteria laid down by the fitment committee such as handling of financial responsibilities and dealing with public besides drawing a parallel with the +2 level. That was quite expected but the very exercise stood as a potential barrier in the path of movement of the AICTE proposal being forwarded to the fitment committee at the right time which ultimately resulted in a colossal loss to the entire cadre. This incident assumes importance in view of the fact that the fitment committee has assured the association representatives to consider the implementation of AICTE scale of pay positively provided it is forwarded through the administrative department. But that was not to be and when we finally realized the blunder of pushing our way in a wrong direction and tried to rectify it, it was too late to be effective. It is just like missing the train due to own negligence and then running after to catch it. But one thing that still remains unanswered is that if people were so serious about elevating the base level post to junior class one level, why such proposal was not mooted out during the preparation of scheme when teaching posts for new polytechnics were created? Obviously, it came as an afterthought in view of the perceived (so called) impending danger of their future prospects arising out of AICTE implementation. And, perhaps the time exposed the true picture in this context. Indeed, implementation of AICTE may be difficult, but it is possible, while on the otherhand, JC-1 is next to impossible in the present scenario. Of course, if AICTE is not implemented, the majority of the 2016 batch OPSC entrants may get a chance of promotion after nearly 25-30 years of their service (because the people

holding promotional posts immediately above them could be of nearly same age group barring a few cases) and the entire fleet of 2018 batch OPSC Lecturers will retire as such without a single promotion through out their life time.

2. Whether the faculties deputed to DTE&T / SCTE&VT and the principals of polytechnics / ITIs should be office bearers of the association?

During the initial stages of formation of the association, it was decided in principle that, only the teaching / faculty members in the field should hold the office of the association and the faculties deputed to head office or SCTE&VT and the principals of polytechnics / ITIs should be excluded. The obvious reason was that since these people directly work under the controlling authority / administration, it may be difficult on their part to handle the conflicting situations and consequential pressure. Of course they might hesitate to confront the authority face to face owing to their unsuitable position.

But some people opine in favour of the other side of this aspect that, people posted at DTE&T, SCTE&VT will be better suited for the job due their eminent proximity to the administration and power of penetration into government machinery. But our past experience completely goes against this hypothesis. During the early years of the cadre when higher officials at DTE&T were involved in the association process, their attempts were either largely unsuccessful or ended in achieving their own selfish motives only. And during the recent years, not older than a decade, there was a dynamic director who eventually was holding the post of Secretary of our department simultaneously. It is believed that he was very liberal and if the proposal for the implementation of AICTE pay scale would have been tabled at that time, it would have seen light of the day much before the recruitment of new generation faculties. At that time, it was also the general perception that, two of our senior officers were just acting as left and right hand of the then secretary who never made any misery in granting benefits to the staff at any level. But, unfortunately that advantage was never utilized to the best of our benefits, rather any chances of slightest opportunity of free

interaction is learnt to have been utilized for passing derogatory remarks against the people of our own cadre or exposing their weak points, if any, with the sole purpose of winning the good will of the authority at the cost of our fraternity. No serious attempt was ever made to form an association and fight for the cause of AICTE in an organized manner. During the last General Body meeting some people disclosed that during the last file movement for AICTE, they knew the exact file positions and the bottle necks associated with it. Who prevented them from lending a helping hand to move it further as a responsible member? Is the occupation of office bearer's seat is absolutely necessary for it? The readers are best judge to decide.

3. Whether higher qualifications like M.Tech / Ph.D or qualifying NET is relevant for faculties of diploma level institutions and if everybody was provided equal opportunity for it?

Sometimes our colleagues ask a very important question that when a B.Tech qualified teacher is quite efficient to teach at Diploma level, why AICTE prescribes higher qualifications for certain levels? Of course, when we joined polytechnics in early 1990s, we had a few colleagues having merely diploma qualification too and to be honest, majority of them were every good teachers in their limited chosen subjects which quality perhaps is lacking today even with some faculties with specialization. Thus, a diploma qualified teacher is apt to teach diploma level students and likewise a HSC pass teachers is more than sufficient to teach at UP school or ME school or even at High school level. Then why does government recruit B.Tech, BA B.Ed or M.Sc B.Ed (TGT or PGT) to teach them?

Higher qualification definitely equips a person with broader outlook, superior vision, more confident leadership, higher level of managerial skills besides greater command over his / her subject of specialization which ultimately percolates to the students through the process of teaching. As a matter of fact, a simple MBBS will prescribe the same / similar medicine as an MD for a patient suffering from cold and fever but the later is supposed to have more reliable and accurate

diagnosis. Isn't it? If not why the people rush to specialists for their treatment? Moreover, in the present era of technical education, where start ups, patents and innovations in project activities has caught up the craze, a higher qualified teacher with the research experience or exposure will definitely be in a better position to guide or supervise the students with respect to these aspects. I do personally completely disagree with the opinion that a teacher teaches the same stuff even after acquiring a highest qualification as he was doing it before. Although the content may be same, it is bound to differ in terms of quality. If it is not the case; then the genuinity of the degree should be called into question as is the general perception.

The second part of the question assumes importance which it comes to the consideration of availability of equal opportunity for acquiring higher qualification for the existing officers of the cadre, particularly for Ph.D. It may be noted that during the world bank period in nineties, several of our existing senior faculty members went in for the M.Tech programme being sponsored by government including reimbursement of their admission fee as well as leave salary. Almost all the people those who were really interested for it, barring a few, availed of this opportunity to their advantage. By the process they exhausted 1 ½ years of their study leave out of 02 years ordinarily permissible as per service rules.

Thus, those who have already availed their study leave for M.Tech course, can still avail the balance six months for undergoing mandatory course work required for Ph.D. programme. And those senior faculties who have not availed any study leave till date can avail the full term of study leave either for M.Tech or Ph.D programme. However, some senior faculties those who have joined this department with M.Tech prior to it, were able to get themselves sponsored for Ph.D programme from the years 2006 to 2010. In the mean time, the AICTE regulation that came between the years 2010 to 2012 made Ph.D. mandatory for the post of Principal and M.Tech for some position at higher scale.

At this juncture, when the demand for the implementation for AICTE scale of pay started taking momentum through formation of the association, in apprehension of probable advantage to the Ph.D. degree holders, some people started complaining that they were not given opportunity for Ph.D or M.Tech; otherwise they could have achieved it. Now, let us come to the real story. Whether during the World Bank period, when people were sponsored for higher studies, equal opportunity was given to all? In fact, some applicants were really serious and persuaded their cause, while a few others just threw their applications casually without any effective follow up. Again, some were in a double mind or reluctant to sacrifice their lucrative positions enjoyed at that time for the sake of higher education. Furthermore, except for a few genuine cases, some opportunists those who were close to the then prevailing power centre or were capable enough to put oil at the right place, only succeeded in getting sponsored. No one should blame others when he / she just drops an application for higher study and forgets to pursue it appropriately in the Govt. system. This is the case not only for higher study but it is true for availing any advantages or facility in government machinery even for sanction of leave or RACP. How many can claim that they had cleared the eligibility test and got the selection letters from the institute of national repute and were not allowed by the Govt. ? I think there is no such instance and if anybody has any documentary proof of it, association will definitely fight for their cause. Similar was the case with the Class-III employees of our department who were sponsored to acquire B.Tech degrees with four years study leave during that period, although study leave is admissible to the faculties only as per service rule, but not to non-faculties or the instructor level persons. Furthermore, the World Bank programme was mainly for polytechnics and some people in ITIs managed to creep in. And to make the matter worse, those people have managed to get promotion also by suitably amending the cadre rule in their favour citing the qualification criteria of AICTE. But it is a matter of regret that no body had the guts to raise the question of equality of opportunity at that time when handful of instructors / technical assistants where randomly picked up for higher studies and subsequently promoted as Lecturers. Were all the eligible persons asked to exercise their options for higher study at that time? Where were these whistle blowers hibernating when such blatant violation of ethics took place under their nose?

After all, when Diploma with TTTI training and B.Tech. was the required qualification for the posting and promotion in diploma level institutions as per our cadre rule, why some people of our cadre forcefully went for M.Tech. degree ? What was the motivation behind it? The reason was that prior to and in AICTE notification 1999, M.Tech was the preferential qualification for the post of principal. But in the year 2010, when AICTE raised the qualification bar to Ph.D. level, these people started lamenting because perhaps it was beyond their reach and started every short of propaganda against AICTE regulations or Ph.D degree holders. This is the necked truth. But everyone should remember that those who availed sponsorship for Ph.D during 2006 to 2010, did got it after long years of perseverance, striving and vigorous persuasion with the authorities and even obtaining court directions. It was not as easy as bed of roses. They have to bear the admission fee, course fee and other expenses from their own pocket except for the salary component unlike world bank scheme in which everything was reimbursed. However, every one should remember that, they did not pursue their Ph.D. programme keeping an eye on the post of Principal rather, to satiate their passion of acquiring sheer knowledge and getting exposure to ultimate level of education with an in built broad and noble attitude, this is obvious, because by that time the new AICTE regulation did not came into existence. However, with the change of scenario in the (7th CPC) AICTE regulation 2019, the freshers should be out of any controversy in view of the fact that their cases for higher studies shall be considered seniority-cum-merit basis by an appropriate regulatory cell at the DTE&T level if AICTE provisions are implemented. Every body will get their deserved positions if not the desired positions.

4. Whether people with non-technical background should be posted as principals of technical institutions like ITIs / Polytechnics? And what about the saving clause for the incumbents?

This is one of the contentious issues that need to be shorted out in the hierarchy of our cadre. While our 1985 cadre rule is silent on the subject, the earlier rule 7.2 and the amended rule

7.1 and 7.2 (a) vide notification dt. 31.10.2013 throws some light on it, prescribing the minimum qualification for promotion to the post of principal of an ITI should be HSC with diploma in any discipline, by personnel from non-ministerial technical staff under group-B. But no specific rule for incumbent lecturers being deputed for ITI principals is there. The DGE&T norms also prescribe that a person having requisite qualification of any existing trade can hold the post of principal of an ITI. So this clearly excludes a non-technical person from becoming principal of an ITI. Similarly our cadre rule does not prescribe anything about the eligibility of persons of non technical stream for becoming principal of polytechnics although AICTE regulation clearly prevents them.

So naturally some of our colleagues raise their voice against it. But it is surprising that they never objected when they were not given the post of ITI principals when their fellow colleagues of engineering streams were posted as such. If they do respect DGE&T norms what prevents them from obeying AICTE rules. After all AICTE is the apex policy formulating body of the country and they might have prescribed this principle from consideration of the fact that a person with non-technical origin has every likely hood of lacking in overall idea of technical aspects and requisite vision needed for running a technical institution effectively. But some may argue that, with experience and association with technical institutions for so many years, one get sufficient exposure to run a technical institution. This is not true because when it comes to interdisciplinary issues, even the persons with engineering background fumble to find a solution without the expert assistance from the concerned stream. Here a person of technical origin is expected to have a better grasp over the technical matters than a non technical person. Proximity to the administration and superficial exposure to technical environment is not a justifiable cause in their favour. Because however closely associated a husband may be to his wife, he may, at best, imagine but cannot feel the labour pain in its exactitude. This is not only the case with ITIs and polytechnic but NITS and IITS where the post of directors is held by people of technical origin even if there are renowned scientists /personnels in science and humanity streams. More over, the provision AICTE regulation does not preclude any person from touching the same pay scale as the principal except for the administrative power. Similarly in medical college hospitals, there are psychologists and faculties of other non-clinical stream holding posts of up to the level professors but they do not occupy the position

medical superintendent. Further, the faculties of MOM, mathematics and science etc. while advocating for their cause completely ignore the faculty of English who have no scope of promotion through out their service period unless AICTE is implemented.

The next pertinent issue for the post of principal is the applicability of saving clause for the incumbents. The AICTE regulation exempts incumbent teachers from satisfying the qualification and experience criteria for their existing post/position but makes them mandatory for promotion in future. Of course, present AICTE regulation (7th CPC), 2019 has excluded Ph.D. as the mandatory qualification, but prescribes that the other requirements must be fulfilled by the incumbent faculties on or before 31st July 2022 so as to enable them to avail the benefit promotion retrospectively from their date of eligibility.

Still then some people under the pretext of saving clause, that in principle stands to protect the interest of the incumbents from not affecting them adversely as far as the current provisions of AICTE is concerned, the door is not closed, rather the avenues are wide open for the deserving ones. Again argument comes from some sections that such provisions were not there at the time of our entry into this service and so should not be applicable to us, is an out place logic from so many angles. Firstly, the rules and regulations are bound to change with time as a part and parcel of improvisation of the system and one is required to keep pace with it. When somebody has to eat a cream impregnated cake, he/she has to eat the hard outer shell in addition to the soft core. The percentage of gray hair should not be the sole criterion for promotions in professions like teaching and research; but the efficiency and competency must have a role to play. Therefore for availing lucrative scale like AICTE, we have to bite some bitter portions along with the sweeter parts. When land acquisition is made for a NH & railway project in the public interest, some people suffer by sacrificing their valuable lands or properties, but some others benefit by manifold cost escalation of their land due to proximately these projects. So in the greatest interest of the cadre, we should overlook such disparities and try to reap the maximum benefit out of it without substantial compromise of our personal interest. For the sake of logic, those who plead for this idea, they

must remember that at the time of their joining to the service, there were hardly 10-12 engineering schools and polytechnics in Odisha, but the new 22 numbers polytechnics that came under “submission scheme” with the central aid between 2013 to 2018 has been set up with the precondition of implementation of AICTE regulations. So definitely these institutes didn’t exist at the time of their entry into this service and should they stake their claim for promotion in those few old institutions only and forfeit their claim for the new institutions that came up afterwards? Does not it sound logical? One should not expect to eat the cake as well as take it home.

Q.5- Whether our department should follow a uniform or transparent policy for transfer and deployment in our cadre?

In order to do away with monopoly and favouritism in initial postings, the government has introduced a clear-cut counseling process in the recent times. But prior to that people having influential lobby either at political or bureaucratic level or having money power were able to succeed in getting posted at choiceable places or continue in their present stations without being disturbed for long periods. Even if the authorities boast of equality and justice and take the cover of efficiency and competency to justify their actions, very often they succumb to the undue pressure and other means or own personal prejudice. Therefore, rising the question of uniform transfer policy is just like the proposal of introducing uniform civil code in India. For those who are at advantage owing to their access to the highest echelon of power, debarring undue deployment will be just like scarping Article 370 from J & K in Indian constitution. But that is the need of the hour and those who have served for long years at remote and distant places away from their home town or places of choice and also those who are nearing their superannuation being devoid such of opportunities till date during their service period, their cases must be considered on a rational basis. The association needs to interfere to ensure it, but it will be possible only with the unabated and profound support of its members.

Q.6- Should the principals and staffs should be held responsible for less admission of students in an institution?

In this contest, it will be proper to discuss to following facts. At Government Polytechnic, Bolangir when the institution came into existence in 2013-14, it had an admission figure more than the intake capacity, of course including extra numeric seats, even without hostel for ladies students and other essential facilities. At that time, the students population consisted of more than 70% from the coastal districts and less than 30% from Balangir and nearby districts of Western Odisha. However, by 2018-19, the figure stands out at about 80% from Balangir and near by districts, where as that from the coastal and other distance places has been less than 20%. But the total admission figure has been reduced to well below the intake capacity, despite well-furnished hostels for both boys and girls and availability of all most all facilities expected in a diploma level institution such as well setup laboratories, library, classroom etc. in addition to sufficient number of teaching and para-teaching staffs (including PTGF and PTGI). So, naturally the question arises in everybody's mind as to why this happened? In 2013-14, not a single visit was made to any high school or other educational institutions, but during the intervening period from 2016-18, we have vigorously created awareness and sensitized the students and public at large about the scope of diploma education. Should we confine our admission drive activities to in and around Bolangir or extend it to coastal districts? When the admission figure of local candidates surged from 20% to 80%, we are in a quandary, whether we have succeeded or failed on the admission front? Can anybody come up with a rational answer?

It is a matter of regret that very often the administration takes a negative view of such situations on which neither the head of the institution nor the faculty members have any effective control. After all, why should they be held responsible for poor admission and be engaged this cause? Are they marketing agents or is it the part of their duty? Why will they be made scape-goat of defective policy making and lack of adequate vision and far-sightedness? Of course, popularization of engineering and technical education is a social obligation of a teacher but not to ensure houseful admission to the redundant, ill conceived mushrooming institutions that came up with little thought of demand supply situation and in fact, turned out to mostly substandard production centres. At this juncture, it is not intended to try to put blame on anybody or enquire for who and

why, but the need of hour is to find viable solutions to the problem and the following proposals may be considered in the present scenario.

So, first of all, let us analyse why such a situation arose. The obvious reasons were the following:

1. Drastic increase in the intake capacity of the core branches in reputed and well positioned institutions.
2. Introduction of 2nd shift diploma provision in some institutions of coastal districts.
3. Coming up of 2nd and 3rd phase new polytechnics those were in the pipe line under "SUBMISSION" scheme.
4. False propaganda by the private agencies about the lack of teachers and teaching efficiently in govt. institutions and declining rate of their pass percentage.
5. Some other miscellaneous factors which can not be discussed in the public platform.

To solve the menace and upheld the dignity and the virtue of engineering education, we may think of adopting the following corrective measures, without delay.

1. Abolition of 2nd shift provision in all polytechnics and engineering schools.
2. Reducing the intake capacity of all reputed and coastal institutions to standard units of 60 or 30 for core and allied disciplines.
3. Rasing the minimum mark for entry into govt. polytechnics to at least 45%.
4. To create and fill up the vacant position of faculties as per AICTE norms at the earliest.
5. To make over the shortage of teaching and para-teaching staffs and to ensure quality of education, the PTGF and PTGI should engaged in sufficient numbers by zonal recruitment in stead of the prevailing practice of institution level recruitments.

The simple logic behind the 1st and 2nd point mentioned above is that the portion of the student population and guardians who make up their minds to take admission in govt. institutions are almost fixed. Therefore, if the student intake in these elite institutions is

reduced, those students will be diverted to other distant or interior institutions. Besides, a vast number of it is and these polytechnics have the same common target group i.e. HSC pass outs. The 3rd point assumes importance in view of the fact that in some states like Punjab, the entry mark for applying to govt. diploma institutions is 60% although as per AICTE it is 35% minimum. Even, the recent advertisement of Indian army for women soldiers, which is largely perceived as a brainless job, prescribes minimum eligibility mark as 45%. But the irony of the fact is soldiers are appointed as group –D whereas the diploma holders are appointed as group-B. So for quality output, we must have some quality input as steel rods can not be manufactured from clay. The situation has been such that interviewers coming for campus recruitments dare to under estimate our students because they are not eligible to full fill the minimum requisite percentage mark at HSC / +2 level to be eligible for consideration for recruitment. Whereas, in early days, getting a seat in govt. engineering institutions was considered to be an outstanding achievement, now-a-days people think what a guy should do, if not engineering. Therefore, we must raise the bar despite certain shortcomings and should not run after hollow quantitative statistics rather than concentrate on qualitative output. This will also prevent wasteful diversion of national resources. Countries like Germany, Japan or Israel have prospered not due to number of technical persons but due to their quality. It is not out of place to mention here that the guardians whose wards are persuaded to take admission in govt. diploma institutions, asking for undue favour or facility during examinations. So, time has come to stop cropping up of polytechnics or ITIs like betel shops or tea stalls and instead of running after the students, the students should be made to run after skill development or technical education. It is the common experience that only plastic vendors go door to door to sell their articles, but not gold merchants. Here, our head of the institutions should realize and try to convince the authorities in this light rather than trying to take the recourse of appeasement and flattery.

Another factor that has given credence to the points 1 and 2 is that, the seats in core branches were enhanced or the 2nd shifts were introduced without commensurate increases

in both the material and human infrastructure. The same laboratories that were hardly catering to the need of 60 students, is made to accommodate as much as 180 students and same lone laboratory assistant vainly trying to make adequate arrangement for such mammoth classes. And more pathetic is the situation in the class rooms. This has resulted in substantial compromise in the quality of education and practical records, submissions and projects are mere eye wash. Point no 4. needs little explanation, but point no.5 is to be given due weightage and care as the measure chunk of academic burden are being shouldered by the PTGFs in all most all polytechnic/ engineering schools.

7. Whether practical classes should be taken as half load while calculating teaching load of faculty members?

In the recent past, an administrative circular in the form of a guideline was issued wherein it was mentioned that the practical classes will be counted as half while calculating the teaching load. It is not known where from, this principle was adopted and what is the rationale behind it. Are the practical classes meant for relaxation or cheating? Even if a class of 60 students are divided into 2 units of 30 each and each unit is allotted to a teacher, each unit has to be divided into at least 5 to 6 groups for conducting practical effectively. If a teacher devotes at least 30 minutes to each group for explanation and demonstration of the experiments, he/she will fall short of 3hours time to check the readings and previous records. Perhaps this concept can only originate from the brains those people who have never taken practical classes or even if ever taken, not in the manner it should have been taken. Moreover, engineering and technology is basically a practical subject and so practical classes cannot have less weightage than the theory classes. AICTE regulation 2019 clearly mentions (page -23, CI 2.13) that the laboratory engagements will also be counted towards teaching hours. In BPUT, +2 level and other govt. engineering colleges equal weightage is given to theory and practicals.

It is a matter of regret that on the basic of that circular, it is learnt that in place of 18-20 hours per week, even the freshers and PTGFs were allotted 25 -28 periods per week in some institutions.

Of course, for those who are new to the teaching profession, to deliver one hour of effective teaching, one needs 3 to 4 hours of preparation. Then how it is expected that the efficacy of teaching will be up to mark by such impracticable overloading. However under special circumstances, where there is no other alternative like shortage of faculty, this may be practised temporarily in the interest of students, but not with an intention of over stressing the regular faculties or giving undue financial benefits to part time guest faculties.

Further, the other side of the story is that although the same circular prescribes 6 hours/ week for the principals, this was never given effect to. This reminds us of the famous Jaliwanawalabagh massacre where the Indian soldiers only fired at armless Indian public, not the English general Dyer. They could have shoot below the knee height to keep the causality to the minimum even if it was an order from the above. Similarly, it another downright instance of suffering of the members of our cadre due to sabotaging of our own people.

Previously, the remuneration for theory and practical classes were Rs. 150/- and Rs. 80/- per hour respectively which have been revised to Rs. 400/- and Rs. 200/- per hour recently. But in all govt. engineering and +2 colleges, the remuneration for both theory and practical classes are same. Thanks to the peoples that came out with this proposal and hats off to them those who accepted it without questioning /examining the rationale behind it. Of course, the remuneration for practical classes is commensurate with the manner in which these classes are being conducted in most of the polytechnics and engineering schools. It is learned that at most of the places the practicals are not done or done in a manner that is worse than being not done under different pleas and flimsy grounds such as machines not being installed or non availability of 3 phase supply etc. either to hide inefficiency/ in capacity or due to lack of required interest and determination. In fact, the institution buses/ hired vehicles are utilized for picnic in the name of study tour but the same facility is never utilized to take the students to near by institutions to conduct practical classes where facilities are available.

(The views expressed above are purely personal & not of the association.)

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“Technical Education Transformation: A Challenge for OGPTians.”

Satyajit Mohanty
Lecturer in Electrical Engineering
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With instinctual interest, persevered patience, adding wings to the confidence, bolstering the beliefs & kindling the courage, we can achieve anything under the world.- Anonymous

What is there in our case for all teaching fraternity of govt. polytechnics under SD&TE (Skill Development & Technical Education) Dept. To achieve any goals or rights? Do we have all for them: interest, confidence, patience, right belief and courage? From the time immemorial we all have engaged in fierce battle among us for our own ego, personal benefits & the most importantly letting others down. Where is the group interest? Perhaps we have no significant achievements fill date that will define our cadre or strengthen us. Is it due to the diversity in our Dept. our cunningly created irregularities by few power & post hungry staffs among us & their propagation of false propaganda? We are simply the losers, if we analyse our department from its founding day.

When our Dept. was separated from industries Dept. In around 1984, it had attracted many great talents because of higher pay scale in those time. Those great minds in many cases have inspired us but in overall we are shattered in long term due to lack of a definite vision. In current scenario, many Departments Like health, Mass Education, Industries, and Works Dept. etc have flourished but we are at the same page for the last 30 years. We are still fighting for basic rights as Govt. Polytechnic teachers in Odisha where other states have already gone for way. Some losses can never be reclaimed like our loss of past 30 years. We should at least contemplate over this issue: on issue of unity, integrity, self respect team sprit & conscience.

In past days under autocratic, tyrannical rulers, generally a messiah evolves from the mass & hogs the limelight. Under whose banner mass movement takes shape & brings justice. But in

democracy, systematic society, one messiah can't bring a sea of changes if all don't support. Everyone has to be a messiah for own cause as well as for the community. At present we have one messiah: **OGPTA- Odisha Govt. Polytechinc Teachers Association** though founded late in 2016 but has been evolved through time. Well should support OGPTA at this juncture of despair & personal failure. We should form a strong chain to overcome our personal incapability. It is easy to be incensed over the prevailing culture of non-cooperation to anyone. But who will work for you if you abstain yourself.

Now there are 35 govt. Polytechnics, around 650 teaching staffs & around 10,000 students in our Dept. Govt. Is spending crores of rupees to develop infrastructure & maintaining it. In spite of that there are many issues which should be addressed. In my view, the steps that can improve technical education through active involvement of OGPTA & intervention from our Dept. are:

1. National level curriculum with more focus on practical, training & creating sufficient infrastructure for the same.
2. Dept. should mandate clear cut guidelines for all polytechnics for extracurricular activities like cultural, sports technical activities, star-up facilities etc with high priority for all around development of students..
3. Improve employability qualities among students & rate of recruitment.
4. Reservation for Govt. Polytechnic students in various Odisha Govt. Technical posts, PSUs, leading Private industries. So that students will be attracted to take up the course.
5. Each Govt. Polytechnics should be fostered by one near- by industry to give hands on experience during academic years & on the job training after completion of study to the suitable students.
6. Creating healthy competitive environment among students. Among staffs & among Govt. Polytechnics in lines of aspiration districts program by NITI Aayog. It will foster development in quality education. The best polytechnic award should be given to one who has excelled in overall.

7. Creating same guidelines in Govt. polytechnic irrespective of nature of administration, experiences of principals like equal justifiable opportunity for higher study training & exam paper evaluation, vacation etc. To avoid nepotism, favouritism. It will give a conducive environment for students & staffs to flourish.
8. As per new education policy, 2018 by MHRD, GOI based on 5 pillars: Accessibility, affordability, equity, quality & accountability has shifted its importance on quality of teachers. So teacher's problems should be sorted out immediately for quicker positive impact on technical education.
9. A separate student & staff complaint/grievance redressal mechanism should be there by our dept with a responsive Toll free Number.
10. Admission process should be simplified just like Higher education dept. so that students wouldn't go through tedious process.
11. Admission committee should be formed in all Govt. polytechnics to speed up admission process, spreading awareness like private institutions & report its progress through time to time to higher authority. It would help reducing vacancy status for Govt. polytechnics.
12. A dedicated impartial committee should be formed to closely monitor these steps taken by Dept. & actions should be taken immediately on the institutions on failure to comply with the guidelines.

We are in a dilapidated state due to many facts we would think upon. The ego conflagration engulfs the whole community believing self being the superior among all though really might not be! Aren't we axing on our own feet? Our inter conflict had led us to seismic developmental degradation.

While joining this Dept. in 2015, being adamant & anxious, I had too many doubts & questions in my mind: why we can't get better job environment like other Departments of Odisha & like the polytechnics of other states. We are technical teachers on whom new India resides on & dreams to be a super power. There are many schemes like skilled in odisha, Make in India etc.

which targets to enhance skill capacity among youths, masses & transform lives of all. Then who will think of the basic ground on whom India want its wing to spread: the teachers, particularly technical teachers? Will govt. Let down our rightful demands, our basic rights or higher pay scale implementation?

Through interaction among a few staffs & courage to do something, initially a Junior Class1 (JC1) pay scale was demanded by 2013 & 15 batches. We were not opposing AICTE but we had doubts that if our seniors couldn't make it implemented in last 30 years, how can us? So we had a plan to go for first JC1, then AICTE. The former demand will escalate all members spirit for a greater demand like later. A Whatsapp group named "JC1" was formed on 13.03.2016 just 6 months after entry into this service. Before that the ground work has been already done & we had a lot of idea how to steer our batch staffs. The first meeting was held on 27.03.2016. Almost many staffs showed their interest & attended the meeting for general discussion opinion sharing. In 22.05.2016 decided to meet our dept. Secretary & the new director who is coming to our dept. on 29.05.2016 another meeting was decided to be held on law & accounts exam day & so on many meetings have been conducted, many Whatsapp groups like "GP representatives group", "File Proceeding group" etc. have been created. One by one many new members have joined the movement. Our file has gone to finance dept, returned & never pursued by our dept due to movement of AICTE file. That was a shock to us & we may be failure on achieving our goal but today, we don't repent on this as we could gather many in one platform, have lived up their beliefs that one day our fate in going to be changed.

Time has changed. Many staffs have been persuaded that this time we have to achieve AICTE under OGPTA banner. These 3 years have prepared us for a long battle. This is the story of new staffs. But if we can see such interest from our seniors then perhaps we wouldn't have to pick weapons to fight. But what can we do? We are still fighting in our dept. Don't know when this fight will come to an end. But we will definitely inspire our junior in affirmative way to fight of us till battle is over. It's like the son paying for the debts of his father!

Let us set our priority. Everyone is busy. If all think & dedicate at least one hour of their schedule in a month & act upon when required, the OGPTA will never fail. There may be many disturbances & hindrances like unavailability of time, distanced & other personal problems but what your conscience says? Will we let things break down, will we let our dream to be shattered without any action? Do the one will do everything & we just sit complaining just like during initial phases of OGPTA i.e. 2016-18 I had doubt & suspicion on OGPTA activities as I didn't have any clarity on their stands, viewpoints & progress. But I didn't sit silent. I attended every meeting & moved in parallel for JC1 in a view to achieve some goal. We formed a core group & all cooperated to enter into a new action plan which may be contemporary to AICTE file movement. I personally have visited secretariat once a week for 3-4 months in spite of scolding of my parents (what craziness!). I tried to improvise OGPTA activities by raising question queries, suggesting solutions & being an active member. Opposing does not mean hibernation but to awake in different sense & help to achieve things in complementary way where OGPTA fails to do. Constructive criticism is welcomed but sitting idle proves concoction. As a chain the strength of the association lies on its weakest link. So every link has to be proactive. All should use their political, external power in personal capacities to elevate the status of OGPTA & help achieving its goals.

After 3 years OGPTA planned for general body meeting and election, which is a bit let. But we needed it highly to change the moderate nature of it to proactive one. We wished fresh bloods to be infused into association so that mind/brains of senior would reflect through the junior's agility. When election was done and members won uncontested, I just become speechless. Finally my dream (personal) came to for which I was working for years. Now our biggest goal should be AICTE implementation in our state. The new norm/guidelines of AICTE (2ND march notification) is panacea to all. We should strengthen OGPTA so much that no evil power can entangle its foundation.

Ensuring protection of all under its umbrella, OGPTA must have to win hearts & adorability of all by its incessant action. So that it would be regarded as a religion of all polytechnic staffs. As our Dept. has diversity, it should keep everyone's interest in mind, if someone does not feel the

essence of a group, then why he/she will follow it! I have a dream our association should be strong like any other existing association in Odisha so that no political power can ignore it.

What is the need of the hour? Shall we be divided & waste more 30 years or be united? We may not get equal benefit, that's sure. Indian constitution too enshrines equality before law not equality of law. We may not be at the desired post after AICTE is implemented but will beat the deserved posts. So why will I stop the developmental active for my own sake if my colleagues get more benefits? Above all Indian culture believes in "Sarve Bhabantu Sukkhinah". So do I. If all well be benefited, I will be one of them.

Coming to the conflict between seniors & juniors ideology, as one highly respected principal of a reputed govt. Polytechnic lamented at the behaviour of juniors that shouldn't happen in GB meeting & the day of election. People see the world differently due to the filters, semantic barriers & dogmatism. Everyone has its own optical image of vision. Never think others are wrong. They many show their frustration of years. If we synergize with others, then achieving goal will be easy. I personally say sorry from all junior batches. We have tremendous respect for our seniors. You are the guiding lamps, lighthouses in the harbour, the harbingers of our destination. We have learnt man from the success or failures of your attempts to make this dept. a worthy one. We should solve any temporary issues at our level amicably. We should not have mere misunderstanding & shouldn't embezzle the effigy of OGPTA at the altar of ego among ourselves. We shouldn't refrain us from being a part of larger group. We need you all seniors.

At the end I want to quote a few lines of Swami Vivekanand:

"Be spirited though you are drained. Store your all strengths ready for the future challenge to release it in one shot like spring. Challenge yourself what you can be. You are not what you appear to be. All the world's strength & power lies in you".

Let us come together under one umbrella: **OGPTA one goal plan to transform all & be proud to be an OGPTian.**

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ROLE OF OGPTA FOR TECHNO SOLUTIONS IN SOCIETY

Sudarsan Panda
Lecturer(Automobile Engg.)
Govt. Polytechnic, Bolangir

Today's world is full of so many goods and service that we really need. All are related to techno related products and services. That may be any electronics gadgets, food processing equipments, health testing machines, agricultural machinery, automobiles, computers, software's etc. For an example in a saloon we badly need a trimmer. Recently we felt severe lack of technicians for the restoration work for the damage happened during cyclone " FANI". We depend on other states' techno-persons.

It's prevention totally lies on technical education which is provided by Govt. at a nominal cost in all Govt. Polytechnics and I.T.I institutions. But ironically, we see that number of students are decreasing in polytechnics. Reasons are there like lack of awareness of technical education and so many others. Who will solve the problems ? Answer often said by people, "Govt. will do". Who is Govt. ? We all are Govt. persons.

A great applause for Dr. Manoranjan Samal Sir. He desired of an association, and with some other leadership personalities he succeeded to form Odisha Government Polytechnic Teachers' Association (OGPTA). This is the key to success for creating a healthy technical education environment in odisha, which will surplus our techno persons in all fields. Because association can highlight the root of any problems. And we all find the major root that is implementation of AICTE service conditions & scales of pay as per AICTE guidelines. Money is not important here but at the end of the day money motivates people. And that motivated people will solve the problems.

Now we all have to stay together and think together and work together for the common purpose that is guided by our association.

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LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS

1	PRESIDENT	DR. MANORANJAN SAMAL	SR. LECTURER(CIVIL)	GP BOLANGIR
2	VICE-PRESIDENT	BISWARANJAN BEHERA	LECT(ETC)	UGMIT,RAYAGADA
3	GENERAL SECRETARY	BISWAJIT PARIDA	LECT(MECH)	GP ,JAGATSINGHPUR
4	JOINT SECRETARY	PRADEEPKUMARDHALSAMANT	LECT(ETC)	GP,JAJPUR
5	TREASURER	ABINASH BISWAL	LECTURER(CIVIL)	GP,BOLANGIR
6	OFFICE SECRETARY	SRIKANTA THAKUR	LECTURER(ELECTRICAL)	BOSE,CUTTACK
7	ZONAL SECRETARY (EAST)	LINCON MOHANTY	LECTURER(ELECTRONICS)	GP PURI
8	ZONAL SECRETARY (WEST)	SAROJ KUMAR SAHOO	LECTURER(MECHANICAL)	JES JHARSUGUDA
9	ZONAL SECRETARY(NORTH)	DEEPAK KUMAR SAHOO	LECTURER(MATH)	OSME,KEONJHAR
10	ZONAL SECRETARY(SOUTH)	SANDEEP MOHAPATRA	LECTURER(ELECTRICAL)	GP KALAHANDI
11	EXECUTIVE BODY MEMBER	RAHUL KUMAR DAS	LECTURER(MINING)	GP DEOGARH
12	EXECUTIVE BODY MEMBER	SATYAJIT PANIGRAHI	LECTURER(CIVIL)	GP,BALASORE
13	EXECUTIVE BODY MEMBER	RAKESH RANJAN MAHALIK	LECTURER(MECH)	GP,JAGATSINGPUR
14	EXECUTIVE BODY MEMBER	PRIYABRATA PANDA	LECTURER(MECH)	GP,JAGATSINGHPUR
15	EXECUTIVE BODY MEMBER	AUROBINDA GHOSE	LECTURER(ELECTRICAL)	GP,PURI

LIST OF ZONAL & UNIT SECRETARIES OF OGPTA

ZONE	SL. NO	OGPTA LOCAL UNIT	NAME OF THE SECRETARY	MOBILE NO.
E A S T Z O N E	ZONZL SECRETARY: LINCOLN MOHANTY, MOB: 9861403310			
	1	GP, PURI	SUBHRAJIT SAHOO	9040256434
	2	GP, BHUBANESWAR	SARITARANI NAYAK	7008845838
	3	GP, NAYAGARH	SUSHREE SOURAVI ROUT	9439924508
	4	GP, JAGATSINGHPUR	PRIYABRATA PANDA	8917205844
	5	GP, JAJPUR	PRUBHADUTTA MISHRA	9853545501
	6	GP, KENDRAPARA	AZAD KUMAR DAS	8895877576
	7	BOSE, CUTTACK	SABITARANI SAHOO	9438620857
W E S T Z O N E	ZONZL SECRETARY: SAROJ KUMAR SAHU, MOB: 9393521426			
	8	JES, JHARSUGUDA	SOUMYASAGAR TRIPATHY	9853781202
	9	UGIE, ROURKELA	KANANIKA NAYAK	9438425104
	10	SKDAV. ROURKELA	GOURANGA BADHEI	9439545595
	11	GP, SAMBALPUR	MILAN KUMAR SAHOO	9439654134
	12	GP, BARGARH	DEEPAK PATRA	9556841486
	13	GP, SONEPUR	SILU MALLIK	9938220420
	14	GP, BOLANGIR	ABINASH BISWAL	9658615271
	15	GP, NUAPADA	JYOTI RANJAN BEHERA	7735133777
16	GP, BOUDH	SATYAJIT SAHOO	9438675502	
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	17	OSME, KEONJHAR	TUSAR DASPATTANAİK	9861179877
	18	GP, MAYURBHANJ	LAXMIDHAR SAHU	9937274469
	19	GP, BALASORE	ASHIMA PRIYADARSHINI	8339037773
	20	GP, BHADRAK	TAPAN KUMAR DAS	9348742718
	21	GP, DHENKANAL	BIBHU PRASAD SWAIN	9776256043
	22	GP, ANGUL	CHINMAYA KUMAR PANDA	9439777952
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	25	GP, KANDHAMAL	SATYJIT MOHANTY	9078938385
	26	UGMIT, RAYAGADA	SOUMYA RANJAN MAHARANA	9178526946
	27	GP, GAJAPATI	ASWINI KUMAR SAHU	9861651475
	28	UCPES, BERHAMPUR	SAMIR RANJAN BEHERA	9937475683
	29	GP, BERHAMPUR	SAMIR RANJAN BEHERA	9937475683
	30	GP, MALKANGIRI	PARTHA SARATHI MALLIK	9439336346
	31	GP, KORAPUT	RUHIA HANSDA	7381868462
	32	GP, NAWARNGPUR	ABINASH JENA	9853951400



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