



CBOA GUWAHATI

SUNRISE



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EDITOR'S NOTE



It is really amazing to note how wonderful things are, or are created, or exist, or are crafted around us. So let's talk music today. It may sound comical, but have we ever taken a moment to wonder who ever created or discovered this beautiful entity. Whoever on the planet knew that humans could modulate the voice in ways that could soothe souls, elevate moods, heal scars and even reach such depths of human minds, or for god's delight, cores of all flora and fauna.

Then, how incredible should be the track down the past as we visualise our ancestors blowing breaths into tree trunks and animal horns to release melodies, to arrange holes in ways as to play the wind and then, to run fingers over strings as artistically as to create magic. With time we have even discovered more - found rhythm in heart beats, sleep in lullabies and mindplays in dreams. And then we chase further back in time and hit upon the Big Bang - the sound of Creation. So must also be the reason why the quest for tranquility in a world of unrest has often ended in the realm of music - melodious symphonies of the vocals and chords.

Even today, we hurry into AI, stare blankly into the illusionary world that outsmarts us every time and eventually step back - eyes shut and a 60's melody wafting through the air into a tired soul. Music is medicine to the ailing, rotting mind. It's devotion. It's the touch of nirvana.

Cheers to life!

Namrata Pritam



A Journey Through the Green Heart of the Northeast: A Tripura Travelogue

Tripura, often considered a hidden gem of Northeast India, is a captivating land where ancient history, vibrant cultures, and breathtaking natural beauty intertwine. My recent journey through this charming state was a revelation, a testament to its unique allure and tranquil charm.

Agartala: Royal Echoes and Urban Charm

My adventure began in Agartala, the bustling capital. The majestic Ujjayanta Palace, a gleaming white edifice with Mughal-inspired gardens, was my first stop. Now a state museum, it offers a fascinating glimpse into Tripura's regal past, showcasing artifacts, art, and the lifestyle of the Manikya dynasty. Strolling through its grand halls and manicured lawns, one can almost hear the echoes of royal festivities.

Close by, the Jagannath Bari and Ummaneshwar Temple provided a spiritual touch, with their intricate architecture and serene ambiance. The city itself, a blend of modern amenities and historical landmarks, also offered a delightful introduction to Tripuri cuisine – a flavorful exploration of local herbs, bamboo shoots, and often oil-free preparations.

Neermahal: The Jewel in the Water

A short drive from Agartala led me to the ethereal Neermahal Palace, often dubbed the "Lake Palace of Tripura." Situated amidst the tranquil waters of Rudrasagar Lake, this architectural marvel, a blend of Hindu and Mughal styles, truly lives up to its name. A boat ride to the palace at sunset was an unforgettable experience, the palace glowing golden against the twilight sky. The surrounding lake is also a haven for migratory birds, making it a delight for birdwatchers.



Unakoti: Ancient Stories Etched in Stone

Perhaps the most awe-inspiring part of my trip was the journey to Unakoti. This ancient archaeological site, with its colossal rock-cut sculptures and stone images, is a testament to artistry dating back to the 7th-9th centuries. The colossal Shiva head, nearly 30 feet high, and the numerous depictions of deities scattered amidst the lush greenery create an almost mystical atmosphere. It's a place where history whispers from every carved stone, leaving you in wonder of the craftsmanship of a bygone era.

Udaipur: Temples and Wildlife

Udaipur, known as the "City of Temples," was another significant stop. The Tripura Sundari Temple, one of the 51 Shakti Peethas, is a prominent pilgrimage site and a magnificent example of temple architecture. The tranquility of the Kamalasagar Kali Temple, nestled by the serene Kamalasagar Lake, was equally captivating.

Close to Udaipur, the Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary offered a refreshing immersion into nature. This biodiverse heaven is home to various flora and fauna, including the unique spectacled langur. A boat ride on Rudrasagar Lake within the sanctuary and the chance to observe wildlife in their natural habitat was a perfect respite.



Jampui Hills: The Land of Eternal Spring

My journey culminated in the picturesque Jampui Hills, the highest hill range in Tripura. Known as the "Land of Eternal Spring," these hills offer breathtaking panoramic views of verdant valleys and sprawling tea and orange plantations. If you visit in November, you might even catch the vibrant Orange and Tourism Festival. The cool, pleasant climate and the serene ambiance make it an ideal place for relaxation and enjoying nature's bounty.

Cultural Kaleidoscope

Beyond the landmarks, what truly enriched my trip was the vibrant culture of Tripura. The state is a beautiful mosaic of indigenous tribes and communities, each contributing to its unique cultural tapestry. I was fortunate to witness the energetic Hozagiri dance of the Reang tribe, with its delicate rhythmic movements, and caught glimpses of preparations for the upcoming Kharchi Puja, a significant festival celebrating the fourteen deities. The warmth and hospitality of the locals, their rich traditions, and their delicious, distinct cuisine made every interaction memorable.

In Conclusion

Tripura is more than just a destination; it's an experience. It's a place where history comes alive, nature thrives in its purest form, and diverse cultures coexist harmoniously. Often overlooked, Tripura is truly a hidden gem, waiting to be explored by those seeking an authentic and enriching journey through the heart of Northeast India. My travelogue to Tripura is a testament to its charm, and I highly recommend adding this beautiful state to your travel list.

Dwipayana Das

The Benefit of saying “NO”

In today’s fast-paced and high-demand work environments, employees often feel pressured to say “yes” to every request or task that comes their way. While cooperation and flexibility are important, the ability to say “NO” respectfully and confidently can be a crucial skill that benefits both the individual and the organization.

Saying “NO” promotes better time management and prioritization. It allows individuals to focus on high-impact tasks that align with their goals or the organization’s objectives. This leads to higher quality work and more efficient use of time and resources.



Furthermore, the ability to say “NO” demonstrates professionalism and self-awareness. It shows that an employee understands their capacity and is committed to delivering work that meets expectations. Rather than accepting every task out of fear or obligation, thoughtful refusal reflects integrity and a strong sense of responsibility.

In a broader sense, saying “NO” can contribute to a healthier work culture. It encourages open communication and realistic expectations, reducing the risk of resentment and miscommunication. When leaders and team members set boundaries, it empowers others to do the same, fostering mutual respect. While saying “NO” may feel uncomfortable at times, but it is an essential skill for sustaining productivity, protecting mental health, and building a respectful and efficient workplace. Learn to say “NO” at the boundary.

Debasish Talukdar

Line and Staff organisation

Organisational structure is a structure followed by an organisation to streamline the workflow of an organisation. It helps an organisation to achieve mechanisation and to establish accountability in the organisation. Organisational structures are of different types and one organisation can follow any type from the previously followed organizational structures



Types of Organisational Structure

An organisational structure is based on the types of an organisation. So there are 2 types of organisation

1. **Formal organisation** : it is type of organisation where there are defined authorities and responsibilities for each employees of the organisation for e.g. usually officers in our bank are not authorised to pass a cheque more than rs 200000 vide master circular 354/2023

2. **Informal organisation** : it is a type of organisation where people with some same motive come together and work till their motive is fulfilled. These organisations doesn't have any defined set of authorities for their employees

Types of Formal organisational structure

a. **Functional**: where department are divided based on skills, for eg. Rah where all retail loans are processed and sanctioned based on authorised limits

Line and Staff organisation



- b. **Divisional:** where department are divided based on some parameters like customer segments, geographic areas for e.g. rural branch, semi urban branch etc.
- c. **Project organisation:** where teams are organised by bringing team members having diverse talents and skills
- d. **Matrix:** Where employees reports to different functional and project or divisional managers
- e. **Horizontal or flat :** it is followed by small and medium sized business to streamline their decision making. They have less no. of hiearachies between to and middle level
- f. **Hierarchical :** A pyramid type structure where multiple layers of management are present.
- g. **Network:** where autonomous units are created in a decentralised manner to achieve specific task
- h. **Line :** Line organization are may be the most oldest form of organisation where work units are created to achieve organisation's primary goals.



Line and Staff organisation



Line and Staff Organisation:

Line organization is an organisational structure where the department are organised to be in line with the organisational goals. This departments work directly impact the profit of the company for e.g. how branches slog to maximize the profit or sales growth of the company.

Staff organisation in this organisational structure provide specialised services to the line managers for the achievement organisational goals for e.g. HR department organizes our training as and when required for the development of the officer's skills to equip them with the necessary know how.

History of Line and Staff Organisation

Line organisation was first developed in the Roman army and later adopted by armies all over the world. Line organisation is also known as scalar organisation due to its traditional approach with a direct chain of command. The terms "line" and "staff" are originated from military with line representing combat units and staff functions representing support units like logistics and administration. It is based on the classical theories of management like division of labour developed by Henri Fayol.

It follows a simple linear framework where each employee report back to its direct superior employee, such organisational structures often get resemble with the hierarchical organisational structure.

Line and Staff organisation



Need

It helps in division of labour and establishes accountability of each employees. During the days of industrialisation it was needed so to streamline the managing of the employees so to get maximum output from each employees engaged.

Importance

Although it was developed around 1800 century but in today's day to day life we can see its importance in the following ways:

1. The division of work between line and staff organisation helped us in establishing the employee relationship to identify those who are directly associated with the company goals.
2. The top-down approach helped us in taking fast decisions and move swiftly towards its application.
3. The creation of line and staff orgvisation also helped us in achieving specialisation in work.
4. Reporting under line and staff organisation is simple as it require the subordinates to report to its direct superior only.

Application of Line and staff organisation in Banks

Banks are in existence since Mesopotamian and Greece civilization so we can assume that Banks have also formed its organisational Structure inspired by Line and staff organisation.

Line and Staff organisation



1. We can see that how officers are simply needed to report to their direct superior who is the manager of the branch or section.
2. Hr managers provide us the required training and knowledge to add the required skill set in managing our branch.
3. The top down approach we can see when targets are set quarterly to drive the business further.

Reference

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Arunjyoti Das



Why the Snakes are poisonous?

We all have a fear in our mind about the snakes and that is its poisonous bite. But originally snakes were not venomous. Let me today tell you the story behind it.

Maharshi Kashyap had two wives namely Binata and Kadru. They both originally, were sisters. Binata had a Son named Garur, who actually was a bird. Kadru was the mother of all snakes.



Once Binata and Kadru had a quarrel among them and the reason was the carrier of Indra, the Ucchaishrava, the white elephant. Kadru told that the colour of the elephant was black and Binata told that it was white. Originally, the colour of the elephant was white and Kadru also knew it. But as she did not like Binata since childhood and therefore she put a condition that she had to be her slave if it was proven that the elephant was black. Binata knew it that the elephant was white and Kadru could not prove it as black and hence she accepted the challenge.

The next day Kadru ordered her black serpents to stick to the Ucchaishrava in such a way that it should look black. The black serpents did so and the Elephant looked black. Kadru won and made Binata her slave.

Why the Snakes are poisonous?

Garur, the bird and son of Binata had once received a boon from Lord Vishnu That he would be immortal and carrier of Lord Himself. When he came to know that his mother was the slave of her own sister, he thought to free her mother and vowed to eat all snakes. He asked her mother to enquire what Kadru wanted to free her from her slavery. Binata went to Kadru and asked “What, my dear sister, you need to end my slavery?”

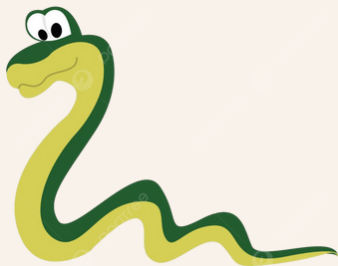
“Nectar” replied Kadru with a smile. Kadru knew it that to bring nectar was not a game of a child. Through the nectar she wanted to keep Binata slave for her lifetime. Binata came back with a gloomy face and told her son that Kadru asked for nectar in exchange of her slavery.

But, Garur, empowered with the blessings of Lord Vishnu, assured her mother that he would bring nectar to end her slavery. Assuring his mother he flew to his father Kashyap and asked where he could find nectar. Maharshi Kashyap told him the place where he could get nectar but cautioned him that the place was surrounded by fire in order to prohibit unauthorized entry as well as the Rakshak of nectar who had a special power that anybody he looked at burnt to ashes instantly.

Garur, now have fled to the place where nectar was kept with a beak full of water in order to pour that in the surrounding fire.



Why the Snakes are poisonous?



He fled in such a speed that the dust and tiny particles also fled with him and when he reached the place he poured the water in the fire and the dust and tiny particles that fled with him had entered into the eyes of the Rakshak and he could not see anything. Thus, Garur took the pot of nectar and flew back to his mother. But Lord Indra had seen him and attacked him. But Garur fought with him so valiantly that he left the war zone.

Garur handed over the pot to his mother and asked her to offer it to Kadru. Binata offered the pot of Nectar to Kadru and she relieved her from her slavery. Binata became joyful and thanked her.

Kadru with the pot of nectar had become very happy. She laughed with joy. She kept the pot and asked her serpent sons to come fast and have it in order to become immortal. The moment when Kadru was accepting the pot of nectar and breaking the slavery of Binata, Lord Indra had exchanged the pot of nectar with a pot of poison that they both did not know as they both were in joyful mood. Soon, the pot of poison was offered to the serpents thinking it as nectar with a blessing that it would remain in their mouth in order to make them immortal. Thus the snakes become poisonous.

Source: Padma Purana.

Sumit Bhadra

GALLERY



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Sunrise

CBOA GUWAHATI

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We are with keen expectation that CBOA North East would happily participate in this literary initiative and offer your thoughts and experiences as write ups .

All are requested to submit articles for subsequent editions by the 25th day of the month.

Come on, let's write!

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