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IMPACT OF AHOM RULE ON ASSAMESE LIFE & CULTURE.

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IMPACT OF AHOM RULE ON ASSAMESE LIFE & CULTURE.

By Dr. N. K. Basu M. A, B. L, D. Phil.

The Ahoms ruled over Assam for six hundred years (1228 A. D. 1826 A. D.) and left their indelible impress on the life and culture of the Assamese people for all times. The Ahom Age was a fruitful period in all departments of life in the history of the land and its people.

A handful of Ahoms under Sukapha came to Assam and obtained a foot-hold in the land. Their successors carved out a big kingdom and ruled over it for six centuries. A politically disunited country was unified and brought within one state and under one Strong Government that ensured political stability, peace and prosperity despite successive

Muhammadian invasions. Petty principalities were liquidated and the emerged one closely knit geographical and political unit named Assam. The Ahoms could not remain all of from the conquered people who far outnumbered them. Farsighted as they were, the rulers developed social intercourse with their subjects. They increased their number by marrying from the Hindu and other non-Ahom families. Some non-Ahom families were admitted to the Ahom fold and granted full privileges and status of the ruling race. The Ahoms in course of time adopted Hindu manners and customs. They adopted the language

of their subjects, Assamese. They accepted the Hindu faith. They repelled Muhammadan aggressions and countered the spread of Islam in Assam and considered themselves as protectors and defenders of the Hindu faith. Thus political and geographical unification was followed by social, linguistic and religious integration, which ultimately led to a cultural synthesis in the land, leading to the growth of nationalism.

The process of gradual conversion of the Ahom monarchs and other Ahoms to Hinduism is interesting. Hindu influence entered the Ahom Court during the reign of King Sudangha alias Bamunikowar and the same became marked in Pratap Singha's reign. Jayadhvaja Singha formally accepted Hinduism, and he and his successors up to Lora Raja were initiated into Vaisnavism. gadadhar Singha persecuted the vaisnavas but bestowed Royal patronage upon the Saktas. Rudra Singha reversed this policy and was generally tolerant towards the Vai-

snavas. SivaSingha Pramatta Singha, Rajeswar Singha, Lakshmi Singha and Gaurinath Singha were devoted followers and energetic patrons of Saktatism. The Ahom monarchs generally followed a policy of religious toleration. This policy of toleration made them popular amongst their subjects. Trouble arose in the Ahom kingdom when during the reigns of Ahom monarchs initiated into Saktatism there were deviations and deflections from this policy. The Ahoms constructed temples dedicated to Sakta gods and goddesses and these temples became the seats of Sakta culture. At the same time the Ahoms did not wholly give up their Ahom faith and practices. Both Ahom and Hindu rituals continued in the coronation ceremonies; the Rikkhvan ceremony persisted; kings did not fail to assume Hindu and Ahom names. The Ahom kings considered themselves descendants of Indrn and the royal dynasty was known as Indravamas. The Ahom gods

and religions, myths and legends came to be identified with Hindu gods and Brahmanical lore. The Ahoms brought about a cultural synthesis. They respected Hindu scriptures, honoured Brahmans and Vaisnava Mahantas, and made endowments and grants of lands and servitors for the maintenance of Hindu shrines and Vaisnava monasteries.

The Ahom priests were also patronised and allowed to perform their rituals and to officiate in ceremonies connected with marriages, deaths, burials, coronations and worship of Ahom deities, etc. Muslim priests and preachers were given due honour and lands were bestowed on them to carry on their work in ease and comfort.

The growth of one synthetic Assamese culture was also facilitated by the language policy pursued by the Ahoms. Through initially the Ahom language was the language of the court, ultimately it was replaced by Assamese, and the Ahom-speakers merged themselves with the

Assamese-speaking population of the land. Ahom words, expressions and ideas, however, found easy access into Assamese language and literature, particularly through the Buranjis.

The successive invasions of Assam by the Muslims had a great unifying effect on the diverse peoples of the land and made a strong, integrated national life possible in the face of a common danger. The Koches, the Kacharies, the Ahoms and the general body of Assamese people all became united under one powerful king. National consciousness developed, patriotism took place of parochialism and separatism. At the time of the advent of the Ahom, the country not only presented a picture of political fragmentation but also exhibited signs of social degeneration. People had more faith in magic and charm than in effort and plumb and realities of situation. The Muslim invasions roused the people to heroic deeds, self-reliance and patriotic organisation, awakened them to a

sense of realities, and helped them extricate themselves from superstition and idle speculation. Assam considerably lost contact with the rest of India in the 11th and 12th centuries; the Muslim invasions brought Assam into contact with the rest of India again. With these invasions came into Assam the thoughts notably of the Islamic people on life and art.

The Ahoms defended the country against external aggression; they also fortified the country on sound lines. They built good and wide roads for communication and transport, organised a postal system, opened up markets, constructed towns and temples and reconstructed villages and reorganised the social life of the peasantry. These developments had important political, economic, social and cultural consequences: people were brought together, bonds of national unity and feelings of oneness were fostered, areas of social contacts, cultural exchanges and commercial intercourse were widened and amm-

enities of life generally were battered. A composite Assamese culture gradually and surely evolved.

The shift was from sentimentalism to realism in the field of literature. One of the greatest contributions made by the Ahoms to the culture of the Assamese people was the custom of compiling chronicles or Buranjis. Buranjis were business like and free from sentimental rhetoric. The rationalistic temper of the age found expression in the growth of prose and secular literature and in the dawn of scientific studies on mathematics, architecture, astrology, astronomy, and Ayrveda, etc. Not only Bhakti, but human love began to find place in literature; Literature became earth-bound and ceased to be purely other-worldly and idealistic.

The Ahoms described Assam as a casket of gold or 'Sonar Sophura' and they would not like to allow outsiders to have a footing in the land lest they should subvert security and tranquillity and prospects of orderly progress in the country. They would subdue

with a strong hand any misdeed that might furnish the fair name of Assam or imperil its independence and jeopardise its prosperity. Their precautions were not the same as narrow-minded exclusiveness but were symbolic of their country love of their and consequence of their vigilant and diplomatic endeavours for safeguarding the freedom and real interest of the country. They would not mind outsiders permanently settling in the land and identifying themselves with the interests of the country.

Assimilation and absorption in the body-politic were welcome but continuance of extra-territorial allegiance and maintenance of outside affiliations to the detriment of the country's interests were disfavoured, looked down upon with suspicion and prevented as a matter of State policy. An explanation for this policy of the Ahom rulers is to be found in history: hordes of invaders, both Afghan and Mughal had entered Assam through Bengal to subvert the independence of the land and they had to be

resisted with all might. Naturally people from the west of Assam and also Europeans at a later stage were suspects, for having separate loyalty, they might have nofarious, designs against the best interests of the country. Assam, however, wanted men to work in several avocations-accountants, artisans, architects, mechanics, artists and priests. and their introduction was freely encouraged and they were permanently settled in Assam by the Ahom monarchs by grant of lands and servitors. These new-comers were gradually assimilated with the people of the land.

Temporary failures or discomfitures in wars never dismayed the the "Ahoms." If the sun is once eclipsed, does it not make its appearance again? was the question they would ask themselves and they would apply heart and soul to retrieve the lost ground. The Kings loved their country. The ninety-seven year old monarch Pratap Singha sailed along the

Dikhow river in a barge, baring his body, and bidding farewell to his subjects lined on both banks of the river; and the people gathered there offered to sacrifice 100 from amongst them if that could bring back health to the monarch. King Jayadhvaj Singha wept bitter tears when he peeped through the gate of the Capital city of Gargaon devastated by the Moghul invaders under Mirjumala. The Ahoms had the special ability to take full advantage of their surroundings and circumstances; they could adapt their policies and actions to the needs and requirements of the environment in which they found themselves and in consonance with the resources and opportunities of the prevalent condition.

The Khel system with 'Paiks' and gradation of officers was unique and inculcated national discipline; Every male subject had compulsorily some experience in State service, military or civil, as a soldier or a labourer or an artisan or a provision-supplier and came to know of the state of the country and its particular problems, needs and requirements. His home-keeping comrades had to assist in the cultivation of the land and in other

normal work of the paik absent from the village on state service, Civic consciousness developed, and also there grew a sense of civic obligation to fellow-citizens along with the spirit of allegiance to the State. A feeling of comradeship amongst the members of the khe's naturally arose. The paik system obviated the necessity of maintaining a huge army at the head-quarters even in peace time at considerable expense to the Exchequer for the nonserving paiks were always there to be called up at short notice through the Khe'dar and subordinate officers. Only a signal had to be given and "the machinery of mobilisation moved on apace" and successfully during emergencies; formal conscription as a special measure was not necessary.

Economy was not allowed to go out of gear; much stress was laid on effective agriculture. Extremely fertile lands with deposit of silt left by numerous monsoon-fied and flooded streams, yielded a variety of crops. It was an objective of state policy that the vast tracts of arable lands should be efficiently cultivated to feed and maintain the whole population

including officials and princes and also to provide sufficient reserves for emergencies like wars and famines. A contingent of paiks was placed at the disposal of an officer and these paiks ploughed his lands and produced the needed crops. In emergencies urgent and rigorous steps used to be taken for enforcing all-out efforts on the part of the villagers to grow more food. Even some princes would sometimes say that ploughmen, subsisting on land were much happier than princes elevated to the throne and entangled in political controversies.

Severe punishments used to be inflicted in a very rigorous manner. Crimes were perceptibly reduced: normally law and order could be efficiently maintained. People dreaded the inevitable consequences of violation of law and order.

To sum up; The Ahoms brought into being during their reign in Assam a stabilised policy, a balanced society, a liberalised economy and an efflorescent cultural life. Literature, music, dance, drama architecture, sculpture, painting even

today bear testimony to achievements made in these fields during the six hundred years of Ahom rule. In the words of Dr. B. K. Barua, "The most distinctive aspects of the period were the geographical and racial unification of the country, stabilisation of the political institutions, organisation of the economic, social and religious systems, and finally the rise of nationalism". Dr. S. K. Bhuyan rightly remarks, "The Ahoms as a sovereign power have ceased to exist since the year 1826, but visible traces of their rule still exist in different forms". The common Assamese titles, Phukan, Barua, Rajkhowa, Hazarika, Saikia Bora, Katakai, Kakati, Bujar-Barua, Patwari, Chowdhury, are still used by the descendants of the original holders of the respective offices. Land grants made by the Ahom Monarchs are still held by the success individuals and institutions. Worship is still going on in the temples erected by the Ahoms. The tanks excavated under their orders are still used as water reservoirs and fisheries, and their highways traversed by thousands of

travellers till this day. The khel system so much in vogue during the Ahom days still influences the social order of the Assamese people. Sir David Scott initiating revenue measures after British occupation retained the Khel system intact in Uper Assom. In Kamrup with 26 parganas he continued settlement with the existing chaudhur who were to be aided by Patowaries (Accountants) and the Thakur. (Subordinate Collectors). For administration of Justice, the previous system was not totally done away with but modified and adapted to changed requirements.

Ahom Monarchy was given another trial under Purandar Singha though in a limited area. Thus early British administration was also influenced by the Ahom regime in matters like revenue administration, justice etc. All this shows how intimately and extensively the impact of the rule of the Ahoms had permeated the country and the masses. The valuable contributions of the Ahom age to their life and culture have become the perennial inheritance of the Assamese people. * * *

31. 8. 68.

“Men can be destroyed but not defeated”—Hemingway

STUDENTS IN POLAND

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The term "student" is used in a restricted sense in Poland. Those who enter the University after their "Matura" or the Matriculation Examination are known as "students" and are called so. A school boy or girl is not a student in the sense we understand and use the English term. He or she "learns" and is a "learner". It is a great honour to be a student, for it indicates a youths' entering into the mature and responsible academic life in higher education. One is struck by the sense of responsibility which pervades in a Polish "student", and the seriousness with which he trains himself to be able to serve the society when he comes out of the University.

There are of course many rea-

sons which make a student serious. His education is free. A pole has nothing to pay for education he gets as a "learner" at school, or as a "student" at the university. Such free education does not make him irresponsible, because he has to qualify himself to avail of this benefit through hard work and stiff competition if he wants to go to the university for higher education. After he becomes a matriculate, a student appears again in an entrance examination for a place in his chosen field of study at the university level. If he fails to qualify, not only free education but education itself may be denied to him, at least for a temporary period. He will not be admitted to higher education through the back-

door, though he may be the son of the Prime Minister, unless he qualifies himself next year in his originally by chosen field or in another field: Once chosen the student has to pass examination at the end of the first academic year or he is thrown out of the university as a misfit to higher learnings. He is not to be allowed to misuse and waste the privileges and benefits offered by the society. Naturally, the "students" in Poland become serious, for opportunity in higher education is a privilege, an opportunity to be utilized, but then one should be fit to utilize it.

Duties of the students are many and, to some extent, exacting. They do not have so many holidays as we have in India, and hardly any cancellation of classes. It is unimaginable to a Polish student that classes could be cancelled, as we do here, for holding or inter-class table tennis competition, or on the occasion of a visit of an important dignitary to the institute. If a VIP visits an institute, he does not feel degraded either by non-

suspension of academic work of the students. He addresses the students, if he at all does so, in the afternoon when the students are comparatively free from their class-works. I say "comparatively free", because many departments still continue their work in the late afternoons and early evenings and students remain engaged there. In short, except the summer vacation, X-mas and few other holidays, such as Independence Day, May Day, etc., the Polish students have continuous academic working days with hardly any break and no half-holidays or cancellation of classes. It will appear ridiculous to a Polish student that we cancel our classes at 12 noon to hold a "Music Social Night" at five in the evening, which actually commences invariably one hour later. I could not convince them that our students need time to rearrange the auditorium, fix the stage and make other necessary arrangements, and all these require time. "So you need all the two thousand students to set the stage?" an astonished

student asked me once. I, of course wisely avoided the question by changing the subject of our discussion.

With keen competition for admission to the university for higher education, with all-engrossing work-load and with no unscheduled breaks during the academic sessions, it may appear to us that the Polish students do lead a life of academic drudgery. But one is apt to revise one's ideas soon when one sees the amenities a Polish student enjoys. The students not only get free education in Poland but a very large section of them gets stipends and maintenance allowances throughout the period of their higher education. Such stipends are given on two grounds. First, it depends on the income of the guardian and their liabilities. The students whose guardians have more wards to support and whose income falls short of a certain amount, generally get maintenance allowances when they have to put up in hostels for the continuance of their studies. The greatest beneficiaries of such stipends are the students coming

from the working class and middle income group families. Besides, there are merit scholarships which are awarded to students of outstanding merit.

Thus free education and liberal award of scholarships to the Polish students take away much of the worries and uncertainties that vitiate student life in India. Unlike his Indian counterpart, a Polish student need not worry either when he falls sick. He gets free medical treatment and best and expert medical attention that the country can afford including all expenses that he may incur during the period of convalescence in sanatorium. The Government maintain large hospitals in different cities as well as health centres in all big institutes exclusively for students. For minor ailments the can buy medicine at a discount. Besides, there is regular medical check-up for each and every student and the students have to maintain a medical register duly signed by the medical officers of the institute. Failure to maintain such a register properly means trouble for a

student. His scholarship and promotion to higher class will be suspended, and he has to account for his negligence to the frowning physician, the Professor of the department and the all-powerful officer-clerk at Rector's office.

Other amenities, to quok only a few, that the Polish students enjoy are food at surprsingly cheap rate at students' canteens and travel, especially within the city. The city transport costs him only 4 nP to travel any distance within the city limit. He pays 30% less for his railway tickets, about 15% to 20% for his cinema and theatre tickets/of course, not in all houses/. To him the facilities of sportsclub are accessible where he can play, swim or build his body. Or he can go to other clubs exclusively

for and managed by the students where he can play indoor games, watch television, gossip or dance. But of all such facilities nothing can compete excursions to snow-capped mountains during the winter holidays or at the sea-side or lake-side during the summer vacation. Students' camps are organized at such places and group by group, Polish students come to enjoy holidays for two weeks. They have nothing to pay for food and lodging. After fourteen days one group retires and another comes in. This process continues till the end of the holidays. And the students return to their institutions, refreshed and invigorated, to devote to another semester of hard academic work.

Influence of Society on Students

Bharati Borua

2nd. yr. B. A:

During the period until a child enters its student life, it acquires knowledge through various means in its day-to-day life which is surrounded by a small society built up by its parents. The process of gradual acquirement of knowledge from day-to-day life helps in the gradual development of its mind. The education imparted in this period for the future-life of the child can be consists of the influence of the society surrounding the child. As a matter of fact almost all children start giving a certain shape to the mental horizon during this period prior to student life. That is why during the student life a child moulds, develops or rebuilds its future life.

If during childhood, the surr-

ounding society could help a child in properly training it up, it is normally expected that its student life would help the child in following the normal progressive course. On the other hand, in the case of a student who could not get proper training and guidance during childhood, it would be imperative and it has become a difficult job to bring radical change in the mental horizon so as to effect general progress in its day-to-day student life.

It is obvious therefore, that in the life of a child the contribution of the earliest society the family—composed of its parents, is of paramount importance. Then comes the contribution of the society of the village or the town in which the child is brought up. In the ultimate analysis, it has been conclusively

proved that an ideal family, an ideal home and an ideal society are the most fundamental environments that are most essential in properly moulding up for a mental horizon for a child.

In order to have all the above three essential requirements, we must first have an educated society around us. Although during recent years our society has undergone radical changes in respect of education, how much our society has contributed towards all round development of child has yet to be assessed. Although there have been too-much planning on educational development, it seems our government is yet to ascertain what should be the proper line of education for the child's all round development and what should be the society's line of contribution in that direction.

It is high time that our government finds out how and in what way our society must be taught to contribute towards upliftment of the students. At present the student society is facing many problems. The students educational

environment has today been encircled by many a problem. Political problem, economic problem, unemployment problem, food problem and over and above these, natural calamities like flood droughts and at the top of all these, the problem posed by the Sino-pak collusion against our country, have complicated the social structure of the whole country. It is therefore natural that not a single state now offers the atmosphere conducive to the healthy growth of the students mind. It is therefore but natural that the students have fallen prey to political parties and have added fuel to the flame in the disturbances in various parts of the states. Taking advantage of such a situation, many writers and leaders hastened to bring allegations against the students. The reasons of students indiscipline are yet to be ascertained and a proper solution to this problem is yet to be outlined.

On the other hand even after the completion of the recent successive five-year planning, it is

amusing that are government could not bring about any effective improvement in respect of education, although education should have received topmost priority in a country like ours. In such a set up it is doubtful how the masses in general will be able to reap the benefits of the five-year-plans. It is not known how the society or the masses in general can help in upliftment of the students in general if the present state of affairs continue for long.

In olden times the students only duty was "Study" and the subjects comprised of religion and philosophy. Learned scholars like sages took the responsibility of teaching. The teaching took place in open places with natural scenery

like hermitages. Such atmosphere could provide good educational background towards spiritualism. The modern educational atmosphere is completely different in these days of science and politics. It is obvious therefore that the modern students cannot keep himself aloof from various diversified activities around him.

Taking all the above factors in to consideration, our society should discuss some ways and means as to how it can prepare itself to provide a congenial educational atmosphere for the young learners. For, co-operation and co-ordination amongst the parents, teachers and the taught will be extremely essential. This is a national problem, the solution of which brooks no delay.

THE ARTISTS OF THE ICE AGE

Prof.—Sarat K. Borbora M. Sc.
Dept. of Anthropology.

It is always particular interest to make a study of the art of a people. Whether we deal with art for art's sake or whether the art is intended for utilitarian purposes, as was the case with the Ice Age artists, a study of art introduces us to some of the higher emotions of the peoples, giving us at the same time a glimpse at their thoughts & feelings.

The upper Palaeolithic hunter of England, France and Spain, and his family lived on the sunny side of the valleys, under overhanging rocks or in the mouths of caves, above a stream, whence a good outlook for observing both enemies and games could be obtained. He did not live in the depths of the caves because the interiors of caves

are not only absolutely dark, requiring perpetual artificial light, but are also often very damp.

When excavating such a home site of Old Stone Age people, one frequently comes across various carved or decorated objects, and also painting. It is amazing to observe to what a high degree of proficiency these stone age artists had already attained. These manifestations of artistic activity occur not only in the home site (home art) but also in the cave interiors (cave art).

Problems of authenticity and dating of specimens seldom prove a difficulty when we come to examine the home or cave art, for they are constantly found associated with datable industries, often

in sealed deposits.

The home art comprises of paintings, engravings, cut bone silhouettes, carved reliefs, both high and low and sculptured objects.

For painting was used a pigment, of a nature as permanent as rock itself—but still then paintings on limestone have rarely been preserved, due mainly to the considerable surface decay to which such a rock is liable as a result of chemical action. It is surprising that any have survived at all.

Innumerable engravings—on fragment of bone, on suitable pieces of stone, and on fashioned bone tools—have been found. These engravings, many of which are beautifully executed, occur from the very beginning and by the end of the upper palaeolithic times engravings are far more abundant than sculptures.

Although not true sculptures, bone silhouettes which consist of thin flat pieces of bone cut into the shapes of animals, were often very skilfully made and beautifully finished off with engraved

addition of eyes etc. 'A Painter's palette cut into the form of a fish' is a really delightful object from France. As examples of high and low relief carvings, can be cited the woman carrying a bison's horn' as well as other similar figures cut on blocks of limestone which were also found in France.

True sculptures are frequent and especially note worthy are the 'Venuses', representing women, apparently pregnant probably connected with some fertility cult.

The skill displayed by the late palaeolithic people in their artistic productions is indeed amaze us with their marvellous creations on account of their great antiquity, no doubt, but these lacked real artistic merit. In contrast the later creations are superb because of the skill displayed by the artists and also for their genuine beauty. Two little sculptures one representing a horse's head and another of a reindeer turning its head, deserve special mention as they could be continual sources of joy to the beholder.

Suggestion pictures which show only a few salient features of a naturalistic figure or figures, the rest being suppressed, occur in a considerable number. The engravings on a small bone found in France depicts a herd of reindeer. The artist in this case has drawn the three foremost and three last animals skilfully, while the middle portion running for a few inches is covered with a forest of reindeer antlers. The impression of the presence of a large herd of animals is thus admirably given with less effort, showing artistic technique of a very high order.

A large number of paintings and engravings adorning the walls of caves in some parts of France and Spain are even more interesting than the works of art excavated from the pre-historic homes. The drawings include, among other things, figures of animals of various kinds etc. The engravings were done with the help of burins or gravers as may be proved from the finding of such a tool resting on a natural projection of a wall

just below a fine engraving of a lion.

Various kinds of pigments were collected and used by the artists for the painting, natural ochres being the most common among them. In composition the latter are oxides of iron mixed with earth and clayey impurities. They vary in colour from chocolate to light red and from orange to yellow. Besides these everlasting colours a blue-black pigment prepared from oxide of manganese was also used in the polychrome paintings. A coal-black pigment was obtained from burnt bones. Some form of paint brush, manufactured from the hair or fur of the then existing hairy or furry animals, might have been employed for application of the paint to the cave-wall.

Most of the paintings are found deep in the interior of the caves far removed from day light, necessitating some form of artificial light for making and visiting the drawings. There must have been proper lamps as the artists had to see that the source of illumination lasted for several hours. Lamps made

of stone have indeed been discovered, Skulls of animals might also have served the purpose, the fuel and the wick being some sort of fat or moss respectively, giving feeble but steady and constant illumination.

As to the motives underlying these artistic creations considerable controversy has raged. These possible motive theories come under three headings, namely, decoration, self-expression and sympathetic magic. The argument that the love of beautiful surroundings inherent in an artistic people required their tools and cave walls to be decorated and beautified carries weight, but that cannot be the sole or prime motive. Nor self-expression or displaying of artistic ability could be the only motive. Had that been, the wall paintings and rock carvings would not have been done in the obscure parts of the caves, far from the range of daylight. At the same time in case of the superpositions, where drawings are frequently made one on top of another, it is hard to see anything in the nature of an attempt at decor-

ation. Moreover, the painted and engraved caves which are almost inaccessible in most cases are completely unconnected with any homesites. When the caves were never used as homes it becomes rather difficult to say why their walls should have been decorated.

In sympathetic magic we have a reasonable explanation of the problems of the cave art. The presence of the drawing themselves is not only explained, but the reason why they occur in such unfamiliar surroundings as well.

It is suggested that the cave art was closely connected with the problem of food supply. The palaeolithic people lived by hunting and were dependent on the seasonal return of the game. Pictorial representations of the animals were done by the artists in the belief that the spirits of the desired animals were thus captured because they frequently failed to make a distinction between the object and an image made of it. Surely these portrayals were done by some artist-medicine mansoncerers in the mys-

terious, dark and weird surroundings, where they could readily inspire a band of common hunters with confidence by showing them the animals they needed for food whose spirits were already duly captured and whose mortal bodies only were left to be slaughtered in the near future. The confidence and inspiration, thus infused was half the battle in hunting. It would thus seem fairly certain that such utilitarian motives underlay the production of cave art, whereas a great deal of home art must have simply been made for pleasure. Also a great many of them might have been used as ornaments. Thus either decoration or desire for self-expre-

ssion can be admitted as motives underlying the home art. It also seems reasonable to suggest the possibility that the cave artists made sketches from nature on the objects found in home sites which were afterwards used in the production of the cave drawings, because it might have been difficult for the cave artists to paint the animals so skilfully from memory only. In a site in France such a large number of objects with crude attempts occur that it leads the prehistorians to ponder whether in that particular rock-shelter site there used to be so many thousand of years ago a prototype of a modern school of art.



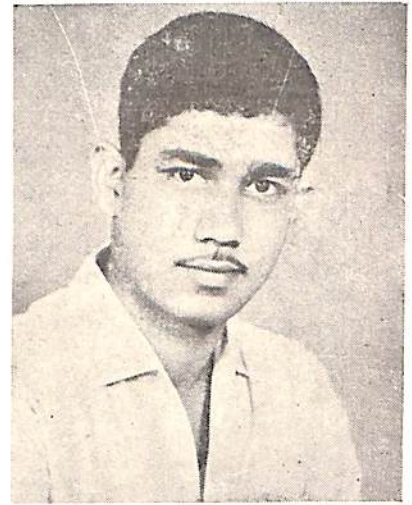
Mr. Amu'ya Chiring. "Best Thrower"
Inter College Sports festival D. U. 1967-68.



Miss, Anthonia Back. "Best Lady Athlete"
1967-68.

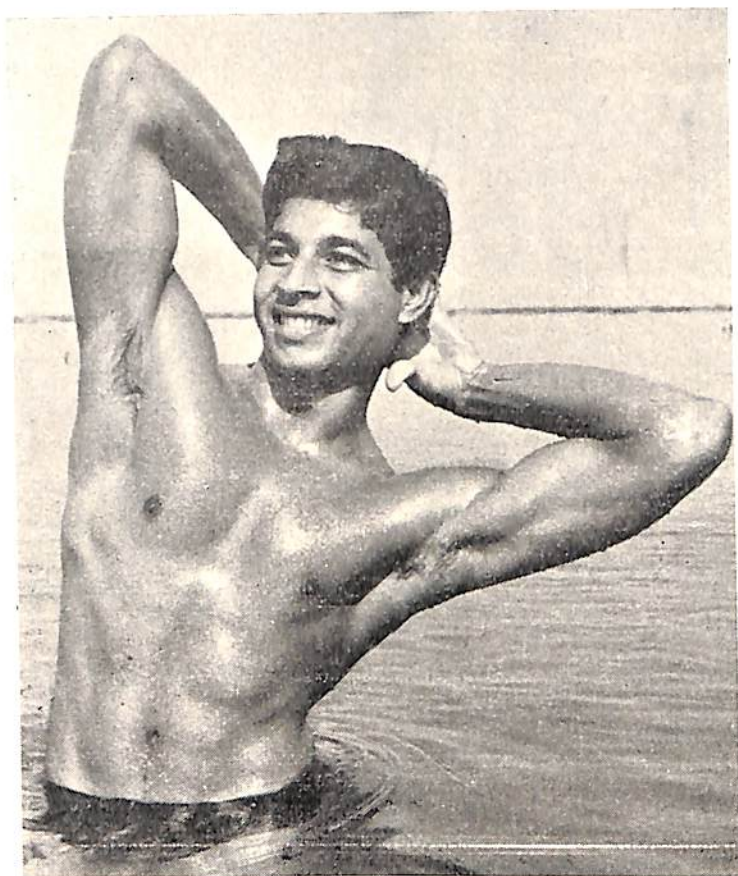


Mr. Gojen Gohain.
"Best Long Distance Runner"
Inter College Sports festival, D. U. 1967-68
and also represented Inter-Versity Youth festival
at Hyderabad, 1967-68.



Mr. Swarup Sarmah. Badminton
"Triple Crown" 1967-68.

UNBEATEN HERO



Mr. Ranjit Dutta,
" Mr. Konai " for
Successive four years
'65, '66, '67, '68.



Mr. Shafquat Aziz of P.U. Sc,
who won all Assam Lawn Tennis
(Junior)



Miss Hira Gogoi, Badminton
Champion (women) 1967-68

DELIRIUM

Sri Horen Ch. Miri.
2nd. Yr. B. A.

Passing in dryness and
Lightness hard days,
Moving by long twist route
Where endless-stopped-lost ways:
The golden rays of the sun
Seem dim and dirty;
And soft light of the summer moon
Appear like digamy.
Sweet dreams carry glush
An unworthy, hopeless deject,
Love brings might showers
Which are deligatès of haste.
Let river current may turn opposite,
And Open buds fade and fall;
Care, not for those hasty, beautiful
Will they have any dignity?
Demonic thoughts arise
Of demimonde lovely;
To destroy and to lighten
Were ever born such demons:

Burial's Calling.

Azima Begum.

2nd Yr. B. A.

Listen to me awhile,
 The Burial is calling me having seen
 The naughty works of the world.
 The corpses are calling me to their best place.
 Swimming in the zigzag course of the river of my life
 I have grown weak my limbs are weary,
 All my hopes and thoughts have now made
 A gloomy delta at the mouth
 Of my life river.
 Now I have lost all my energy;
 You want me to put under
 The dust of your powerful feet.
 You hate me, insult me.
 Oh! how wretched and unbearable.
 Your selfishness now compels me
 To go to the Burial where
 Thousands like us are enjoying
 A sweet sleep.
 Now I see the spring season
 Dancing before my tearful eyes.
 Farewel, my sweet spring season!
 My dear, departed souls,—
 I hear you are calling me.
 "Wait a bit", I have something to say.
 Sweet selfish friends —
 Now I have come, I have come
 Don't be sorry
 For my departure:
 "Be happy,
 Long live you All."

TRUST IN HIM.

Kalyan Kumar Dutta.

3rd, yr. B. Sc.

My trust in Him is as a blind relies on stick.
 The blind in a street always helpless, seeing nothing,
 At each step, he knows only thing,—
 The nearest friend helping him is his loving stick:
 Groping in the way dark, lovely. and uneven,
 Though unaguainted, out of sight to him,
 Yet depends wholly on his noble, faithful stick,
 The gaide, warning against foes as long as he lives.
 I have never seen Him, not even a glance
 Unable to say if somebody ask, "What's He" ?
 Only perceive His existance that beyond reason
 Also beyond proof is a matter of confidence.
 Life, from the palm of God being slipped down,
 I am over had and ears in the stormy life like sea.
 Trust as lifeboat is my only hope as ablind's stick,
 Since know, without any support drowning man
 is death bound.

A STRANGE GIRL

Jogen Barua

3rd. Year B. A.

Velai is a very pretty town. All the buildings have been constructed in Russian planning. Long rows of buildings and long rows of trees are standing by the side of the street. They are not very lofty. The sight is really charming. I was waiting at 'Velai station' for a considerable time; more than half an hour. One can go to wardha by Howrah-Bombay Express. It was 9 P. M. The train was to arrive there at 8. 30. I was loitering on the platform. Through out the time I was scrutinising the passengers waiting on the platform. Passengers were few and moreover they were passengers of the third class. I wanted some company to talk with. It was boring. I felt absence

badly of a company. In the mean time a gentleman came towards me. He was a gentleman of handsome personal'ity.

: Hallow gentleman, I think, the train is late by half an hour.

: It seems so.

: Will you go by this train, too. I asked.

: Oh no I have to meet some one who is comming by this train.

Just then the bell rang. We heard a long whistle from a distance. A mess occured among the passengers. After a while the train came and stopped with a rattling sound. Some passengers got down and some got up. Except for the third class compartments there was no havy rush. The gentleman stepped

towards the train to seek out his person without letting me know. I was not in a hurry since I purchased ticket already. Porters were making a noise around me. I asked a porter to take my luggage and pointed out the compartment. That was almost vacant except a lady. The gentleman, who talked to me just before, was talking to the lady. He gave her the things which he brought with him. Without noticing anything. I entered in the compartment.

The porter keeping my luggage in proper place, my airbag in the bunk above me. I sent him off after paying him. It was about to be ten. I opened the window and had a look at the outside. The whole place was lit up with electric light; indeed the sight was very pleasant. The green leaves of the far trees were illumined by the bluish nion light

Guard's whistle was heard. The train started moving with a rattling sound. I heard a voice bidding good bye to some body and looked back and came to know it was meant

for the lady. Having confronted my eyes the gentleman said to me —

: Good bye to you also. You got company after all

: Yes bye

I am afraied he might not hear me.

Then I sat comfortably in my seat. I began to scrutinise the news that was to be reported from Nagpur. I am a jurnalist. The members of my family never wanted me to become a jurnalist. But I turned to be a jurnalist against their opinion. Mostly my Mammy was dead against it. She put me queries why I did not want to have marriged? whether I had gone insane, this and that I explained as mildly as I could.

I was turning over the pages of the report Just then the lady came to me and called from behind.

: Excuse me, I want to disturb you a little.

: No that's nothing, please be seated. I pointed out my front seat.

The gentle-man at Velai came to meet this lady

: It's boring, none is there to talk with.

: Yes it is certainly boring... to travel alone in train. I said.

: Look, I am coming from TATANAGAR, Not a single passenger was there in this compartment. I have been feeling so damn bored, Only these magazines lessen my boredom to some extent. She said.

: Yes, One feels so. I said.

: Had you not been here now the matter would have deteriorated.

She was going on speaking. She seemed to be very frank—So called ultra modern.

: Oh, where have you come from ? I queried.

: From Tatanagar, I told you Papa is in service there, Engineer. Actually my home is at Bombay. I went there to meet papa, a month ago. She said.

: Then you are journeying to Bombay.

: Are you not going there ? She questioned.

: Oh, no. I am going to wardha. That is too not certain. I might

get down at Nagpur.

I could not pay attention to her talk and I was pre-occupied with my own thought.

A long pause lapsed on. I decided to talk to her again. We made acquaintance after a while. She told she was a student of Bombay University. She appeared in previous exam. result of which has not been out yet. (Her subject was philosophy). I told I was a Journalist. Again silence prevailed. The train was running in full-swing Except one or two jerkings train was running evenly. Train stopped at different stations but we were continuing our discourse without paying heed to any thing.

Again a long pause elapsed. I was turning over pages of book without attentions. I looked at her. She was beautiful, with a slim figure. She was putting on a high-heel shoe, a bluish saree. She smiled to me time to time. I returned too.

: Why donot you talk ? She asked me.

: You please talk.

Again our discourse began. We talked about social structure of our country, economic development etc. etc. It seemed that she had a wide knowledge about current topics. According to her,—the position of Indian women is not properly developed. It should be sublimated. Though some particular Indian woman achieved international reputation, but majority of them were not up to the standard in comparison to western countries. Through out the whole discourse I simply paid my compliment.

Abruptly I asked.

: Who that gentleman was, Who came to meet you at velai station. Please don't mind for asking that.

: Oh why should I? He was my fiancée. He is an Engineer at velai steel works. He had just joined there after having degree from califarnia University of America.

: Well that's fine.

: Despite of that I am not liking him now a days. I dislike maintaining a mechanical life. I find there no life. I want a real life. She commented.

: Is that true? But he loves you, I guess:

: He might. But I donot want to be confined within narrow zone. What's the use. I prefer an independent life. Life is dynamic not static. There should be charm, there should be adventure, there should be romance.

She was going on saying all these without least hesitation. But I was not liking to pursue it. She seems to be excited.

: Well your name is Gautom, you to'd Very beautiful name. So very classical.

: My mammy gave that name in my childhood. Your's is Sobi, fine name.

: If you don't mind I like to ask you some thing! She asked.

: Yes ask me; What of that? I said.

: Have you got any lover. Please dont mind for asking that.

: Oh. no. I dont have any. I am so very busy that I don't have time enough to think of those things. You know what journalists are. W have to move round all

places without rest. We can't stay at a place permanently. Again who will come to love nomads like us. I said humourously.

: Oh, I like it. I like such a job and such a man. There was pause. I thought whetherd. I told too much. But no, not much. She surpassed me rather.

: Why don't you love somebody? —she questioned.

: I want to love. But none loves me.

: Oh, no you are telling a lie.

It seemed that she was getting excited.

: No that is true, what is the use to tell a lie.

Suddenly she came to me and sat close to me. I looked at her. I could not make out what had happened to her. She was staring and smiling at me. She was slightly pressing her lower lip by her teeth. I tried to understand her motive. But what a strange creature! She began to lean over me; Has she gone mad?

: What happened? Are you alright?

: Yes I am alright. She answered smilingly.

: Than what do you want?

: Nothing, I want nothing, Only I want a little affection, a little sympathy, a warm kiss. Nothing more than that.

She hugged me tightly. She gave several kisees on my lips one after another. Her long and dried hair swept over my face, eyes and ear. She started murmuring the following lines deliriously.

: I abhor him. I want love. I want life. I want to travel like this. I like you and your profession. I was not aware about all that happned. But I felt her lips sweeping over my face.

The train was nearing the station. Its slowed its speed. The lights on the platform were visible. Passengers were standing in rows. I detached her from bosom. She also tried to be easy.

I shouted up.

: Oh, we arrive at Nagpur. I have to get down here.

: Why, you. were to get down at wardha. She was surprised.

: No I shall get down here: I have got business.

I called a porter and I lifted

my luggage on his head. I got down without a word. She extended her hand out of the window and caught hold of my hand. She adjusted her hair and said sadly.

: Foregive me, I can't forget you in my life. Please do remember me.

I said "Thank you" hesitatingly and tried to pull my hands out of her grip. But she held my hand more strongly and murmured again.

: Oh I love you; I hate him: I want life, I cant forget you. I will remember you always.

I snatched my hand out of

her grip and said to her out of Courtsey.

: Good bye ; miss.

I pointed towards the porter Then the porter was away from me. I had a last look towards her and set to walk across the Plate form.

I once again looked back when I reached the platform gate. She was staring still towards me with sad looks. I could not understand what type of girl she was.

A strange girl she was.

The Thrilling Atmosphere.

By Inder Raj Chhery.
2nd year B. A.

The feeling of first day defined as thrilling or exciting would certainly be overdoing it. If there be a word in the English language for a mixture of nervousness, attraction, suspense and a tinge of joy, I think that could be used. Of course on my first day in the College I expressed these emotions.

Before entering the class I was thrilled with joy at the prospects of this new life—No one will call me a school boy now! Pre-University-College. The suspense was natural. What sort of class mate would I have? Would the girls in my class be beautiful? Would the professors teach well and be friendly? With all this careful calculated careless air about me I

entered the class a few minutes before classes were to begin. A few others were sitting there, We exchanged smiles and our brief past histories, By the time the final bell rang we were friends, and shared the common feeling. What would the professor be like?

I had never expected him to be so young. At most twenty three. This was a pleasant surprise indeed.

He started by saying "My colleagues who took your interview have told me that you all are really hopeless. Your batch is the worst in our history, and you are here just because some body has to be here".

"Mo God," I never knew I was as bad as that Now I do. After his few minutes lecture,

I gazed around and found the others too as puzzled and horrified as me.

“And.” Continued the professor “With me such work will not do. Today I am not in a mood. to take the class so all of you at home will write an essay on ‘Our new professor’ and bring in my next class.”

With that he walked out.

We looked at each other in suspense.

Three minutes later, professor reappeared laughing loudly.

“You all have been fooled. I am not a professor and never wish to be one. I hope you did not mind.”

“Not at all,” some one said faintly after which there was a dead silence.

Before he went out he said “Now the Cashier dressed up like professor. Banerjee is scheduled to come. Watch out. And for God’s sake don’t tell anyone I told you.”

“No Never !” We cried, “Thank, a real lot.”

Some minutes later our second tormeistor entered.

“I’m professor Banerjee,” he announced. “Sure I’m the principal,” some one replied.

“Silence,” he shouted and then shook with anger. “You’re got to give credit where due.” He was a pretty good actor.

“Look,” I got up and said, “We’re not playing along any more. Why don’t, you stop kidding and return to your honourable post of cashier We’ll forgive you,”

“Out of my class,” he roared. I hesitated and then copying the style shouted. “Out of our class. And send us professor Banerjee.”

I’m professor Banerjee.” he cried.

Suddenly darkness filled my eyes and I saw stars cursing that double double doneale crossing.

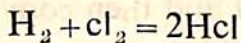
Anyway some one had the guts to explain the whole thing to professor Banerjee.

EQUATION

Ashish Kr. Ganguly, M. A.

Dept. of Mathematics

In algebra, a statement or formula expressing the equality of two quantities is an equation. In a chemical equation, however, the reaction is represented by an equation. Symbols of the reacting substances are composed on the left and the total effect is written on the right. Thus.—



This indicates that two atoms of Hydrogen composed with two atoms of chlorine gives two molecules of chlorine. This is, however an atomic formula.

The right hand side expresses a compound whose atomic decomposition is the left hand side. This further indicates that in the atomic decomposition of a compound (namely Hydrochlorine here) the

atoms are the atoms of the elements which react to form the compound actually.

If we write for $\text{H}_2 = 2x$ and $\text{Cl}_2 = 2y$ then following the rules of Mathematical identity

$$2x + 2y = 2(x + y)$$

(It follows that one molecule of Hydrochlorine is to be equated to $x + y$, if the above chemical equation is to be reduced to an identity.) Now, of course, the variables x and y can assume any numerical values and the identity always holds. In this reduction of the Chemical equation into a mathematical identity, it is obvious that a number is transformed into a quantity. In fact, in the identity,

$$2x + 2y = 2(x + y),$$

2 is a number and $2x$ is a quantity i. e., two atoms of Hydrogen;

2y is two atoms of chlorine. Two express the right hand side as a quantity we denote (x+y) by Hydrochlorine. Then 2(x+y) is two molecules of Hydrochlorine while the left hand side gives two molecules. We assert that by composition quantity changes characteristic as is the case here. The atomic quantity is changed into molecular quantity. We arrive at the same situation. If we now attribute to the equation an intrinsic chemical property only its transformed identity is intrinsically a mathematical property. This identity is satisfied by any set of numbers. Thus the number structure is atomic in the sense that the continuum of numerals consists of an infinity of atoms, each number substituting an atom.

Further in the equation

$$2x + y = 1, \quad (1: \text{Unity})$$

if we put for x Hydrogen and for y Oxygen Then we can read H_2O equivalent of water.

The equation may be termed a mathematical identity if only the set of the pairs of numbers satisfying $2x + y = 1$ holds: We denote this set by

$$I \quad (0, 1), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \dots, 1$$

This is, however, a restriction of the set of pairs of numbers or the complex numbers. In fact, $2x + y = 1$ is a discrete representation of the complex plane; we conceive of an associate equation representing the complement of the complex plane. Supposing the complement equation to be

$$2ax + by = 1$$

We get a non homogenous system of equation

$$2x + by = 1$$

$$2ax + by = 1$$

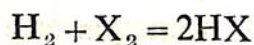
Representing the entire complex plane. To reduce this system into an identity 'a' and 'b' are to be determined. In fact, The pair (a, b) varies.

Finally, it is a point to note that the Chemical formula H_2O for water reduces to a mathematical identity in the denumerable set

$$I \quad (0, 1), \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) 1$$

A chemical equation of course assesses and expresses certain Chemical reaction taking place, amongst the constituent elements to give a compound. However, there are

Chemical equations expressing Chemical reaction and at the same time representing symbolically a certain element reacting with the given element to form the given compound. Thus the following symbolic equation expressing Chemical reaction of all Halogens with Hydrogens has a double characteristic. Chemical and mathematical.



Mathematically, solutions of this equation are

(Flourine: (2 atoms of Flourine
 X—(Clorine: X_2 —(2 atoms of Clorine
 (Bromine: (2 atoms of Bromine
 Iodine : (2 atoms of Iodine

The given element H_2 is two atoms of Hydrogen. The compound is determined by the particular solution element X_2 . In fact, the compound is an acid as according:

X_2 —2 atoms of Flourine:— $2HX$ —
 2 molecules of Hydrofloric Acid.
 X_2 —2 atoms of Clorine : $2HX$ —
 2 molecules of Hydrochloric Acid.
 X_2 —2 atoms of Bromine : $2HX$ —
 2 molecules of Hydrobromic Acid
 X_2 —2 atoms of Iodine : $2HX$ —

2 molecules of Hydroiodic Acid.

In this equation it is a fact that $2HX$ is determined by X_2 and Vice-versa. The solution—element X_2 on one hand determines the compound $2HX$ regularising the equation and gives the mathematical solution of the equation in the set of the four elements.

(Flourine)
 (CLORINE Iodine)
 (Bromine)

It is in this sense a mathematical identity. As to some other points of underlying affinity we refer to the mathematical terms: Power, Energy.

In fact,

Power is the rate at which an agent does work and Energy is the capacity for doing work of the Agent.

Analogous to this is the Chemical conception of Valency;

Valency of an element is its combining capacity with Hydrogen.

In these considerations Hydrogen is monovalent and Oxygen is divalent.

Thus—

Hydrogen : VI—1,

Oxygen : VI—2,

There can, similarly, be Engines or Force Pumps of different H. P. 's such as

6. 14, 35, 67,.....

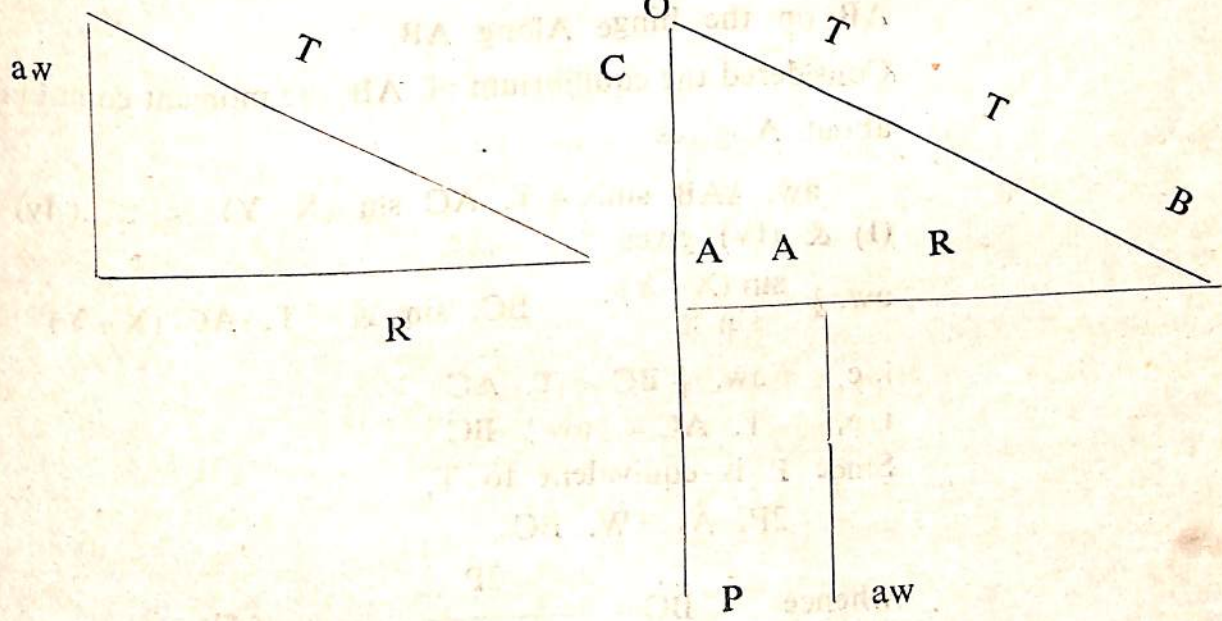
'Supplement'

As for supplement an obviously elegant problem is solved here for those keenly interested :

A uniform beam AB can turn freely about a hinge at A, and to the end B is attached a string which passes over a small smooth pulley at C, vertically above A, and carries a weight P hanging freely. Prove that in equilibrium

$$BC = \frac{2P}{W} AC$$

where W is the weight of the beam.



Length $AB = a$

Weight $AB = aw$

$$aw = w$$

Equations of Equilibrium from Triangle ABC ,

$$\frac{AB}{\sin(X+Y)} = \frac{BC}{\sin X} \dots\dots\dots(I)$$

where $X = \Pi - A$
and $Y = B$

$$\frac{BC}{\sin X} = \frac{AC}{\sin Y} \dots\dots\dots(II)$$

From triangle of forces aw , R T

$$\frac{T}{\sin X} = \frac{aw}{\sin Y} = \frac{R}{\sin(X+Y)} \dots\dots\dots(III)$$

R is the unknownⁿ reaction of the action of the bar AB on the hinge Along AB .

Considered the equilibrium of AB , the moment equation about A gives

$$aw \cdot \frac{1}{2} AB \sin X = T \cdot AC \sin(X+Y) \dots\dots\dots(IV)$$

(I) & (IV) gives

$$aw \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(X+Y)}{\sin X} BC \cdot \sin X = T \cdot AC \sin(X+Y)$$

$$\text{i. e., } aw \cdot \frac{1}{2} BC = T \cdot AC$$

$$\text{i. e., } T : AC = aw \cdot \frac{1}{2} BC$$

Since P is equivalent to T ,

$$2P \cdot AC = W \cdot BC$$

$$\text{whence } BC = \frac{2P}{W} \cdot AC$$

Supplement (II)

A second supplement is the resolution of 1917 into continued fraction :

$$1917 = 3^3 \cdot (7 \cdot 10 + 1)$$

$$= 3^3 \cdot (2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 + 1)$$

Important to note that in the product all the mono-digital primes 1,2,3,5,7, occur.

Also

$$\sqrt{1917} = 43 + (\sqrt{1917} - 43) = 43 + \frac{68}{\sqrt{1917} + 43} = 43 + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 43}{68}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 43}{68} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{1917} - 25}{68} = 1 + \frac{1292}{68(\sqrt{1917} + 25)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{19}{\sqrt{1917} + 25} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 25}{19}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 25}{19} = 3 + \frac{\sqrt{1917} - 32}{19} = 3 + \frac{893}{19(\sqrt{1917} + 32)}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 32}{47}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 32}{47} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{1917} - 15}{47} = 1 + \frac{1692}{47(\sqrt{1917} + 15)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{36}{\sqrt{1917} + 15} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 15}{36}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 15}{36} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{1917} - 21}{36}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1476}{36(\sqrt{1917} + 21)} = 1 + \frac{41}{\sqrt{1917} + 21}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 21}{41}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 21}{41} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{1917} - 20}{41} = 1 + \frac{517}{41(\sqrt{1917} + 20)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 20}{37}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 20}{37} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{1917} - 17}{37} = 1 + \frac{1628}{37(\sqrt{1917} + 17)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{1917} + 17}{44}}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \sqrt{1917} = 43 + \frac{1}{1+} \frac{1}{3+} \frac{1}{1+} \frac{1}{1+} \frac{1}{1+} \frac{1}{1+} \dots$$

I express my indebtedness to Prof. Satyranjan Sen M. Sc., and Prof. A. N. Tripathy M. Sc., of the department of chemistry for their kind co-operation in preparation of this paper. (Author.)

Secretarial Reports:

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1967-68

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CULTURAL SECRETARY

At the very outset I like to unfold the panorama of my heart to offer you the ever green warmth of thanks to you for your magnanimous offer of the chance towards me for serving you as your Cultural Secy. So far as my humble knowledge discovers is that culture is the elixir of life, which rubbs out the rust of the human heart and drives out the insipidity of the mind at all times and climes. It is in toto the essentia and the potentia of the people in general and the students in special. Obviously bowers of intricacies creep into execution of my office through the variegating crevices of time, yet with the immense help of my friends I could easily cross all the

barricades. The successes and the achievements in the tenure of my office in the dint of labour of the friends and hence the credit is due to them.

In my session I arranged with the great help of the student friends all the cultural competitions and the Annual College festival was a total success. Revered profs of Science and other Science students also kindly arranged the Science Exhibition.

Apart from the College week we observed Sri Sri Saraswati Puja festival in our College splendidly with the help of the students. Sri Anil Kumar Boruah, the President and Sri Naren Hazarika, the General Secy. of the Puja Co-

committee rendered their great services to make it a grand success.

Among the teaching staff Prof B. K. Konowar, Prof P. Bhatta, and Prof S. R. Sen helped me in every respect and I offered reverence to them all. In all the competitions of the college festival my friend Mr. Chambhunath Chowdhurry, Anil Kr, Boruah

Pranab Konowar, Loknath Pator, Dulal Saika and Hemanta Dutta helped me and I am always thankful to them.

Wishing heal and new zeal of our Students union I Conclude.

Dharmoni Saikia,
Cultural Secy.

Report of the Music Secretary

At the very outset, let me take this opportunity to thank the principal, the staff and the fellow 'Kanoian's for extending this full co-operation and good will through the term in which I held the office of secretary of music. It was only account of your encouragement and music active participation that today I can boast of highly successful music activities and programme through out the term.

As usual I am here to give a report about the activities of our

College in the field of music about our proud achievement and un welcome failures. The 23rd. music festival of our College was started on 21st. 22 nd. 23rd. Dec/67.

The huge and most interesting programme of my section, ie music competition and music Social as an integral part of our college week began with the celebration of 23rd college week" and all the days were running with busy programe. Every day of music competition, the Auditorium was full of outside audianees



Sitting—(L. to R.)— Mr. T. Gogoi (editor), Prof. P. Bhattacharyya (adviser), Prof. S. Borthakur (Prof. in-charge),

Miss. M. Dihingia, and Miss. B. Boruah.

Standing—(L. to R.)— Mr. A. S. ... Mr. R. ... Mr. A. Basu ... Mr. D. ...

SESSION 1967-68



1st ROW (L to R) Prof. N. Hussain (incharge, General Sports), Prof. B. Konwar (incharge, Culture), Prof. S. K. Barthakur (incharge, Magazine) Prof. P. Bhattacharyya (Adviser, Magazine) Principal S. Dutta (President) Vice Principal T. K. Aiyer (Deputy President), Prof. J. Boruah (incharge,) Prof. P. N. Singha (incharge Debating) Mr. C. N. Saikia (General Secy).

2nd ROW (L to R) Mr. T. Dutta (Secy. General Sports), Mr. D. Saikia (Cultural Secy), Mr. S. Gogoi, Mr. S. Chaudhury (Secy Boys' Common Room) Mr. T. Gogoi (Editor, Konoil College Alochoni) Mr. T. Sengupta (Organising. Secy), Mr. N. Dutta (Secy Debating) Mr. N. Sarmah (Welfare Secy) Mr. P. Konwar (C. R.) Mr. R. Chaudhuri (Secy. Major games,) Mr. R. Baruah (Secy Music).

and students. In the music competition held Mr. MUNIN DUTTA. was declared the BEST SINGER of the college for the session 1967-68. After ending the music competition and prize distribution I had to arrange the music social which was full of variety colour items of Local and outside of Dibrugarh. Among these items Ditimoni a rising singer. espically for locageet from Sibsagar of Assam was co-operated the music social, moreover we had variety top ranking items of our students.

Again with great regret I would like to say that in our college we have a permanent stage and an Auditorium but that is not well planed and well equiped. Also with our ex-music Secreteries with great I want to inform our college authority that we have not sufficient musical instruments and not sufficient facilities and opportunities to devote their mind towards music, and for that reasons many students could not learn music and also devote their mind towe rds music. With the above reasons; I want

to say that our music section is not at all satisfactory. The main draw back of these are the scarcity of fund. So I want to request our college authority to sanction sufficient fund to develop our music section the opportunity to us improving music amongs our college musicians.

I am really happy to express that during the all days of Kanoi College Music Competition which was held from 21st. Dec/67, The whole competition was passed on smoothly and peautifully. The number of partecipating of the competitions in every items, were no increasing that I had to extend one day more then the schedule days. All the competition were standered and satisfactory. I think that it was a red-letter day in the reeord of Kanoi College: On the whole the competition and Musical functions were done with grand success through the able guidenc of many teachers and the help of my students friends. I hope my successor will done better in future and thereby keep the prestige our position of our college record.

In conclusion I offer my heartiest thanks to prof. P. chakravarty (In-charge), Prof. A. N. Tripathi (Adviser), Prof. B. Chutia and Prof D. Chaliha for their unpayable guidance and kind Co-operation and also I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the judges, whose halping hands made my function a Success Again my loves and thank go to Sri Hemanta Dutta, Sri Madan Saikia, Sri Syamal Day, pobitra, Ikbal, Narayan, Profulla, Ratan, Kamakhaya, Chajahan. Miss Monika

and Upama. and student friends of our college for their kind help and co-operation to me to continue the activities of my section .

Ultimately I would like to hold up the report by offering congratulation to winners and wish shining and prosperous results in future.

Long live Dibrugarh H. S. K. college with its glorious tradition.

Your's

Ratan kumar Baruah
Music Secretary.

Report of Debating Secretary

It gives me great pleasure to submit a secretarial report to the College magazine. At the outset I must thank all the student friends who gave me a chance to serve them as their Debating secretary for the session 1967-68.

During my tenure I did my best to perform my duties but how far I was successful is a matter to be judged by the student friends.

Now I mention some of my performances here:—

1 A general symposium was held on 18. 12. 67 with Sri L. P. Dutta Rector of Dibrugarh university in the chair. The subject of the symposium was—"The power and the position of a Governor in a democratic state." Dr. Shanti Swarop. Head of the Department of political

science. Dibrugarh university and Dr. Nirmal Kumar Bosu the principal of D. H. S. K. cam^l College were the honourable speakers.

(2) The college week Debating competition and extempore speech competition were held on 22nd. nov. 1967 under the presidentship of prey. T. K. Aiyar vice-principal of our college. The subject of the Debate was—"Democracy has failed in India." The competition was satisfactory."

(3) During the college week the General knowledge test competition was held on 23. 12. 67. Out of thirty-eight competitors who appeared of the test five won the prizes and were awarded certificates,

(4) A Debating competition was held on Feb. 3rd. 1968 to select participants for "Inter College Debating competition" The two boys were selected for the same and in the Inter college Debet competition Mr. Pranab Kr. Deb secured the 3rd. position.

(5) Again on 2nd nov. '68 our Annual Debatng and extempare spech competition were held. On the basis of the result the Debating competition the first two competitors were sent to participate in Inter college Debating competition. They were Mr, Gantom Kr. Bhatta and Mr. Indra Raj Chetry.

The third Inter college Debating competition was held at J. B. College. Jorhat, under the aspices of Lotary club. Mr, Prem Chand Agarwal and Mr. S, J. B. Singh participated in that. Over and above these competition another competition attended at "Duliajan Ancholik club."

In fine I must express my gratitude to all the students and professors as a whole. I am particularly grateful to vice prineipal T. K. Aiyar, prof P, N' Singh (in-charge Debating) prof. A. Z. N. Hazarika, prof. P. Bhattachayya, prof. D. Chaliha and Dr. S. K. Bose. who helped and guided me at every step with their constructive suggestions and noble pieces of advice. Mr. Jogen Boruah and Miss Nirupama Sonowal also help me in some particular cases. I hope that the students and professors will be definitely forgive me for all my omissions and commissions, and in future more vigorous activities will take place to illumine and strengthen the acadamic life of this institution.

Thank you all
yours in admiration
Nomal Dutta
Debating Secretary
Session 1967-68

Report of the Major Games Secretary

Before placing my secretarial report, I would like to offer my heartiest thanks to the Principal as well as karioan friends for given me the opportunity to serve them as their Major Games Secretary.

The responsibility of the Game Secy. and his importance to the College Union is never underestimated, The success of this honerous office depends mainly on the co-operation of the students and guidance of the professor, and here I received most abundantly. During my period I tried my level best to make better the standard of the different games comenced. But I do not know how much proved worthy of my duties entrusted to me.

One of my frest trials was in conection with the 1st Inter

College Cricket competition. In this our college entered the final by fighting gallently against J. B. College of Jorhat and this was only due to the long hours of honest and labourious practice Criketers like Ruhini Dowarah, Rajib konwar M. Hussain, Swarup Sharmah and S. Singh contributed greatly to the achievement of this honour.

In the local Cricket league our College showed a great improvement and was in very good postion. But unfortunately the league was stopped due to the bad weather.

In the Inter College Football, our college last years Champion, Cut a sorry figure, this year due to lack of combination and practice This was only due to the fact that we had no field for practice.

So I would request the authority concerned that a college field is of utmost need for the improvement of the College Games.

And lastly as I conclude, I express a deep sense of gratitude to the Professor in charge. D. Boruah prof. A. Dutta, prof. N. Husain, prof. K. R. Boruah for their unflinching help and guidance in the discharge of my duties. My love and thanks go to Shymal Gupta, Pradip Bora and M. Saikia for

their Co-operation and help rendered to me in numerous ways. The enthusiasm for games shown this year was most encouraging and if this attitude prevails Kano College will add numerous distinction to her already great fame.

We wish our successors the very best.

Rathi Choudhury,
Major Games Secretary,
Session 1967-68.

Report of the Minor Games Secretary

Before furnishing the short report of my activities I would like to offer my heartiest thanks to our Principal, for nominating me as Minor Games Secretary of D. H. S. K. College student's Union Society. And at the same time I would like to disclose my

gratitude and thanks to all my Kanoian friends for giving me the opportunity to serve them as their Minor Games Secretary. I do not know how far I have succeeded in executing my duties. Still I have tried my best for the improvement of Minor Games in the College,

Being nominated as Minor Games Secretary I had to arrange the annual Minor Games Competition of our 23rd college anniversary which was held from 18th December '67. But this year I had to arrange both Badminton and Volley ball competition during the College week celebration which was not seen in our college from last few years. I achieved Badminton competition two days before the College week celebration at the local Indoor stadium under the guidance of prof. A. K. Dutta and prof. D. N. Boruah (of physics Department). Next I arranged to run the Volley ball competition in the middle ground of the college during the college week under the guidance of prof. K. R. Boruah. I had to face simple difficulties in running the Badminton Competition for the lack of our own facilities. I therefore request the College authorities to facilitate the necessary equipment in the College authorities to facilitate the necessary equipment in the College so that the next secretary does not face difficulties at all.

Before coming into conclusion

Alochoni

I must pay my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to prof. K. R. Baruah (prof. in-charge of my section), prof. A. K. Dutta (phy) (Adviser) prof. D. N. Baruah, prof. Noffil Hussain P. Konowar, and prof. A. N. Z. Hazarika without whose valuable suggestion and kind co-operation I am doubtful whether I could discharge this heavy burden or not. I shall be failing in my duty, if I forget to offer my heartiest thanks to Shymalda who help me in every possible way.

My loves and thanks to Shri Probhakar choudhury, Md. Sadar uddin Ahmed (Tu Tu), Shri Pulin Sarmah, A. Alam Sah, Shri Ajoy Boruah and Ranju for their unselfish help and co-operation in all cases which helped me in discharging my duties smoothly and properly. I too offer my thanks to Shri Tarun Ch. gogoi, Editor of our College Alochani for giving me the chance to unfold this report in the Alochani.

With best wishes to my kanoian friends and to the new society of D. H. S. K. College.

Thank you all again
Shah Nawaz Khan

Minor Games Secretary
Dibrugarh S. H. Kanoi College
Session 1967-68

Report of the Gymnasium Secretary

The section of Gymnasium is an infant one in our College. It also suffers from the lack of a Gymnasium Hall.

In spite of these and many more drawbacks I am really happy to declare that my section could prove itself one of the most successful sections of our Union. Recently a few new equipments have been brought to have the attention of the students towards this particular section. But it is a shame on my part that I could not be able to arrange all the equipments properly to my interested friends because of the lack of the Gymnasium Hall. So, I on behalf of the students appeal to the authority concerned to keep an eye in this matter immediately.

About "THE 23rd ANNUAL GYMNASTIC FESTIVAL" held on 20th and 21st December 1967, it is proud enough on my part to have drawn the attention of my student friends as well as the teaching staff in various new events. Some of the competitions taken place under this particular section were upto the desired standard in comparison to Inter 'Varsity Competition. The most attractive events of the competition were the skipping and the weight-lifting for the teaching staff. Most of the teachers had joined the competition while others seemed to encourage them. I offer my heartiest thanks to all the participant friends and specially to the teaching staff.

I deem it a proud privilege to report that this year in "The All Assam Weight lifting & Body Building Competition", held at Jorhat in the early month of the year 1968. Mr. Ranjit K. Dutta (Mr. KANOI' 68) and Mr. Bidyut Kr. Chakraborty showed their skill in various events. Our College could also proud of prof. P. Upadhy who was selected as member of the "panel of Judges", in the same competition. I believe, if our college could give more facility to the students, they could do far better in the near future.

In fine, I offer my whole hearted thanks to the Teaching staff, particularly, prof. G. B. L. Das (prof. incharge); prof. P. Upadhy (Adviser); prof. G. Bora; prof. N. Hussain; prof. P. Dutta; prof.

A. Dutta (Jr.); prof. D. N. Boruah prof, A. N. Z. Hazarika; prof. A. N. Bora; prof. P. V. K. Sastri; Sri P. Kowar Sri Shyamal Gupta, and the Judge of the competition, for their kind co-operation and guidance during my tenure in office.

I offer my sincerest thanks and gratitude to the friends for rendering their kind help and co-operation to me particularly, Mr. Pabitra Deori, Mr. Tapan Sengupta, Mr. Pradip Deorah, Mr. Dijwen Kakoty, Mr. Rajib Kuwar, Mr. Ashutosh Roy, Mr. B. Chakraborty, Mr. R. K. Dutta and others without whom it could not have been possible to carry out my duties.

Ajoy Baruah
Gymnasium Secretary
Session 1967-68

Report of the Boys' Common Room Secretary

At the very outset I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the student friends of this temple of learning for giving me the opportunity to serve them as their Boys' Common Room Secy of D. H. S. K. College for the session 1967-68.

At the very beginning of my report I drop a few lines regarding the common Room. It is a matter of great regret that there is no separate Boys' Common Room in the College and so we are to use the college hall as Boys' Common Room. In the destitution of separate Common Room, now and then, the Table Tennis board and other instruments of our play

are to be shifted from one place to another in the time of the college meeting and other functions holding. As a result three Table Tennis Boards are damaged and though I made an attempt to repair the same, but due to the lack of money I failed.

I therefore earnestly request the authority concerned to help in developing in indoor games by providing or separate Common Room as well as well as sufficient instrument of the games.

The 23rd. Annual College Table Tennis Competition were held on 9th January to 12th January 1968 where all the interested competitors

Participate and among the competitors Mr. RAJIB KONWAR was adjudged as BEST TABLE TENNIS PLAYAR.

I would like to conclude my Report by offering my heartfelt thanks especially to Mr. Ranjit Pratap Baruah, Mr. Tarun gogoi (Mag. Secy.) to Mr. Zehiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Naren Sharma (welfare secy.) who helped and guided me by giving valuable suggestions in every respect.

At last I acknowledge the kind

guidance of prof. Montosh Chakravorty prof. incharge of my agenda and especially to prof. Kamini Ranjau Baruah who heiped me with his proper advice.

With all best wishes to our next Secretary and to all my Student friends,

Thank you all again

Sri Sambhu Nath Choudhury.

Boys' Common Room Secy.

Welfare Secretary's Report

It is the happiest occasion of my life to extend my heartfelt gratitude to my dearest Kanoian friends who gave me the proud privilage to serve them as their Welfare Secretary for the session 1967-68.

During my tenure I did my best to perform my duties I leave

Alochoni

if to my student friends to judge my activities and at the same time I crave their indulgence for any mistake on my part.

The 23rd Annual College Festival of our college was solemnised from 18th December' 67. It is one of the most colourful functions which has highlighted by the literary,

cultural and sports competitions the student friends whole heartedly co-operated in all the functions and joined in the competitions and did fairly well. During the college week every of my friends helped me in this hard duty. I began my secretarial activities, in which I had to conduct the volunteers and thereby, to keep vigilant eye on all round success of the college week. Specially I fell very glad to mention some of their names who, with their day and night service helped and guided me in all respects with valueable suggestions. They were Mr. Horen Miri, Prodip Ronjon Boruah, Iqubal Hussain Borah, Amiya Kumar Nath, Manik Barthakur. Miss Anju Devi Lohar, Miss Niroda Borah, Miss Rotna Devi and Miss Amiya Chetia without whose sincere co-operation I could have done nothing.

Before conclusion of my brief report let me render my heartfelt thanks to honourable principal S. C. Dutta, President of the Un.on

Vice principal T. K. Ayar and prof P. C. Chakarvarty (Department of Geography) whose kind help and valuable suggestions helped me to discharge my duty successfully.

I am highly thankful to prof N. K. Verma, prof. in-charge of my Agcnda who helped me with his proper advice.

I am evergrateful to Mr. Mohendra Nath Sarma, ex-welfare secretary of D. H. S. K. Commerce College for his kind co-operation and assistance in all possible ways.

I think, I could not run this responsible service very smoothly and failed to satisfy you. Again offering my thankfulness to all my friends. I conclude my report wishing a bright future.

THANKS.

Sri Naren Sarmah,
Welfare Secretary

Session 1967-68.

Kanoi College

General Spots Secretary Writes

It goes without saying that athletic sports have been playing an import role in the surviving and progressive activities of human being from time immemorial The premitive men had to adope sports as means to win the struggle for existance.

To day sports are practised in somewhat a different. formand sportive qualities in practical life are very limited in the modern. age But though apparently sportive qualities do not go to subscribe any direct benifit yet it can not be denied that sports activities are contributing a lot in our effort to ascend the ladder of civilization, specialy in so far as fostering of a competative spirit is concerned.

In this respect I must say that our college stands as an ideal institution for our oollege is leaving no stone unturning in encouraging her Boys' and Girls' to give expression to their sportive genious and potentialities.

It is evident by the ever increasing member of participants io all kinds of atheletic sports' Particularly their rcsponse in seven mile race is very much noteworthy. This year in the college Annual Sports Meet as many as 40 (fourty) students took part in the seven mile race, out of whom 32 (thirtytwo) as completed the course. This is indeed a good sign of brighter future of our college in sports. In connection with the long distances races, we

the month of Nov. 67. Really speaking at the presence of the General Secy. Asst General Secretary has nothing to do with the functions of the college excepting helping the general Secy. in discharging the functions. I have helped him in all the functions. The success of the tenure is goes to the students friends as well as to me and my other Union Collegues.

COLLEGE WEEK

One of the most important and happiest function. the 23rd annual college week of our college was commenced from 18th Dec. and ended on 23rd Dec. 68. The College week was running with all success with the help and kind co-operation of my friends. In this function the abilities and efficiencies of the students can be provied.

PARTING SOCIAL

The parting Social of our college was held on 68 to bid farwell and to wish best of luck the students of final years. The meeting was presided over by our honourable Principal Sri S. C. Dutta. Some profesors have delived lactures to give advices the students, Most of

the student have spoke in the meeting.

FRESHERS SOCIAL

The freshers social of our college was solmonised on 12th sept 68. It was priside over sy our own principal Sri S. C. Dutta This freshers social was ended by a Music social with the eminent artistes of our side and college,

At the end of my Report I convey my heart felt gratitude to to our Principal Sri S. C. Duta, Vice Principal T. K. Aiyar, and to all my respected proffesors for their Counsels in perfoming my duties. At the same time I should thank my students friends whoe help and suggestions gave me ncentive for d scharging my duties.

With these few words, I again thanks the new secretrics and hope that they will try their best to make better the condit on of the Union,

Thanks to all
Umesh Chandra Dutta.
Asst General Secy.

D. H. S. K. College Union Socity
D. brugarh.

Result of the Mucic Competition

1 Modern Song:—

- 1st Mr. Rajan Gohain
- 2nd „ Basanta Bhattacharjie
- 3rd „ Munin Dutta

2 Bon geet :—

- 1st „ Sahir Ahmed
- 2nd „ Basanta Bhatta
- 3rd Miss. Chitra Das

3 Borgeet :—

- 1st „ Chitra Dass
- 2nd Mr. Munin Dutta
- 3rd „ Basanta Bhatta

4 Bihugeet :—

- 1st Miss. Chitra Das
- 2nd Mr. Megnath konwar
- 3rd „ Munin Dutta

5 Rabindra Sangeet :—

- 1st Mr. Munin Dutta
- 2nd (I) Mr. Anoj Dutta
- (II) Miss. Aroti Hazarika
- 3rd „ Anjali Lekharu

Alochoni

6 Jyoti Soss geet

- 1st Mr. Rajan Gohain
- 2nd „ Basanta Bhatta
- 3rd „ Narayan Sharma

7 Dehbichar geet:—

- 1st Mr. Rokheswar Dutta
- 2nd „ Probhat Sharma

8 Tokari geet

- 1st „ Basanta Bhatta
- 2nd „ Munin Dutta

9 Loca geet :—

- 1st „ Basanta Bhatta
- 2nd „ Munin Dutta
- 3rd Miss. Chitra Das

10 Nisukani geet :—

- 1st Mr. Pulin Boruah
- 2nd Miss. Chitra Das
- 3rd Mr. Munin Dutta

11 Aia Nam :—

- 1st Mr Probhat Sharma
Miss Chitra Das
2nd „ Anjoli Lekharu
3rd „ Mira Dihingia
Mr Rukhaswar Dutta

12 Bia Nam :—

- 1st Miss Anjoli Lekharu
2nd Mr Pulin Boruah
3rd Miss Chitra Dass

13 Gojal :—

- 1st Mr Rajan Gohain
2nd „ Munin Dutta
3rd „ Basanta Bhatta

14 Bhajan :—

- 1st „ Rajan Gohin
2nd „ Basanta Bhatta
3rd „ Munin Dutta

15 Khayal

- 1st Miss Anjali Lekharu

16 Rag Poodhon :—

- 1st „ Aroti hazarika
2nd Mr Rajan Gohain

17 Thungri :—

- Anjali Lekharu

(Standard prize)

18 Group Song .—

- 1st Rajan Gohain and his party
2nd Ranjit Boruah „ „
3rd Munin Dutta „ „

19 Kawali :—

- (1) Munin Dutta and his party
(2) Ikbal Ahmad and his party
(Consulation prize)

20 Hushari :—

- 1st Prc-University Arts
2nd Akon Dutta & his party
3rd 3rd year B. Sc.

21 Tabla :—

- 1st Munin Dutta
2nd Ajoy khatoniar
3rd Basanta Bhatta

22 Guitear (Hw):—

- 1st Nazifor Rahaman
2nd Abdul Halim
3rd Abdul Noin

23 Guiter (sp)

- 1st Saiyad Sadulla
2nd Addul Haim

24 Sitar :—

- 1st Miss Aroti Hazarska
2nd „ Ratna Devi

25 Benzoo :—

- 1st Abdul Halim
2nd Abdul Nain
3rd Iftikar Ahmad

26 Violin :—

- Purnanda Bharali
(Consolation
Prize)

27 Dhool :—

- 1st Mr Ajoy kr. Baglari
- 2nd „ Dulal Phukan
- 3rd „ Akon Dutta

28 Pepa :—

- 1st Mr Ajoy Kr. Baglari
- 2nd „ Rukhaswar Dntta

29 Gagana :—

- 1st „ Promod Mach
- 2nd „ Rukheswar Dutta

30 Fuite :—

- 1st „ Akon Dutta

2nd „ Jadop Chetia

3rd „ Moniram Dihingia
31 Bihu Dance:—

- 1st „ Lila Gogoi
- 2nd Mr Moniram Dihingia

- 3rd (1) Miss Aroti Hazarika
- (2) Mr. Promod Mech

Yours

Mr. Ratan Kr. Boruah
Music Secy.
D, S. H. K. College.

Results of the Cultural Competition

1 Assames Short Story :—

- Second- Uttam Gogoi
- 3rd- Dilip Kumar Khwned

2 Eng. Short Story :—

- 2nd Mr M. N. Jamuar
- 3rd „ Pranal kr. Deb

3 Bengali Short Story :—

- 1st Narendra Bhadwi
- 2nd Bishu Bhattacharya
- 3rd Anil Knmar Boruah

4 Bengali Poem:—

- 1st Atindral Chakrovorty
- 2nd Tarun Sen
Pranab kr Deb
- 3rd Anil Khishna Mandal
Anil kr. Boruah

5 Bengali Essay:—

- 1st Pranab Kumar Deb
- 2nd Primai Dey
- 3rd Arun Kanti Dasgupta

6 Assamese Poem:-

- 1st Rajani Chutia
 2nd Ranjit Singh Chowdhury
 3rd Chandra Dolley

7 Assamese Essay

- 1st Rajendra nath Sarmah
 2nd Nahar Gayan
 3rd Pradeep Khaund

8 English Poem:-

- 1st Narendra Bhaduri
 2nd Chandra Dolley
 3rd Anil Kumar Boruah
 Prnab kr Deb

9 English Essay:-

- 1st Premchand Agarwal
 2nd Pranab kr. Deb
 3rd Parimal Dey

10 Hindi poems :-

- 2nd M. N. Jamuar
 Janak Mishra

- 3rd Gurnam Singh

11 Hindi Short Stories

- 2nd Jauak Mishra

- 3rd Gurnam Singh

One act play writing competition :-

- 1st Arun kr, Saikia

- 2nd Krishna kr. Ray

- 3rd Ramesh Rajkhwa

13 Drama Competition :-

(one act play)

1st Group—Rihershal

- 2nd „ Mejr Jui

- 3rd „ Jibonto Jadi Abhinay Hai

14 Best of the years :-

Best Actor :-

Hamanta kumar Dutta

2nd Best Actor :-

Bijoy Phookan

Best Actress :-

Renu Singh

Best Director :-

Aruna Phukan

Literary Bestman:-

Pranab kr, Deb

15 English Recitation :-

- 1st Sagir Ahomed

- 2nd Anil kr. Barnah

Pranab kr. Deb

- 3rd Parimal Dey

16 Hindi Recitation :-

- 1st Purnina Bhattacharya

- 2nd Gubinda Prasad Parasuramaks

- 3rd Binoy kr. Jha

Gonga kt. Mishro

17 Bengali Recitation .-

- 1st Sahir Ahmed

- 2nd Purnima Bhattacharya

- 3rd Tarun kanti Sen

18 Sanskrit Recitation -

- 1st Anil kumar Boruah

2nd Pranab kr. Deb
3rd Nahar Gayan

19 Assamese Recitation:—

1st Purnima Kakoti
2nd Sahir Ahmed
3rd Monorama Baruah

20 Exbit.tion .—

1st Zoology Department
2nd Physics Department

21 Fine Arts competitions Water Colour :—

1st A. K. Dutta
2nd S. Ahmed

Penchil Sketch ;—

1st P. Saikia
2nd S. Acharjee

Pen & Ink:—

1st S. Choudhury
2nd Renu Singh

Modern Painting :—

1st A. Phukan
2ud M. Dewrah

Minor Games Competition

Results of Bedminton Competition :—

Boy's Singles:— Champion— Mr Swarup Sarmah
Runners— Mr. Noni Sarmah

Boys Double:— Champion— Mr. Swarup Sarmah &
Mr. Noni Sarmah
Rnnners — Mr. Pradip Chakravarty &
Dikshabrata Biswas

Girls' Singles:— Champion— Miss. Hira Gogo;
Runners — Miss. Yoga Rani Gochain

Mixed Double — Champion— Mr. Swarup Sarmah &
Miss. Pratima Dutta
Runners— Mr. Pradip Chakravarty &
Bina konwar

Mr. Swarup Sharma Secured triple crown in the
Badminton Competition:

Results of the Volley ball Competition :—

Champion—SIX JEWELS
(Students team)

Runners—PROF. STAFF's TEAM

Results of the Debating Competition

Debating Competition :—

- 1st Pranab kr. Deb
2nd Anil kr. Boruah
3rd Indra Raj Chetry
Prem Chand Agrawal
(Annual Competition)
(I) De'a'ing Competition:—
1st Indra Raj Chetry

- 2nd Gautom kr. Bhattarchya
3rd Lokeswar Das

(2) Extempore speech Competition:—

- 1st S. J. B. Singh
2nd Gautom kr. Bhattarchya
3rd Dilip kr. Changmai

RESULTS OF THE '23rd ANNUAL GYMNASTIC FESTIVAL' (1967-68)

Boys' Bestbody :—

- 1st Mr. Ranjit kr. Dutta,
2nd Mr. Dhanuja Doman Rajkonwar
3rd Mr. Bidyut kr. Chakrabortty

- 2nd Mr. Ranjit kr. Dutta
3rd Anath Bandhu Das

ASANA

- 1st Mr. Ranjit kr. Dutta
2nd Mr. Bidyut kr, Chakrabortty
3rd Mr. Dhanuja Dam.on Rajkonwar

PHYSICAL FEATS:—

- 1st Mr. Bydyut kr. Chakrabortty

MUSCLE CONTROLLING & MOST MUSCULAR MAN CONTEST

1st. Mr R. K. Dutta

2nd „ Rukmini Gogoi

2nd Mr D. D. Rajkonwar.

3rd „ Bina Gogoi

3rd Mr P. Chakraborty

Special „ Vimla Chandra &

Weight Lifting:—

Nirupama Kalita

'Group A.'

1st R. K. Dutta 200 lbs.

2nd D. D. Rajkonwar 295 lbs

'Group B.'

1st Mr, B. K. Chakraborty 110lbs

2nd Mr. Mostaq Hussain 155 lbs

3rd Mr Munin Sonowal 155 lbs

Judged on body weight.

'Group C'

1st Mr Samarendra Paul 160 lbs

2nd Mr Anath Bandhu Das 145

3rd Mr Sites Dev 130 lbs

GIRLS

DEAD LIFTING

1st Miss. Rukmini Gogoi 190 lbs

2nd „ Bina Gogoi 180 lbs

3rd „ Nirupama Kalita 170 lbs

Special „ Anju Lohar 160 lbs

SPRING PULLING

1st Miss Jyotsna Das

SKIPPING

1st Miss Manika Devi

2nd „ Purnima Bhattacharjee

3rd „ Nilima Chowdhury &
N. Kalita

TEACHING STAFF

WEIGHT LIFTING

1st Prof. A. Dutta(Jn) 155 lbs

2nd „ G. B. L. Das 148 lbs

3rd „ P. Dutta 145 lbs

Special „ N. Hussain 140 lbs

SKIPPING

1st Prof. P. Konowar

2nd „ A. Dutta (Jn)

3rd „ P. V. K. Sastri

Special'-Prof's; P. Dutta,

G. B. L. Das; A. N. Bora

Mr. KANOI 1967-68

Mr Ranjit Kumar Dutta

EDITORIAL

Dr. HARAGOVINDA KHORANA

Again an Indian has the fortune to have the palm of nobel prize. Together with Robert. W. Holly and Nirenberg, Dr Hargovinda khorana has received the Nobel laureaship in physiology and Medicine for the year 1968. The heart thrilled with joy as the news got air. But at that time we were completely ignorant of its momentary duration. The sudden Violent wave of pleasure reached the next moment as we came to know that though of Indian stock he recieved it in the capacity of an American citizen.

He had his Master Degree in chemiistry from the Punjab university and then went to Britain for higher studies with scholarship from the Indian Govt: He then returned to India after its succesful completion. But it is a matter of sorrow and shame that a genius of his stature couldnot be offered a proper job or atmosphere for his re a he s n India even he could not be employed in a secend class job in the Indian Institute of Agric-ulture. Thus frustrated he came to Britain to try his luck. In search

of a job he moved to Canada and thence to united states where he finally settled himself. He had been employed in a Research Institute there. Prolonged research, unlimited labour and above all through the sheer force of his genius he had become able to receive the Nobel prize.

The subject matter of his research was 'Genetic code' and the function of nuclic acid found in cell. In the Biology of today Genetic is of great importance. Morgan chesenko, Dovzenosky and many other scientist have draught arastic reform into Biology with the help of chemistry. Humanity will be amply benifited by this research, for this wilk help ignoe hereditary disease hitherto b ffg to humanity.

The inertia of Indian Research Department is brought to lime light once again by Dr. Khorana, And as result scientist like khorana Narlikar have been forced to leave their motherland. This is a matter of unforgettable grief and shame on our part. Our only consolation and solace will be that their inventions are of ineffable importance for the welfare of humanity.