

# EDITORIAL BOARD

KANOI COLLEGE ALOCHONI

Session—1968-69.



Sitting ( L to R )— Mr. B. K. Borgohain, ( Editor ) Prof. P. I.  
Prof. S. Borthakur ( Magazine Incharge ), Prof.  
( Adviser ), Miss R. Konwar ( member ).

Standing ( L to R )— Mr. B. Bora ( member ), Mr. C. R. Norah, Mr. D.  
Mr. R. C. Agarwalla.



Mr. Liakat Ali ;  
Who have joi-  
ned in  
N. S. Scheme.



Mr. J. Ahmed ;  
Who have joi-  
ned in  
N. S. scheme,



• Mr. J. M. Chudbury  
SNR U.O. 40  
Assam Armoured  
Squardon N.C.C.  
Attended the All  
Assam Directo-  
rate competition  
Camp,



Miss Dibya Gogoi  
Best Lady Athelate  
1968-69.



Miss M. Baruah  
Inter College  
Table Tennis  
Champion 68-69.



Miss Hira Gogoi  
Badminton Cham-  
pion (women) for  
glorious two yrs.  
68-69.



Birbahadur Yadav

1st. yr. B. Sc.

# The

# Truth

Man is mortal he must die ?

Commits why sin and tells a lie ;

As known to all the life is short,

Even hurts people for own comfort

Day and night in dark and light ;

Earns money with night and fight.

Though rich higher lord of lands

Dies he someday but busy hands.

Till one alive may be lord,

May rule People one with sword ;

A time but comes all might and main,

All would perish as were in vain.

We must be honest, kind and good ;

God gave us shelter plenty of food

These never to end if we can divide

Till people few the world is wide.

Though different sons the father is same

He is one though differs in name.

All Creatures have same right to live ;

Same right to glee, to needs receive.







—❧ Nearly Married with. ❧—

By,

V. Varam. (VARAM)

Ist yr. B. A. English Hons-(Day)

To contemplate to all my conveys and friends want I,  
Fall in love with a lass-in School life;  
She's my classmate, beauty as can be, to me;  
Sweet is her urge, interest, my heart, feelny for both.

She sits upon the top of a high mountain,  
Under the pinetree, she plays on harp; It is in spring.  
Surounded by kind of flowers, fresh is the atmosphere,  
And I sit beside her, hum with my Gultar;  
Fingers on strings, thumb to the base, of lefthand.

We two lusts each other in romantic way:  
Touch in thrice-blind : shameless before the mass,  
Before god of marriage; seems to be the best of  
all-no more superior,  
Taken of complet-full of foollife : unknown what future is !

I shrink and recoil to digest it over again and again,  
Indeed: "She was nearly married with, solemnised me"

Sri Horen Kr. Miri,

2nd yr B. A.

A  
G  
E  
N  
T  
L  
E  
S  
T  
A  
R

A Stary deep night Star ?  
Twinkling in hallo exultant of far  
So long, pretty sophisticate,  
Exuberant eyebrow that fake  
Dirty planets to catch glimpse  
To touch to distroy its peace ,  
At once of the lambering light  
And the planets were defeated last.  
Rose-like smells.  
faltering voice-like Cuckoo  
Waving in the air too,  
To bestowed glee of siners sense.  
Even, more objects to say;  
Countless beauties to gay  
Which no end ! no limit,  
But a fallibility, covering extent.  
It was a false to my mind  
So walking myself in wind;  
The gentle star ! sudden fade-up  
Me also wake-up.  
In real world .....

See ! A fair, mild, long haired lady  
Stepping before whom me followed,  
Eyes were gazed on she's yellow blouse  
like a film actor's pose .....





FOR

INTROSPECTION

Kalyan Kr. Dutta,

3rd yr. B. Sc.

March on, march on,

Go on marching

Through the field of life,

Not to care,

Not to Stare,

Even though a great smash.

Jump on, jumping,

Go on, jump on,

The stairs from high to higher;

But to see,

Remember thee

Never foot-steps slip down

Charge on, charge on,

Go on charging

To search 'truth' in whole of life,

Shake with joy,

Shake with woe

Not to lean in terrible mourn.





D. H. S. KANOI COLLEGE : ANTHEM.

Like a mighty ocean for water from all lands to flow,  
The D. H. S. K. College for youth together,  
From all tribes and lands to mingle in Harmony.

A family of today to mould lives for tomorrow,  
Bound in unity by eternal divine,  
As she marches forward with banner, truth triumphs.

The fame of D. H. S. K. College, shining whole ASSAM,  
Before thee we humble, thy sacred name adore,  
To thy honour as we sing,  
God bless our College.

Composed by ;—

Mr. N. Chuba Ao,  
P. U. Sc. ; D. H. S. Kanoi College,

# Iswara In Sankhya Darshana

Prof. Priyanshuprobal Upadhyaya.

SANKHYA Darshana is one of six Hindu philosophies. Hindu philosophy is primarily divided into two branches: Theistic (शेखर) and atheistic (निरेश्वर) Darshanas which admit the existence of God are taken as theistic and those that do not are atheistic.

Sankhya darshana falls in the second group. Sankhya deals with the process of creation and dissolution of the universe and finds two ultimate realities: Purusha (बुद्ध) and Prakriti (प्रकृति). But Patanjali darshana which admits the same process as does Sankhya but accepts three ultimate realities: Purusha, Prakriti and Iswara. It is therefore held that Sankhya darshana is divided into two groups: e.g. Niriswara (निरेश्वर) and Seswara (शेखर). In the Sankhya System the Mula Prakriti (मूला प्रकृति) Primal entity is taken as unmanifested state (अव्यक्त) of the universe. That Avyakta is the ultimate cause of the universe which itself has no cause and it can be inferred that which is without a cause so to say is uncaused, and which must be infinite, indivisible, all-pervading and one. This Avyakta according to Sankhya is non-conscious but active and Purusha is self-conscious but inactive. The Avyakta is constituted of three Gunas: Satta (सत्त्व) Rajah (रजः) Tama (तमः). So long as the Gunas—the subtle entities are in a state of equilibrium there is no creation. As soon as there is disturbance in the equi-

librium of the gunas they begin to be evolved starting with Mahattatva (महत्तत्त्व) down to the gross elements. These elements become manifested due to the transformation of the Gunas. The Prakriti evolves under the influence of Purusha. The evolution of the non-intelligent Prakriti implies a spiritual agency the kartritva (कर्तृत्व) of Purusha. Though Purusha has no creative power due to its inactivity yet his help becomes necessary for the manifestation of the world. Prakriti creates this world through its union with Purusha. The transformation of Prakriti takes place with a purpose—which is for the experience of pleasure and pain of Purusha and finally for the absolute release of them. Purushas or Selves are to experience the pleasures and pain according to their virtue and vice which are produced by their individual actions. This evolutionary process will continue till all the Purushas are freed from the threefold afflictions of the world.

Now as the Prakriti is an unintelligent and Purusha is inactive the question does naturally arise how without an intelligent agency can there be the possibility of evolution of the universe in such a high and fixed order. The Nyaya philosophy offers a solution

to such a problem that Iswara the God being the conscious and intelligent is the agent of creation and He is the efficient cause of the universe. Through His agency the energy is created in the pre-existing atoms and on account of their continuous vibrations the creation of the universe takes place. But according to Sankhya the intelligence or Buddhi (बुद्धि) is but transformation of Prakriti and without the influence of Buddhi the Avyakta is evolved by nature. Sankhya holds that there is an inherent tendency in nature which disturbs the Prakriti due to which creation starts with the movements of Gunas. Hence to bring them into action there is no need of admitting the existence of God or Iswara. God is not the cause of creation, preservation or of destruction. The material cause of the creation is Prakriti and efficient cause is virtue and vice of the selves. According to them Prakriti though unintelligent acts itself for the experience and release of the souls, just as unconscious milk flows itself from the udder of a cow for the nourishment of Calf. Likewise Sankhya does not admit the agency of God in creation as such hence it is looked upon as atheistic. We have to examine now whether the metaphysics of Sankhya

is atheistic as we usually hold it to be. Firstly it is based on the Upanishads which accept God as Supreme Being as we read :-

He is the eternal among eternal,  
He is consciousness among those who are  
conscious (like Brahman), He is alone,  
but makes room for the desires of  
many, he who can realise such effulgent  
Being as the cause of all and  
comprehensible through knowledge and  
concentration, gets free from all bonds.

नित्ये नित्यानां चेतनश्चेतनानामेको बहूनां यो

विदधाति कामान् ।

तत् कारणं सांबन्धयोगाधिगम्यं ज्ञात्वा

देवं मुञ्छते सर्वनाशो ॥

( Svesvetatropanishad. VI, 13 )

Secondly, do the original authors of Sankhya philosophy ever directly refuted the existence of God ?

In the earlier formulation of Sankhya system as is found in Charaka ( चरक ) Panchasikha ( पञ्चशिक्ष ) Tattvasamasa ( तत्त्वसमास ) etc we don't come across the direct negation of Iswara there. Even in the Mahabharata where Sankhya philosophy has been elaborated we don't find any refutation of God or Iswara,

In the dialogue of Kapila-Devahuti of Srimad Bhagavata (Book III, Ch. 20) such refutation is also not found. Iswarkrishna's Sankhyakarika one of the important works on Sankhya metaphysics does not too refute the conception of God or Iswara. The Author of Yuktidipika, a learned commentary on Sankhyakrika, of course refuses to accept God as the cause of creation in his commentary on the verse of 15 and 57 of the said Karika. Vacaspati Mishra in his Tattvakaumudi also shows that there is no reason of admitting Iswara as the cause of the universe because of the verse 57 of Karika speaks of spontaneous activity of Prakriti and also for no direct refutation of God in karika itself. Gaudapada too shows that there is no necessity of admitting God in the evolution of Sankhya System while commenting on the verse 61 of Karika.

Sankhyasutra which undoubtedly is a composition of later age while defining the word Pratyaksha (प्रत्यक्ष) perception felt that it might lead to Iswarapratyaksha- the perception of God denies the entity of Iswara by the Sutra (I.92) SIswaraasiddhek'- the existence of God cannot be proved. Aniruddha the commentator of the Sankhyasutra also holds similar views. But Vijnanabhikshu (16th Century A D) feels that by the sutra 'iswaraasiddhe' (ईश्वर सिद्धि) the strakara does not deny Iswara but means to

say that He cannot be proved through any perceptible proof or arguments Had the intention of the author been the denial of God could have said iswaravaat 'Iswarabhavat' (ईश्वर भवत्) which would have meant He does not exist. According to him this negation of God is Praudhibada (प्रौढिवाद) i.e. a dogmatic attempt to show that the supposition of Iswara is not necessary in explaining the evolutionary process of Sankhya or it may be taken as Abhypagamavada (अभ्युपगमवाद) concession to common view. Vijnanabhikshu tries to establish the Sankhya on the theistic footing in the introductory lines also of his Bhsya to the Sutras. Thus he makes an attempt for reconciliation with other school of philosophy who admit the existence of God. And I feel that such an attempt for reconciliations is necessary as the Sankhya darshana is based on the Upanishads which essentially believe in the existence of Supreme Being. Patanjali, the author of Yogasutra who adopts the same theory of evolutionary process as that of Sankhya admits the existence of God and describes Him as :- ईश्वरः सर्वत्रः विद्यमानः (I. 24) Iswara is the highest Spirit of the Universe unattached of klesha or karma. The blind natural tendency of Prakriti cannot bring forth the order and harmony of the universe. The Iswara of Patanjala of course is neither the creator

of Prakriti nor of Purusha. He guides Prakriti in evolution. He only disturbs the equilibrium of the gunas and Prakriti starts to evolve. Iswara removes the obstacles of transformation of Prakriti and Iswara guides Prakriti in evolution.

Apart from the Patanjali's Yogasutra, the Sankhyadarshana the earliest books of which we find some referances in later works by name or through bits of quotations perhaps was theistic and that is why no direct negation of God is found in the authoritative original works of the system. So by applying Nyaya maxim : 'अप्रति विद्वन्नुमत भवति' the inference may be due to the of proof we may say Sankhya system is not in favour of denying Iswara or God. And again Sastitantrasara which is supposed to be the oldest work on Sankhya referred to in Ahirbudhnya samhita ( अहिर्बुध्न्य संहिता ) describes it to be of theistic. Ahirrabudhnya samhita tells that Kapila's Sankhya is theistic and also Vaishnava one resembling the Pancharatra school. And withal in Srimad Bhagvata (bk. III) the great Sage Kapila—the very founder of Sankhya System says to his mother :- 'आतपोभाद् भगवतो महानासीद् गुणत्रयात्' Iswara may be taken here by the use of word Bhagavan ( भगवान् ) and it is clear from this that according to Kapila the help of Bhagavan—God is necessary to disturb the Prakriti. We also read in the vritti of Tattasamasa—

a work ascribed to fourteenth century A.D. as 'अव्यक्तात् प्रागुपदिष्टात् सर्वगत बुद्धेण परेण-विष्टिताद् बुद्धिस्तु पद्यते' Who can be this Sarbagata Purusha—the all pervading immortal spirit than God-Iswara ?

Thus in the light of the above discussion we may conclude that Sankhya Philosophy has not denied Iswara as such— so it is difficult to accept the Sankhya philosophy exclusively as atheist one. This paper was read in the XXIV All India Oriental Conference at Varanasi in the year 1968 and there was a lively discussion on the subject.

## ISWARA IN SANKHYA SYSTEM

### A Summary

Prof Priyanshuprobal Upadhyaya, M.A., Panchatirtha

The article seeks to present the view that Sankhya system is not a atheistic one. In support of it the author quotes from several texts more particularly Srimadbhagavata, Vijnanbhikshu, vritti of Tattasamasa etc. He also discusses at length Patanjali's definition of Iswara. Quoting Nyaya maxim : "अप्रतिविद्वन्नुमत भवति" he says that Sankhya system cannot be described as atheistic philosophy. And in fine there is no direct negation of God in any earliest authoritative works of the system. Kapila in Srimadbhagavata admits that transformation of Prakriti is possible only through the help of Bhagavana—the God

## DREAM COMES TRUE

Rising from the primitive thoughts man had first wondered about his universe and as intelligence and consciousness grew he wondered about the timeless space and the shining bodies suspended there in.

It was the 16th July 1969, the three American astronauts, Neil Armstrong, Edwin E. Aldrin, and Michael Collins took their perch in the nose of their 320 ft. spacecraft, at Cape Kennedy launching pad in Florida. This was just three hours before when they were to make their epic Journey to the Moon. As the countdown came to an end at 19,02hrs IST the spacecraft, APOLO 11 rose from its pad with agonising slowness, on its five Saturn engines, which deafened the millions who had gathered from the various corners of the World. It climbed on a gigantic pillar of fire gradually picking up speed as its engines gulped down fuel at the rate of 15 tons per second.

The first stage worked for a total of two and a half minutes, trusting the spacecraft to an altitude of 64Km., when the second stage jumped into life.

They raced through the empty space on an almost perfect trajectory travelling at a fantastic velocity 5478 Km per hrs had covered more than half the distance to their objective, the Moon by 21,00 hr IST. The first schedule provided the astronauts with rest. Commander N. Armstrong and the command module pilot Collins each had a seven hour peaceful slumber while the Lunar module pilot Aldrin could sleep only for 5 hrs.

The spacecraft Apollo 11 entered the Moon's gravity to park around the moon in an orbit. Later the two men, who were to make the dream of this civilisation come true, entered the lunar module through the tube to check the instruments, and to give the eager public a view of the inside of the lunar module by a telecat.

After orbiting the moon for the whole of the 20th July, commander Armstrong and Aldrin crawled through the tube to check of their lunar module, Eagle, which was to land on the moon later that day.

The engine Eagle cut down its speed descending considerably from 3700 Km per hr, and it came to rest softly in the Sea of Tranquility, some distance from its scheduled spot, due to unfavourable rocky ground, on the 21 July 1969, at 01.47 hrs IST. It flashed down its first but short message from the moon's surface, "The Eagle has Landed." With all the odds against him man with just intelligence and hard work to depend on, reached the highest point of its civilisation by landing safely on the ever applaud celestial body the moon.

As the news of the touch down flashed on the screens of the TV sets, the human races all of a sudden went wild. Some yelled and cheered and embraced each other breaking the silent Sunday night, while others won bets, but all thanked the all mighty God - on the success. So great was the excitement that the heart beat rate of Neil Armstrong shot up to 155 from 70-75.

Eagle had to be controlled manually and landed some distance from its appointed spot due to uneven ground. The initial moments was science as Armstrong and Aldrin readied the moon landing craft to take off in case of sudden emergency. After spending 6hr and 26 minutes in Eagle on the surface of the moon Neil Armstrong at 8.21 IST emerged from Eagle and gazed at rocks and hills all around, he then feverishly set the first human foot on the dusty surface of the moon thus bring to a climax the grand Apollo moon landing programme which began twelve years ago years ago at a fantastic cost of 10,500 million sterling.



Twenty minutes later he was joined the second astronaut Aldrin. They described the scene as beautiful, the ground as solid but dusty and boulders as granular having a slippery surface and a great variety of colours depending on the angle from which viewed.

With oxygen packs strapped on to their backs they took their first steps on the surface of the moon. First cautiously but as confidence built up they went about their work of bringing out some equipment from Eagle, quite easily in a hopping fashion somewhat like kangaroos. They performed the various tasks which they had practised endlessly here on the Earth. One of this was planting the Stars and Strips of the United States and unveiling the plaque attached to the landing craft which was to remain on the moon, it reads, "HERE MAN FROM THE PLANET EARTH FIRST SET FOOT UPON THE MOON JULY 1969. A. D. WE CAME IN PEACE FOR ALL MAN KIND."

They were however interrupted in their work by the longest telephone call put to them by the President of the United States R. Nixon from the White house, who congratulated them on their success. They established the worlds farthest T V. contact with the earth, thus enabling the anxious viewers to have a clear view of the moon, and see for themselves the historic and the heroic deed. of walking on the moon by the first two human beings. In addition to other things they set up a laser beam reflector, and the laser beam flashed from the

earth was soon picked up at California. Thus making flashed from the earth was soon picked up at California. Thus making it easier for man in time to come to calculate the distance of the moon from the earth with great accuracy. Both the astronauts collected samples of the moon soil and rock carry back home to the earth.

After spending a total of 21 hrs and 26 minutes the two most heroic men on July 22. started back from the moon to dock with the mothership Columbia, orbiting around the moon and piloted by the third astronaut Collins. At 23. 25 hrs IST the Eagle jerked up at the recoil of its 3500 lb. thrust of its engines, and successfully climbed away from the moon. After a successful chase they docked with the mothership Columbia at 03. 35. hrs IST on 23 July and the three astronauts who had made history started the 240, 000 Km journey back to the earth.

Apollo 11 capsule after emerging from the behind the moon for the 31st and the last time entered the earths gravitational field by firing its engine for 2½ minutes at 10:27 hrs IST. on July 22. Coming to the end of their glory filled journey of 198 hrs and 18 minutes the three astronauts splashed down into the Pacific Ocean on July 24 1969, at 22. 27 hrs IST. The capsule landed upsidedown but was corrected by the float. The three heroes were given one of the strongest welcomes a country could give, keeping them in a quarantine room for 21 days.

The three men after a quick change of garments into quarantine green suits were sprayed with a disinfectant provided by the scientists. They were then taken by helicopter aboard the USS Hornet, where they were transferred into a quarantine trailer. The whole operation was witnessed by among others by President R. Nixon of the United States from the bridge of the Hornet. The quarantine trailer will transfer the astronauts to Houston where they will be under observation for the next twentyone days. They will also be disinfected against any germs which they may have carried from moon.

The ever developing man has set foot on the first celestial body the moon thus bringing into reality the dream which this civilisation has had from time unknown. With his spirit of adventure he will continue to explore the rest of the space and the time is not far when will make the glittering heavens his dominions.

( INDER SURJEET SINGH )

3rd Year BSc

Roll No. 76

# FROM ANIMAL TO MAN

Ashok Das,  
3rd year B. Sc.

## "FROM ANIMAL TO MAN"

One of the most fascinating question ever asked to Science today is how and when this amazing animal call "man" have emerged on this planet.

Though, mans' date of origination is quite difficult to trace it out as, there are very few evidences showing when men might have originated.

## FOSSILS .....THE LEADING CLUE.

Literally, "fossils" means "clue" of past lives of plants and animals preserved as records in the earth crust during different ages and periods.

The study of fossil remnants of our ancestors is very important as it provides greatest clue leading to solve the mystery of men missing link.

Though, the fossil remnants of our ancestors is very rare to find, yet, it is turning out in steady pacer in many countries like India, China, South-East Africa, Isreal etc. The fossil remnants thus found may consist of few teeth which may indicate whether the owner was a cornivorous or a herbivorous, or it may consist of a piece of fossilized leg bone which may indicate whether the owner was a erect walker or not ; it may even consist of a piece of fossilized skull which may indicate the brain capacity of the owner etc.

Thus the study of fossil remnants is very vital as it throws a great deal of limelight relating the mans missing link.

## THE SCIENCE OF GEOLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY.

The Science of Geology and

Climatology is yet another great advancement for the scientists studying the origin of "MAN" as it gets many vital informations regarding the earth crust and its climatic conditions of past, when our ancestors were just beginning to struggle up the ladder of evolution to earn the name "MAN".

### RADIOACTIVE POTASSIUM-ARGON (K-Ar) DATING.

Newer methods and newer techniques have been developed steadily by the scientists to solve this great mystery as how and when Men might have emerged on this planet, and among such new devices and methods the Radio active Potassium-Argon dating is almost a very efficient atomic device for "dating" the past.

This Radio-active Potassium-Argon dating is a process where the radio active potassium decays into Argon at a steady rate for over million years back and provide a very efficient atomic clock to date back some of the rocks where once our ancestors might have trodden.

This, process reveals to a great extent that how our ancestors were just beginning to set

forward to prove themselves as the most superior animal dominating over then existing animals, thus initiating to first phase of changes in attaining perfection, slowly towards the emergence of the human being.

### OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MODERN APES

According to many experts, we have some kind of relationship with the modern apes which can be proved by the studies of similar blood groups, chromosomes and various other common metabolic activities which reveal our distant cousinship with the modern apes.

Close Psychological observation on behavioural aspect of the modern apes reveal the fact that perhaps our oncestors might have shown similar type of behaviour. In short, we can say that our oncestors were no better then the apes.

### THEIR STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

All the animals on this planet have been armed by the nature with specialized organs for special types of their respective jobs. Thus the saw-sharp teeth of the beaver

Is for felling trees, the sharp pointed claws of tiger is for tearing the carcass of its victim, so, is also the thick fur or hide of the bear or rhinoceros for protection from bitter cold and from the external injuries too.

But, the protohominids (Pre-man) has neither been armed with saw-sharp teeth, nor claws, nor fur or hide, nor much physical strength to compete in the struggle for existence in this hostile planet, where only the fittest can survive. But, yet our ancestors have survived, but how?

The protohominids, though not armed with any specialized organ to fight in the battle of existence have, yet, been favoured with a great advantage which not only made him the victor, but also have made the master of animals and nature in time, This great advantage or rather a boon which made this fascinating animal to earn the name "MAN" is the "intelligence" or "wits" but not the physical strength or any other specialized organs as favoured to others by nature.

#### THEY BECAME ADVENTURER

Million and million year ago

when heavy rains ceased, huge jungles and vast arena of grassy land began to appear.

Meantime, population among the greater apes were increasing and the food sources and space was decreasing fast and ultimately they started to face intra-specific struggle which drove many of these apes to plains from the trees where there was enough room to live.

But, in the plains, these adventurous ground dwelling apes began to face a new constraint problem and that was the "Fear of Extermination" by the other ground dwelling ferocious animals, thousand times more powerful than the adventurers themselves.

#### THEY BECAME CARNIVOROUS

Population among the land dwelling apes was beginning to rise steadily and they started to face a new problem the scarcity of food.

At the beginning these ground dwelling apes used to take fruits, nut roots etc. but due to the scarcity of their popular food it compelled them to taste new food—the flesh, which they took as their substitute food.

To collect, the substitute food our ancestors started as feeble

hunters praying upon the helpless smaller animals. Slowly and steadily, our ancestors became flesh eater or carnivorous which gave them a high coloric diet.

#### MAN AND WEAPONS.

To days, most grue some and horrifying tale in the history of man kind is the discovery of the "death tools" called "Weapons."

How and when our ancestors have discovered the mans first weapon will remain as a mystery. But it is a fact that mans first weapon was discovered accidently though not purposely.

Dr. Charles Hocbett and Dr. Robert Ascher of Cornell university gives a very interesting piece of story relating upon the accidental discovery of the stone weapon by our ancestors.

Perhaps million and million years ago a ground-dwelling ape was weaking a nut with a piece of rock when suddenly a sabre-toothed leopard jumbed upon him taking him quite surprisingly, flight was entirely impossible for the ape-man who in this desperation brought down the rock on the leopard skull, which killed the leopard instantaneously. This result amazed the ape

man who had acquired two things from that simple rock— firstly, his life was saved and secondly, he acquired food to live.

Whatever way these weapons were discovered by our ancestors does not matter, but, these weapons gave a better chance to our ancestors to stay alive in this hostile planet, where, one has to kill—to live.

#### THEY SURVIVED

Nature is a great laboratory where experiments are done on all the living beings. And only those survives from these experiments, who has "intelligence" and 'talents."

Though, our ancestors were not favoured with any specialized organ, has, yet been favoured with "intelligence" and 'talents" which gave our ancestors new tactics to fight the forces of nature.

Intelligence and talent gave our ancestors. Clothings, uses of fire etc. and they need no longer to bow down to the forces of nature, but, they were fighting the forces of nature with their "intelligence" and talents."

Dr. Hocbeth Dr. Ascher, once commenting upon their survival' says that— "they were not striving to

become human, they were just doing what all animals do ; just to stay alive."

#### DAWN OF INTELLIGENCE.

Million years ago our ancestors were surrounded by many fearful huge animals— thousand times more powerful and thousand times more ferocious, So, our ancestors had to live among them with a constant fear—the fear of annihilation, But, nature counts neither power nor fury, it only counts talents and intelligence.

It is this intelligence today that separates man from animal, and it is for this intelligence that gave men the position they enjoy now. It is this intelligence that told our ancestors the usefulness of fire, the usefulness of much sophisticated weapons. the usefulness of fire, clothes etc.

These, intelligence and talents in our ancestors gave them more advantage to win the battle of existence.

Our ancestors gradually became more intelligent to dominate the physical powers and the forces of nature.

#### THEY BUILT THEIR FIRST HOUSE.

Population among our ancestors in the caves were increasing

fast and from want of room many had to leave the caves and dwell outside where there was a constant fear of safety Danger of other ferocious animals lurk in every shadows which spells "DEATH", until, one day when a talented apeman startled the rest by piling stones together in a circular form, which gave them some safety from the dangers of other ferocious animals.

Perhaps this was the first house built by man and this might have happened more than two hundred million years ago.

#### THEY BROUGHT ABOUT THEIR SOCIAL STABILITY,

As, intelligence and talents among our ancestors began to increase gradually, many new forms of complex social pattern came in to existence which gave our ancestors new senses of social stability These new senses of social stability gave them the thought of unity, they started to bring food to their home, they went for hunting in groups.

What gave our ancestors these new senses of social stability is yet a point of controversy among the scientists.

#### THEIR TERRITORY

Close Psychological observa-

tion shows that all the animals like fish, bird, mammals etc., are very much sensitive about their "territory" or "area" and so our ancestors are no exception.

What gave our ancestors this sense of territorial feeling is yet another point of controversy among the scientists. Perhaps, this feeling came to them for the love of their youngsters of their females or perhaps for their food zone.

Many experts, says that this territorial feeling among our ancestors was the beginning of "community" or "group." Sometimes the community or group may be over crowded due to the increasing population, and so to avoid intra-specific struggle they wandered away in search of new territory and new home until they were stopped by water barrier. In this way our ancestors spreaded their tentacles.

#### THEIR BODY CUNTOUR CHANGED.

The apes, when, they first came down to land from the trees probably had four footed gait which is very essential for the tree life. But, in land, things were diffetent, here for-limbs were much more needed ro carry food, to hunt etc,

Hundred and thousand of

years rolled by and the body con tour of the apes began to change gradually. Their new habitat tau-ght them to walk upright, their legs flattered, their curvature of spine changed, their jaw which once only moved up and down began to show lateral movements, their brain grew larger and so to make room for the increasing brain their fore head were pushed out.

Thousand of years still rolled by until their body contour reached the perfect overhaul, suitable on land

#### MANS FIRST LANGUAGE

Many million years ago our ancestors were no better than the animals and so there was no basic sound of communication between them except some "wild cries" which may express the sign of danger or food or of sexual interest. Gradually, those wild cries of our ancestors developed into "lehour cries"— signal to pull or have heavy things together,

Perhaps, few million years back man's first basic sound of communication was developed into cruedest elements of true speeches like fire, water, food, house etc. giving rise to mans first basic sound of communication call "language."



Thus the birth of language was the down of human civilization,

### THEIR CLOTHES.

Many million years ago clothings were unknown to our ancestors, until, oneday when a miracle happened to one of our ancestors who was shivering out of sheer coldness by the side of a leftoner skin of an animal when, suddenly he felt warmth in contact with it. This, accident or miracle gave birth to mans first cloth—the skin.

Our ancestors did not wore these skin garments to cover their nudness, but, they wore it to protect their body from bitter coldness and also from the external injurices which they receive during hunting.

### MANS FIRST FIRE.

Discovery of fire was yet another great achievment in history of mans rising civilization, But how and when the 'fire' was discovered by our ancestors will perhaps remain as a mystery. This too, according to some experts, might have discovered accidently though not purposely,

Ash deposites in some Chinese caves shows that fire was tamed as early as 360.000 years before

the birth of Christ, it may be even earlier, as no one knows.

Fire gave our ancestors warmth from bitter coldness, protection from animals and tasty food to eat. For the first time "FIRE" pave the way for our ancestors to settle in the colder regions.

### BIRTH OF AGRICULTURE

Our ancestors cannot solely depend upon the food collected from the nature, so, he had to grow his own food to live. Witty ancestors when planted the first seed in the soil which germinated into seedling giving birth to the agriculture, Birth of agriculture was yet another great steap of our ancestors toward the path of rising civilization, This perhaps happened some 18'000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ.

### AUSANT DE HOMME AUSANT DE AVIS

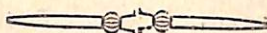
Many, talented men were born among our ancestors with many new ideas—primitive dwellings disappeared and in its place sprang up mud huts, First, villages were built, then towns and then cities were constructed, More and sophisticated weapons were discovered replacing the primitive weapons for more and more effective

uses. Primitive skin clothings were replaced by hand woven cotton clothes for more comfort and protection. Pottery came into uses were they learnt to cook food for more tastes,

Still, more and more ideas invaded the man's mind and life became more and more easier.

Our ancestors who once started as a mere weaklings has now became the master of the animals and nature.

Though, man now wanders over the timeless space, the restless sea and the singing streams has yet failed to think, that above all, he himself is the most fascinating.



ON SCIENCE

# THE CHEMISTRY OF LIFE

Mishbahur Rahman,  
2nd year B. Sc,

Using the tool of chemistry scientists have been studying one of the nature's deepest mysteries that how a tiny fertilized animal egg starting as a single cell can

grow into animal body with its billion of highly differentiated cells and its multitude of complex organ and function including ability to reproduce itself.

They have been studying photosynthesis, to find out how plants combine water and carbon di-oxide to make sugar. They have investigated the way in which plants and animals burn sugar, starch, and fats and release energy. They have studied the process by which this energy is used to make muscle cell contract. They have searched for the methods by which amino acids are linked together in peptide chains to form proteins. They have tried to discover the secret of how chromosomes can make copies of themselves.

All these investigations into the chemistry of life have led to great progress in several directions. At first it has been discovered about the chemical structure of the big molecule that are made in living cell, secondly it has been searched out that how these molecule are built up or broken down. Thirdly, it has been found that each process is made up of a series of steps that take place one after the other, and there are separate enzyme that serve as a catalyst for each of these steps. And finally important advance has been made that how cells capture store, and use energy.

## STORAGE OF THE CELL

There is a transfer of energy in every chemical reaction. In some reaction energy is released, in other energy is used up, These two types of chemical reaction are tied together in the cell by the existence of special chemical compound that serve as the storage batteries of the cell. The most important of the storage batteries of the cell is a molecule called Adenosine triphosphate, usually abbreviated as ATP. Some other compound that also serve as storage batteries, are built out of ATP molecule is made up of three main parts.

It contains the double-ring structure adenine, the adenine is joined to a sugar called ribose, and the ribose is attach to three Phosphate groups. All these parts are coupled to each other in a line.

ATP can be built up by step process, starting with adenine linked to only one Phosphate group. To attach a second phosphate group, energy is supplied to it. The energy is then stored in the bond, that join the second phosphate group to the first one. Chemist call this bond, as a high energy bond. The

molecule that results is called adenosine diphosphate, abbreviated as ADP.

To attach a third Phosphate group to form ATP, more energy is supplied. This energy is stored in a high energy bond between the third phosphate group and the second one,

ATP can transfer some of its stored energy to another organic molecule, by giving up to it the third phosphate group together with its high energy bond. The loss of the phosphate group convert ATP into ADP. The molecule to which the phosphate group was transferred can use up the stored energy in carrying out some chemical reaction. When the reaction is over the Phosphate group stripped of its high energy bond, is released. After that it can be attached to ADP again to form ATP if energy is supplied once more to be stored in the high energy bond.

### PHOTOSYNTHESIS :

In green plants, the energy that is stored in the high energy bonds of ATP is supplied by sunlight. The energy of sunlight is

captured, and the ATP molecules are built up by a complex process.

The process take place in the chloroplast. The sunlight that enters the cell, serves to break up molecules of water, separating hydrogen atom from the oxygen with which they are combined. The oxygen is released in the environment or some of it may be used in the plant for other reaction. This whole process is termed as Photolysis.

The  $H_2$  part is captured by certain molecule that serves as hydrogen acceptors and is delivered to a complex cycle of reaction, in which carbondi-oxide also enters.

The second phase of Photosynthesis is carbondi-oxide fixation. In this phase carbondioxide is taken up by a three carbon compound which is already present in the chloroplast called Ribulose diphosphate (RDP). A molecule of RDP, one of  $CO_2$  and one of water ( $H_2O$ ) react to produce two, three carbone molecule of a compound called phosphoglyceric acid (PGA). Each PGA. molecule loses an oxygen atom and becomes Phosphoglyceraldchydre ( PGAL ).

By a special type of reaction five out of six PGAL molecules produced in this fashion are changed

to three of RDP molecule. Which again go on for another load of carbondi-oxide only one out of six is available to the plants. Actually PGAL is the last end product of Photosynthesis not the glucose. PGAL may be converted to glucose starch and other material which is utilised by the plant for its metabolism.

### BURNING FUEL

In the process by which a glucose molecule is built out of water and carbondi-oxide energy is transferred from ATP to glucose molecule. This energy remain hidden in the glucose and in the complex sugar and starch that are made out of glucose. The energy is released again when these fuel of living cell are burned. But it is not released in the form of heat, the way it is when fuel is burnt in an ordinary fire. It is released in the form of chemical energy that is stored again in high energy bonds of ATP molecule. Then it can be taken out from the ATP molecule whenever the cell need it, again for some other purpose, like contracting of muscle or building protein molecule.

When a cell use a complex sugar molecule or a starch molecule as fuel, first it under go hydrolysis to break the molecule up into molecules of simple sugar. Then in some cases, the simple sugar is burnt by anaerobic process like fermentation, which does not require oxygen. Yeast cells for example get their energy by fermenting the simple sugar glucose, converting it into Ethylalcohol. The process takes place in fourteen steps, each carried out with the help of a special enzyme. The effect of the first twelve steps is to break up each six carbon molecule of glucose into three carbon molecules of pyruvic acid. In the thirteenth step, the pyruvic acid is converted into acetaldehyde and carbondi-oxide. In the last step, the acetaldehyde is changed to ethyl alcohol. In the first and third step, energy has to be supplied to the process. The energy is delivered in each case by one ATP molecule that gives up one of its phosphate group and become ADP.

Organisms that burn their fuel by respiration, in which oxygen is used, get better energy for their efforts. The aerobic oxidation of glucose begins by splitting it into

Pyruvic acid molecules, as in fermentation. But after that it proceeds in a different way. Each step in the aerobic oxidation of glucose is controlled by an enzyme. The enzymes that do the job are in the rod shaped mitochondria that float in the cytoplasm of the cell.

### MOVING MUSCLES

The energy that is stored in ATP can be used to make a muscle move and do work. Muscle cell contains fibers of a protein called Actomyosin. When ATP molecule pass their stored energy on to the actomyosin fibers, the fibers contract and the muscle moves. The ATP molecules that set off the contraction are produced. When they are needed by drawing on the energy that is stored in the muscle cell in the form of a starch called glycogen. By a process of anaerobic oxidation the glycogen is converted into lactic acid. The energy that is released changes ADP to ATP. Then ATP is used for the contraction of the actomyosin fibers. A muscle becomes tired when its glycogen supply is used up. It is again restored during the period of rest.

### PROTEINS

The chemical compounds that are most characteristic of living things are proteins. In the human body, about half of the dry matter is protein. All the metabolic activities of the cell are fundamentally dependent on the presence of the enzymes. The enzymes which control the speed of chemical reaction in the body are all proteins. Hormones, the chemical regulators manufactured by gland in the body are also proteins. When the body is invaded by germs and attacked by their poisons, protein known as antibodies come to the body defense. All the protein are made up of 20 chemical building blocks called amino acid. Twenty different amino acid linked together by bonds, which are called peptid bond. Protein behaves as charged colloidal particles, are of different molecular weight. The protein of muscle for cartilage is different form that of an egg or Hemoglobin of RBC. or from that of enzymes and hormones

When protein combines with some other compounds, they are called conjugated proteins, for example protein combines with Nucleic

acid is called nucleo-protein and with carbohydrate forms glycoprotein, with phosphoprotein, with lipids lipoprotein. The peptide chain structure makes a protein molecule like a thread. This thread like molecule is not always stretched out. In some protein the thread is coiled up or tangled, by hydrogen atoms in one part of the peptide chain hook on to oxygen nitrogen atom in another part of the chain, in this way the protein molecule of coil loops and tangled shaped held in place.

To find out the chemical structure of a protein, it is necessary first to identify the amino acid that are in it, and then to find out the order in which they are arranged. This was done successfully for the first time in 1954, When the structure of the molecule of insulin was finally worked out. Insulin molecule consist of 21 amino acid in one chain and 30 amino acid in the other.

#### MOLECULE THAT COPY THEMSELVES

There are two types of Nucleic acid in cells—one type called Desoxyribonucleic acid, and usually abbreviated as DNA, is found only

in chromosomes. The other type, called Ribonucleic acid and, abbreviated as RNA, is found mostly in the cytoplasm, although there is some in the nucleus too. Both DNA and RNA play a part in the cells work of putting amino acids together to make proteins. But the most interesting job that they do is to make exact copies of themselves. The power to do this is the basis of a cell's ability to reproduce by dividing into two complete cells.

A DNA molecule is built out of long chains, just as proteins are made up of chains. In protein the units that are joined together to form a chain are amino acids. In DNA, the units are looked some thing like ATP, Each DNA unit consist of a ring structure attached to a phosphate group. There are only four ring structures in DNA. Thymine and cytosine contain a single ring of the pyrimidine type. Adenine and guanine contain a double ring structure of the purine type.

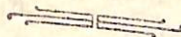
A DNA molecule consists of two chains spiraling around each other like the twisted strands of a rope. Each side chain of one strand is joined to a side chain of the other strand by a hydrogen

bond, and these linked pairs hold the two strands together. In these links pair adenine is always joined to thymine, and guanine is always joined to cytosine.

The two strands which are twisted around each other in the molecule unwind, for the exact copy of one chain. The hydrogen bonds are broken, and the strands separate, in the fluid that surrounds the strands there are four kinds of DNA units. Each side chain on the separate strand attracts to itself that particular unit that contains the side chain it prefers. It hook on to the side chain of this unit by means of a hydrogen bond, and hold it in place. When all the places alongside a strand are filled by the capture units they are

joined to each other to form the phosphate sugar chain. Then there are two double strand exactly like the one with which the process begins. This process is an example of how a complex molecule can serve as a pattern for building another molecule.

There are many things about the chemistry of life that are not yet understood. The life process of even the simplest one celled organism is made up of a large number of chemical reaction. All the vivid reaction is regulated by an Enzymetic system. It is not yet discovered that how a chemical organised process of life takes place for the first time, out of the simple chemicals and unorganised chemical process.





## SECRETARIAL REPORT

# Asstt. General Secretary

The earth moves, moves and moves on. Students with new faces comes to this great temple of learning in every year. Every year a new student union is also formed. I am Grateful to my student friends to select me as a member of the union society of the session 1968-69.

Many new drops of water flowed over the mighty river Brahmaputra with many ideas and a few success; with great many good wishes from the professor's and student friends as I have passed my session. I supposed to face a great difficulty when our General Secy. Sri L. Lohar resigned from his office leaving the Asst. Gen. Secy's all the barden of the duty to my shoulders.

Any way I have tried to get a path which is beneficial for the students as well as for the college authority. It will not go far from

the truth that some enraged at my activities which is quite natural.

Co-operation is something of great value to come out successful in any college function and I am sorry to say that its lacking a little in this great college of D. H. S. K. I think the coming days will give the same to the coming secretaries sufficiently which will help the representatives of the students to do whatever is of naccessity.

In this glorious age of man kind when modern people have mastered many of the secret mysteries of nature, it is a matter of regret that we the Kanoians don't know that we have a constitutent or what is that I will like to request the college authority and the union society to find some appreciable ways.

During my times I assisted all the union members and performed the freshmen Social

Function. Moreover I offered little help to the General Secy. when he performed the following functions : 1) Parting Social & (2) College Week which were the hardest function to maintain.

Before I conclude, I ought to offer my thanks to our president Sri S. C. Dutta to nominate me for the post of A. G. S. the student friends to elect to serve them as the Asst, Gen, Secy and the professors

as well as the office staff who helped me in all spheres of activities. Moreover, I will remain ever grateful towards without who's earnest help I doubt, I could have finished my responsibilities.

I pray to the almighty for the intergrity of college.

Thanks you all  
B. R. Lohar.

## Report of the General Sports Secy.

On the fine morning of 6th Dec. '68 with the 24th Anniversary Sports of our College was inaugurated by Sri L. P. Dutt rector of the Dibrugarh University.

After an address by L. P. Dutt the various events of Sports were competed by large number of Athletes. In all most all the events, a keen compitition was felt and the number of the compititors were encouraging. General new records were established in various events

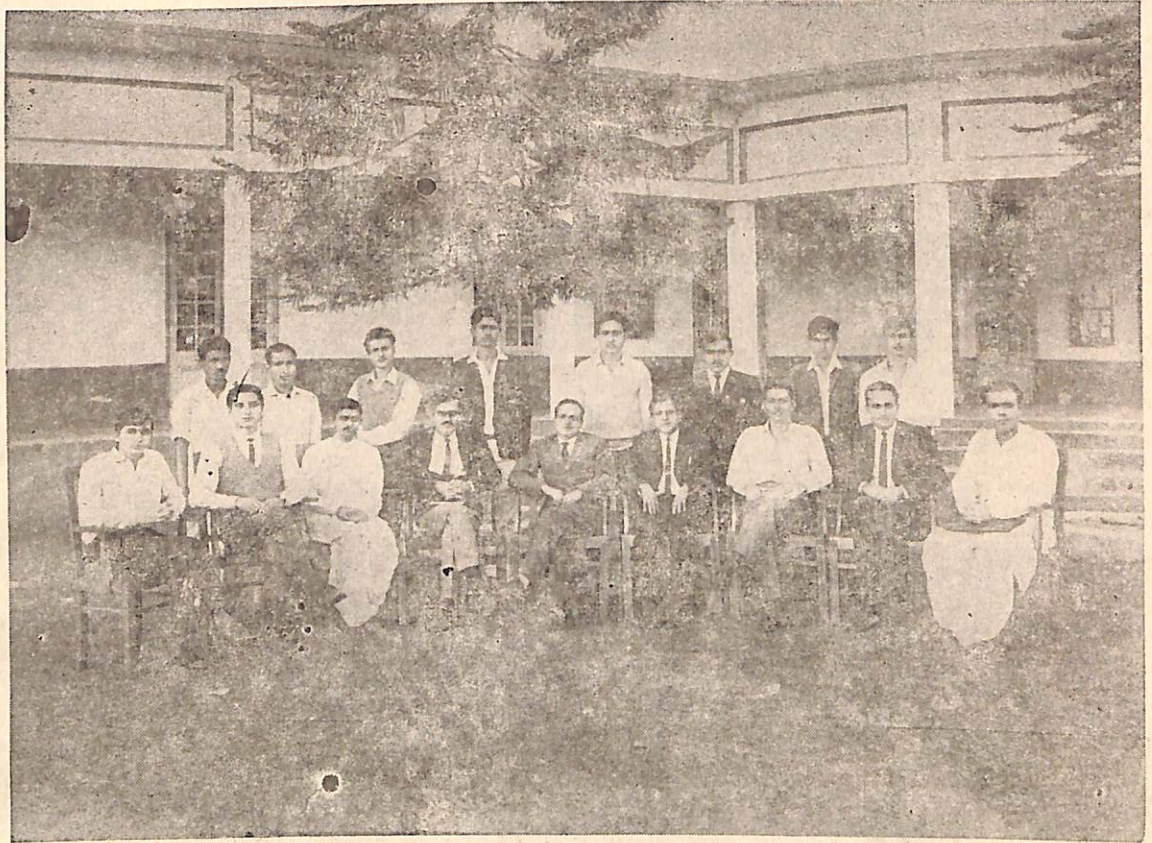
breaking the previous records. A large number of presence, both gentlemen aud ladies greated our athelets and encouraged them. Thus the 24th Anniversary sports came to an end on mid-day of 8th Dec. '68 the red-letter day of our college.

Mr. Amulya Chiring, the best thrower of the year, and he also the best thrower title holder in the inter College Sports meet under Dibrugarh university in 1968.



# D. H. S. K. College Students' Union Executive

Session—1968-69.



Sitting ( L to R )—Mr. Lalit Pd. Lahar ( General Secretary ), Mr. Phani Konwar, Prof. P.P. Upaidhay ( prof. Incharge Gymnasium ), Prof. S. Borthakur, (Prof. Incharge, Magazine), Prof. P. Bhattacharjya (Adviser, B. C. M.), Prof. P. N. Singh ( Prof. Incharge, Debating ), Prof. P. Chakravorty (prof. Incharge, Music), Prof. J. Barua (Prof. Incharge, Boy's Common Room ), Prof. B. Konwar ( Prof, Incharge Cultural Sec. ),

Standing (R to L)—B. Borgohain ( Editor, Magazine ), Mr. B. B. Yadav (Welfare Secy ), Mr. L. Ali ( Boy's Common Room Secy, ), Mr. N. Borah (U.C.) Mr. L. Das ( Cultural Secy ), Mr. B. Borah (Rep. 1st yr. B.A.), U. O. P. U. O. C.



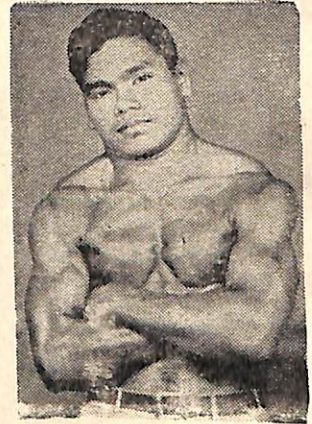
আমাৰ কলেজৰ অধ্যাপক  
শ্ৰীযুত ভুবন চুতিয়াই সুখ্যাতিৰে 'পোলেণ্ডত  
উচ্চ শিক্ষা সাং কৰি ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত  
নিযুক্ত হৈছে।



Mr D.D. Konwar  
'Mr. Konwar'  
1968-69.



Miss A. Handique  
Weight lifter  
180 lbs, 68-69.



Mr. C. Konwar  
'Best body'  
prize winner of  
68-69.



And In the long distance rance Mr. Gogen Gohain who stands as an undefeated joint for the last 3 years, while Deva Konwar was the best jumper of the year.

In the lady's events Miss Dibya Gogol got the honour of best lady athelete for the year 1968 after a keen complition.

### INTER COLLEGE SPORTS MEET

The 2nd Inter College Sports festival under Dibrugarh University was held in Dibtugarh from 15th to 18th Dec. 1968 and we sent a team for the festival. Though we could not earn a good reputation, but I think if our athelets do regular practice they can prove themselves to be best in inter Collegiate Sports.

### OUR DIFFICULTIES

To have a view of our difficulties at first we should mentioned that the un co-operated attitude from our College authority

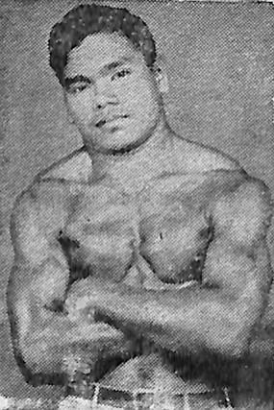
concerned. And with deep regret I have to reminded the college authority concerned as my predecessors the felt need of a play ground.

### VOTE OF THANKS

I on behalf of the students thanks Mr L. P. Dutt for inagurating the annual sports meet of our college. I offer my hearty thanks to the athelets of our college for their fine sportmanship they have shown during the year, I am also thankful to sri prodeep Bora and Bani Bordoloi and other of my friend for their kind help.

Last of all I offer my sincere and hearty thanks to my fellow brothers and sisters as they had given me the chance of acting as the secretary of general sports and for their co-operation and help.

Mehbub Rahman  
General sports secretary  
D. H. S. K. college.





## Report of the Welfare Secretary

Before penning a short account of my Secretarial activities, I extend my heartiest thanks and gratitude to the President of our Union, Principal Sri S. C. Dutta and the teaching staff who nominated me for the office of welfare. At the same time, I would be ever indebted to my beloved Colleagues for allowing me to serve them as Welfare Secretary for the session 1968-69.

As usual, the first and most important duty of my tenure was during 'the 24th Annual College Week Celebration' which commenced on the 6th Dec. 1968 and was concluded on the 12th Dec. 1968. On this auspicious occasion the College Week gate under my charge was completed with the Collaboration of Sri Hemanta Dutta, Sri Md. Faizuddin Ahmed and their friends my complements go to Sri B. R. Lohar Asstt General Secretary, Sri Lokeswar Das Cultural Secretary, Sri Promod Mech, Sri Durgacharan Tanti, Cheniram Narah and Sri Jagannath Deori for endorsing their

splendid and commendable services in maintaining College Week equipments. As a chief guest our ex-principal Sri L. P. Dutta Rector, Dibrugarh University, inaugurated. The College Week celebration, while my companions, Sri Kumud Sarma, Sri Tapan Kanti Sengupta, Miss Runjun Borkakoty and Miss Pranati Hazarika befriended me in the reception of the guests for which I would be ever indebted.

If goes without saying that my activities were limited not only to my own office, but I also to keep a vigilant eye on all the activities of the members of the Union and to work for the success of the College Week as a whole. I feel much pride to mention that my Volunteers offered their indispensable services during the period to make all the functions colourful and successful.

It is needless to labour the point that I tried my utmost for the success of the functions—literary, musical, sports and cultural exhibitions; which were performed in

beautiful manner. My volunteers also guided and nourished the exhibition (Science as well as Arts) properly and I am proved of reporting that I tried my best to conduct the Volunteers all round the functioned day as well as night. Here, I must acknowledge my gratitudes to Sri Ashutosh Roy, Sri Md. Alam Shah, Sri Munin Konwar, Sri Numal Dutta (ex-Debating Secy.) and many other Kanoian friends (boys and girls) who served not only in a particular function but in all round functions of the college. Furthermore, my praise and gratitude go to the learned Prof. R. Roy and other departmental Professors who guided and demonstrated the exhibitions in such a way which is really commendable.

Furthermore, I would remain evergrateful to prof. N.K. Verma (in-charge), prof. Biman Chaliha (adviser) and prof. B. K. Konwar who exhorted me in all respects with valuable consults through out my tenure. Again, I offer my most sincere thanks to Sri Narayan Sarma, ex welfare Secretary for encourasaging me all the way with valuable guidance and suggestions through which I could be able to discharge my duties.

I am afraid have been able to serve our the temple of learning to the full satisfaction of all ; which might be due to the penury of my budget fund. Never the less, I strained every nerve to illuminate the name and fame of my College within my reach. Now, I leave my performancel to you to judge howfar I had been successful in discharging my duties. craving your kind indulgence for the lepses.

Actually, it is a great privilege to appland and to convey my hearty thanks and gratitudes to my companions. Who served voluntarily not only in College Week, but, through out my whole tennre especially in parting Social, 'Freshers' Social, Sri Sri Saraswati Puja celebration and other like functions of the year, The noble services of Sri Kumud Sarma, Sri Durgeswar Bora, Sri Durga Charan Tanti, Miss Manjit Kaur, Miss Balbir Kaur, Miss Kuljeet Kaur, Sri Hardeep Singh, Sri Kinker Majumdar, Sri Harpal Singh, Sri Pradip Bora, (Poona da) Sri Samsher, S. B. Singh, Sri Gopal, Miss Rakhi Konwar, Miss Chitra Gogoi, Sri Liakat Ali, Miss Hira Gogoi, Miss Anju ( Sec. G.C.R. ) and all other Volunteers' are commendable.

Again, it gives me neat pleasure to extend my cordial thanks to my comrade Sri Bhim Kanta Borgohain, Editor, for publishing my Secretarial Report in his precious Alochani.

Finally I conclude my short report craving indulgence of my Kanoian friends for the omissions and commissions during my tenure. Moreover, I congratulate the new members of the Executive and hope they would brighten the glory

and enhance the genius of this great college.

Outshine the Dibrugarh H. S. Kanoi College and long live its Students' Union.

NAMES OF THE RESPECTIVE PRIZE  
WINNER VOLUNTEERS ;

- 1st —Mr. Kumud Sarma
- 2nd— " Durgeswar Bora
- 3rd— " Durga Charan Tanti

Thanks you all  
Bir Bahadur Jadava,  
Welfare Secretary,

## Annual Report (1968-69) OF GYMNESIUM SECY.

Before presenting my report on the activities of the Gymnasium I extend my hearty thanks and gratitude to all the students of the D. H. S. K. College for giving me this opportunity.

During my time I was try my level best to a good result to our Gymnasium section brode almost all as possible. The Gymnasium Hall is one of the most essential thing for

both the boys and girls'. I, therefore request the authority of the college for a Gymnasium Hall. I wish my successer will do these things. We should atleast know that if we are physically unfit we cannot prosper in this world. Physical fitness means not only physically well but also mental, emotional, social making, all working together for a common life.

In the midst of Kanoi College

building there should be a Gymnasium Hall and hope this will be helpful for the students of this college for making a healthy and attractive body. A good health and a fresh mind can be built by exercising the body in timely.

The Annual Gymnastic festival was completed with all round success. I shall remain ever grateful to my Prof. In-charge Sri P. P. Upadhyay for his big help and advices.

I offer my heartest thanks to Mr. Dilip Bhuyan, Mr. Bhaskar Mazumder, Mr. Jamsed Khan, Mr. Ajoy Baruah, Apu & Syamal and those students, who helped me during the tenure of my office to enable me in duties successfully.

At last wishing a long and prosperous life of the Gymnasium Section as well as the students' Union, I conclude my report,

Following are the result of the 24th Annual Gymnasium festival :—  
Result of the 24th Annual Gymnastic Competition.

**Weight Lifting—Gr. A**

1st. Chatradhar Konwar	180 lbs.
2nd. Somarendra Paul	155 lbs.
3rd. Anathbandhu Das	144 lbs.
Golok Sonowal	144 lbs.

**Gr. B**

1st. Bidyut Chakrabarty	185 lbs.
2nd. Babul Among	180 lbs.
3rd. S. Thombalamba Singh	170 lbs.

**Gr. C**

1st. Donuja Daman Rajkonwar	205 lbs
2nd. Asutosh Roy	150 lbs.
3rd. Asok Deora	140 lbs.

**Dead Lift : Girls.**

1st. Aparna Handique
2nd. Dibya Gogoi
3rd. Niru Hazarika

**Skipping Competition : Girls.**

1st. Anjali Sonowal
2nd. Aparna Handique
3rd. Purnima Hazarika

**Muscle Control**

1st. Chatradhar Konwar
2nd. Danuja Daman Rajkonwar
3rd. S. Thoma Singh

**Best Body Competition**

1st. Danuja Daman Rajkonwar ( Mr, Kanoi 1968-69 )
2nd. Chatradhar Konwar
3rd. Bidyut Chakrabarty

**Asana Competition**

1st. Bidyut Chakrabarty
2nd. Mrinal Kanti Das
3rd. Danuja Daman Rajkonwar

Mustaque Hussain  
Secy : Gymnasium, 68-69.

## Report of the Cultural Secretary

Before placing the short report of the activities of my office, I would like to offer my heartiest thanks to our beloved principal and students' Union President Sri S. C. Dutta who nominated me as a 'Cultural Secretary' session 1968-1969. At the same time, I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks to my beloved Kanoian friends for giving me the opportunity to serve them as their Cultural Secretary of the said session.

As a Cultural Secretary I have got every possible help from my teaching staff and my student friends. With their kind co-operation, I performed the following functions :

**24th Annual College Week—**  
In the Annual College Week, Cultural items which were the intergal part of its 3 days functions commenced from 9th to 12th Dec. 1968. The Annual Cultural function was inaugurated by Dr. Mathura Nath Bhattacharyee, the

Principal of Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. After one inauguration he gave a valuable speech about the cultural activities of human life. At the same time our principal also made an illuminating speech.

The name of the one act Play and Exhibition competition were worth mentioned among the other functions of the College Week.

In one Act Play competition— Mr. Dikshabrata Biswas and Miss Anjali Sonowal were adjudged as a best actor and best actress "Abhinaya" and "Bianakaro" respectively Shri Probodh Das, Shri Abdul Matin Choudhury and Shri Rabindra Bagchi were the judges. In exhibition competition the Zoology Department lifted the best exhibit trophy for the year 1968-69. This function ended on 12th Dec. 1968, with a colourful Music Social.

Sri Sri Saraswati Puza celebration was held on 22nd Jan '69.

with a literay symposium under the guidance of Prof. B. K. Konwar, Prof. T. K. Aier, Prof, P. C. Bhatta presided over by Sri Tralukya Goswami M. Sc; Principal of Tinsukia College. Our formar Principal Dr. J. R. Basu head of the department of Sanskrit, Gauhati University, attended the symposium as the chief guest. There was much Mother Learning Godess jubilation in the college in connection with the Puja.

Janmastami Tithi was celebrated for the first time in this college on 3rd Spt.'69. This Tithi was make a hand success by the lentering effects of Prof. B. K. Konwar, Executive Union. I can really feel proud as office bearer for the benovolent services of my friends who made it a grand success. This function ended with a Namkritan led by Prof. B. K. Knowar, Prof, D. Chaliha, Prof. P. C. Bhatta and among other ladies and gentlemen present.

Sri Sri Sankar Deva Tithi, the Tirobhab Tichi of this Vaisnava Guru was celebrated on 3rd Sept. 69 in a colourful manner. The function was started with Nam Prasanga led by Prof. B. K. Konwar. Large number of teachers and both boys and girls took part in this Nam Kir-

tan. Sri Hari Prasad Neog a prominent man of letters in Assam was the chiefguest. This function ended with a "Bar Geet" sang by— Miss Rekha Barah.

An essay competition was organised for the same occassion Mr. Jatindra Nath Gogoi got the first prize, Mr. Lambeswar Chetia and Mr. Kumud Ranjan Das received the second and third prizes respectively.

I, would like to extend my heartiest thanks to Dr M. N. Bhattachyrjee for the inauguration of the cultural function. At the same time, I would like to tender my thanks to Mr. P. K. Gohain Minister-in-Charge of Welfare Assam. Nehru professor and Dr Moheswar Neog, of Gauhati University and scholar.

My sincere thanks goes to Prof. P. C. Bhatta, Prof. C. R. Sen ( Adviser ) Prof. D. Chaliha and Ex. Cultural Secretary Sri D. Saikia, Mr. A. T. Roy ( Secy. Sarswati Puja Commitee ), Miss Hira Gogoi, ( Asst. Join Secy. Puja Commitee ), Miss Nirupama Dutta, Sri Indra Kr. Gogoi, Sri Chandra Chetri and others.

Further, I would remain indebted to Prof. B. K. Konwar (Prof.-incharge)

Shri B. B. Yadava Welfare Secretary,  
Sri B. R. Lohar Asst. General Secretary,  
Sri Basanta Bora, Sri Haren,  
Sri Durga, Sri Kumud, Sri Durgeswar,  
Sri Kamal, Miss Surya, Miss Taru,  
Miss Anjali, Miss Rehena, Miss

Arpana, Miss Bharati, Miss Kiran,  
Sri Promod, Mr. Nintoo, Sri Sager  
and all others fellow students who  
co-operated with me in every function  
of my tenure.

## *Result of the Cultural Competition—*

### I. POEM COMPETITION—

#### (a) English poem :

1st Mr. Debananda Chutia  
2nd „ Gurnam Singh  
3rd „ Ashutosh Roy

#### (b) Assamese poem :

1st Mr. Jogeswar Gogoi  
2nd „ Devananda Chutia  
3rd „ Tarun Kr. Gogoi

#### (c) Bengali poem :

1st Mr. Kalyan Kr. Dutta  
2nd „ Ikbal Ahmed  
3rd „ Kinkar Majumdar

#### (d) Hindi poem :

Gurnam Singh  
( Consolation Prize )

### 2. Short Story Competition—

#### (a) English story :

1st Mr. J. P. Daniel  
2nd „ Deveananda Chutia  
3rd „ Durga Charan Tanti

#### (b) Assamese story :

1st Mr. Jatin Saikia  
2nd Miss Lakshmi Rani Gohain  
3rd Mr. Jeoti Neog

#### (c) Hindi story :

Birendra Kr. Sarma  
( Consolation Prize )

#### (d) Bengali story :

1st. Mr. Atindralal Choudhury  
2nd „ Partha Sarathi Dutta  
3rd „ Ananda Benerjee

### 3. Eassay Competition—

#### (a) English Eassay :

1st Mr. Dipankar Purkayastha  
2nd „ Kalyan Kr. Das  
3rd „ Dipankar Gangupadhya

#### (b) Assamese Eassay :

1st Mr. Basanta Borah  
2nd „ Sundhar Borgohain  
3rd „ Gonesh Mahanta

- (c) Bengali Eassey :  
Partha Sarathi Dutta  
( Consolation prize )
4. One Act Play Writting  
Competition—  
Assamese Writing :
- 1st Arun Kr. Saikia  
2nd Durgeswar Borah  
3rd Biren Kr. Chetia
5. One Act Play Compitition—  
( Stage Drama )
- 1st Group Abhinaya  
2nd " Bowna  
3rd " Progressive Report
6. Best of the Year—  
Best Actor :
- Mr. Dikshabrata Biswas  
as a PRAKASH in Abhinaya  
2nd Best Actor : Ranjit Dev  
as a BIKASH in Abhinaya  
3rd Best Actor :
- Pradip Ranjan Barua  
as a Apurba HAZARIKA in  
Progressive Report
- (b) Best Actress :
- Miss Anjali Sonowal  
as a MINA in Bianakaroo  
2nd Best Actress :  
Miss Rukshana Begum  
as a CHUNIA in Abaktya
- 3rd Best Actress :  
Miss Rehana Banu  
as a CHAMPA in Abaktya
- (c) Best Director :  
Mr. Dikshabrata Biswas  
in "Abhinaya"  
2nd Best :  
Mr. Prafulla Changmai in  
"Baona"
- 3rd Best :  
Abul Basar Rab  
in Progressive Report
7. Recitation Competition—  
(a) English Recitation :  
1st Miss Rakhi Konwar  
2nd Md. Segir Ahmed  
Mr. Dipankar Purkayastha  
3rd Mr. Narayan Sarma
- (b) Sanskrit Recitation :  
1st. Mr. Partha Sarathi Dutta  
2nd Tarun Sengupta  
3rd Ashok Deorah
- (c) Assamese Recitation :  
1st Mr. Pramod Mech  
2nd Md, Segeir Ahmed and  
Miss Lucy Dutta  
3rd Miss Mamata Das
- (d) Hindi Recitation  
1st Mr. Ambika Singh  
2nd Miss Bijoylaksmi Borthakur and  
Mr. Samshir Jangbahadur Singh  
3rd Miss Purnima Bhatta



(e) Bengali Recitation :

- 1st Mr. Tarun Sengupta  
2nd „ Dipankar Purkayastha  
3rd „ Partha Sarathi Dutta

8. Exhibition Competition—  
( Science )

Zoology department  
Best

Fine Art competition—

(a) Pencil Sketch :

- 1st Mr. D. K. Hazarika  
2nd „ Dikshabrata Biswas  
3rd „ Jitendra Lal Bhuyan

(b) Water colour :

- 1st. Mr. Hari  
2nd „ P. Thakur  
3rd „ Dhonesh Chiring

(c) Oil Paint :

- 1st Mr. Dikshabrata Biswas

(d) Pen and Ink :

- 1st Mr. Hari  
2nd „ Gopal Dowarah  
3rd „ Saurov

(e) Protrait in graph paper :

- 1st Jitendra Lal Bhuyan

(f) Embrodiary :

- 1st Mr. M Singh  
2nd Miss Aparna Handique

(g) Handi craft :

- 1st Mr. Ranjit Kr. Das  
2nd „ Jitendra Lal Bhuyan  
3rd Miss Aparna Handique

(h) Modern Art :

- 1st Mr. Kumud Ranjan Das

ANNUAL EASSAY COMPETITION—

(a) English Section :

- 1st Dipankar Gangupadhya

(b) Assamese Section :

- 1st Kumud Ranjan Das  
2nd Durgeswar Borah.

Thanking you all  
Lokeswar Das  
Cultural Secretary.

# Report of the Girls' Common Room Secretary

At the very outset I offer my heartfelt gratitude to my student friends for giving me the privilege to serve them as girls' common room Secy. for the session 1968-69.

I am not going to give a detail report, but will submit you a short review on my activities during my session.

I too experienced a lot of hamicaps in efficient discharge of my duties.

At the very first I have to say about the sorrowful condition of the common room. It is a matter of sorrow that there is no one well advantageous girls' common room in such a big College. During my session the common room was attached to the politics Honours room. It was one of the great difficulty both to the studnts and teaching staff to carry out their classes. Now at the kind considaration of the College authority the common room has been chiefted to another room which is closed to the room. No. 12 The present common room though spacious have some difficulties as much of the science classes are run on the room No. 12 the teachers

and the students during the classes feels great difficulties due to the noises coming from the common room.

There fore I request the College authority that they would take keen interest over this matter and shall provide the student with a new common room where the girls' may freely indulge in this bussiness during their off periods.

VOTE FOR THANK

At the very begining I offer my hearty thank to our honourable Principal for his kind guidance and help. My heartfelt thanks goes to my Prof-in-Charge Mrs. L. Dutta whose kind and valuable guidance help me immense last but not the least I thank the other members of the Union, all wel wishers of this College and my dear Kanoians whose sincere help made me possible to lift this heavy burden smoothly.

Long live Kanoi College Student Union.

Sincerely Your's  
Anjali Sonowal  
Secy. Girls' Common Room,  
Session 1968 69.

# Annual Report of Boys' Common Room Secy.

The sun sets to rise again and here too, my tenure of common Room Secy. ends. But no doubt, it will be taken over by some of my colleagues and I wish him success,

Now before I pen down anything else, I felt it to be my prime duty to express my grati- tudes to all my friends for electing me as their Common Room Secy. At the same time I would like to mentioned the names of Rajib Konwar and Mrinalini Barua for having own the championships both Boys' singles and Girls' singles and doubles respectively at the inter College Table Tennis Tournament held both at Dibrugarh and Jorhat respectively. My hearty congratula- tions to them. Many of them come out with flying course through out their life.

I am rather sorry to state that during my period I could not get a specious and well established Common Room, which in of great necessity. Any how I once again like to bring it to the notice of highier authorities that a well equip- ed C. R. is very much needed. I am sure the authorities would take their keen interest over this

and shall provide the students with a new Common Room in the next Session-definitely. Also there is no provision of daily news- Papers and Magazines. I hope the new Common Room Secy. will try to have all this by his time, over and above all a Table Tennis Board is also .required for the practice. This will naturally help the students to bring up their standard of play and get trophies in coming competitions.

Lastly, I thank Prof. K. Barua, J. Baruah for their kinds help and the valuable advice which they rendered without which it would not have been possible to carry on with the activities. I am also very thankful to Sri Laksmi Borgoha- in Ashok Das, Azad Hussain, Miss Anjali Sonowal and Jahiruddin Ahmed.

For having spared their valu- able time and helping me out in different spheres

Long Live Kanoi College.  
STUDENTS' UNION

Thanking you all  
Md. Liakat Ali,  
Boys' Common Room Secy.

## Debating Secretary's Report

Words fail to convey my gratitude to my dear friends whose kind co-operation and help had a prominent part in my election as the Debating Secretary.

During my tenure, my best efforts were exercised to shoulder the responsibility in the fittest manner possible. In every step, my friends - Kanoians never allowed me to be alone. Even then, I might have left something undone for which I may please be excused. I shall humbly present a brief account of my activities which crept in during my session.

### THE 24th COLLEGE WEEK CELEBRATION

From the 6th December, 1968 we celebrated our 24th College Week and my items rose to the occasion on the very first day. I had to organise the following competitions, results of which are also given below.

#### 1) English Debating:—

Subject:—'India should make 'Atom bomb' to keep the balance of power in Asia'.

1st: Shri Dipankar Purkayastha.

2nd: Shri Tarun Sengupta.

3rd: Shri Harpal Singh Syan.

#### 2) Assamese Debating:—

1st: Shri Tarun Sengupta.

2nd: Shri Numal Dutta.

3rd: Miss Jeni Borgohain,

#### 3) General Knowledge Test:—

1st: Shri Dipankar Purkayastha

5nd: Shri Kalyan Kr. Das.

3rd: Sumeru Sikhar Ghosh &  
Shri Munindra Nath  
Sonowal.

#### 4th Ex tempore Speech:—

1st: Tezvir Singh Ratan,

2nd: Dilip Kumar Ch. ngmai.

3rd Nomal Dutta

I am really very much pleased to record a remarkable success of one of my friends as he made a prominent mark securing the first position in the 'Inter College Debate' held in 1969 at the Dibrugarh University campus. This promising debator as Mr. partha Sarathi Dutta.

Before concluding my annual report, it would be in the fitness of things to focus the attention of the authorities to the insufficiency of the fund allotted to the Debating Section. In spite of having a urgent desire to introduce some new items such as Mock

Parliament, I had to exclude them from my agenda. I have had also some other plans to implement for giving an opportunity to the students to create an intellectual atmosphere in the college. But the fund disappointed me. In this context, I would like to request the authorities to see to this matter, so that the students are benefitted in future with a situation and an opportunity for mental exercise.

I would have failed miserably had my respected Professors not inspired and helped me whenever I had been to them for their valuable suggestions. I am extremely grateful to Professors A, N, Z, Hazarika, B. Konwar, P. Bhatta, P. N. Singh, R. Roy, T. K. Aiyer, B. Bhatta and Principal S. C. Dutta, I am indeed thankful to my dear friends who came forward to assist

me in my need and Sri Tankeswar Dutta, Karuna Dutta, Nobin Gogoi, Giridhar Sonowal, Gautam Bhattacharya, Sundhar Buragohian, Bhaba Gogoi, Dayananda Borgohain, Lalit Lohar, Narayan Sarma, Prafulla Changmai, Miss Hiramai Gogoi, Nirupama Dutta deserve worth mentioning. In the long run, I again offer my thanks to my dear Kanoians whose kindness paved the way for achieving my Goal.

With all my heart I wish to Students' Union. D. H. S. K. College all possible success in future. It would be a pleasant record indeed if the Union will make a glorious mark in the constructive activities for the welfare of the students community as a whole.

With hearty thanks and kind regards,  
Jyoti Prasad Kakoti,  
Debating Secy.

### Office Staff of the D.H.S.K. College, Dibrugarh.

Members of the office staff who should be remembered for rendering faithful service for the development of the college.

1. Shri Benudhar Das (Head Asstt.)
2. „ Purnanda Hazarika (Accountant)
3. „ Surendra Nath Mohanta (Cashier)
4. „ Sonaram Abhaipuria (Office Asstt.)
5. „ Bipin Baruah (Store Keeper).
6. „ Bhabesh Saikia (Senior typist).
7. „ Upen Ch. Barua (Asstt. accountant)
8. „ Phatik Kalita (Office Asstt.)
9. „ Khagen Gogoi
10. „ Paresch Dutta (Typist)
11. „ B. N. Kakoti (Office Asstt.)
12. „ Nandeswar Bora

-: The End :-

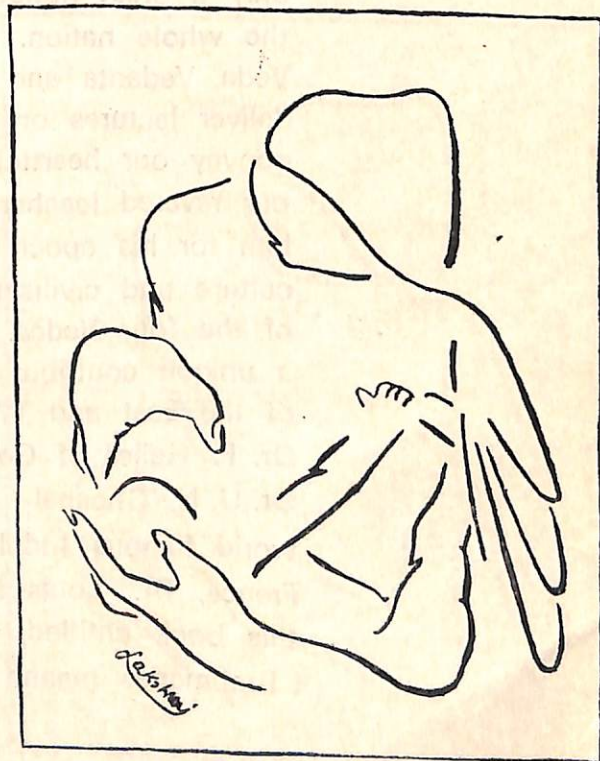


Slingsh.



মাতৃ

( অক্ষন কবিছে বেণু সিঙে )



মাতৃ

( কপ দিছে লক্ষ্মী ববগোহাঁইয়ে )

## To whom we can proud of :—



We are delighted beyond measure and feel great pride in the fact that the founder Principal of our College Dr. Jogiraj Bosu M. A. (triple) P.H.D. has been appointed visiting Professor in the department of Indology by the famous University of Goettingen of West Germany. The said University have extended the invitation of their own accord. No Indian has even been invited as visiting Professor by this University; hence it is not only a great honour to Assam but it is a honour to the whole nation. Dr, Basu will teach three subjects Veda, Vedanta and Comparative Aesthetics. He will also deliver lectures on the cultural History of Assam. We convey our heartfelt felicitation and sincere regards to our revered leacher Dr. Basu. We also congratelate him for his epoch making book on Ancient Indian culture and civilisation as recorded in the Prose Texts of the four Vedas. The book has been acclaimed as a unique contribution to Indology by renowned Scholars of the East and West like Dr. A L. Basham of England, Dr. F. Heiler of Germany, Dr. Louis Renoun of Frence, Dr. U. N. Ghoshal, Dr. Suzuki Nara of Tokyo etc. The world famous Indologist and Vedic Scholar of Sorborne, Frence, Dr. Louis Renon has written the foreward to this book entitled, "India of the age of the Brahmanas" (Brahmanas means Prose Texts of the four Vedas).

Editor,  
B. K. Borgohain.





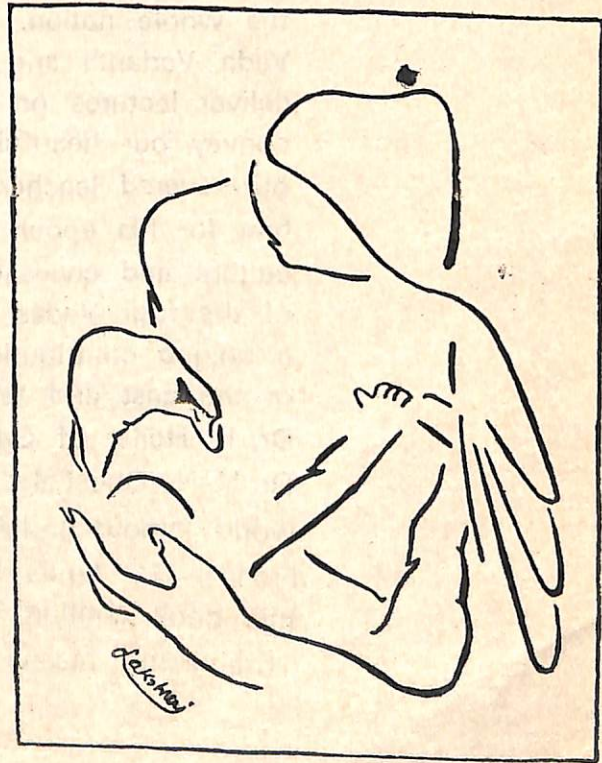
Blingsh



we are delighted beyond measure and feel great pride in the fact that the founder Principal of our College Dr. Jogiraj Bosu M. A. ( triple ) P.H.D. has been appointed visiting Professor in the department of Inodology by the famous University of Goettingen of West Germany. The said University have extended the invitation of their own accord. No Indian has even been invited as



মাত্ৰ  
(অঙ্কন কৰিছে বেণু সিঙে)



মাত্ৰ  
(ৰূপ দিছে লক্ষ্মী বৰগোহাঁইয়ে)



## To whom we can proud of :—



We are delighted beyond measure and feel great pride in the fact that the founder Principal of our College Dr. Jogiraj Bosu M. A. (triple) P.H.D. has been appointed visiting Professor in the department of Indology by the famous University of Goettingen of West Germany. The said University have extended the invitation of their own accord. No Indian has even been invited as visiting Professor by this University; hence it is not only a great honour to Assam but it is a honour to the whole nation. Dr. Basu will teach three subjects Veda, Vedanta and Comparative Aesthetics. He will also deliver lectures on the cultural History of Assam. We convey our heartfelt felicitation and sincere regards to our revered teacher Dr. Basu. We also congratulate him for his epoch making book on Ancient Indian culture and civilisation as recorded in the Prose Texts of the four Vedas. The book has been acclaimed as a unique contribution to Indology by renowned Scholars of the East and West like Dr. A. L. Basham of England, Dr. F. Heiler of Germany, Dr. Louis Renou of France, Dr. U. N. Ghoshal, Dr. Suzuki Nara of Tokyo etc. The world famous Indologist and Vedic Scholar of Sorborne, France, Dr. Louis Renou has written the foreward to this book entitled, "India of the age of the Brahmanas" (Brahmanas means Prose Texts of the four Vedas).

Editor,  
B. K. Borgohain.

---

**Edited and published by Shri Bhim Kanta Borgohain and  
Printed by Shri Padmabikash Borgohain at  
SONAR ASOM PRINT HOUSE CUM Frontier Herald Press,  
P. B. Lane, Naliapool, Dibrugarh, Assm.  
Phone No. 549.**

---

