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## এই সংথ্যাত আছছ

## वर्य


 —89, অধ্যাপক নর্যকাশু বকুর্রা-৫ং, জ্যোতিপদ চৌধুবী৬৭, অধ্যাপ্ক কমনেন্দুদের ক্রোবী-৭ゝ

## গক্প

ছাইদুল ইছলাম-ゝ৭, निত্যানनল তামুनী— 80 , শচীন ববুর্যা৫৫, কৃষ্ণানन দাস—৬२
কবিত।

 দের, প্রীতি ব্যাকতী
न পুথিব সমালোচনা: সম্পাদকীয়


Shield me, O Lord, from icy wind, Nor let sirocco burn my brow,
But grant l keep my garden green, My chickens safe and safe my cow, Because from time-spent dam and sire Womb-new and weak I followed Thee To bring bread out of meager carth And swelling fruit from a bleak fig-tree, Because all good and evil due In love and silence l sustain-
The lowing kine, the pauper'd fields, The quickening of my' womb again.

Yehuda Kami


 বश्न। ইংবांधी সাহিত্য বুলিতে ইংনেগ, ক্কটনেণ্ড,


 निর্দেশত বচনাবোবব মাজত এটি প্রভেদো লক্য কবিব भবি। তাব উপবি ইংবাজী ভাষা ইगাन সজীব यে এই ভাষাত অढলেখ কিতাপ ওলাত্যে আছে। সেইবিলাকব বश्ত गगत़ত সংবাम বथाও সস্তুর गशয়।

 দूगাই भঢ়িব भাবিলেহে, তাব সার্থকত সাম্মিক নে যুগগীয়া আन्দाज কবিব পাবি। শिক্বাব প্রসাবব লগে

 গ্খর়াৗাগ. কবি একেটা আখ্যানকে ঘূবাই পকাই কেইবা-

 কিতাপব বিক্রী সবহ श্য, তাব প্রচাব বেচি ছয়, পিচত ভার হয় সঁচটকের্রে यেন সি ভাল কিতাপ।

বর্ত্তসান যুগী বছতো উপন্যাস এই শ্রেণীব ব্যরग|য়ौ উৎপাদন। ডিটেক্টিভ উপনা|भবোব<ক চাওক, কি তাব জনপ্রিয়ত । গ্রেহুন গ্রীণব দরে ঔপন্যাসিককও


 পারাব এভ ডি গ্লোবি" উপন্যাসত ধর্ম্ম আাব অধর্ग্নব
 চাল্লে बে-আাইনী কার্य্য নन বচিত সत্তীয়। বচনা বেন

 স্কিক। বস্তুতः আধুনিক উপন্যাসব এক উন্লেন্োগ্য

ब্রেণীত এনে অ－সাধাবণ চবিত্র आাব সেইবোবব
 ননোবিজ্ঞানীী ফ্রইটটব প্রভার অস্বীকাব ববিব जোরাবি।

आাধুনিক উপন্যাস বিশ্লেষণমুলক। ইয়াত বাত্ত্রব্র

 ইনানট্ক দেখুুরা হয় যে তাব্ বাবে যথেঙ অধ্যারসায়ব প্রয়োজন। ব্যকক্তিক সমাজ অাব বৃহত্তব মানরগগোষ্ঠীব অ্রশণ হিচাবে লেখ্ধুর্রাঁ লেই ব্যক্তিব गনব বি বিশ্লেষণ
 नেদেখুরালে নচলল। চবিত্রপ্রধান উপ্যাস এইছ ঢি－ রেল্ছে উনবিংশ শতিকান বস্তু বুলি তাচিছিনা কবিহিন ； রেলছছ গাইগুটীয়া চবিত্রক কেক্র্র কবি বা উপন্যাসহে অদর্কাবী বুলিছিন । সगাজব ধর্মীয়，অর্থট্．गতিক आাক বাজনৈতিক সমস্যাবোবে চেপি নোহাবি গঢ় দিয়া চবিত্র তেঁঁ आওকাণ কবা गাছিল। র্রেলছে উপন্।সত প্রচাবব আাiv দাঙি ধবে। आমেবিকাব লিখক হেনবি
 দিতে। মানুহব সংख্ঞ চলিয়ে থ্ৰকে। মই মুখত বি কজ゙ বা কার্যাত বি ক＜েঁ। তাব জাঁবত জনন ধবণব नোকোরা কथা বা অপ্রকাশিত ইচ্ছাব প্ররাए্ চनিত্য়


 কবিছিন যেন नাগে ；এই ক্রিয়া এক মতবাদ ছিচাবে প্রথমম ডাবথি বিচার্ডচনে ：৯＞৫ চনত প্রচাব কবে।
 याদি লিষ্টে এই＂সংচ্ঞাব প্ররাছ＂আ依 লৈ উপন্যাসক এক নতুন গঢ় দিবটল চেষ্য কবে। আবুনিক ইংবাজী
 জইছব কথা নককলে নহয়।

এই শতুন ধবণণ লিধিবব কাবণণ জইছ আদি निখকে ভাষাব লগতে পবীক্শ চनांয়। এতঁব অতার আমেবিকাব ফ’ক্নাব আদি লিধকবেো সুশ্পষ্ট। ব＇ক্যব স্বাভাব্রিক গাঁथनि ভাঙি নোহাবি পেলোরা，বাতাব
 কথোপকথনব ব্যরহাব，ন－কৈ তৈত়াবী শব্দব প্রส্যোগ，

আদি বহন্তে কৌশল बই ঠুঁচত লক্য কবিব भাবি। জইছছ ‘ইউলিছিছ’ কিতাপখন প্রকাশ কটে ১৯২২চনত। উপ্য্যাসখ্তত তিनিজন চবিত্রই দিন এটাত কি করে कि চিচন্তে জার্বে বিক্লেষণ আছে। গ্রীক বীব ইউলি－ ছিছব কাহিনীত বিদবে ইউলিছিছ，পেনিলোপি யাব্য টেলিজ্মোছ এই ডিনি ঘাই চবিত্র আাছ，সেইদবে ইয়াত্ত সমান্তবালভার্রে লিওপোল্ড ব্লুম，তেত্ত

 যাতে তেঞ তাব ঙপৃত নিজব আশা－ভবসা থাপিব れবে। আगহাड্ভ একে সময়ত্ত এই শতিকাব পুগীব



 কবিছছ নিজব পবিয়াল আাক そপত্রিক বোনান কেথ্থিক

 সংজ্ঞাব প্রজাহ কৌশनব বিখ্যাত চানেকি এক দীফলীয়া

 সন্তানব ক্থ，নিজব যৌন অতিজ্ঞু，সাংসাবিক জীনन， किদবে তেঔ गাनि লजन এই बাটাইবিলাiক। এই চিন্তা স্রু্গতিত কবি দেখুওরা নাই，চিন্তাই গঢ়
 চেষ্গ কবা হৈছে।

কিতাপখন এगनয়ত অশ্লীল বুলি आক্রমপ কবা হৈছিল আাব ই बে অতি টोन बচना এतে বদনাম ইয়াব এতিয়াও আছে। কিস্তু কিতাপখনব গ্রजার যোরা ত্রিশবছবে বহুত্রা বিয়পিল্ল। এইখিনিতে এটা কथা উत্লেখ কবা যুগুত যে মনব ক্রিয়া লগে লগো প্রকাশ কবিব নোরাবি，भিচতহহ ভাবি ভাবি মढন কেন্দদেে ক্রিয়া কর্বিছিল বা কৃবে তাব গোঁববণ বর্ণনা
 ‘অতীত্ব পেঁঁরবণ’ নানে বিবাট উপন্যাস গঢ়ি উঠিছিন্ন गनব ক্রিয়াব উপলক্কি হয় নিজব উপলক্কিব পবা । সেই কাবনণে বহণতা সगয়ত অাধুনিক ঐ্రপন্যাসিকক




 बक्य কবিব भাবি। ब্রেছ্ব খनিজ অক্পলব পাকৃতিক













 তেতিয়া ঘাই চবিত্রব মनব ক্রিয়াব নণেে নগে শান অাन



 गीन आাব কাবিযি। উनख्, छইছ, लिति़ गाभि

 কবा शয়, जাব প্বা লেই বচনা बে কাব্যিক ञুাঢতা











 गানাজিক जাক বাজ্টেতিক দृEिज्্গীব পবাও চাব পাবি।



 דাচাচায, চার্ ওপবব পবা, নাই্বা তনব পবা, গাইযা


















 কান্भनिक जाजाम।





 এইটোর্बে घাই ไৈশিষ্ঠ। बচना－কৌশলত নৈব্ব্যক্রিকত আধুনিক উপন্যাসকাবে गানি চলিবढৈল যতন কবে। একেবাবে নিস্বার্থভার্রে কোন্। লিখ্কেই লিখিব

 প্রজারত। সৌন্দর্য্যত गহয়，সৎ কার্य্যতহে।＂সেই কাবণণ উপন্যাসব প্রত＇র সমাজ্ত কি দ＜ব পবে এই
 गত্বাদ প্রচাব गকবি，यमि बোন্নাবাই মান্ধিকত্ত ধর্স্মত জোর দিয়ে，সিও প্রচাব নহয় নে ？



 বহল অাক্ এও চবিত্রব মাহ্ত নিছক যিদবে জাহ


 দूर्डুগীয়া आख্রিকা দেণীয় কেবাণীব কिखा－প্রতিক্রিয়া এনেদपে বিশ্লেষণ কबা হৈছে যে পঢ়ি গলে পাঠক
 কেবিব এখখত উল্লেধরোগ；উপন্যাস ‘ডি হর্থেঘ মাটথ’। ইয়াত দেষ্ৰু জরা হৈছে এক：অভং উদ ণু শিন্পীব জীরন।



 দেখুল্রা আन এছন गতু：निখক হৈছে ছেঅবি গ্রীণ। এওঁব ঊপন্যাসত গভীবত নাই，নিচেই ঠ্ঠেক পবিসবভ


 そৈণত চানেকি অরশ্য় চমাবচেট ম＇ग। बাऊँব বয়স এতিয়া চাবিকুবিব ওপব। ‘কেইক্ছ এণু এইন’ আদি

 ভাবতীয় দর্ণন্গ ঠাই পাইঢছ। এই উপন্যাস্বিলাক
 ণীয় गহওক，তাত গভীবতাব जডার বোব कबা যয়়। টমাছ হারি নাইবা জ্েেচচফ কনবাডব উপন্যাসত fি এক গভীবত आাছ，বি এক দার্শনিক দৃট্টিভঙ্গী আছে তাব চানেকি বর্ত্তমান যুগব ইংবাজী উপ্যাসত দুর্লড। इয়তো ভাবত্তীয় गতनাবৃত্তিব কাবণণ，ছয়়ত্ত বছল गাनরীয় সার্থক্ज भাও বুলিতে，কনবাড，টুাছ गান
 मिত়़ সেই উপলক্রি এই উপন্যাসবিলাক্ত নাপাঁ বেন লাগে।

 চिজিनকৈ ভাগ לৈ थকা নাই，আগব সমাত্ব সীমা－ বিলাক উরলি לগ下ছ，অথচ ইংবাজ লিথকে উপ্ग্যাস
 সমাজ্ কোনো এfী স্তু ব！কেইজनমাन लলাকব পাবশ্পবিক সস্থ্্কব ওপবত উশন্যাiসব বিষয়বন্তু नির্ভব কबে। আनशাত आतেবিকাन উপ্যাiगব আখ্যাनड এনে সীমারদ্ধত প্পারা নাयয়। তত ব্যক্রিगত কথ্াব পবা সামজিক आাब बাজটৈতিকনन，সমাজব
 বেচিজ্িিন गানগ্রী সোনাই পবে। মুঠব ওপবত，সাধাবণ আমেবিকান উপ্াাসব পটভূমিত তাব সমাজব বিস্তৃতিব আভাস স্শ্পষ। ছমাবছছট ম＇মব উপन্যাiगত এমুঠি

 উপন্যাসত চবিত্অবিলাকব সারাজ্কিক আাব বাজঢ゙ততিক পটভূহিবো আাতাস থাকে। এই কাবণে সেই উগ্গ্যাगব
 সবছটক উপলকি কबিব भাबি，তাব বেন ব্যু্জো নেচি। उরর্য় कব পাবি，बেনেটি ঔপন্যাসিক এলিছাবেখ




ধবিব পাবে। এইবিলাকব প্রতার তেও্ঁ আওকাণ কবিব जোরাবিব পাবে। ত্তেনে অत্নन्राত চবিত্রब নৈর্ব্যক্রিক বিশ্লেষণ তেঔ্জঁব দাবা সন্তর गহব পাবে। ঔপন্যাসিকক ব্যক্তিক প্রকৃতভে শেনেক্রে পোরা যায়, তেনেদবেই লব লাগে, তেওঁ বে সমাজব অन্গ, নাইবা
习क्কিল। সমাজব মুभাব पাঁবত লুকাই থকা ব্যক্রিহে ঔপন্যাপিকব বিষয়বন্ত্ত । ••এইবিলাক তথ্যব কथা। आজিব জभ্তত তথ্য বহতে। আবং সেইবিলাকে কেতিয়াবা সমালোচকক বিথ্নত কবি ঢোলে।

 Сनातপারা নহয়। সকলো বচনাতে আধুनिক বাস্তরবাদী गাইবা অত্गাবিশ্লেষণব সাধাবণ গ্রভার থাকিনেঙ, বুবজ্জীমূनক নাইবা বিজ্ঞানমूলক বচনাব উর্দ্কগতি বর্ত্তমান যুগব লক্ষণীয় বিষয়। আজিব লিथক অধ্যয়ণশীল। তেওঁतলাকে বুবঞ্জীমूलক নাইবা বৈজ্ঞানিক তথ্য आওকাণ নকবে। বুবঞ্勾লব উপন্যাসব ঘাই প্রেবণা উনবিশশ
 প্রীচীন বোমান যুগব তথ্য-পাতি সংগ্রহ কবি ‘আই-क্ল’ডিয়াছ' অদি গহীন উপ্ग্যান निचি উলিয়াব পাবিছছ। অতীত এক যুগব সামাজিক ছবি দাfi ধবি সেই যুগত বাস कबा ஈबनाাবীব ভাব-চিন্তা মসত লগাকিক বর্ণণা





 ফलम्বकপ্প उর্যোদশ শंতিকাব "আইনাব কাবে: বুবঞ্\}ী"
 बচি উলিয়ায়। উপন্যাসখনত সেই যুগব ভাব-চিন্তাব

 কাহিনী গাঁणि উলিয়াইছে।

आাবুনিক উপন্যাসকাবে এইদবে স্ব-সমাজ এবি आन সমাজ, স্বদেশ এবি आান দেশ, বর্ত্রসান এবি

 শক্তিব পবিচढ়़ো ফুটি ওনাইছছ। এইছ-জি-রেলছ নাইবা অ'লডাছ হাক্, লিব দরে यিসকলে বিজ্ঞানব তথ্য লৈ উপন্যাস निখিছছ সেইসকনেঙ এইদবে অধ্যয়া
 সস্তারना লৈ बচ•ना कবিবলগীয়া ছয় কাबণে চায়
 এক হিচাবে জ•প্রিয়তাব াানগ্রী, ডিটটক্টিভ উপন্যাসব
 বিক্রী হব লাগিছে।

ゝ৯১৭ চনব জাগধ জাবতঅ্্রব অধীনত পুঁজিপতি प্রাব জমিদাব শ্রেণীব দ্রাবা শোষিত，निడ্尺েষিত বিশ
 গমাজততা্্রিক বিश্লর্র তেজ্জেব পোন প্রথনে পৃথিরীব ：＂কুত স্া｜জত্ত্র্র প্রতিষ্ঠা কবিবল，ককেনাক এটা ＇ঞুচিন্তিত，দूৰদর্শী পবিকল্পনাব সমাছতান্ত্রিক ব্যরস্থ।才ণাঁলীব যোগেগি দেশब সর্ব্বাত্তীন উनুতি সাধন কবিনন

 নায্রাজ্যবাদী প্রতিক্রিয়াব হেজ্জাব প্রতিবক্কक আবু
 কবিলল—এই সকনলা কথ্থা ऊनসাধাবণ বাবে गন একো একোiি गাঁথব। প্র্ব্বব সমাজ ব্যুস্থাই ©করল পুঁজিপতিব নির্য্যাতনকে আকোরালি సল সাধাবণ প্রজাব স্থজনশীল প্রতিভা বিকাশব পথত হেঙ্রাব স্বক্র হারাত দেশব উৎপাদন শক্বিব অরুনতিতহ ঘটিছিন। অক্টোবব বিপ্লর্র লগেগ লগে এই সনাজ ব্যবग্গাব পতন হোর্যাত হোভিত্য়াট বাষ্ট্রত উৎপাদন শক্তি সমুহ্ব বিকাx｜ব পথ তেনেই স্রুগম দি পबে। দেশব সতুন সমাজ্ ব্যর－ স্থাই দৃந ভিত্তিত গঢ় উঠিন। ছোভিয়োট বুক্বোঁ্র্ব এই সমাজতাম্ত্রিক ব্যবস্থাব শ্রেষ্ঠতাব মূলততে আছে দেশব অর্থটৈতিক বিকাশ। ছোভিত়েটে সমাজতস্ত্র গাজি উঠিছিন সমাজতাপ্রিক অর্থনীতি গঠনব ভিত্তিত； দৌখনক কল－কাবখাगাবে পবিপুর এক বিশান শিল্গ－
 উनूয়ন পবিকন্পनাব বিষয়বস্তু । অর্র্য় কেরল শিল্গোনুতিয়োই হোভিয়োট যুক্ত্বাট্রী অর্থঢনতিক বিকাশব মून কাবণ गহ্য় ；गনবায় কৃষি পদ্ধতিত়েও ইয়াত यথ্থে অর্রদান যোগাইছিন। গতিককে অর্ণ－ ঢ．नতিক অগ্রগীতিব বিষয়ে आতোচনা কবিবট় ไগ आনি প্রধানটৈ কৃষি আাক শিন্প－এই দুয়োঢ বন্তকক ফঁছি－ য়াই চাব লাগিব।
 80 বছবীয়া ছোভিয়োঁ শাসनত গোনেইই দেশ আারুুিক
 পবে। শিন্প উৎপাদনত ছোভিয়োট ক্তীয়াব श্গ ইউব্রেপত প্রথম আকু পৃথিরীত দ্বিতীয়।

बোননা এখन দেশব স্বাধীনতাব মূ－্য जাবু জীরিকা－
 নির্ভব কবে। ছোভিয়োট চবকাবে ইহ়ারিৈৈ লক্ষ্য বাখিত়েই দেশব ভাতীয় আয় বৃদ্ধি কবাত উঠিপবি লাढগ卜। বিপ্লর্রোত্তব কালত ক্ছীয়াত অপবিসীম প্রাকৃতিক আাক মানবীয় শক্তিব সম্পদ থকা गप্বেও শিষ্প উৎপাদন আাক মানুহমুবি উপার্জ্জ্গনব ক্ষেত্রত বহ্ছীয়াব স্থান উচ্লেন্র কবিবলগীয়া বিষব নাছিন। দেশब প্রায়বেবোব ব্যরহহার্গ সানগ্রীয়েই বিরেশব পब। आiসসানি কবিব লগাত পबিছিন্ন। তাব পিচত দিতীয় মহাসনবব غ্বংসनীলাই
 দেশ্ব হেছ্রাব হেজাব থनि，হেজাব হেজাব কৃষিপান


## 

## গ্স্ ঢোরিতন্ন্

## नी寅式

অनिল কুমাব শর্ল্ন।
তৃতীয় বাষিক কলা
 বাট্রীই ছোভিন্যেট ক্ছীয়াব দরে ক্ষতি প্বীকাব কবিব


 गমাজত্র্ত্রিক বিপ্লরে দেশব অন্তর্ণিशিত উৎপাদন শক্ত্যিমুহক জগাই তুলিনে। কোটি কোটি ছোত্তের্যে বনুরাই সমাজতাপ্রিক ব্যরস্থ প্রণালীব যোন্গেদি ছোভিয়োট
 তুলিঢে।

অश পোকব বছবব ভিত্নত ছোজিয়োট কত্ছীয়াই


आনেবিকাব যুক্তবাট্টেকো চেব পেলাবট় সমর্থ হব।

 অতি কম সময়ব ভিত্বডত কৃষি，শিল্গ，বাণিঅ্য

 সমাত্ন ফেব মাবিব नোর্যাবে।

ভোরা তিনি বছবব ভিত্বত ছোতিত্যেট ব্ছীয়াত চবকাবব দ্বাবা পবিচালিত 2800টা শিন্গকেল্র গঢ়ি উট্ঠ। তাব তিত্বউ কুইবিশ্বেভ জলবিদ্যুৎ ককক্র্র
 আাক তাগবিদ্যুৎ কেত্রে কান ঙ্রতগতিবে আগবাঢ়িব
 भাनाমा খাল খদ্দাব সমাन মাটি আকু ख্রমব প্রয়োছन হব। ১৯৫৮ চেত ২৩৩，000 নিযুত কিললারাট

 বৃদ্ধি পাব। এই প্রতি চেকেুুব উৎপাদ্ন 000 ঘব থক। সব চছ্ব এধनত দুমাহढল বা २० বর্গনিটীबব心েiঠালী এটাত जাঠ বছবব কাবণণ শক্তিব যোগান ধবিব পাবিব।

गহান অক্টোবব বিপ্লরূবো বशবছব পূর্বের্বে কমবেড
 आাব্ শ্রমউৎপাপিক। শক্তিব कि আगূল ঈবিবর্ত্তন घটাব भবে সেই বিষয়ে ছোভির্রেট বানীক লোঁরবাই দিছিন। বगুরা जांব কৃষক শ্রেণীब शাতלল দেশব ক্কगত। অशাব नণগে नগ্গে বিদুযৎ উৎপাদनত अপিক মণনাযযোগ দিয়া



 ＂sোtয়েলবে！＂（Goelro）नানে দীর্ঘকালীন দছ－ বছবীয়া যোজন। আবন্ত কবে। জনসাধাবणব অপ্রাণ




 বিদ্যুৎ டকল্রুতটক তিনিগুণ ডাঙব। অश কেইবছব－ মানব তিত্ব丁 ব্ছীয়াত বছবি ১৫০ বিলিয়ন কিলোরাট বিদ্যুৎ শাক্তি উৎপাদন কবিব। এই উৎभদন ইংলজ আবক ख্রান্সব ১৯৫৬ চনব উৎপাদনব সমান। বর্ত্তমান বিদ্যুৎ উৎপদনত ছ্ছাভির্যেt ব্ছীয়াব স্থান ইউরোপত त्रथन आब পृथिज्डীত দिতীয়।

কমিউনিষ্ট मলब দ্ধাদশ কৃগ্রেছত দেশত বিদ্যুৎ শক্তিব উৎগদन বৃক্ধি কবি সনগ্র দেশাজুবি নতুন শিন্প জাগবণব সूচ্ना কবাব अবিকন্পना शাতত लোরা इয়। बই
 Grid ব থ্রতিষ্ঠা কবা হয়। ইয়াব অ我 ছ’ল দেশব
 কো্রেব পবা শক্তিবিত্বণ নকবি এক নিলিিিপ ঠोইব পব। বিদুযৎ শক্তি ভিন্ ভিন্ ঠীইইল—কল－কাবধাना，সনবায় প্রতিষ্ঠাन आদিত সबববাহ কবাই ইয়াব উদ্দেশ丁। ইয়াব ফन्नত বিদুযৎশক্তিব মুন্য হ্রাস পাব আাক বিদুযুশক্তিব
 কবিব পব। যাব।

ক্ছীয়াব চুপ্রেম ছোউিত্যেটব 80 বছবীয়া জয়ন্ডী স্নিল্নেত কনবেড ত্রুণ্বেভে কয় বে অश প্পাকব বছবব ভিত্ত ঢ্ছাতিয়েট বছছীয়াব শিল্প উৎপাদন उলত দিয়ামতে বৃদ্ধি পাব：লোー২৫০ব পব। 000


 পেট্রলিয়ান ৩৫০ব পবা 800 নিলিয়ন টनটল，গেচ २१०，000ব পব। ৩२०，000 মিলিয়ন কিউবিক নিটীবলৈ，বিদুযুएxক্তি ৮00，000ব পবা ৯00，000 নিলিয়ন কিচনারারাটটল，চিনেণ্ট ৯০ব পবা ১＞০ মিলিয়ন
 জোত ৬০০ব পবা ৭০০ নিলিয়ন জোবלন। কয়না উৎপাদনত ক্ছীয়াব স্থাन পৃথ্বিবীব ভিত্ত দ্রিতীয়। ゝ৯৫৭ চナত বহছীয়াব কয়লা উৎপাদন 8৬२ নিলিয়न ট．；ই এটl বিশেষ কেন্রত ৮ गাছব কাবণণ তাপব যোগান র্ধিিব भাবিব। ১৯৫৮ চনত এই উৎপাদন


 বৃ⿸户⿵冂卄⿱二小力八 পাইছিন।






 बিব। তীধ প্রেট্রোলিয়ান উৎপাদনতে ক্ছীয়া

 こ৯৫৮ চनত শতকबবা 38 ছিচাবে বৃক্ধি भায়। যোরা

 অनপতত দেশব লোঁসাজতত এটা বিবাট লোব খनি आবিকাব হৈছে। पেশंब পু九ফাবলও কুস্তানাई অঞ্চলব ．চাকোনোতস্কোচবাবাই गানে לুাইত गতুন লোব ঋনি আবিকাব হৈছে।





 চেতটক ২৯৫৭ চাত ৩৩ ঞ্ণণ বৃক্ধি পায়। Mানহাঢত


 শতকবা २ ব！৩ ভাগ।
 ফল্লত ছোভিয়েট ক্ছীয়াব কৃষি উৎপাদন，শিঁপউৎপাদন

 শিন্পউৎপাদ্শ শ丁কबা ：$৩ 0$ ভাগ বৃদ্ধি পাইছছ আব













 শতকब। $<৫$ ভাগ অপব্যয় দৈছিন। তৃতীয়তে，

 ২৯৬০ চনত ইয়াব ধ্খেি ই৮০ লাগ হেকটাবটৈ বৃদ্ধি小ার।

 সাট্ট आছিল आাব $20^{\circ} ৫$ नियूত দুथীয়া १८ जियুত ডেচিয়ারিিন মাঁতিব গबাকী ज｜ছিন। গ্রণি－
 জমিদাবব ভাগত ২৩৩৩ ড্ডেচিয়াটিনট্ক পবিছিল। ইয়াব উপবিও 00 বशबব আগব ब্शীয়াব ₹ কোটি ©
之৫ नियूত गবসসুবা কৃষি উৎপাদनकाবী পবিয়ালব ঠাইত ছোজির্যেট বনছীয়াত আজি ডাঙব ডাঙব কৃষি
 হোভিত্যৌট প্রপ্ন অধিবেশনন সনবায় প্রতিষ্ঠান সমूহব
 বোব জীয়াই বাখিববৈন यথেষ্ট আধুলিক সাছসবঞানব


 जচन خহ आছিন। জাতীয় প্রনিষ্ঠানেও आাथिक
 गকरলা आशिना भাতিব যোগান ধ্বিব ত্小ারাবিছিন ।




 गাটি শ丁কব। ৫O ভাগবে। बেছি বাছিছে। মেহ্থ


 বন্তব Cক্শত্রত ছেভির্যো বহছীয়াই ইতিনর্ব্যে আনেবিকাব যুক্ত্বাট্রিব উৎপাদ্কক চেবাই ไৈছে। গ্রত্যেক কৃষিজ্－ বস্তুবে উৎগাদण ষ্ছীয়াত फ্রুত গতিবে বক্ধিত হব
 ৩ গুণ বীটপালেe आবৃ २•৫গুণ উন উৎপন় করে।

 ভাজ্য পুঁজিব অর্থ ছহছে দেশব ভাগ কবিব ন．刀ারাব।
 ক্কুণयব ইতাদি। এই সगবায় প্রতি竕ানব বছবেবীীয়া

 উত্তন কককচাচ্ব ঙ্তাতরোরপাল অঞ্চনতে আাছে। এই

 जাব 00,000 কুকুনাবে সনৃদ্ধ। ইয়ার উগধিও
 কিছুনান প্রতিষ্যাनব নিজব বিদুয়ৎশক্তি কেক্রু আঢছ।

 অたহ শতকবা ৩O ভাগ，গাখীব শতকবা २२ ভাগ বৃদ্ধি হয়। এই নनয়ত সমবায় প্রতিচ্ঠাगব বছরেকীয়া আায় শতকবা ৫০ ভাগ বাঢ়ি যায়।

ছোভির্যোঁ চবকাবে ৩০ নিযুত ছেকটৗী পত্ত

 ইমানদিত্ন পতিত মাট্টি ছিচাবে পবি আছিন। ১৯৫৪
 जनুगবি $৩ ৫, 000$ ছোভিয়েট ডেকা－গৗতब’্রে পতিত
 বেবিয়াব বাবমাহে ববফ आবए কুঁরনীবে जাবৃত দি থক।

 পতিত गাটি উ ্ধাব কবা ছয়।
 বিষয়रত 80 বছবীয়া কনিউনিঙ্ শাসসত ছোভিন্যে
 अগ্রभणতি मून काবণ क＇ड ？भृथिरीব ভিন্ ভিग्

 অর্ধনীতিজ্s এম，বাবাবান্যাভে ইয়াব দুচা থ্রধান কাবণ নির্ণয় কবিচে। তেন্খতব गতে উৎপাদনব गহগ－गবল সনাজতাঁ্তিক ঈদ্ধতিয়েই ইয়াব ঘাই কাবণ। গুঁজিপতিব একচেতীয়া শোষণণ অন্ত পবাব নণে नঢে দে山ব


 প্রতি आওকাণ কবি गকढনারর गনুহীয় স্বার্বট় লক্


 গ্রদাणब ফলন ছোত্রেট্রে বাসীসকলে গাইগুটিয়া ছিচাবে নিজকক কল্পনা কবিব जোরাব। হহ পবিছে। ছোতি－ যেেট ব্ছীয়াব জनসাধাবণে পুঁজিবাদী দেশসমूহব निবনুরা


 ইয়াব কল্नত বহছীয়াত শ্রন উৎপাদিক। শক্ত্রে বৃদ্ধি পাইঢ়ে।
 গতিবে আগবাঢ়িব পবা गাই। শিল্প বিষয়ত উৎ－



























 गত্ বিবোধিত কবি uাशिएে। 丁नूभবি ক্তীীয়াত



































It is in and through symbols that man consciously or unconsciously lives works and has his being কার্ল †ः：ল לৈ，ছিল＂What is man himself but a symbol of God． Arthur Symons $\downarrow$ गढ丁＇Symbolism began with the first words uttured by the first man as he name every living thing ；．．．．．．． preciesly what symbolism in literature really in a form of expression at the best but approximate，essential but arbitrary until it has obtained the force of a convention for an unseen reality apprehended by the consciousness＂－गেয়ে সক্কত কি বा गাক্কতিকতা কি
 সনৃদ্ধ ভাষাব সাহিতাতে বহকালব পবাই সড়কত্ব বারহাব চलि आशिচश। তাব তিত্বত সংক্কৃত আবস গ্রীক্



गাধাবণাতত गকटनाবিলাক স⿰ग্যীপ্রধান সাহিতাতত কন－বেছি পবিমাণে সাক্কেতিকত বা symbolism ন
 বব听। Typical symbol जांক Suggestive symbol Typical symbol বিলাক টাইপ চবিত্রব মাজেছি
 ছেমলেট এঢা typical svmbol কাবণ হেনলেট পৃথিরীব

 কিন্তু Suggestive symbol বিলাকৃছ গ্রকৃত गক্কত বा Pure symbol । কিয়ন্নl এইবিলাকব गাজেদি
 এই ‘চিম্বন’ বিলাকব নিজ। অণ্তনিহিত অর্গ আएছ।

गাটকত সাক্কেতিকতাব ব্যরহাব সবক্ক এলিজারেথ प्रुই लिशिएছ—＂There are always two ways in which human experience can be represented in art ；the way of realism and the way of symbolism．In drama this means that it can be presented directly in actual figures of flesh and blood or it can be suggested obliquely by the creation of significant images＂－गাক্কতিক गাটকব बেলাত কবাচী সাशिত্যাই চशকী यमिও নবরেব
 রোবटতা गক্কত্ব ব্যবহাব বহল গবিসারণ দেれা यায়।
 সামাজ্রিক আাব गাংসাবিক জীরনাব বিশেষয়ক বিবাহ পদ্রতিব তীয় নিস্দাবে পবিপ্র। বিশেষষকৈ Love＇s Comedy আব A doll＇s house বিিপূণ শ্রেণীব নাটক। তাব উপবিও The wild Duck，The master builder，Rosmersholm，Hedda Gabler





गাযার্রী ববক্টটীী
গ্বিতীয় বাষিক কলা






















 नित्रा। आनखাढन ইढ़ नোবাব उत्रियाত जक
 （याারান गক্কত मिएছ।
 সকলোতটক বহস্যাবৃত বস্তটটো হহছে Parson Rosmes ন





 आবৃত অथবा মৃতুাব দরে श्रिब，आাক निণिচ丁।





The Wild Duck गांगब गोहिक

















 of the wild duck in you Hialmer ちड्ड丁 Hialmer ८कृ巨－yes ；Mr．Warle＇s wingbroken victim．












নাথ্ব প্রায় সকনनানোব নাটটকেই পূরাঙ্গ সাক্কেতিক নাটক আব এই সকরনাবোबডে type symbol তঠিক suggestive symbol ব ব্যরহাব বেছি । ববীক্র্রনাথ্থই
 ববীক্রনাথী এই নাটবোবত ভাবब প্রাধান্য দেখা यায়， আব দেঁ্l যায় অতিবাস্তরুতাব প্রকাশ। ছन্দব यাদू স্পশ্শে লেখাব ভন্সীতে এই নাটকবিলাক্ব কথাবোব গদ্য गदহ কাব্যধ্র্মী לৈ পषিছে 1 তথাপিও এই নাটকবোবে নিজ বক্তন্য প্রকাশ করে ভাব আব ভাষাব মাজেদি—সেয়ে बবীক্দনাথব নাঢকরোব অকল সুল্দবেই गহয়——সপ্র্ব্ব ।
＇বাজা＇，＇ডাকধব＇आাব’＇বক্তকबবী＇－ববীক্দ্রনাথব এই তিত্তিখ সাঙ্কেতিক गাটকব বিষয়ে आঢলাচना কবিলে बবীক্রনাথব নাটকত সক্কেত্ব ব্যরহাবব বিষয়ে
 সাক্কিতিক নাটি। ইরাাত এজन बজা আছে। তেওঁ

 কক্ষত। সেই ঘব আকৌ পৃথিরীব কক্শব ঠিক মধ্যবিল্দুত





 মানুহব মাজ্ত বাণীয়ে বেন বজাক বিচাবি উলিয়াবা，ল Cেষ1 কবে। यथ1 সময়ত গ্রাসাদ ঊদ্যাणত সমবেত
 সৌদ্দর্য্যব অবিকাবী স্তবণーনকল বজাব বেশত। সকরলারে ভুঁক बজা বুলি ग্বীকাব কबি লनে। কিত্ত কাঔীবাড আক ঠাকুর্দ্দাব চকুত তেঞ ধূলি মাবিব ন্নারাবিলে। কাঞ্পীবাজ্ স্বর্ণক शাতব তলুরাঠল






 ববি লऩ। किन্তু কাঞ্চীবাজব চক্রান্তভ যেতিয়া








 কোत্वा বকমবেই বাধা জत্যারা মাছিল। কিন্ত পিতৃগূগহত সুদ্শনাই পারল অপমান—ンীালে দাসীব স্থান । কাপ্চীবাজ আাব，অন্যা্য বজাসকにল এই
 কানাচুব্জবাজ্ পবাজ্তিত কবিঢল। এইবাব স্থিব হ＇ল স্বয়ন্বব সভাত যাবে গলাত স্রদশনাই নালা দিব

 আকুল ঢৈ স্রুর্ণনাই गৃতু্যুক সাদবি লবী．ল প্তস্তুত হ＇ল। এढে गময়：ত ঠাকুর্দাই খবব यািলে বজা आহিহে। কাঞ্টীবাই＇জ বজাক আহান কবিত．ল যুদ্দ－
 आभবাড়িল। কিতু পিচত শুনা গ＇ল এই যুঁজত বীবব দাব যুঁজিছিল অকল কাপ্ßীবাজে—সেয়ে বাকী বজাবোবে পাত্ল বিচাবকব কাষত শ্সস্তি াক কাঙ্চীবাজে

 उভিমানত আহতা স্রুর্শনাক এইবাব ঠাকুদ্দাই প্রবোব मिदल । পিচত দেঁখl यায় বছাব লগত সিनিত হবไ．न










































































 Cোনাক পাহ্। नाई"।


 লতাব প্রতীক। ববীক্রুনাথে নিজে এই বিষয়ে লিখিছছ"অनटल বিচাবে "ডাক शब्-কব।" ₹’বঢन, ঈশ্ববব
 বাণী কঢ়িয়াই নিবঠঁ বিচাবে अनঢল। কিত্তু মাধব দত্ত गংসাবী गানর দলব প্রতিভূ। ढেঞ্ বিচাবে

 থ্রতীক। সুধাব চবিত্র সাধাবণ आকু সহছ। স্ধাই जनलব नেপাহবোঁ বুলি לৈ—অमन গ্রেगব স্মৃতিততই জীয়াই थাকিব এই কथাবে ইক্গিত দিতে । কিত্তু এই


 কবাদেউতাঁ্নঢহ ।






 गকन-याব भবিচয় গণিতব এক, দूই বा ஸिनि आাব’ यिবিলাcক বাग কবে ক, খ বা গ্ গাবাত। নুু্তডত

 ভগরাणব কিন্তু অन গ্রহণ কবে চর্দাবব"। जাবোপ্ি


 পবিছে এজनী ছোরালী-ৰग্দিনী-প্রাণ আাক প্রাচুর্য্যবে
 জীর্রणত াাউল লগাই ফুুে। এয়ে বক্তকববীব মूল চবিত্রবিলাক্ব পবিচয়। কিন্তু বক্তকববীব বিশদদ


কিয়েন্য। বক্তকববীব বর্ণনাটটাতটৈক ইয়াব চবিব্রবিলাকব


 ওপবে বক্তকববীব মून বক্তব্যব বিষক়़ आাক 'বক্তকববী'ত সক্কেতব ব্যরशাবব বিষয়ে आাঢनाচনা কব। ছ'ব। বক্তকबবীব गাঢ্গেব লেই সময়ब ভাবতব শাসন
 প্রককশ কবে। অকन जাবতবে पशता, গোটেই পৃথ্রিতী-

 'গ’লে-বক্লকববীব চবিত্রবিলাiকब বোলগ বাগ্যা বিচাবি পোরা यাব। কিল্তু गূनতত এই गাটকব্বনত आাজিব यাদ্রিক সड্যতাব বিকৃত কभধটাকহে ৰপায়িত कबा দ্ছেছ। याप्रिक সভ্যতাই সানুহক आাি দিছে অর্্র সম্পদ । তালব পিচত তান লোণ-সেই লোণব



 मानूহন गनত आকাশব, गোণীनী ब'দব,






 गन丁 চঞ্बলত जांतन। गन्मिगोব কাণব দूল বক্তকববী ফুन কেইপাহ गক্দনার্রে বিচারব। जাगकি জালব ভিতবব বজারে। গ্রাণত জাগিছে স্প্দন। এই বক্তকববী ফুन गणिসীীক आनि দিত়़ কিশোভে কানব পব।
 বश্তত কঠ কবি তাब ফুन आगिব লাহে। ইয়াত
 নলিলিীt প্রাণশক্তি आবু উচছলতাব প্রতীক। यकপুধীব


 কিশ্রেব לকশ্রোব কালব প্রতীক।

आানহাঢত यकপুবীব बছ। মকববাছ আাডিব




























বক্তকববীব শেষ ভাগত ব






 বুলি অनুনাण হর़।

 শজ্ত্রের্যে गাটিব তनब গবা লোণব সশ্পদ চিছ:ন কবি
 কবি বিশবব পব। गানুহ বিচিছন্।। जেয়़ गানুদে পাহবি গৈৈছ সোণতלক आন্দন দান বেছি। পাছবি





丁ততিয়া লেই गাবী শক্তিব প্রবাएহ কেনেটক পুব্য়-

 নাটক্নত তাকেই বর্ণना কবা দহছে।"

 जছিন বিচাবিছিল। মই নিদিলো। এনেকুরা

 এটা কথ্দ । তেনৌকও नাই। কপাব অকণমান

 এইবোব অরুশ্যে আাছে। তथাপিও এনেকুরা সময়ত

 নাই বুলিয়েই কৈছিল। সেই বলি থ্রথম সস্তান জन্ম হবব সনয়ত পিতৃব উৎকর্ঠ্ঠাব কথা অভিজ্ণতাব পবা নই জান্না। শুভ সংবাদটো సৈ যাবব ইচছ মোবো

 সাত্সিনব আক মাত্র এদিনহে আছে। (সইবা九ে একপ্রকাব जয়ন্ত জাंब কপাব অন্তবত আাাত দিয়েইই মই আহিব লগী ছন । অকণমান মন্টুটটৌব গালত থপবিয়াই কপাব মাক আবু জয়্তন্তব মাকক সেরা কবি ধপাব বিছनাখনব কাষত বৈ মাত্র হাঁছি ‘यাঁত দেই’ বুলি לৈ গুছি जাহিলে। ৷োক আগবা়াবটৈল আহি আহি জয়ম্ত
 নুলি לৈ মই বিদায় লढলা। সि মাত্র নোব দুয়োখ্ হাতত ধ্বি থোকাথুকি गাতেবে ক'নে-'দিলীপ, পাইবি নাयাবি।' তেনেকুুা অরন্থাত উত্তব দিয়াব শক্তি মোব কোনোদিনেই নাই। গুচি আহিনো।

পাহবিম! তোক, জয়ন্ত শইকীয়াক পাহবিম? পাগল ছৈছ নেকি তই ? কোন মूर्थই তোब কथা-
 মই গাঁবো তেন্তে তই মোক অভিশাপ দে ङ：য়ন্ত－আাকু কभ তুমিও দিয়া—ত্যেন，য়েন পোব ম্মৃতিশ্তি চিবকালব
 বাथিব নোরাবাব বাবে এই জয়ত্তই ভাবি লৈ下ছ বে गই সক্লো কথাই পাহবি যার্ৰّ। একো কথাই নই পাহব！ নাই বুইছ। মোব সকলে। কণ্গ নनত आা巨ে। ভ্রোব কथーকथ नহয় ইতিহাস－Mোব চব মगত আাছ। প্রমাণ লাগে？হে সक্ষিয়াব আকাশব ত্যা，তে＇মালোকে শুना নোব মুখ্ব পবা জয়ত্ত শইকীয়াব কাহিনী। লেই

 তোমালোকে $1 . .$.
 চিগাবেটটোড জোবেবে হোপা এটা নাবি বোতঁরোব জোবেবে এবি দিলে। র্তিতয়া নিশা বাব বাঁজ পাব হৈছে। কিবাকিবি চবাই যাব পোক जাক ণিয়ালব কিছ্হ ভয়লগা মাতব বাহিবে অগত্খনত তেতিয়া আবু

 অクश্য অ\％কাব প্রস্মুপ্ডি। यেন এনनকুরা সনয়ত পৃণি－
 জীরनবোব यেন কববাটৈ পলাই \গছছ। জয়ন্ত শই－ कীয়াই সেই অক্ধকাব নিশা বাবাদ্দাব বেতব চক্তাত্ত বহি

 একো এটা হোরাই নাই। য্যন জয়ন্তব বাবাদাব বেতব চকীত এই বাতিষ্ বহি চিগাবেট হপি থকাব কোন্না অর্থই নাই। কभाই कि बয়ন্তব अन्उব－

 नाই नেকি কপাই ？नে ঙ্গিও নু শ্রাব অভিনয় কবি：ছ জয়ন্ত শইকীয়াই কাবোবাব অদৃশ্য হাতব बছিব তাঁল তালে পুতলাব দবে নাচিছে আব্ কপাই পবম তৃश্তিত जভিगয় কবি গৈছছ। जगश्य！চিগাবেটটো দলিয়াই

 ফুবিলি। এবাব তেঙ゙ঁ চকীখनব उচবত ব＇न आব্ অलभ ভাবিলে－किত্তু কিয় ？কिয় সি পুতলাব দবে
 অপবাধ সি কবিছছ ？कि অপবাধ ？জয়ন্তব কন্ট্ঠবোধ







यमि ভর়ন্ত শইকীয়াই তাব জীরনত কোন্লাবা নাবীব প্রেমব গ্রয়োজ্গন অनুভত गক্বিবিলে তেন্তে সি কোন়্ে অ才বাধ কবা নাই নিশ্চয়। ধनী চাহ বাগিচাব
 সি পাইছিল । সেই সুব্যেগ সি গ্রহণ নকবি কি ভুল कবিলে ？খেना－धূला，চिज्ना－भिকगिক आদিক জীतनब কिছूमাन অगারশ্যক गানগ্রী বুनि ভবা জয়ন্ত শইকীয়া স্কুল－কলেজ্ত আাছিল এটা ভাল নবা। আবু তাবদরে แারহারাত ডাঙ্ব হোরা লবা এটা ভাল ছোরা এক

 गবিয়ালব সক্লোর্রে ভাবিছিল এইবাব জয়ন্তটটাৗব কিছু गলनি হব। কিত্তু জয়ন্তই সক্রলাকক হতাশ কবি এ＜ক－
 ইয়েবব ইংবাজীত অনার্চ থক！ব্ম－নেটটব কৃশাত বেমার্ক गাঁত্তে，জীর্নनान，管心েন্गন سাদি কেইজনমান লেখকব नগত তাব চিনাকী হল। 巨巨ারালীব প্রতি থকা তাব স্বভারগত উদাসীনত্রা কিক্তু जকণো নুগুছিন। ববঞ্চ সি বেছি লাজকুবীয়া হে ছ＇ন। নিজে নতা দूবব কथা ক্ञाচব কোন্নাবা ছোরালীয়ে य দি তাক সোধে，শইইকীয়া， आপুनि कि চल্ট পালল－তেন্তে ছ＇ল আবু তাব। মूখব ন্বাভার্রিক বঙ উর্তাঢ आহোঁতে তাব বহুত সময় লাগি যায় जেতিয়া।

দুট। বছব বেচ ভাঢেবেই পাব ‘হ গ’ল। অঙ্কত आাब কেনেৃ্রীত লেটাব লৈ জয়ন্তই আাই－এছ－চি ফাষ্ট ডিভিজনত পাছ কবিরে। কেরেক্টীর অনাচ לল থার্ড ইঢ্যেবত নাম লগোরাব কেইনাহমানব পিচতে কাণ্টো হ＇ल। Гর্ছোরালীজगীब নাম দীপিকা বক্রা，চিলঙ্ব পবা আই－এছ－চি পাছ কবি আशিছে। মই জয়ন্তব বन্ধু । অয়ন্তই यদি কেতিয়াবা কাবোবাক অন্তব উজাবি তাंब কথাবোব কয় তেত্তে সি প্রথমত্ত নোকেই কব। কিক্তু বিশ্বাস কবক，মই এককে গমেই নাপালো আাব ইফানে পুজাব বफব কেইদিমমান্ব পিচত নোব ক্মটল অতি সস্তর্পন্ন সোমাই আহি बর়ত্তী খুব লাছে লাছে কলে－‘भिলীপ गই দীপিকাব প্রেমত পবিছে＇। জাপানব यুরনাজ अকিহিটই এজ্যী সাধাবণ ছোরালী বিয়া কবিব র্যেছাব বাতবিটো পাই সম্টাট হিব’হিট যিমান আাচবিত ছৈছিল তাটোঁট বহত বেছি गাচবিত לৈছিলো গই। তাতৌকক यभি ঘয়্তন্ই এাহি মোক কলোেঁতেন বে पश কাইটল মই आশ্রহত্যা কবিন তেন্তেলে কিজানি মই বহুত কম आচবিত হলোহেঁতেন। কিত্ত মমাব बगননটে লোব অব্রস্থ দেথি লেপা ত্লব পবাই মাত भिजनে，कि ছ＇न ক্মনেট，বব आচবিত হৈছে ঢেকি ？ বাট মিবোক্রছ টু হেপেন । আব্ এছন যুরকে এগবাকী यুব্রীক ভান পৌারাত অন্বাভার্রিক ক্থ এরকে নাই।

আক মই সেইটটাকক ভাবি নিবর দর্শক দু বৈ গ’‘ना । বোধকবোঁ। জয়ন্তব ভাগ্যব প্রতি নোব হিংংা
 পখিলাবোরে জাকপাতি তাব পিচে পিচে উবি ফুবে। पাব बোব？नाই，জয়ত্তব नগত গোব তুলगा ছয় কেন্নীক ？সি ধুनীয়া，সি চোকা，সি ধনী। শাব মই ？ মা－দেউতাই নোটি ঢোরালী এজনী বাচি নোব বিয়াখন भাতি দিব। অপবিচিত ছছাবালী এজনীয়ে মোব বুকুতে মুখ গুজি কান্দিব। एয়তো ছোরালীজনীক নোব মুর্ঠেই जাল নালাপিব। কিত্ত তथাপি প্রতি বাছবে
 —এই বৃত্ত দেণ্খোন মোব ঘবত চলি आशিছে বহ্তদিন ধবি। এই বৃত্ত ভাfि निয়াব गাহ থ্কিনেও


आাमাব জौরনब গ্রহ সদায় চলি থাকিব। জয়ন্তহঁত বহত ওপবব মানুহ। जোব কल্পনায়़া ছুকি নাপায় भিহঁত্ব অগত্ন । জয়ন্তই आজি গীপিকা বকর্木াক ভাল পাইছে ；বোধকবো এই কাবণেই ভাল পাইছে यে দীপিকা এজनী ধুনীয়া，স্মার আব পঢ়া－শুনাত ভাল ছোরালী। কিত্ত কালিটৈ য斤ি জয়ন্তই দীপিকাতটক আক ধুনীয়，বেছি স্মার，আাক বেছি চোকা ছোরালী এजगী লগ পাই यায় ত্তেন্তে দীপিকা জয়স্তব জীবৈगব পবা বব কब্ণভাত্রে বাদ পধি यাব। এয়া जোব কब্পো गহয়－এয়া বাস্তুবব কথ।

সেয়েই ছ＇ল। কিন্তু মই কোরাব দবে गছহ়， অলপ বেরেগ ববণণ। কিত্তু－কিন্তু এনেকুরা কিবা নোহোরা হলেই মই ভাল পাঢৈাtছেঁতেন। गাই－ণাই এনেকুরা এটা পবিস্থিতিব বাবে মই একেবাবেই সাজু



 ব্বচ চাক্－ரিকুণবক প্রেকটিকেল কবে বুলি প্রকেছাব－
 দूर्凶টনা হলढীগ তাবাহ।
 गকবো বুলিয়েই বিছনাতে বাগব fি गতুন ফিল্ম
 এটাই খবব দিলেছি জয়ত্তব প্রেকটিকেল ক্রাচভ কিবা এব্সিডে‘্ট ছ＇ল। গ্লিপিং ট্রাউজাব আাব টায়াবব চেণ্ডেলডে।বেবেই চিভিন হম্পিটেলটৈ লব মাবিতলা । গগ যি দৃশ্য দেキিলো তেনে দৃশ্য ভেন，ছে ঈশ্বব，মোব
 ধুनীয়া আছিল কলে এতিয়া আপুনি বিশ্বাস নকবিব। কিন্ত মোব शাতত जাব কটটो বহত আছছ। অপুনি চাব খুজিলে মই নোব পুবণি ট্ৰাক্কটোব পবা উলিয়াই দেখ্যুরাব পারো। দীপিকা বকর্রা তাব প্রেনত পবিছিন মান্ন বুজ্রি লওক fি কিমান ধুनীয়া হব भাবে। অ’ आাপুনি কিজানি দীপিকা বক্রাককা দেখা নাই। आাপ্পা－ নালোকব চিলঙ্তে আঢছ এতিয়া তেখ্ত। বাক যাঙক

गেইবোব কথা। চिভিল হশ্পিটটেন পাই লেभিলো এখन বিছনাত জয়শ্ত পবি আছে গোটেই মুখ আাক এখন হাত বেত্তেজ কবা। অসহ্য यন্ত্রণাত জয়ন্তই বিছনাধनত ছাটিফুটি কবি आছছ। नার্চ এজनोয়ে সফিয়া ইনজেকশ্যন এটা দিয়াব পিচত সি জসাব ঢৈ পবি থাকিল ।

তাব পিচত হোণ্ঠিলব আন নகা－বিশেষלৈ ফর্থ ইয়েবব লবাবোবব শুভেচ্ছ আব শ্র্রাত প্রায় ডেব－ মাহমানब মूবত জয়ষ্তই ভান পালে। এদিন গধূলি তাব তাঁটল यাقّতে ডাক্তবজনে কঢে যে অश কালিढৈ জয়ন্তব বেতুজ্র ণোলা হব। জয়ত্তই ছাঁহিলে। ময়ো । পিচদিনাখ্ ग বজাত গলো। बাঠ বজাত্ত বেঙেজ্জ খোলাব কথ্গ पাছিল। щ্তু উত্ঠোতেই মোব আঠ বাজিল। বাবাদ্দাত উঠঠোতেই ডাক্ত্বব লগত দেれ। गুখব চিনারেটটটা পেনাই সুধিলো，কি খবব ডাক্তব বাবু，
 কোદনামగত কলে，হয় তুমি যোরা তিত্বটল। নোব
 জয়স্তই গাত কাপোব এখন సৈ বেব্বফালে মুখ করি শ্ৰই আাছ। তাক কোনো মাত নিিি চকীখन টানি তাব বিছনাব ওচবত বহিলো । জয়ন্ত সাব পাই আাছিল，
 হ＇न। পৃথ্বীখী ঘूবিবخল ধবিলে। খুব ঘূবিছে। घूবি ঘুবি নোব চকুব आগব পবা যেन ব巨 मूबढन আাতँবি গৈছে পৃথিরীখন
 গস পাইছিতলা সি যাব বুলি। غेচনটৈन নগলো মই। অক্রপহঁতক ছেনো জয়ন্তই স্ধিিিিন নোব কथা । эালুক－ বাবীไৈ গলো বুলি কল্ল সিহঁতে। শুনি বোলে
 जাগবদपब গ্রীक দেততত এজनব निচिना দেथাব नে
 নুসুধিলো－দীপিকাই ধ্টेচনసৈ জয়ন্তক আগবঢ়াবटল গগগছিন নে নাই। তাই নাই যোরা। बোক দীপিকাই সদায় লেখিছে। আাক দীপিকাই ভালটক জানে মই


 গছকেইজোপাব তনতত কথা পাতে। লান নগত



 দীপিকাব नগত। গতিকে ন্যেক এদিন বাত্ गাতি



 बে কনেজ এবি घবান একেবারে বাंণণন ওলোরা















নোব থিয়বী जুন ছ＇ন। জীরনব বিষয়ে ফ’বকাষ্ঠ কबাত বে সাং৭াঢিক বিপদ আঢছ লেই কথা মই বছ
 ঢাইন্টিফিক এক্সপেবিনেণ্ট নহয় যে এক্সেেবিনে•্টটোব पন্তত কিছুমান সত্য অর্রিকৃত ছব যিবোব চिবকালব নাবে गত্য দে थাকিব। ছোরা হলে বাটে বাটে মাগি ফুুা লৌ কণা নগনীয়｜氏ট゙াব ঘবত আঠোটা লবা－ছোর্যানী নাथাকিনহেঁতেন ।


 কনেজব गক্Cো ग্যৃতি गনব পবা র্মি fি জীয়াই থকাব














 আানান চুभাবি‘্টেণেণ্ট বুলিহে লেই কেইদিন भালো।

 डनौत्रिक् नाग। घ＇नूकूष भा जान गथकाब ौबव



 गাই। তাতে ডাক্গরেও চাইছে। নতুন মাক কাবণণাই বোধকবো বিनীতাই তয় কবি লোক গাতি পঠিয়াইছে।


 गशয় বুनि जবি बোটি বিডাইবৌ্ঠ কবি নপঠি－



 কবি थকাত？পাহবি ব্যা木াই ভাল।


 ছूथ नाগিছিন बোব জ্য়শ্তব জীরनটোব কপা ভাবি।
 नাbকব－কেনেকুরা কथা হব বাক এইটো ？यिবোব কथा সুব হোরাব 丬ুবেই সস্ভারना শাছিন，লেইবোব

 f্টিক উপन্যাग বেচ বঢ়িয়া কণেডি হোব্যাব সস্ভাবনা

 बাপুনি লোক চেণ্টিটেন্টেন বুলি নকয় নিষচয়। তেন






「िजে।




 কभ পাব এটি সশ্তানব মুখ্।

জয়াত্ৰ তাব কथা לৈহিন নোক।
 পবা অ＂তবভ थাকি थাকি বিশাস দেক্মাই পেনাইছিন


 भাব নোরাবে। তাব যারে জয়্তব ণেজাব তাই। কারো



 এছ-ডড-চিি নগত বিয়াব কথ্া-বতবা «কেবাবে ঠিক








 বিয়া fিरঁण्य 衣 ไগছিন।




























 गाई.।
























 याந़िन।













 לৈ গ'ল। আबু অজি াাচবিত לৈ জয়ত্তই শইকীয়াই


 ধবিলে।















সীৗজগতব কোটি নক্ষত্রব পোহবেও
যাক উদ্ডাসিত কবা নাঁই লেই মানুছব গ্যূ অন্তবব থবব বা斤খব (কানে ? বিশ্র, বুদ্ধব নহা আা্্লাই এবাবতে যদি নির্ব্বান পায় ককানে কব আহি যুগে যুগে গৃথিবীক आাশ্লাব প্রদীপ জ্জলে পথ পোহবায় ?

যশোধবা, Mা়্াব থ্রদীপ অলে
 आকাশত হাंগাंब नক্ত্র জলে श্গাতিপ্ট প্রজ্রলিত কবি; কিক্ত-
নক্তত্রব মাজে মাজজ থকা আদিতম অক্ধকাব উউড্গাসিত কবিবহি ৎকানে ?
 দিয়া এই দুট্টি শবীবত কোনে পাবে বান্ধিবছি সেতু, হাজাব যোজন জুধি থকা গাঁূতন গৌপনীয়াত ? কাশী नगबীত শর যাভ্রী দलল মুর্থবিত কাবি গায় "বাম নাম সত্য शাঁয়" ধ্রি আঅ্মাই এই কথ্থাষাব পৃণি্রিবী পবা নিয়ে কঢ়িয়ায়, আঢে মাণো পৃথ্রিত বাম বাম নন্তহাবী মহা পুরোহিত অगত্যব বেপাব চলাiয়।
জা়্াব প্রদীপ জ্রলে পে পোছবায়। চকুবে পৃথিন্রী দেণ্খি, প্রদীপেবে পখ দেগি কিক্ কোনে দেন্খে চকুব जিতব ?
কোনে দো:খ্ প্রদীপব সহস্র অন্তব ?
কোনে দেব্খে চকুর্মুদি মহাকুন মানর जন্তব ?
কোনে দের্নে খাঁউসীব মহ আাক্ধাবত জगত্ जাদিতম বেধ্ট পোহবব ?

## আख্মাब প্রদोপ ক্রলল

यध्राभक मिनीপ বক্মা

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    \ि (োন্\) এक
    বেञू\ा कर्कশ গানब प\ে
     गন্ধ্যা এটা नाনি आাशিন
    ব্য\
    সন্ধ্যl মখ\ হ'न মহানগবীত
    সন্ধ্যা মুখ্ব ছ'ল জী\নব কুৎসিত মঞ্চ丁
    সन्क刀 नीबব
    आनायी अन्या丁 এक बनीব भ|বত;
    ধূলি आ<< কুबু"লীব স্বপুাবেশ ভেभি
    আ\ষু হ'न गাजब अন্ধ্যাব अভিসাব যাত্রা ।
    ডেউকাত ক্ৰাণ্তি गন।
    দেश बোব ধূলিভে, ধূगব
    সু尔 স্বপ্ন শেষ ছ'ল
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    শেষ ছ'л आबেলিব बङा নীना ডারबবব
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    মৃত্যু আৰু অপমৃত্যুব হেছান यোজন পথ গছকি आशিনো
    পথ आ<ু উপপথ जबিবি মৃতুযু-মিছিন্।
    কাববাबী হৈ চৈ-নৃতুব সহज পथ
    পাब\হ आाशिलে
    সক্क丶\\ब आन্ধাबে आशি ঢাকি\লহি
    Mবেনিব বश्\डী ডান্রবব স্বপ[।
    জ\रन ना亠ब এই বিবাট «ঁঁকিটে।
    \ाजि बबा পবি গ'ल
    अगত্য अगाब এই घृণ्\ পথ!
    নিबन, বিनिप्र বাতি
    কুकूব आ<< শিয়ালব पীघल आ\া\
    \\তু\ব কबণ कबा
    জौबৈनব মিছ卜 এই পথ,
    প্}েন आাক राँशिशীन
    ছাই आ<ু নৃতুু ভন। ×बশ|\ब পথ।
    জী\ুনব ভো<ে পৌরা
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    ঐই<াব ক্রান্ত इ'ল মন
    জो\बनब Dlर्क!बब
\mathrm{ প্ল লেগ্থ দেথি}
आ<्\। ब小াব ञाগ\ি পবিল
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এইবাব মूত্য় नाগ卜 নোক-
\ि মৃত্যু ब\बनक ফिবाई পোবাব
বন্দী\\\ পবো\lন। mালি
আতৃমাক মুক্তি দিয়াব ।
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‘পাল্ডুলিপিবোবব সমুখত ই কুদ্রাতিক্মুদ্র
এক মিনিট :
 অফুবন্ত চিনকর্ণি, সতে জীরনক এক বিবাট পবিবর্ত্তনব বোকোচাত (गোণब সৌধ অन্ব্বষণত!।)
ঠ্ঠিলি দিয়া পুবণি দিনবোবব শেষত ধূলি-ধूभবিত ধবাব কুদ্রতग जাbলব आাবত বৈ


মन< পর্দ্দাব পব। যাব च্चানে। মচ খাই দিগন্তব পানীগছ অশান্ত সমুদ্রব প্রশান্ত বুকুত উঠ্ঠা বাধাহীন উi্মমালাব দরেমানग শিশুব উদ্দাত্ত স্ণৌানবোব సল ব૯ীন মুহূত্ত্রবোব লৈ
अनাগত র্ভবিষ্যতব অচিনাকি দিনবোবে ছনাবহি স্বাগত চিনাকি

## আরাহন ঃ वতুন দিনৗল

: বनाশ :

इয়রেতー-অন্ত্বব অनুভূিতি পবশমণি
আব यাদুকবী শক্তিব মাযানায়ী সমनয়ত मिनবোবে চকুপানী పুকিবৗন এবি তাকেই আদবিব। সেইদিনা বাস্তরতাব জীয়: সানিধ্যত-দৈनग-দুথ্ব্ব ক্লান্তি आাঁতবাই—
চকুব পাহিত ধূনল সমুদ্রব স্বপ্নব সতে
উ島লত্ব হব-জীর্রगব প্রতিম্ঠাব চবন নুহूर्ত্তবোব; উন্বেগ-অাকুল, অन্বেষণ অভিষাব উঘ্মাব মুত্ত ছবিবোব আাজি তোনাক দিবৗলল নোব একোর্রে নাই
আएছ মাথ্থা जাবানুভুতিব তীব উৎক্ঠ্ঠা এটি-

পুর্ণতাব পবশ দিয়া-মায়ামক্রী।

স্বপুनীন উদাস আবু ইলিজীব অচিন বেদনা নল
জীরনবব উপকণ্ঠত आজি
মই আকৌ তোমাব কথাকে ভারিজো
স্ননর়ना，উতলা নহবা তুনি তাত।
প্রেনবঙা আমাব জীबনব आাঁছে आঁহহ
বিস্মৃতিব বোল সনা সাধু।
সেন্দুব বঙা তোমাব আকাশত্তা যদি ভাঁছি উচ্েে
মৃতুমুমী নক্ষত্রব হেজাব কদ্পোন উতना नशया；

## 斤斤নান্তত ：प्నনয়নাोल

 চতूर्य याधिक कना

শাख্রন দিবा，
আবু কবা：এইবোব তুমি আমি আাক বহতে চিনি নোপোবা
সময়ী চবাইれানাত বন্দী এটি দুটি आাকু বহ্তত তবাব
অপ্রকাশ জীबनব পাজ্ুুলিপি বুলি।
ভাবা木্রান্ত আমাব পৃথিবীতে স্বপ্ন নামে－স্বপ্ন দেখাব।
বর্ষাব কোনেন এক ম্লান সক্ধিয়াতো জোন উর্ঠ－
श্নেন্তব বগা জোন।
এমুঠि जোনাক आাব ছিমব কণিকা ছৈ
जাতো यদি নাঁনা মই—
চমকি নুঠিবা ；

কোনো এক র্নেক্মিবক। গাভকব দবে— মই сকারা জীরনबব হিনচেঁচা সঁচা সাধুবোব।

पবসন গধূলিত কেতিয়াবা पাজ্ঞিও ভাবো মनब नীড়ত মোব (কানোবা পাথিয়ে य आার্রী্র বিচাবি আহে, অস্ততঃ মুহূর্ত্তব বাবে।

কিন্তু ক'ত? স্মৃত্বি এ্রলবাग মোব এপাত এপাত কবি ঙোটেইই চলাথ কবিনোঁ এ..नকুরা এটি ছবি ক:তা তো লেঙ্গা নাই।

## ডায়ীীী পর।

बिशिব কাপ্তি Cেव
তৃতীয় বাषিक বিজ্জন

भধি এটি আহিছিল जাকশলে' মোব।
पাশ্রয় পালে নে নাই এতিয়া মনত নাই।
কিন্তু জান্না তাব পিনে চাই চাই নোব ই হৃদт় কৈশোব পাব ছু হঠাৎ যুবক ছ'ল।

বিস্মৃতিব তলব পবা কथান্যেব কেতিয়াও यদি ভাঁছি ভাঁছি উটি আাছি স্য়তিব সীমা নাপায় হাত্ব চিগাব নোব পুবি পুবি শেষ ছয় बেষ ছয় জীबनব অলপ সगয়। তथাপিতো এয়েই কেন্নল সঞ্চয় মোব।

জन्ম আক নৃত্যুব বহস্যব সীমাত বহি
মই अनুভর কবিলোঁ-
মই यেন आাজিব নহয়।
অশবীবীব প্রশ্বাসত সাব পাই উট্ঠা নই—
পিবামিডব তৃষ্ণুার্ত্ এন্ধাবত
'মমি'ব দবেই পুবণি মই—
মই যেন এটি ফিবিঙটি-ইটাবনিটিব
ইপাব সিপাব ঘূবি আহিলো-
উত্তাপ বিচাবি আবু উত্তাপ দিবটৈ।

## বিত্ত্ত্তন

পীতি কাকতি
তৃতীয় বাধিক বিজ্জা

আকাশব নুকু প্র হেজ্রাব পপীয়া তবা শের্小ালি সবাদি সবিল-
মাটিব পৃথ্বিতীত নোব।
উল্কাবোবে গলি গंলি কলে
—পৃথিরীত পোহব নাই
—উভাট आহিছে মই
অनস্তব সিপাबব পবা ।
মোব হাহাকাব-জজোনাকীব হাহাকাব।
বুকুত পোহন লই শত শত জোনাকীয়ে
ওপঙি ফুবে-
পিতনিব ভীব এন্ধাবত-
সিতো পোহব নহয়-
সি যে এন্ধাববে গহীন ইঙ্গ্ততলক্ষ্য তাব মই ?

বুমালেবে কপালব কেঁচা ঘ'ম মচি আঙুলিত লাগি থকা বঙা চিয়াছীন চেকা आব্স চকুত গধূলি লৈ অজানিতে অাহি পাইছিলেঁ। ऊতপোরালী বালিচব आবু नীলিম गাগব । দেহব কাজন ধুই সেন্দুর্বীয়া পোহ্বব উযা পাই সাগব পাবত বহি থাত্যাতেই স্থু অাবু বঙ আবু হাঁহি অহি ভিতबব পৃথ্রিরীথনিত বসস্ত आiিলে । निজকে লাগিল সबन শিख্ব দেবেবালিত উমলি থকা এইবোব সপ্পৌनব কথা। खबণि তলত नौলা চকু यুবিত সকোন সঁচা ছহছিল ভুল ভাগিছিল বাঁহপাত আеুলিব পবশ্ত সাব পোরাব পাছতে ।

## नठজম্ম

বिखन नान డৈigু
গिতीय़ वाषिक कना

# Our Students 



Dhirendra Nath Buragohain who stood first in the last Intermediale Science Examination of G. U.

Madanlal Bezburua, who stood first in the last Intermediate Arts Examination of G. U.


Apurba Chandra Barthakuria who secured first Class First in Sanskrit and also secured highest aggregate marks among the successful candidates in the B.A. Examination of G. U.


A stene from Joe Corries "Hewer of Coa." staged by Cotton College English Ziterary Society. The participants are Akhil Deka, Pradip Earuizh. Ambika Baruah. Pranal, Das and Biren Latta


The cast of the "Doctor's Dilemma" staged by the Cotton Colege English Literary Socipty.






 आब्नाग मिছिज। জिব্যাतन निशिছिन, "आज्रा गহो-































 निषচड़ लिश寸। जिखाबन कावाई ब्यि़्या भৃথिनोय















































 गानूशব $\mid$ 小-या






























 बোব অगাগত। পृথিটীত নই তোনাব মूल, আকাশত
 পোছ্যত বাfি आাছেঁ।"

 जढा স্বकপ বুলি বিরেbনা কবিছিন, बनवाব শাবী



 Јেও বিচাবিছিন মানুহ্ব ঘববোব जবণ্যব সাজত হওক।












 जবিবোব মাট্বি নগত নিলি ভ্যারাটক जঁকা নাই।















 প্বাধীনতাক লক্য 小াক পবিপুর্ণত বুলি কবटन এবিবা,




 कবি উঠিব भ|ধিবা, ভেতিয়াহহ cতামালোকে गঁচা गঁচিকৈকের প্বাবীন ছব প|বিব।।"

 চबুরে চাব জানিছিন। बোধকবেঁ। गানুহ্ব প্রতি এই
 नেত্বিচক गাছিন। यगতত भम्পক্ক জিबानব















 ね木な।




 লোবেও উপচি পবে। তোমাব বেদনাই লেই কুנটো यिगान वোছ গতীবতব कবি দिय，সि সिगान वেছি


















































 তनত बেতিয়াও বাঢ়িব নোরাবে।"
 অই সক সক কবিতাবোব 心েঁ চুবাব পেননীয়া পেটক-
 গেই ঐড্রজালিক সুব-बহবীব শেষত ডেুঁ এই কবিতাবোব निशिছিन, याব প্রাশভःগী परि यनिन खाब












 भिजে। जिর্রানन जाক জীबनব परिচছऩ গতি বুলি पडिशिত কবিছে।





 ইয়াত নাই। জিব্বাচন বিশ্বাग কবিছিন, आামাব जতী-


 অडिख্ত। তেঔ অহ্যাব এই উক্তি করিছিন, " "गই






 তেঞ্ব কবিতাবোব ইমাन বিশ্রजীন जাক বলিষ্ হব
























 কবি। जাক आगोर्मापরোব জनिया পাহাবব প্রা








 जन এক তकণ Cেরত याব চকুত লেই 小াनना नाई－－
 বাजप। এই দেরতাज্রহ জিব্বান্ব চকুত ধবা পবা
 তেそ্ডোকব বিতর্কই জিব্বানক এক গতীব জীबন－ প্রজ্ঞাব পিন্ন টানি নিছছ। প্রেনব अপবভ তেঞ̆ব অবুণ্ঠ বিশ্বাস এই ধবন্ণেব প্রকাশ পাইছে，＂＂াiি




 এরো একোঢা সुर्यु। बোন্ন জান্ হয়ত্ত जাनাব

 बनाद।＂




 তেঃঁব স্নৃতি－পটিত জিলিকি উঠিছিন，नোনানবব বঙ













 ढোক পৃথিীীীল সমাই নানিবা । ত্তিয়া সকলোবোব


 বাণী আওআাই ভূকিয়েই থাকিন।＂

जिব্বানব लেষ কাবা－স，क्नल ছ＇न＇গাঙ্ডেন बব্








 ঘूবাই নিয়াব পাছতে নই তোমাব কাণত স，গীত্ব স্ম







 ग！গীত্ব সুবব سারতত্তেবে মুঝবিত কবি বাধিব।＂

এই কাবা－গ্যু প্রকাশ হোরাব পোকব Fিনব পাছতে



 অत্নেবিক আাক लেবানगব জাতীয় পতাকাবে আবৃত



 ডে小াই অगि-বুদ্ধ কবি মৃতटमश्य পথ মুকনি কবি जাগ-

 ছিন। जাকু যিসক্লে জিব্বানকক বুজি পাইছিন, লেই-




जाব लেয়া यদি जামাব প্রল্রাজনব জোখtcে नश़,
 দানব भাত্রেবে ওপচাই দিছিন, তেঞঁব ওচबত আরৌ




 पादৌ जन्न मिय।"

निত্যানन्দ তানুলী
दिিजीয় বাষিক কন।

 शয়ত্তে গোটেই জীরन অাতँবতেই থাকিন ন্লি ভাiবি－

 পুবণি ন্যাছ এটাই তাব মगটো দুর্ব্यল কবি তুলিলে।
 অজিয়াব কেঁচা মাটিব গ্গোক্ধ পাইছিন। নতুন নিঠা গোন্ধ মাকব ধোনল বুকুব गতুন নিঠা উমব নিচিणা ।
 বছব সৌবডে অকনশবীয়াটৈ অতিবাiিত কবি भিছছ।

একেবারেবে অকলশবীয়＇ও नহয় ；তাবে নিচিनা বহুতো ডেকাব দবে সিও নিবাট অফিচটোব কামবোবব মাজতেই কর্মবছল জীবননাঁ नিঃדৈষ কবি fিম বুলি
 থকাব নঙঠা সপোন বচি आান দছ জनব দবেই জীবননটো
 শুন্যত বিলীন לৈ যোরা ধোরাঁব দবে তাবো পঙ্কিল জীबनটোব বোজ পাতল 衣 याব কাহানিবা তাंব অজানিতে।

সদাই চকুব আাগত দেখি थকা পুবণি পৃথিজীষশব বश্তো পবিবত্ত্তन ঢৈ গল অভাবनীয় ভাবেই। বহৃতো

ছোরানী গাভক ‘হ গ’ল। সিছঁতब মাজতেই কাম কবা বহুত্তে ছোরানীব বুকু 凶রুি কর্বিলে সিছঁত্ব বুকুব घবমবোব কभান্তবিত দ্ত। বश্তো ছছারানो
 কাবণণ হলেও জোরাব তুলিনোি । আশাতীত ভাবেই তাব জীরনটোরেও এটা স্মকীয়া ঈথ লঢে। উর্ধभানী জীর্র পথব সক্রানত आগবাঢ়̣াতেই হয়তো অজ্ঞাতেই fि আাগবাঢ়িল কোনোবা এটা বেঁকা ঈর্থেি－निমুগামী গুহাব পথেদি । পাঁচটা বছবব পাছত আজি fি দৃ⿺辶力心－ उপ্भীবে সি তাব জীব্টটোঁল লক্য কবিছে－इয়তো


 পবা ওনাই আহি সোমাই পবিলহি তাব কর্ম্ম ময় জীরনব
 उनীয়़ক দूজनী，সকু ভায়েকটো শাকু মাক－বাপপকক এবি অशিবটৈল যিমানটেl বেয়া লাগিছিন－তাতৌকৈ বেয়া नাগিছিন，一দুখ नাগিছিন，ছয়তো খুউব ভয়ো লাগিছিল जাব জয়ন্তীজनীক এবি অহিবసৈ। বেয়া লাগিছিল－দেধিলে ভোক－পিয়াহ ঈইবা তাইব মুধখ্খ দেপ্বিবলে নেপাব ；দুখ নাগিছিন－इয়তো অয়ন্তীযে

তাক ไৈয়েই সमाই मूथ কবি थাकिন आাব ভয়
 কোনোবাই তাব মবगী धालসুর্木ा অয়ন্তীজनीक কঠ দিব। পঁ｜চটो বছबব आাগব সেই দিनবোবব বিজनि जि आজি বিচাবি নেপায়।

তাব আজি পাচটট বছবব আগব কোনোবা এটা मूর্ব্যোগী বাতিব কপ্ৰ মনত পবি লেই প্র্ঞতে তাব


 বুঢ़ীक পুতা－গধুলি নनব পবা পাनी ऊলহ আनि দিয়া－ কেতিয়াবা বুঢীয়় নোবাবিব বুলি ভাবি বব কাপোবখন ধুই দিয়া আमि কানবোব কবি मिয়ে। জয়ত্তীয়েও তাঁত বাiতি কবিনে তোলে｜ঠা রেবিওবা উঘা－চেবেকী সামबানनকে সকजো কামত गशांत्र কবি मिবॉল आাগ－ বাঢ়িব চচ্দ্র। বুঢ়ী।
 স্মৃতি সना जয়ক্ষব দিनটৌৗৈন। অয়ন্তীক শেষ বাবব কাবণে চাই जাহিম বুলি জয়ন্তীহ্তন ঘবটল গৈ ఢেবে জয়স্তীয়ে পাচফানে তাঁত বৈ জাছে। সৌবভ মনে মনে গৈ জয়ন্তীব পিচফালে বনไৈ। জয়ন্তীয়়ও চাঁত শালত বशি কেনা লগা ফুলটiৌ কেনা ভাঙিবটৈ চেষা কবি ছঠাতে কিনাকুটিবে তোতোঠাত তেজা দি গান দুঈন দুহাতেবে ধবি থ্মকি বয় বিবক্তিত। সৌবভব পিচফালব পবা তেনে অরস্থাতেই মূবত খ্টুয়াই ধেমালি কবি চাবব মন গ＇ल। অকাবণতে ঞং উঠি গানত ব্যেতিয়া তেজ থ্রুপ খই কাণ দুখন বেতিয়া জবা ফুলব बঙা পাপবিব দবে কণে তেতিয়া ধ্বুউব ধুनীয়া एয় मেণিবढৈ－ছোবালীবোব। নকবিলো এনেয়ে। इয়ী－ त্তীয়ে शয়তে ভাবে ফুলত কেনা লাগিাে জয়য়ীী ভয় ববিবলগীয়া একো নাই—চক্র্র বুঢী এতিয়াও তাইব কাबণণ হলেও জীয्राई आাছে। বুঢ়ীয়েতো তাইক পাহবি याব नোबাবে। श্যাতে তাইব গোটেই গাটো শিয্যবি উঠঠে। তাইব জীবनটোব কববাত यमি এনেটক थাকোতে কেনা লাপ্নে－প্রেন बঙচুরা आচুবে বোরা তাইব হিয়াব বগা কাপৌবখনত यमि কেনেবাটৈ কেনা नাগে，
 উচপিচনিতেই নেকি কিবাকিবি ভাবি ছিগা সুতাডান जোবাবసৈ আগগফালে হাউলি यাওঁতেই চাদবখন বুকুব পবা భহি পবি উঠ্ব বুকুখন ওনাই পबে। সৌবতব
 হঠাতে ঘূবি মূব ঢুলি চোরাব লগে লগে কাণ মূভ বঙা পবি গন। नাই；জয়ञ্তীব नाজ नाগিছিল यभिও

 তাঁত শালब পবা উたি ডিতबটৈল যাওঁতেই পৌবভে জয়ন্তীক গাবটি ধবিলে। অয়ন্তীয়ে অব＂জারে গাtটl সৌবভব বুকুু এবি fিলে। তাব পাছত আননফালে মুব কবি লাজে লাজে কলে－বৌ রাशিবব হৈছে। ＂কাইটৈ यাম গৈ নহয়＂সৌীডব কপাত কিবা এটা भোবাবাব দুর্ব্বাব কামनাব স্মব।
＂চिब मिनब কাबcণতে नেবায়। গধূলিটক


এই চল্দ্র বুঢ়ীয়েই সিহঁত দুটীব－लৌবভ শাক
 সক্কিক্ষণ হিচাবে। চন্দ্রা বুঢ़ীब ঘবত দুয়োটা কथ रनে বুढ़ীয়ে কব—＂‘थা পাতি থাকিনেই জানো পিয়াহ গ্তুচি। জুইকুবাও অলি আাছে এনেয়ে। ডেগটোকে তুলি দে আই। তহँত অছ «েতিয়া পুখুবীতেই চাউন পাত কেইট্র ধুই আানো九গ।＂
 （কনা গুচাওক চাবি সিহँতব জীব্রনত লগাই দিলে ভাঁিব নোবাবা আউল। চত্র্রা বুঢ়ীব অবত এই সুবিধা নোপোবা হরে অজি হয়জতে সৌবভে তিলমানো পবি－ বর্ত্তন नেদেশিলেতেঁতেন। ৭ইয়া সৌবভব জীবনত পঁচচ বছবব आগতে হেবাই যোরা অত্তীত ग्মৃতি－যি স্মৃতিয়ে
 কিল্ু সেই স্মৃতিব বুকুনৈ উজাই যোরাব শক্তি আব সৌবভব नাই। সকलো বিস্মৃতিব বুকুত লীन 「হ গৈছে লাহে লাহে।

बবব পবা जনাই ব্যোবাব দুবছবব প｜ছত র্যেতিয়া প্রথ্ম বাবব কাবণে সৌভভ বबঁল आাহ তেতিয়া তাব

गाটो यধि গ্গছিন-नাগত; निজকে বহত দूर्बन



 :बनि 1

 লেই কেনেকাবী অপবাদ্ বাব্যই জযत্তীক এববীয়া


 কবিবনগীয়া নাই। লৌবতেই बে এই পাপ কামd বারে






 গাততই সকलো লোষ জাপি नटन। লोনভত্小ে অপবাদ







 बढा डभौत्र बारগ।"



जই गক্ণো খবব লৌীভে অগন্তই পাইছিন।
 পাইবি ไগছিন। লৌবভে সহর্েে পাইবি যাব नোরাবিিন-




 शत़जে आাছিন जাব बাगा।


 गरखें लोगड बनी לर গन। অनूकून लोोनन উচচन






 লেই বুলি ঘবड কোন্ন ও অगন্ত্যাব নকবিনে। লোবভে










 Cजজ উनिওরাব नাত্ই বা कि?


 करन-




 गসोবভ Јহি পরে।
"'মোক সতাইছিলা জয়ন্তী"-
"মোক তেন্নেক মাতি অস্তবত আাক জুই নিদিব। লোক অজি गকণোরেই শিণ কবে-নই ব্যভিচাবিণী।'

 সুা়াব পবা উঠिন Cোজজ।



 কেবাহিকৈ চাই থাকে।

 অকণণ बেজাব গাই। आাপোनাব বিয়া হহ গল-wनি









 কাशানিবাই जँতवि পनान। उाইब কनक्किত लেश-








কिश् ইস্রিত fिছছ- কিश् শাপ্তি বিহिছে ? किश्न?
 यস্বস্তিরোধ কবা बেন भাcে। এবাব মूব তুলি লৌবভে























 आ<़ কढन।



 आरिशिन। তাব Cেই সगয়ত তীষণ ইण्ছ ไগছিল




సৈছ－नব্তান জन्মদায়িনী অক্তি গর্তত ধাবণ কবিছ； তাত পুবমষব চেকা ক＇ত ？এইয়া সৌবडব অভিমত।
＂চাক্কিটৌও নুমাল—তেল নাই ছব পায়，অান্কাব হন－আাপুনিও যক্ণগ।＂বুকুব কেচুবাটো জোবেবে সাবটি इকহকাই কাক্দি পেনায় জয়স্তীয়ে।

সৌবভ ঘপছ কবে মুছাব পবা উঠি কোবেবে বাহিব ওলাই গল। ハৌबতব निচिনা মানুদ্রেই সময়ত ভুল কবে—তাবনো ক্যমা আঢছ।
．．．．এইয়া পাঁচ বছবব মূবত ঘবไল অशাব আগগমুহূর্ত্তত তিनि বহবব আগব কাহিনী সৌবভব স্মৃতিব পটৃ ভাছি উঠिছে 1

তাব পাছত পৌবভব মনভ পবে দুநা বছবব অাগব কथा－তাবেই জীबनব দিতীয় অধ্যায়ী অবাক্ত বেיনা।
 শক্তি দিছিলে কন্পনাই—এজनী নাবীয়ে। কিন্ত সেই কন্পনাই তাক আis দিছে fip？তাব উপার্জ্জরনবে ভাত খুরাই কানি－কাপপাবেবে সুসজ্জিতা কবি বাখিবটৈতো fि কন্পনাক বিয়া কब। नাছিল। বিয়াব দুछা বছহবব পাছত কামব পবা जান 曾ইढৈ বদनि হোব্যাব অজু－ হাততে সৌবভে ক্্পনাক মাকব ঘবটৈ পঠাই দিলে। দুট বছবব আশাব প্রতিদান যেতিয়া কন্পনাই দিবট়ল দেহত শক্তি ধাবণ কবিব নোরাবিনন－ত্তিিয়া সৌबডব প্রেনাকাশত কন্পনাই দেঋ্ দিতে এটা কান ধুমক্তে ছিচাবে। এসময়ত যি কন্পনাব কপে সৌবভক বন্গী কবি বাখিছিল－uাজি সেই একেজনী কন্পনাই প্রতাবণা
 স্মৃতিত সৌবভব পিতৃ হ্ৰদয়भ্ন এবুকু মবন বিছাi্ব কা্লি পেলানে। সिততা তাব পৌক্ষ্তক অস্বীকাব কবিব নোরাবে－ছয়ন্তী তাব অলস্ত সাক্ষী। তেজ্তে ই কি ？হয়ততা ই অয়ञ্তীবেই উর্ম্বব দেছব অভিশাপ－ ঘোব শাওপাত। সি তাব অম্তবত অনুভর কবিলল जगशनীয় जनুতাপব অন্ত্রাহ।

যিমানেই সি মবব পবা－－－Wতীতব পবা आাঁতবি থাকিবটল যड্রপব ছয় সিমানেই যেন সি বেছি ওচব চাপি आহে। আউল লগ সুতা নেচাব নোব উলিয়াবढৈ বৃथ্ চেষা নকবাই ভান－সসৗবভে ভাবে।

অফিচব পবা আাি চাহ তোপা ল্যেযাব পাছত गৌবভब চিগাবেট এটা শাবব মন यায়। জেপত হাত স্রুুুরাব नড়ে লগে जাকৌ সেইদিনাই অश অথ্র খুলি তেতিয়াটৈ পঢ়িব নোরাব！চিঠিধন হাতত পবে। চিগাবেটটো অনাই नাए नাহে ধোরারোব এবি fি आবামী চকিষ্ত গাটে অবশভার্রে পেলাই 斤ি হাতব পব। পবি যোরা চিঠিখন পুনববাব তুলি সি এবাব
 পোষণ কবি आছিন তাকেই आাজি জানিব পাবিলে ভাত্রকব পব। पश এই শেষ চিঠিथিনব পবা। তাত निभিছে－＂नবৌबে কান্দি－কাতি घবधनত जশiান্তিব ग্থা্ট কবিছে। বেগতেই নৈ যকহি। নইলে কিবা এটা সুবিষা কবক। ভাত－পাनী খাবটল এবি দিছে। आभুनि হেনো नবৌক घবত থৈ．．．．। আख বহ্ত কিবাকিবি। চিঠিথন পুনববাব পঢ়ি শেষ কबাব্ ধ্র্য্য সৌবভব নেथাকিন। সৌবভব সানিধ্যত দুবছব থাকি यि কন্পनाই সৌবভব বুকুত এটা সস্তাन দান দিব নোরাবিিল－সেই ক্পনাই আজি তাকেই অপবাদ मिয়ে－অপবাদ দিয়ে जাব পুকু সত্রাক। চिঠिখन পোর্রাব দুদিনব পাছতেই পাঁচটা বছবব মুবত সৌবভ
 তেতিয়া সি দেঈ পানে চকুব आগত এখন বুজিব नোরাব। জচিন সংসাব। তাব নিজ＜ে মবণ পথব স尺্भীবিशীन याত্রী यেন লাগিन।

সন্ধিয়া লাগি ভাগিন；বাহিবত বেচ জোনাক পবিছে। সৌবডে বাবাদ্দাব বেঞ্পখনতে বহি এবি बश मिनবোবไৈ আকো এবাব উভাট চারল－চাবটৈ गन গन। মারক ওচबতে বशি নোলানি বুঢ়ীব সৈতে
 বशদিनব মুবত অश অবব পাই জ্তেকী পেছীও আছি ওলালशि। কতা চক্র্রাবুঢ়ী দেখোন নাছিল। সिशँতব জौব্রনত आউল बগাই বোধকবে। बং চাঁইছে দূভে দুরু। নাই，চল্রাবুঢ়ীতে তেনেকুরা কেতিয়াও নহয়। বছি বহি চল্দ্রাবুঢ়ীব কथাকে জার্বে লৌবভে।

অ＇চাও আाহিলি বোপাই－কেতিয়ানো পালিহি ？ ছেতুকী পেহীয়ে বহিবনৈন নৌ পাওঁততই দूবব পবাই কয়।
＂অইয়া fিনে পৌইবেই পাcনহি পেছি ；ভান নছয়







 जচব চপা亠 গোটীই जানে।
＂जाढनऐ कबिना－कচनी তिख্যাতা कबবাব।


 ＂তোনও ভাইগখন Мাক बোপাই－ভাল তিবোতাজনী
 জেভুকী পেহীয় মন্ত্যী প্রকাশ কবে। জেতুকী পেথীব




 এটান্ন দুটो ফুটিছে＂—＂＂অ小াই－বতবাই গোটেইটো
 আてোণত লোমোরা নাই। নহয় নে সউবত্ব নাক？＂
 गকलना जुनिय।













小াণত পবাত गৌবड অধীব לू পবিन। जাব লেই


 बোনানি বুఫীক়্ীও কবে－ক্পনায়া কবে।

 বিশ্বাস কবিব নোরাবা দই গন সি－কন্পনাক，জয়শ্তীক，
 नোরাবিিলে－जাবনাত जাব চবুত ঢৌभি নেनািিল।
 কবিলে—cোরাবিলে। ষপহৃক বিচনাতে বছি গাব



 డেঠा नबবিजन।

বিচনাব পবা উiি সস্তর্ণণণ বাशিব ওনাই গন।
 नाগিব। गাকী লাগে শাজি তাক জয়হ্তীব－बयटरলিত－ नाश्रिত जজनी गांगौব।


 जাজি লেইটো জুপুবিবিনেকে অগানাঢি আহিছে অনক্ত




 कবিবटन।
 অকনে জোনটো অাকক বগা জোনাকরোবব মাছত
 চকুব यাগত জোনাকত ঢৌ র্খলি ধছি গল। इঠাcে बেन লৌबडে বহতে ভাবিব পবা दू গन। অनত
















 ছোনা কবোব।








## $2 \times 20$ nim サరీexis

## $\rightarrow$ ？

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आধুनिক নাট্য সাহিত্যব ইতিহাস বোলা কথাষাবে দবাচলঢত（বিভিন্ন চবিত্রব সংथাতব বোগ্গগি）মানর সমাজ আব गানর নীরনব নগু বাস্তরবোবক ন ভঙ্গীবে প্রকাশ ক্বাব ইতিহাসকেই সূচায়। পৃথিনীব নাট্য সাহিত্যব জগতত এই নগু বাস্তস্রতাব খিবিকি মুকলি
 আাব্ একেধাবে কবি ছেন্বিক্ ইব্ ্চেন ।＂Pillars of the Society，＂＂Ghosts，＂＂Doll＇s House＂． ＂An Eremy of the People，＂＂The wild Duck，＇ প্রমুন্যে তেথ্তেব নাটসমূহেই উপ্োক্ত কথাষাবব
 অমাধুবী বুটলি সুন্দবব आনেজ সাनি দিয়াঢটাহে বে সাহিত্যব মুঈ্যু উদ্দেশ্য হব লাগে তাক প্রমাণ কবি
 সানি এটা गতুন যুগব স্থৃ্টি কবি मिয়াব বাবে ইব্ চেনব जाসन বব ওপবত। এই ইব্চেনাকেই অनूगबণ কবি ভর্জ্জ বার্ণাড শ্ব＇য়্যে ইংবাজী নাট্য－সাহিত্যব বুবঞ্গীত बढा नতুन যুগব সूচना কবি দिपन । বার্ণার্ড শ্বই সেই কাবণেই নির্ভয় মনেবে যেষণণ কর্বিছিন ：উঁনল শতিকাব মাজছোর্রাত দুটা লেখততলবনগীয়া ঘটনা

## रीजाजी जाओ

আবু

## चार्वाए घ

ঘর্টিল－এটা হৈছে নোব জন্ম আব আনটো হৈহে， টেনিচনে তেঞ্ব বিষ্যাত বাক্যটো লিখিলে，Good fulfills Himself in many ways．

テঁচ কথা，শ্বব আगডতও কেইজनমান ইংবাজ নাট্যাকাবে ইব্ চেনব অনুসবণত নাট লিখিব র্ধবিছিন। তেজঁজোক কিন্তু কৃতকার্যাতাব বৈজয়ন্তীমালা পিন্ধাত বिएल 下＇न। গ＇न्ডन्মिथব＂She stoops to conquer＂，চ্যেবিডনব＂The Rivals＂，＂The School for Scandal＂，অস্কাব র্বাইন্ডব＂The Importance of being Earnest＂आামি কেইখনমান নাটব অভিनয় বাদ 斤ি এটা কথ্ধা আমি বিनাজ্বিধাই কব পাবেঁ।

घन গไৈ চতুর্থ বাষিক কলা


 जভার। ১৮৬৭ চলত অভিनীত হোরা বনাট্ছছন







 शতত তুলিক। नడে, লেই কানছোমাব পবাহহ ই»বাজী


 শীन लোক্ব মানসিক পবিপুষ্টি প্রতাব পব। লৌ্। যায়।

 Widower's Houses, Mrs. Warren's Profession, Arms and the Man, Candida, You Naver Can Tell, Doctor's Dilemma, Man and Superman
















 শ্व’ব পব্প্পব বিবোধী গ্রুবোব। এই পবশ্পব-বিবোধী গুণনোবব কঞ্ধ উঢ্নের কবি হেবিচনন ককহে : He (Shaw) is a Socialist, a Fabian, a Pacifist, a Vegetarian, a tettotaller and many other things. He is the champion anti, he is an anti Capitalist, anti cemibatist, anti smoke,anti Drink, anti royalist, anti dem ccrat, anti-vivisectionist and anti-inoculationist, and many others."






 নাঁ্য সাহিত্যত বাষ্ত্ জীরনব বাক্তু সगगत পবিস্টুটিত दे भरिन।







 आcোচনা क्बाব প্রয়াস কবা হব।








 যুগটটiব প্বা অারু কবি কুবি শতিকাব 小র্ত্তসন





 शाननोब्र कকছে: Literature is a continuing thing, and its full appreciation depends upon a frame of refercnce that is both past and present, Unawareness of the main stream makes it for shallow understanding. চেক্木-




 भবিচাननाब जाব नব भौবিছিন। निজ্ে পবিচানनाब












 जों बांजाग मि पश टृषे।




 नाট অভিনীত হব ধবিন্। नाটিলাবে নিজে সকনো







 यूক্তি দাডি ধ্ধবিছে।
 বিতিন্ম চবিত্র বিলাকব পবিচ্য পোর্রাব উপনিও আ|িি



 only one effect to be produced; but there may be fifty different ways of producing it.
















 দেঈা ไগছে। जারে জাকে পাইকবোবে, কনগছ,



 টেক্নিক্টোো গ্রাহণ কবি লनাহে। মूनতः ইয়াব কাবণ


বি কি নशএক, কোনো কোননা সম|cনাচ্কে কয়

 गारिত্য বাব্ गঞ-निर्फ্দেশবোব দীযनीয়া কবা नাছিन,



 been warned by the experience of Shakeseare and Mozart not only to provide future gener-
ations (which may not be concerned with my work at all), but also for the mass of readers who live too far from the theatres to make the acquaintance of dramatic works by witnessing actual performances. দृष্য স新ব उभবतতা










## Trex <br>  <br> অধ্যাপক নরকান্ত ববুর্র।

এই প্ররন্ধট खীমকবুল आলীব＂ধক্রা কथা＂
নামব গোর্রালপবীয়া উপতাষাত বচিত কবিতা পুথি
এটিব চিনাকী। আঞ্চলিক উপভাষাত বচিত কাব্যাই
সেই অঞ্চনটৌী জীরন যিমান আপোনভার্রে ফুটাই
তুলিব পাবে；মাজ্জিত সাধুকथাব गেই কমত। কন।
প্রসাবশীল गাiহিত্যত উপভাষা সমूহত্তে সাহিত্য স্থशি．
হোরা বাঞ্ঞীয় বুলি প্ররন্ধ লেখকে ভাবে। সম্পাদক

নিতান্তই ঘক্ত্রা কবিত। ঘক্রা ভাষাঁত লেধ।； বিষয়বসস্তুও তাব ঘকরুা । মিতিব आাহিলে জशা চাউলব ভাত，নন পায়স，নন দই চিবা ？কোনটো খুুরা ভাল इব ？সেইবোবেই যেন জীব্রনব সৌজন্যব गगगת । কिবা আপপান आাঁপান লগা，মবম লগা। ভাiাiাটो। হেনো গোরালপাবাত প্রচলিত অসমীয়া উপতাষা । শ্রীযুত প্রমথनাথ চক্রবর্ত্তী ডাঙ্রীয়াব মুখবক্কব कथा কেইষাব সঁচায়ে উপলক্কি কবিবনাঁ কিতাপখলব পাতে পাতে ：＂‘বকর্রা কभাত ধুবুবী गহকুমাত आনিবা যে কथ্ধ－বাত্বা কঔँ লে বিলাক ক্থাত লেধা ছৈছে ।．．．． আমাব घক‘র্রা কथা আাব अসসীয়া घকর্রা কथাब মাজত ককানো ডেদ নাই।＂

किয় থ্রাকি ？गকবুল আनी চাशাবে यিथन পৃথিবীব ছবি তেন্যেব কবিতা（কইটিত াঁকিছে সেই খন পৃথিবী যে অন্তত：Cেখাপানীব পবা মানকাচাবভ়লকে ব্যাপ্ত। হয়তো বাজটনতিক ভू，গ小ালব गীম। পাব হে

সেই খ－পৃথিবী বংপ্পুব জলপাইগুবিও পাইছেতে। বঙ্গদেশব



বাটাত দিবাব नাই গুরাপাণ，
ডুলিত থুবাব নাই जোরা ধান।
সেইজন থাঁটি অসনীয়া কবি। ধ্নুনুাই＂অমুক টাবী，অমুক শুবি，অমুক তলী＂ব ひ্রেত পথাব ভাঙি गাং কবে কবক；ভবালত র্यमि একক। নাই পেটত গানোচা বাক্রিয়েই মুখ্রত হাঁছি বিবিঙাই থ’ম，কিক্ত आनर्शী आহिजে यাচিবটढन তান্যাল－পাवব गঁচ অকণোযে小াই．．．．সাঁচি বাथি গুবু ভকতক দिবసল জহাধান দুটা－ गান্ন বে নাই্ইকিয়া ছ＇ল—এই বেদনা অসAীয়া গৃহস্থ্ব। ধুমুহাব পিচত ববচাহাবৃল ‘‘িিলিফ’ বিচাবি আজি Cनত্যারা মनটো দবাচनঢত अসনীয়া মन गহয় ；ধুমুহাব পিচত অসনীয়া কবিয়ে সেইবাবে কয় ：এতিয়াও সময়

＂下नয় आচে এলাও সামান শক্ত কবেক घब， ভাই ভাতিজা গাইঞা ভূঞা কামना किषাन ধব।＂＂
आंি अসगীয়া জাতিটো নিজব অজ্ঞাতেই অनপ আহাব－সচেতন ন্নেক জানে।？নিতিবব ঘবটল যোর্রা মাতন মিতিব খাবढ़न যোরা ；আপত্তিজনক ভাবে


 মাণুবে দিলা কাটরত भালে：＂ইতা斤ি।＂চাটন কঠা আবু হবি কথ্＂আমাব বাপতি－সাহোন। সেইবাবেই নেকি আমাব গুব＂এজনাইও नবামাছ（কঢनটিক বাক্ধিব
 চাউল কঠাব কथ卜，কিছু शবি কथা आাব＂लেছ্ভ এरক－ বাç गनब গजীবতन कबা।

গোণাব বক্ধু ভাগবে－ছুগবে আহিছে，ব’দত গা
 পবা অनা কঁथ পাবি বহরাই বেততবে বক্গা বিচনীবে বিচি， পাটনাদব তলব পানী তুলি जলাঢাiই \ৈতে আগবা়াই मि জা－জनপানব জোগাব কবা যাওক यधि ভজ মুবি তানত কল সানি fিঁ厄，আয়ে घবब পবা পঠিওরা অथা দৈ আবু মিহি ধানব চিবাও দিঁ্ট চাইটীমান； ভাবক れাজক সম্প্রতি।
＂गুবুব নুবুব ঋাওরা cকান ？খওরাত কিসেব লাজ অপব মানুষ হই＂লে गাক্ गতুন কধি আজ্：？＂
লাজ কবি কবি आলহীয়ে জা－জলপান খোরাब পিচত－

টেমিত দিহেঁঁ চুণ আলোরা বাটাত গুরাপাণ， सয়া শোতেক এলায় আইসো। ঢেকিত দিতোঁ ধান ।
চূণণ－ধপাতে তানোলখन সুহদি কনিি তুমি শোরা，

 তাবব পিচত উভতি াহি পলন হোরাব কাবণণ কত বকমব কমা প্রার্থনা；তাব পিচত বক্। এই বন্ধন আককৗ জিবা，ধनীয়া，ছিং，জাফবান fि बन्ধা পোলাও কानिয়া নহয় ？মিঠামবাব आগ বেঙেনাব নৈতেত তজ，
＂কর্বতি মাছব সুকতানি শ্｜ক দূথেক মজা তাব। यতন কবি পেলকা বাক্ধি পাতত দিতছা কবি＂ তাक পাढन হেনো মগুলেও बৌ गাছব মूব এবি খায়！ প্রিচচ，＂সোণাব বন্ধু＂ব তেনেনই পপ্ৰীব আাহাব－
 यেমन দিছছে। তেगনन আাছে আস্ত পড়ে থালি।＂
জোমাব সেইটো পেটটে চুণব খুবি？দুই গবাহতে
 ＂বষ＂यেন গাঁটা ভাडি পবিব নেন্নি ？ভয় गাই বাবs， －．．．．ঢোক। ধবি মুই বগলত বঞ্ ．．．．．．．

পুথিখতত গ্গেরালপাবাব দই’ব উক্লে－্ বাবে বাবে।

小াঁিত। এই দৈ খাই মেছপাবীয়াই পুবস্কাব fিত্যে， অजয়পুবীয়াই শাক দ্ভাব খ্রুজি পঠায়，চাপবীয়াই＇চব’ াান কढ্ব，পুরদুরবীয়াই কাঠধবি आাক ঘব দিয়ে，आকে बトテত－

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { পাপববীয়া ববক্রা বজা } \\
& \text { সভাত কবে নাग } \\
& \text { ঈতত পাইলল বেজায় ঋুগী } \\
& \text { रिन्यू নুशनমাन। }
\end{aligned}
$$

 ডুঁহবি আशिছে বিয়াব কাম কবিবঠল । বোব্রাবী
 বাঁ ইত্যাদি। নত गানুছবোবে দিছে বजা ；কোচ্না গেছে গোরানপাবাব পবা দৈ আíনিবট্ল，কলিতাপাবাব



নীল কাগজেব ঝালব কাটে লাল কাগজেব ফুল।＂ गতাই－তিবোতাই ল’বাই ছোরানীঢ়ে যেন গোটটইখন ＂গৌবীপুषব शাট।＂

মन यায় অাটাইকেইটা কবিতাবক চিনাকী কবি
 নাগিব，দুই এটা ব্যাকবণব নিয়সত आউউন পোরা যাব， কিন্তু শব্দ，ব্যাকবণব भিপাবে যিটো মন，সেই মনটো

आমাব একেবাবে চিনাকী।＂नাটুর্া বুঢ়াব হঢুঁ্রা বেটা＂আমাব পাছাব কাষবীয়া গারঁ ব মহবখীয়াটোরেই। ＂उलত পাनী ওপবত পাनী পাनীই इनস্তুল， ওमि ওদি या ভাই नদী नांडाएड बই কুन।
সাত পুবষ্মব বगত आমাব আঠ পুকম্ষব গাঁ জন্পল কাটি বসত কবাত ভাiিিছে কত দাও।＂ এই জাতীয় প্রার্ৰনা आমি জীয়া ভবनो आাক কপিলীব পাবতে শনে।
 भিটটা गূবাঁ বিয়পি आাছে। नগতে आছে তত্যপীবব পूণ্য ভূনি। गত্যপীব नामব এই বে অनুষ্ঠाানটি উজ্গनি অসমত বেছি নাই，কিল্জু ভাটীত আাব উত্তব－পুব বন্গ－ দেশত এইছন দি－ধর্মী দেরতাব প্রতার অতি বেছি। ছিन্দুब गত্য गাবায়ণণ লগত ইচ্লাयী পীবব गनन्वয় হেন্নে সত্য－পীব। সেইবাবেই বুছ়া－বু！়ীব থ্যানব बগতেই সত্য পীबব দबগাহ।

এক বিবিধব তলত বৈঢে দুই দেব্ততাব थান
দেবীक गাनে शिन्नूलলাকে পীবক মুছলমাन।
 গভীবতম ক্থাব आাভাস＂এএাও দেれা নাই＂（এতিয়াও দেধ্। 小াই）কবিতার্তিত। बই কবিতাणিত বनগীতব উन्মाদन। नांই，ধনবব বতनীব ক্ষয়ক্কাবী প্রঢায়ী गব－ বিডিউি नাই，आছছ সংসাবব সীমাভব সীমিত ককামन মग এটিব आলসুরা বেमगा।
 क्ञिত।＂দूপব बांতি কুলিব মাতত প্রিয়াব ক্চেঁচা－ টোপনি ভাগিল। কুলিব মাত ？তাব মানে ফাগুন
 বিদেশ থাকি।＂বেবত কেইটামান দাগ দিয়া আছিন；
 ফাগুন মাত্้ে। বাকী！यজি कুলিব गাতে কত্ল⿰ি ফাগুন भানেহি। উঠি ไগ गচিনলঁ। বেবব দাগ

প্রিয়জন ফাগুনত आशিব। आशিন নেকি বাব＞？


आभ দू রাবত आসिन বুকি ধাপত দিছে পাব।，

নান ধ্বি মোক ডাকায় নার্কি
मूই কাণ হয় यौবा।
কिन्তु নাই，লাছে লাহহ বাতি পুরাল ।＂পूব आকাশত বः খুनिয়া।＂বেলি ওলান আক মানুহবোবে ধাটไল বাট নঢল। ঘাটটো দেশিলেই মगটো কিবা কিবি লাগ্গ।

তাব পিচত বাতি পুর্যাল। गनত যিমানেই দুখ নেথাকক घবব কাম বন কবিবই লাগিব। কিত্ত এই কাউবীজगীয়ে ইমানটক れচট্টVV किয় ？কিবা বাতবি आনিঢে ？গতিকেই
＂কুলাত দিতছছ้ তিन गूঠ চাউল কোন সুঠ ঋাইস্ च।＂
এভাগত＂বিদেশত বद্भू ভারল আছে＂
আनভাগত＂সোণাব বন্ধু ফিবিব আজি কাল।＂
 निদিঁँটक সিচबতি কবি দিছে কিশোষীঢ়়ে－কাবণ তৃতীয় ভাগত মুখ্ধ দিলনই＂壮 শাই＂এই খববটোহে পাব！

এই শিলিততই কিশোবী প্রিয়াই কাউবীক বিশ্বাসটক गबমלক নাতি לকছে：
＂惟ওরাব আগত কঞঁ ‘তাক जাই
आগব দूछा れাইग यमि था
थ তুই गকাन কবি，
आiंशब মूঠত ঠোট বসাইলে
বাঁচিম কেন寸 কবি।＂
আণা－ছতাশাব এই দোনनা ধেলাই পৃথিবীব यি কোন্না ख্রেণ্ঠে কাব্যত মাनবীয় দুর্বলতাব স্নরগা চবাব भাবে


आनফाতल কাউবীজनीয়ে মাতিয়েই आাছে： ＂কাক यাঁ কাক れাও＂＂
অमঙ্গনব ভয্যত গা শিয়বি উর্ঠ। অজাতি কাউবী， খাব খুজিছ यमि ততাক ঈশ্ববে নদীব পানী，বিবিখব ফल দিছে，তাকক খাই শান্তিব＂স্মুবাও＂কब আক； भाতব তलब शঁত বহি भौ⿺乚一匕 শাঁত कब।
 দूপবীয়া। পथাবব বাও ধান，সবিয়হ এবি কণপে


"जোব কাদনব ককণ স্ববে
ঊদাস शাও্যা বनত व্যlux
গছ. बिবিধ্ব भাতাও ঋরে
किসেब サঢে দूপুর বেना
कानिम অত ভाই,
ल্小েব गত कि cতাব বসিয়াব
এनाও দেখা नाई।





আটাইবোব কথা আজি মই স্পষ্টভারে কৈ যাম। কাবণ ইয়াব পিচত ইমানব্রোব কथা কোবাব হয়তো সময়োই নহব। ইয়াব পিচত হয়ত্তে নোব অস্তিप্বই পৃথিরীব বুকুব পবা মচ れই याব। মই বিলুপ্ত לৈ याম ।

निजব বিষয়ে ইমানবোব কथা কবটন ไগ আজি মই बকণণা দিধা বা কুণ্ঠাবোধ কবা নাই। তাব পবিবর্তে আাজি মই আশচর্য্য দৈ গৈণোঁ ক’ব গোজা কथাবোব<ক ভাবি ভাবি। বৃস্ত্ববিহীন মোব জীব্বনটোত ইমানবোব ঘটনना ঘটি গ’ল—মूবব ওপবেদি কততবোব দুর্ব্যোগ বাগবি গ’ল, অথচ এমুহूর্ত্ত সময়ব বাবেও নোব কथা কোন্নও ভবা নাই। নাভাবক…নোব কথা কোনো-

রেরে নাভাবক $\cdots \cdots$ নভবাটোত অস্বাভ|বিক্তা নাই বুলিও মই জানো। তथাপিতো মোব অস্তিप্বক, এই বহল পৃथिबীব বুকুढৈ মইও এদিন আशিছিলোঁ পুঞ্ঞীভূত আকাংকাব ग্বীকৃতি বিচাবি; এই निগুছ সত্যক ব্যক্ত কबাব यि দूबন্ত অতীপ্সাই আím মোব অন্তবত পৌাপনি পুতিছে, তাক বোধ কबাব শক্তি ब্োব নাই। আাব শক্তি থাকিলেও, মোব সমস্ত স্বত্ত্তাই মোব বিক্দ্ধাচবণ কবিনেনও, মই কক यांस आটাইবোব কথ্থ। জীয়াই থকাব অडিনয়্রে আজি নোব পবিশ্রান্ত কবি তুনিছছ।
 স্ব্যংকৃত পৃপিবীব জাকাশত সূর্ব্যোদয় কোনদিনা शব ??


নোরাবেঁ।। गই কিয়，जোব লগব जাক বशতেই নোরাবে। মই শাঁর্তব যোরাব পিচত মোব অস্তিত্ত কালজয়ী হ＇ক－তেনে দুবাশা बোব নাই। आানनই নিশচয়，আমি বসবাস কবা সমাজখনেবে নৈতে আাপালা লোকব সত্য সমজখলব কোনে। সম্ধন্ধ নাই। সম্বন্ধ নাই মানে—সম্ধ্ বজায় বষ্ব आপোনালোক পক্কপাতী নহয় । সদ্ধন্ধ সেইবাবেই নাই।

অयथ কথ্থাব ঈতणन মেना বাবে अস্বস্তিবোব কবিए巨？কॐ বাবু；এইবাব প্রকৃত কথ্ৰকে কবট্ল आাবষ্ত কবিম। কোন্লা কथাই গোপন गকবোঁ। সুদীর্থ বাব বছবব অন্তত সেইবোব কথ্থা গোগনে বধাব আব্রশ্যকতাই বা ক’ত ？বিশেষতঃ মই যেতিয়া এজনী কুক্ষতত नाবী－সज্য गমাজ্ব কুমাত্রাব প্রতীক！！মোব কथাবোব শ্জনি মানুহু লাজত নাক কোচাব। মোব জীबনটোব ওপবত ঘৃণ উপজিব মানুহবোবব। কিত্ত মনनুহব ঘৃণাढৈ आi্জ মোব অनপো ভয় নাই। নিজ＜ে ব্যক্ত কबাব্ অপাব আনপ্দত আজি মই অধীবা לু
 হাজাব অভিশাপব দাগ লাগি থকা，ছবিবোব মানুহবেই চকুু দাঙি ধবাব স্বতঃষুর্ত্ত প্রেবণাত নিজকে অজি উন্মাদ লাগি ไৈছে। বন্ধ কোঠালীব ভিতবত মই দৈ পবিছেঁঁ পিঞ্জবাব পবা ওলাই অश এটি মুক্ত বিহষ্গ।
－．．．भপাতनि এবি এতিয়া गूल কথ্টৈ আহেঁ। বাতিও ভারেখিনি হব পায় । আকু চাকিটৌত কেবাচিন তেলও বেছি নাই…：

মই পদুমণি গারঁব মনবব মাউত্ব জীয়रবী। শxশ－ ब্বब অজ্জস্ ন্মৃতিব লগাতত পদুমণিব স্মৃতিও নनব কোণত অㅆ্প多 रू পবি আছে। ছাঁब निচিনাটক চিন্তাব পবি－ ধिত মাজে মাভে ভাঁशি উঠিচছ পদুরণিব ব্যथाসना জौরনব ছবি।
 বাঁছব পঁজাই আগুবি থকা সেই পদুমণি গাঔ゙ । গারঁব এমূবে সেইটো মবা স্রুঁতি। তাবেই পাবত বशি কত

 ডালেবে কেনেটক ভাত ঋায় ？ভাইটীটো यে ইমান

बকবা আছিল！！——সেইবোব কথা এতিয়া সপ্পাन সকোন লাগি যায়। ভাইটীয়ে মই পলাই গগ小ৌজাদাবব বাবীত पান বুটলি কুবা，উততি आてোতে মাব চকুত ধবা পবি ไগ কাণ－মলা ঢোরা，ไৈ巾ারব সেই fिञবোব আজি অবান্তব লাগে।
—চলপুওাতত পলাশপুব গারঁঁ̄ল হাত্তী సৈ গৈছিন मেউত । नগত নৌজাদাब। পলাশপুবব দूशীয় বায়তসক্লে মীজাদাবব পবা খাজनা বেহাই লোরাব
 সাদব কবি সেই নেলটৈन নৌজাদাবক মাতি निছিল। ．তऊँলোকব আটৈ－অাছকালবোব বর্ণাই এবছবব খাজनা बহ：ই দিব লাগে বুলি মোজাদাবক অনুবোধ কবিছিল। কাবৌ－কাকুতি কবিছিল। অক্ग্নাত，বায়তবোবব

 নগত মোব প্রাপ্য ঋজনাব সন্থ্ধ কিश্ ？খাজানা小াকক লাগিবই। এসপ্তাহব ভিতবত খজানাব টকা হাতত পবিবই লাগিব। গানঁব মুধীয়ান লোকসকলে ज্যীজাৰাবব কথাব প্রতিবাদ কবিছিল। সমूহ বাইজব अनूবোধক উপেক্ষ ক্বাব পবিণান অশভ হব，দাষ্ডিকত氏াবু অবিবেচনাবো এটা সীমা থকা উচিত；সৌজাদাবব উৎপীড়ণ পলাশপুবীয়া বাইজব শতুন অভিজ্ঞ্তা নহয়। ইত্যাদি এশ এবুবি প্রতিবাদব অর্রতাবণাত এক অশাד্ত পবিল্ছিতিব স্ঠষ্টি হৈছিন সেই নেলত। बেল ভঙাব পিচত এচাম উত্রার্র ডেকাই মৌজাদাবক ধ্খে ছিল। সেই প্রতিকূ অর্র্ছাব মাজব পবা অপমানিত ঢৈ সিদিনা কোনোপধ্যেহে পলাই সাবিছিল মৌজাদাব।
：সেয়া নোব বন্ধ দুহাiবত কোন্লাবাই ঢকিয়াইছে। এই মুহুর্ত্তত মোব প্রর্রন ইচ্চ্ছ হৈছে দুরাবদলীত বৈ থকা जगভ্য বর্ব্বব মানুহটৌব বুকুু তীক্ক চুবি এখন স্মমুরুরাই দিয়াব। আমাব মুখ লেখিলে সিহঁতব যাত্রা অশুচি
 आiি কলুমিত। কিন্তু নিশাব প্রহববোবত অামি়েই
 जাহ আমাব দেহবোব ছৈ পবে একোটা খ্থোবাব পুতলা । ．．．．fছিঃ कि ভथन्य，कि অगহनীয় এই জौয়াই থকা！
 লেষ কবিব नाগিন :



 গোট গাবি আाएए।












 দবে থব থবটক কঁণিছিন।

 भौবন बোকা মাট্ট ডোখবভ শ্রে বিষtট একোটা শিল





















 গ’न। সनखু অপবাধ निजब গাততই লেউতাই জাপি



 निজেই দায়ী: প্বইচ্ছাত দেটতাই প্বীকাব কবি পেলাইரिन बই আটাইটোব অপবাধ।














 पाडूलि বুলাই বুনাই ব্যयাবিमीণ गাত্তে দেটতাই ক্ৈিহি: শ


 তোব দেউতাব：শ্ডুনি শ্শুনি মই জন্ময় לৈ そগছিলো । সাঁথব गাঁথব লাগিি গৈছিল লেউতাব কথাবোব। নিজকে মই প্রশ কবিহোঁ বহুবাব। 小नব মাজতে উত্তব বিচাfি ভাগবি পবিহোঁ। ভাবি ভাবি তামনি লাগিিলেকেতি－ য়াবা হয়তো ভাবিনোঁ，নৌীজদাবে দেউতাক ক্ষমা কনি পেলাইঢে নিজব দোষ স্বীকাব কবা হেতুকে।

তাব পिচব পবাই মই লৌজাদাবব आগ্রিতা । অতमिঢन দूবব পবাই দেभি আছিছিলো সেই বিবাঁ； অজসु ধन সশ্পত্তিব মালিক মীৗাদাবক। ধেমালিতেঙ ভবা गাছিলো সেই হাউলীয়েই এদিন হব মোবে আশ্রয়স্থল। কিন্ত এই ঐশ্বর্যবব $া$ াজতো নিজটে মই निঃगशায় जनুভส কবিবটৈ ধবি।লো। বিবাট হাউলীব চাবি সীगাত সোনাই মনব শান্তি ছেবাই যোরা যেন লাগিল। দিनবোব পুবণি ছ＇ল। বছববে।てবা। আব তাব লগতত নইও।

बৌজাদাবব সতি－সন্ততি নাছিল। অলপ দিনব তিত্তে ঘৈণীয়েকব মই অতি आপোন হু গ’লো। নিজব সন্তানব দরেই তেও নোক চেনেহ কবি বাখিলে ।

 ד্তৃ্তিত לহ গলো লেই শ্বাশ্বত মাতৃе প্রতীক आবিষ্ৰাব कবि।

দিনবোব বাগব সরোরাব লগে লগে ঘবধ্বনব বিষয়ে নোব অजিজ্ঞজাবে｜বে। পূবঠ ছ＇न। बৌজাদাবব বিষয়ে बোব নতুন অভিজ্ঞত হ＇ল। সब্তে ভাবিছিনোঁ，小ৌাদাব খুব সুথী। অভাব নাই，पনাটন नाই，ডাঙ্ব ডাঙ্ব घব，অসংখ্য টকা পইচা । অথচ এই প্রাচুর্य্যব মাজতো শূণ্যতা অাছিল－এই নিষ্ঠুব সত্যটো ববহাউনীব ভিত্ত লোনাইহে বুজ্রিলো । মানুহজনব প্রতি থকা
 তেঞ্ড অসন্তর ধবণণ ব্যস্তু। बবব কথাढল চকু দিয়াব তেソّব যেন অলชো আহবি নাই। প্রথন কেইমাহমান নোব খবব बাখিছিল। ঘৈণীয়েক্বে সৈতে নোব কথা আরলাচনাও কবিছিল। তেত্ৰেেই নির্দ্দেশমতে নোক এদিन পঢ়াশাनिটিन পথথারা দৈছিন। ক্রনে মোব

প্রতিও তেঞ্ট উদাসীন ঢৈ পবিছিল। ঘবখেব নিচিনাটক নোকো একাষবীয়াটিক এবি দিছিল ঘৈণীয়েকব তত্ত্াবধা－ नত।

बৌজাদাবব शাউলীত অাশ্রয় পোরাব দিন ধবি উপলক্কি কবি আহিছে，মুকলি মनব প্রশান্তি ইয়াত যেন নাই। ইয়াব ভিতবব বতাহথিনিত কিহবাব যেন অभূবণীয় অजার বৈ ไৈছে। বয়স বঢ়াব লগে লগেগ এই উপলক্কি নোব অন্তবত দৃ ঢ़তব לু আহিছিল ।

এদিন মই গাতब ছ＇শো । দেহব শিবাই শিবাই বৈ গল উদ্দাম बৌরगब নোঁত। आগতককও অসছ্নীয়
 দেউব（ন্যীজাদাবব ไৈণীয়েক）নবনব ছাঁত দুখবোব
 ধোরাঁাব দবেই এদিন निঃণেেষ দছ গ’ল－বিদিনা নোব फেश्टल आशिन यৌরनब बड़ত। गनटल आशिन
 কোর্小ারেই নাই। মই কোরনাবা নাম নজনা আাকাশী পথব যাত্রী। যাার্রাব অাবন্তণিতে মোব ডেউকা ভাগি গ’ল। কিক্তু এই यাত্র পথ্বততা শেষ बাই！ ই जनন্ত！কव্টকাকীণ ！！

হঠাৎ এদিন মাহীদেউ শय্যাশায়ী ছ＇ল একাঙ্গী बোগত ভুগি। गनব অশান্তিয়ে জবాलা কবা মানহ－ জनীয়़ অজানিতত লোব অন্তবব বহ্থিিনি ঠাই অধিকাব কবি পেলাইছিল। মাহীদেউটৈন बোব শ্রদ্গা উপচি পবিছিল। দিনটোব গোটেইখিনি সময় কটাই দিছিলো


ছমাছ বেমাব জুগি এনিশা মাহীদ্স ছুকাইছিল। মৃত সাহীদেউব शিন－চেঁচা বুকুব মাজত মুঈ্ধ লুকুুাই কান্দি সিদিনা মোব নিজকে নিঃণেষ কবি দিয়াব ইচছছ
 गৃত্যুত সিদিना মই আাকাশ গৗতাল ভাবিছিলে। ইচ্ছ হৈছিল बৌজাদাবব হাউলীব পবা পগলাব দবে ওলাই দৌব गबাব।
：এক বাíজি। বাíशিবব ববষুণজাক ইমান পবে শ্রাস্ত তৈ পবিছে। কাষষব কোঠাটোব পবা ভাহি অহা
‘বেনাবসী বাই’ব নাকब निশ্বাসরোব মই শ্ৰনিছে। এবা， বেনাবসীয়ে আশ্র্য় निিিয়াতহঁঁতেন আজি হয়তো মোব এই দুবারস্থাও ন’হল ছয়। কিন্তু ‘বেনাবসী বাই’তো ইয়াব বাবে জগবীয়া নহয়！দোষী মই নিজেই！ দোষী ছয়তে মোব ভাগ্যই …

মাহীদেউব মৃত্যুব পাছত দিনবোব কটাই দিছিলো মৌাদাबব প্রতি অবিশ্বাস，ঘৃণ আাক্ প্রতিশৌধ অন্তবত পৌষণ কবি। गৃত্যুব আগ মুহুর্ত্তত মাহীদের্রে কৈবোরা কথাবোব কাণব পর্দাত অহবহ বাজি অছিন। তেখ্খতে কৈছিন－ছাতী পগলা কবাব মূলতত আiাছিল মৌজাদাব। পলাশপুবীয়া বায়তত ওপবত প্রতিশোধ（नाার্बাব উफ্দেশ্যে নৌজাদাবব কুপবামর্শতেই দেউতাই হাতীক ভাং খুরুiই－ ছিল। बৌজাদাবক পদুমণিত এবি থথ সক্ধ্যাব আান্ধাবে আক্ধাবে সিদিনা দেউতা আকৌ পলাশপুবটৈল বগছিন। মৌজাদাবব নিচ্দ্দেশানুসবি পলাশপুবত হাতী নেলি 价 পদুমণিটি পেউতা উভতি অছিছিন । শেষত তেঔঁবেই চক্রান্তত পবি দেউত। ফাটটকটন যাবলগীয়া দহহিল।

এই বহস্য সন্ডেদ পাইও মই মেজাদাবব আশ্রিতা তৈ বনেঁঁ। দিতে নিশাই প্রতিশোধ寸 উপায় চিত্তি মস্তিস্ক বিকৃত্ত্রায় কবি তুলিলো। गাशীদেউব সৃত্যুব পিচত কিন্তু লক্ষ কবিলো－बৌজাদাব আগতকৈ বহুতো সলনি দহ পবিছে। মোব প্রতি থকা ঔদা－ সীनাও যেন ক্রমাত অপসাবিত ছব ধবিছে। মাজে সময়ে মোক ওচবढ़ল মাতি नিছছ। মবম কবি দেথুরা－ ইছে। অयथা কथাব অবতাবণা কবি মোক কাষত বथাব চেঙ্গ কবিছে। এই অকাবণ，गদাউদ্োধিত ব্যরহাব आ＜মবমब প্রদশ্শনক মই সহাঁবি জनাই গললা
 সম্সূণ অচিनাকি，সম্সুণ गতুन এই ব্যরহাবব गন্মুখীন
 ভাব－ভঙ্গী，কथ্থাবতবা।

এদিন বাতি। বাহিবত শাওণমহীয়া নিশাব অশান্ত ববষুণ। কোঠাটোব ভিত্তত মই টৌপনিত লালকান । হঠাৎ মাজবাতি সাব পাই উঠিলো এক অবুজ ভয়ত।
 প্রপমতে ভাবিशিলো বতাছব শlহদ．। তাব পিচত বুজিদলা

गেয়া বতাহ নছয়। কাণ দুখ্য সতর্ক কবি বুজিবটৈল
 শ্রই থকা কুকুবটো नেকি ？কিত্তু খিড়িকীত শ＜দ্দ ․？？ এইবেলি খিড়িকীব টুক টুক শ＜দ বন্ধ হল। அনিলো বাহিবত কোনোবাই অস্পীষ্ট মাত্বে নোব गান কািি নাতিரছ। মই বুজিব পবা नাই মাতটটা কাব। লোব সমत্ত দেহ জুবি ভয় আক উৎকণ্ঠা মিহনি বিদুযত সঞ্ঞাবিত দু পবিন। गন্তর্পণণ নানি জাহিহো বিচনা－ খनব পবা। কেঠঠাটো ভীষণ এপ্দাব। হাত－লেমটো জনাঁঁ বুলি টেবুলত ছুইশলা খেপিয়া ऊঁেতই এচুক্ত থকা লেমটো টেবুনগ্বব পবা মাটিত পবি গ’ল। চিমিনিটো ভঙাব শব্দত উচপ খা উঠিলো। কোঠালীব ভিত্বব এঞ্কাবখিনি বব অসश্য লাগিল। গকে চাটে গে দুরাব－耵 ねুलि fिलে।

দুরাব ধোলাব লগ্গে লগে এদুরাব সেমেকা বতাহ বোঠাটটাঁল সোনাই আহিন। আব বতাহছাক্ব পাছে পাছে বিজন আহি মোব কাষত থিয় হলহি তেওঁক সেই এঙাবব মাজতত মই চিনি পাঢলা। বিবর্ণ চৈ গলোঁ তেঔঁক দেখি। কণ্ঠ নোব বোধ দৈ পবিল।



দেश্ব আটাইনিনি শক্ত্রে বিভৎস অর্ধ－উলস পুকুষ দেश্ निए्পেষণব পবা নিজক মুক্ত কবি নিশাব অশান্ত ববষুণব তরन তরে লবি আशি চাবি মাইন

 ব্বষুণ गপবা এডোখব לুাইত जাবত কঁপি কঁभि অই বशি পबিলো।
 ববষুণব গতিটৌ অকণনাन সमয়़ब বাবে মञ্থব হৈছিল।
 বলছি। यাত্রাম্মুখ মই উঠি পবিढ़ा এক্কাব ককাঠা এটাত। লোনাই বুজিলোঁ। কোঠাটটাত সাण মাছুহ
 পবিম বুলি ভাবি।

দু রাiবभন বক্ধ কবি উঠি তিতা কাপোনবোব গাব পবা ．










 fियँवि উ










 নজना, कून সজना এজন गা|ूহব ७চবउ।


 চাইছিন। गई কিত্ট তাক অनूगবণ কবিবয় অश




 অन्ন্নিিন जাব। হয়াতা সি ভানেই পাইছিন ম্বইচছাত











 निफिएन्ज।


 गाई:

















 आधिजーঅई ক্থা।



পোরা নাই। বুকুব কোন্যাবা এখিিিত মই যেন
 সক্কিক্ষ巾ত্তই এদিন आবির্ভাব ছ＇ল হুবিসলব। স্রবিगল

 आািছিল স্রুিমল। লুকাই চুবৃক মই তাক নিবীক্ক







খ্বুব স্বাভাতিক ভাবেই হুবিসলব নগত নোব এभিন



 মলব লগ丁 কটাই দিছিহলেঁ। কれ্ধা ঋডি，হাঁছি，তাব বাহ বক্কনত নিজ্রক বিলাই．斤ি ।

তांব भिচত यামাब এই অবাঞ্किত गব্বক্ক এদিন কৃপলब চকুত উन्नूক্ত হহ পবিছিল। আজি মই অস্বীকাব নকববোঁ，कৃপালব আশ্রিত ঢৈতও，তাব অनू－ ভোজী হোরা সন্লেও，তাবেই ঘবব চাবিবেबব তিতবত পব－পুকম্ষব সংগ－সু্র উপডোগ কবি মই ভুন কবিছিলেঁ।। এইবোব কথা সেই তনয়ত সোব ননৗলৈ অহাহুঁতেন সুবিমলब প্রেমক হয়ততা মই অস্বীকাব কবিলোঢেঁতেন কিন্তু সেই गनয়ত মই আছিজলোঁ कুধা－বিদগ্झ।，বিবেচন্া শুণ্য এক অन্ধ নাबী।．．．．．．

দিनান্ত্র ハোষত চহ্বব পথে পথথে তেতিয়া সমস্ত斤िनब এলাহ－জড়িত সন্ধ刀া नামিছিল । শ্রান্ত আকাশখनত
 ছৈ यাবটेল ধবিছিন। ‘কাঠালীটটাব ভিতবত সুবিসল

 आছিছিন কৃপাল। দুর্যাবখন বন্ধ নকब। কথ্যাষাব মই পাহবিয়েই Чাছিনোঁ। অপবাধীব দরে সুবিনল আকু


অ্রলিছিল जাব। মুখব ববণ পাণুব ঢৈ উঠিছিল। ঋ आবু অপমানব ছেঁচাত आহত সৈनिকব দরে नা七কবে ওলাইছিন চিটি চুটি নিশ্বাস। মুণেবে এটা অশ্লীল উক্তি কবি অলপ 川চৰত বর্ব্ববোচিত বিক্ఘুদ্ধতবে সুবিমলব ওপবত জপিয়াই পবিছিন কৃথাল। ．．．．．．

 भिशिजल̆। ।．．．．．．

তাব পিচত লগ 小াইছিলেঁ।＇বেসাবসী বাই’ক।

 आশ্রढ़়েই आছিন নোব यাতगা－গ্রস্তু জীরীন यাত্রাব cেষ্ गीना ।

স্রুদীর্ঠ বাব বছবব．．．．．．। চश্বব এই কুগ্যাত গলি। পढে পढে বিযাক্ত তৈ আহিছে শবীবব গ্রতিটটাংা তেজ্গ।


 বুজিছোঁ অইবাব आशিছে गকরো শেষ কবি দিয়াব गনয়।

মূবশিতানব খিড়িকীখ্ন খোলা । আকাশব দিগন্তে দিগন্ত্ লেষ বাंতিব নীবব্বতার্বাব এক গতীব প্রশান্তিত
 স্পঠত্ব দহ উঠিছে বশিষ্ঠব কাষ্ ধ্যানস্তিমিতা অব－
 বুनীয়া হৈ। অক্পতীব প্রতিকৃতিও মচ খাই यাব আকাশব বুকুব পবা । চश্বব এই কুখ্যাত গলিব
 ইহ পবিব মোব এই অকমান পঁজাটো। পাব そই যোরা অজ্র 斤िनব मবেই आशि পবিব আক এটা দিग－


 উন্মাদনাত নিজকে আাক মই কলুষিত নকবেঁ।．．．．．．

পুরঁতি নিশা＇নিথাইল্ এলক＇হন্＇भাই শলিতাই আা্রহত্যা কবিशিন। ক’লা বঙ্ব এটা বটলব লগতে এই চিঠিথ্নো তাইব গাব্ব তলঢত আছিল।


কৃষ্ণীनन्म দাস
पৃত্তীয় বার্ষিক বিজ্ঞান

भৌনতে আiি পাতে মাবী, ऊাব পিচত আছিল বোয়ান আবু একেবাবে শেষত আহিল চেচিল। সিহঁতে घব এটিব यিটো অর্গশ নन আছিন তাত আছিল এা৷ বান্ধনি কোঠা আক বাবান্দাবে সৈতে ঘেবা তিনিটা
 মাंजত বেচ মিলাপ্রীতি आাক সদ্ডার্র आছিন। সদায় সক্ধিয়া একে সময়তে সিছঁত তিনিওবে মাজত একে ধবণব ক্থ-বতবা নাইবা আলাপ-আলোচনা চলিছিল।
 আালাচনাত যোগ দিছিল। কিন্তু সদায় নহয়। মাজে সময়ে।

जिनि বার্রেক ভनीঢ়্যেক্ डিতе্ত আটাইতটক ডাঙ্ব আছিল মাবী-দীঘল আকু উজ্রল বাণণবে দেগিবটল ধুনীয়া আব বাহিবত বেচ গহীন গন্তীব। কিন্তু ঘব
 পোরা याয়-কাবণ তেতিয়া আবু কর্ম্মস্থলব निি্mি ভूসিক। অটি অडিनয় কবিব লগা خু নাथাকে, তাইব নিমিকিয়া হাঁহিটো বেয়া অর্থত ব্যরহাব কবাব ভয় আাব তেতিয়া নাথাকক ; ঘক্রা পবিচিত পবিবেশটৌীব गাজত তাই তেতিয়া নিজকে ঘূবাই পায়। বিশ্ববিদ্যাनয়ব মানপত্র থকাত তাই কোন্নে কোনো ঘবত ফবাচী শিকাব পাবিছিল আব উজ্জল বঙেবে এটি নিচোটল স্ুু্রী শবীব থকা বাবে তাই ইটো চুবুবীব পবা সিটো চুবুবীసन ঘूবি ফুবিছিন। অলপ जनাছক গর্ব্ব আব आঅ্রাভিসানবে ব্যস্ততাব মাজত থ্গককও পবি্রিমব ক্বান্তিয়ে
 পবা नोছिन।









 यায় यनाহত ভাবে।

 गात भिशिन ‘ছোট’’ বুলि। ছোট भिरेতब নांगত জীউনাউটৌী দবে। গাব ধং নাইবা नাবীসুনভ
 ঢাই উচচবিদ্যান্য় পবীक। দিছিন गাত্র। কাব্র।












 লা|মাই आহিছিন। চেচিলে এইমাত্র घবত লোনাই
 जাজ কবি आাছি-এনन সगয়ে মাবী आiি তাইব






 जাব। কামब হেচাত बেচেবী তিবোতাজনী তকাই-









 का कबिবट় गাতিছে !
 हिक কবি आছিন سাক ঢেবিলব ওপबব ঢাকনিপ寸ব



 यबउ?

 গা-ধোরা बববে সৈতে। घবটো নবা-ছোরানীไোবব


 কাবণণ বাभि্বি बাক মাহত এটl লেওবাবে ন্মাব লগত

 बभす टन याव।
 শাক্কাবে সুধিলে।
: 'ध্রায় কুবি মাইন।'
：＇কেইজনক পঢ়ুরাব লাগিব？？
：＇মাত্র এজन—Сতববছবীয়া ছোর্রালী এছनী। চেচিলब ব্যग ওঠব，বেচ মিলিব কিন্ত। তাই আজি


 কिষান চাকবীব সুবিধা इয়তত। াांशিব।
 পৌরা নাই－ভোনানালোকক কোরা নাই বোধকবোঁ－ ময়ে Єৈ वেनि তোনাললাকব ভनীয়़বাব কাবণে পোক্ধব



 কাবণে যেढেকুরা．．．．．．．＇


 आাসার্যাহপুণ ভাবেবে একে দৃষ্টিবে ছোটীব পিনে চাই थাকিল। भিফালে ছোটীয়ে তাইব মূগাববণীয়া চুनিবে
 কবিহিন।


 বুলি ভাবানন？

যোয়ানে হিচাব কবি চালে－ঘ•টাত চানি खাক্ক

 চেচিচে जांग आব बকো অবচচা কবিব गালাগিব आব ইতিगব্যে मिरॅত তিনি डनीয়েকে এই প্রায় পোক্দব দিনगানन यাগত তিিিটট। ধুনীয়া ফ্রক আবু তিনিটা গবगব Fিगব কাবনে বেড ফুলবচা টুপি কিনিছেই
 ভांन इব’
 নকiরিছিল आাবু যি বৈছিল বেচ ভাবিচিষ্তিহে কৈছিল। তাই কলে－
：＇जাটাইতউক यিてটে নোব ভাল লাগিছ巨 সেইটো इ＇न তাই उंदाব পাত্র দহারাটটो ছাত্রী এগবাকীব মাকব ঠাই অধিকাব কবাটটা। নই বি শিকাই ফুবেঁ।




ছোটীয়़ কঢ় ：মোব শাবীবিক কঠे হয় যথ্থে ।


 ভাল লগা বস্ত্ত।
：উস্ চেচিলে মাট্জ সনঢ়ে দেশ বিদেশত ঘ্বি ফুবিবও পাবিব—তাই ককতিয়াব পব！কানট্ল যাব！ম।， তুনি দেত্যোন সেই কথাটো নকলা।＇বোরাঢে স্থধিলে।
 চিঠিবে অगাঁব আগব গতর্ণেচক বিদায় দিবৗল আকু ছাত্রীজनীয়ে আমাব ভাগ্যরতী চেচিলজনীক গ্রহণ


ভাগ্যরতী ঢেচিৰল شাটणিত গাতটল লোচমারা



小াব কথ্থা অাহিবটল ধবিলে। বার্রেক যোয়ান जাক’ তাইব নাছত ক্থাবতব। বেচ উচ্ছানभূণ जাगস্গ মুখব


 হৈ গৈছিল। ভাব 「হছিন যেন মাত্র গটি ভাববাবাইহ？ यেন তাইব ক্রান্ত স্থিতি জগত আাববি আাছ।

পৌরা－বোরা লেষ হোরাব পিচত্তে এই চাবিটা









 घটিবব কাবণণ কিমান কঠ কবিব নাঢগ লেই বিষয়


























 এই মনোভার তাই ৰাবব। আগত প্রকাশ নকবিবন।





 कबा परन पांक।






















 आগাবাঢ়িন।




তেঞ্ত অভিযোগব স্ববত যেন বহ্তত কথা কলে তাব্স তাব পিচত চিঙবি চিঞধি চিঠিধন পঢ়িলে । भिপिটन ছোরালী তিনিজनীয়़ ইম'न সময় आलলঙ্গ आালcঙ থকাব পিচত হঠাতে এ.কলনগে আচবিত
 পোনতে আটায্সে একেলহগে ফেকুবি ফেকুবি কান্দি

 চকুব भানীয়ে নিলি গোলাপী দৈ উfিল। गাবীয়़
 কবিবি : ছোটী গুচি বোর্যাহেঁতেন ৷োব কি হ'নাহঁতেন।

মてন সঢে মই ভাবিছিনেঁ। এই চিঠি ভেন ককাণনা দিঢন নাহে।

ছোীীয়ে কাল : गই এইটো প্রত্যাখ্যান কবিম বুলিত্রে থিক কবিছিতেঁ।

তিनिওजगীढ़़ निজব निজব ভাযাবে সিছঁতব জীর্রনব শেষ সিদ্ধান্ত, জনালে—आনি কোন্নও কেতিয়াও কাকে। এবি गাथাকক। সিमिना आবেলিढলককে সিহँতে

 দু ধবা দিতে।

## वगत习习习 भारिण

## হাসנय

ज্যোতিপ্প চৌষ্রুী
তৃতীয় बाषिक बना


 অजाর－অভিযোগ পাशবি যাঁ। आামাব এই জীযनটোব


 বাধা কबिহছ।

ই：বাजীত ‘উইট’’，‘হিউসাব’ বোনা এiা কथা



 गगাतাচক এজনে לকছে－Humour meant exulta－ tion，in sense of personal triumph over one＇s adversary or of sense of delight seeing sometime anything demolished or knocked out or shape
 অन্ম হয় বিসপতিব ওপধত তিত্তি কবি।

 डभाব भाबে＂）ब बढन－भबल，গरोन，भाতन आकृ
 đৈজ্জানিক বিশ্লেষণ गহর ।
 ＂All laughter is social in character＂এजन गानूरू হँश भभििन काबণ नজनाजज परेग जज़न










बৌী：িক যুগব পবাই जगनীয়। সাহিততত হাসাবगব




 তাब প্রতার কনি आiिएে।



ग্ববন্বতী，गাধরকन्मলী आদিয়ে প্রধান। হেनম্ববন্বতीব ＇প্রश्लाদ চবিত＇आদিযুগব প্रथম निখিত গ্রত্ত। बই গ্রন্তত কবিয়ে মাজে মাজে হাস্যবসব অরততাবণ কবি বাইজক سানল্দ দিছে। মাধর্木কন্দলীব বচিত বামায়ণত ইয়াब প্রजার বাকৃককয়ে পধিছে। কবিয়ে বাंगায়ণত নাম সশ্প্রদায়ী ছাস্যबসব পুর বর্ণনা দিছে।
 कুঁজীব চবিত্রত বেচ হাস্যবসব जাভা ফুাだ উঠिছে ।

তাব পিচত ‘বব্ধ্র যুগ। এই যুগব কবিসকনল गাना ठोইত शাग্যबगय অরতাবণা कবিছে। মনকব কবিব বচিত－＂भদু পুবাণত＂নাৰ্দব চবিত্র হাস্যবস－ भূণ । স্ুকবি নাবায়ণ দের বচিত＂নেউলা লক্ষীদ্দাব＂ কাব্যত পছুাব ওচবত নাৰদব ঔষধ বারস্থ। হাস্যবসেবে ভবপুব। পীতাম্বব দ্বিজে＂‘উষা পবিচ্য়ত＂বীবসকলব


 প্রাধান্য দিবব বাবে কৌকিলা ধাইব চবিত্রাঙ্কনব বোগেগিি হাস্যবসব ग্থ仑ি কবিছে।

মহাপুকুষ শঙ্কবদদর্র আবু মাধরদেরেরও তেঞঁ়োকব बচনাব गাজত হাস্যবস বাদ দিয়া নাছিন। শঙ্কবদেরব
 হাস্যমধুব—বাপুরে＂স্বুর্ণ খটত＂बেলাইছে পাছে গার＂一কিন্তু কুণ্ডিলমুধী বথব বেগত পেট উখছি বামুণব＂ধিনিক ধিমিক নাত্র নব্বে ধাতু॥ানি＂ইত্যাদি। নাবদব চবিত্রে ব্যাগেগিও হাস্যবসব স্থৃ্টি কব। ছৈছে। কीর্ত্তন ঘোষাব＂বালি চলনত＂ইত্রুব আদেশত দেরতত সকন बেনে তেনে গলাব শোজ৷ বিববণব যোগেগিও হাস্যবग স্টি কবিছে। নহাপুকম মাধর্দের বচিত গ্রন্তসমूহতো হাস্যবসব প্রভাব কग गহয়।＂চোব ধবা＂ ＂পিস্পবা গুচোরা＂আদি নাটকত শিশু কৃষ্ণ্ব ব্যাগেদি হাস্যবস ग্থষ্টি কবিছে।＂চোব ধব।＂নাটকত কৃষ্ণই এभিন গোপী মবত নথকাব সুযোগতত লরনু চুব কবি লৌ木াত ধবা পধিলত চোব আখ্যা 斤ি বান্ধি থলে। তেতিয়া কৃষ্ণই লগবীয়া সকলক মাতিত্ল—＂＂আারে চাঙ্ডী গোরাবীসর！হামাক কলক্ক দিয়ে তোব। কি
 কলঙক দেথি । তোবাসবকে। হানু চাড়াবো নাহি।＂ গতি বিষম দেশ্পি গোপীত়় বান্ধ চিলাই দিতল－＂‘खছে কানায়，তোহাক হানু চোব ন্যাহি বুলিয়ে। তোহ আপুনি গৃত্হ যার। তোহাক হানি চবানো।＂পিছে এতিয়া অরে এবিরেও কঁপনিত্রে নেবে। ．．＂তোছাক नाशি ছোড়ি বব ছোড়ি থব ছামাক কিছু লরনু দেহ।＂ পিম্পব। শুচোরা শাঁটত ব্যিয়া কৃষ্ইই সাখণ চুব কবোঢে ধবা পরে তততিয়া বুধিয়িক শ্রীকৃষ্ণই পিস্পবা গুচ্চেরা ভা3 ধাে।

ষোড়শ শতিকাব আগছোরাত শক্কু মাবর্রব পিচত মৌলিক সাহিত্য স্থি্টিকাবক＂বানসবস্বতী＂ব হাস্যবস বধকাব্য，তীग চবিত আাি প্লুথিব প্রতাব cকানো গুণে কমা गাई। অनন্ত কগুলীব বাगায়ণত্তে ললोকিকতাব
 হাস্যবসপুণ বৈষ্ণর কবিতাব পুণি．＂কাণন্যোয＂তো হাস্যবসব প্রাচুর্ধ্য আছছ। बই কাগた্যেরাব গীত পুবণি নিচুকসি গীত্ পবা বৈষ্ণর কবিতাটৈ কगান্তবিত কব। たिएে 1

বর্ত্তনান বা আবুনিক যুগত পাচচাত্য সড্যতাব

 ＂কাनীয়া কীর্তন＂आাব＂বাशিবে বং চং তিতবে কোরা ভাতুবী＂হাস্যবসপূণ ব্যু্গ বচনা।＂কাनীয়া কীর্ত্তন＂ नाটটকীয় डभীত निখিলেও তাंত নাটকীয় গুণ প্রায় নাই বুলি কব পাবি। ইয়াত সসসারয়িক সমাজব দোষবোব ফহিয়াই দেখ্যুরাব চেঠ̀। কবিছে।＂cকারা ভাতুबী＂ब কাशिनौगूलক बচना ব্যু্গ আব চোক।
 উঠিছে। সমাজব গ্ர斤ানিত তেঞ্ৰ ননত পস্কিলতাব ওন চিটা পবিছে；কিত্তু ডেঞ্ত সংযगী，সংজ্ঞাশীল। ．ডেঞ গ্রাম্যতাব পবা াাত্তি বুচিব ধার্बেদি চলিবউল यত্ন কবিছে।

গুণাতিবান বষ্রাই ১৮৯০ চনত ওলোর।＇বিজুলী＇
 কथাব প্ররক্ক লি－ি আঠকক হঁঘরাইছে। উদাহবণ

শ্ব্বণপে বতনপুবব লবাই অধ্যাপকক যদুপাচনীবে স্থুধিলে"मেউ, চাহাব কিয় বোঢন ?"

অধ্যাপক—চাহ়ন বা পত্র ইতি চাহাব। চাহ খাই বক্ম পবি থক। াারে চাহাব।

যনু-ডেউ, কচাবি কিয় বোঁন ?
অধ্যাপক—কঃ চাবি অর্শাৎ কোন কোন চাবিজण
 ইত্যাদি। এইদবে তেঞ নাশা বহস্য বাখ্যা কবি মধুব
 আরবি থক। পৃথিবীত সোণালী সূকুবে ডুমুকি মাবি বিटতাপন পোহবেবে পৃথ্বিবীব বহণ চবোরারাব দবে د৮শ৷ শতিকাত কবি "जনচন"ব निচিনাটক অসনীয়াব মু-ধ উজ্অলাবخল एেमচল্রব आবির্ভার ছয়। হেমচল্গ आবু গুণাভিষান ১৯ শতিকাব দুটি শিকালয় বুলি কব পাবি । কিন্তু জোনাক্ জেউতিক বোিব কিবণে জিলিব পবাব দবে ছেমব প্রতিডাব প্রখবতাই গুণব ছেউতিব মৃনুতাক जয় কবিব পাবিলে।

ইয়াব পিছত বসবাজ বেজবক্রাব আবির্ভাব্ব জাঁিিব
 এЗँব প্রথম ধ্েনেলীয়া গাটক ‘‘िতিকাই’ अসমীয়া পুবণি সাধুক্যাব ওপবত ভিত্তি কবি লিনদ। এবকটা শ<দ বহানাব একেলগে ব্যরহাব কবাটাঁ বাক্যবীতিব এটो দোষ। বেজবক্রাব शাতত এই দোষ গুণকরপ मেখ দিছে। যেন্ন,

 আাককা বোপায়েও কিত্তু आাাক এবি গ'ল।....আইব কিল্ুু মুখব ছুর। মুখতে ব'ল কিক্ত, বোপাইব কিক্তু মুখব ছুরা-কিক্ত গুচাব লগাত পবিল।' এই লিতিকাই
 হাস্যবসব স্থি্টি কবিছে। 'কৃপাবব বববক্র্রা' বেজবকহ্রাব এক অनना স্ছি। এই কৃभাববব যোগেদি
 কबাব উপবিও ভামা সাiিিত্যব সৌঠ্ঠব বৃদ্ধি ছয়। এই কৃপাবব ग্থৃ্টিব লগে লগে গোটেই অসমত হাস্যবসব বুমুহাই বबخ্দচিলাব দর্বে অगমত বিয়পি পঢে।

বিভিন্ন দোষ, চবিত্রব বৈষম্য, ঢৈতিক অধ:পতন, সানাজিক কেবোণ, পুবণিকনীয়া বীতিनীতিব গোড়ানী
 ইয়াব পিছত ভেভ゙ব ন্নানল, পাচনি, চিকবপতি-ণিকবপতি আদি ধেনেলীয়া गাটক আাক गাধুকथাব কুকি, कৃপাবব

 সংকলन প্रকশিত शয়।

সেই সনয়ব অगনীয়া সাহিত্য সভাব সম্পাদক

 কৃপাবব বক্ত্রাব কাকতব টোর্পালা, কৃপাবব ববহ্রাব

 তবোরানাতট’ক কলমব শ্রেষ্বতা প্রমাণ কবি গৈছছ।" অধ্যাপক ললখাকৃদেব্রে ‘কাকত্ব টোঢপালা’ আালোচনা গ্রসপ্গত কৈছিল——"বঞ্গব বঙ্কিমচল্র কমলাকাস্তব
 जসAীয়া তांशिত্যত বেজবকুর্রা আক বঙাनী गाशिতাত বস্কিমচন্দ্রই হাস্যबगब এক অন্তঃস্রোতা ধাবা প্রবাiিতত
「হহছ। হাস্যবস যর্রতাবণাত বক্কিম यদি চুইফ্ন आাছিল, বেজ্তবকর্রা আছিল ডি৷কক।



 क्रोয়াশীन शांग्यकব গদ্য।

৩পদ্মধব গোহাইবক্র্রাব হাস্যবসব অর্থ इ’ল
 ধেনেলীয়া নাট কেইখন শ্রীচক্দ্রধব ববক্রাব ধেনেলীয়া
 4দিয়েও হাস্যবসব ধাবা বোরাইছে। মঃ নৌঃ চালেহব "शাঁशিব ঠুনুপাক" এখन লেখত লবলগীয়া প্রুথি। মशীবব ববাদের্ব आবাহনত প্রকাশ হোরা খুহতীয়া গ্ল্পবোরে আगাক ববটক হঁছরাইছিল। "চিত্রডসন যপবীয়াব

আi্৷＂বিবৃতিত্রে এসगয়ত ভেমপুবীয়া ডাঙ্বীয়াসকলক বেচ থেকাপালি দিছিন—আবাহনব যোগগগি। পিচত
 मिয়ে। হঠাৎ এবাব স্বরভিত চিত্রসেনব आবির্ভার্ন দহ आককা কিয় 《ে লুকাল বুজা गাयায়। এই শিতাंगত জয়ন্তীব পাতত কিছুদিন－＂চিকা চোবাংছোরা＂আব



শ্রীদণ্ডিনাথ কলিতাই বহককপী，বহথবা，বগব سাंभिब যোগগদি হাস্যবगব অরতাবণা কবিছে।＂হাঁशি মুত্বে সামুহক হতুতাই বিস্তাত পেলাব গাবি কিন্তু খ

 سাঙুলিয়াই দিছে।＂আমাব জাত＂কবিতাত অসসীয়াব ভিতকর্রা অর্রন্থাব কথ্থা আাছছ－
＂जिত্বত यमिও ঢকুরুাब वবব
বাজ্ত নেবে চুবিয়াব ফেব।＂ইতাদি।
बशঘবা বঙ্ব কিল। খtऊঁতে fिऐঠ नाগে কিন্তু যথীখ্রে হাড় ভাগে，নে小াঁ বুলিও থাকিব নোরাবি। ＂বহ্রপী＂ত आনাব ছাंত্রসকনব চश্বীয়া शার্রাব লগত গারঁলীয়া হার্রাব সংনিশ্রनত শिक্ষাব অরস্থ হাঁशিব বোগেপি প্রক।শিছে।＂বগব＂’ত সমাজব আররর্জ্জনা， স্বার্থপবতা，অবিচাব，অঙ্ঞানব অক্ধবিশ্নান দেশি শ্রুনি
 ফিবিঙিতি হাস্যবসব মাজেদি প্র＇কাশ কবিছে। এইদভে लिখকক হাস্যবगব যোগগগি সনাজব ব্যতিচাব आদি প্রক｜x কবিঢে।

आর্ধুনিক হাস্যবসিক নিখকব তিত্তত প্রেমনাবায়ণ দততদেরব＂হে शবি সাবশুণ্য＂আকু＂অসমাপ্ত＂ দूथन হাস্যबসব গন্প－ग：কनन। «ইবোব পুথিব य্যেগগেদি आমাब শাসনকর্ত্তাসকলে লগোর্রা অयथা কব－ কাঢাল সমাজব কুসংস্কাব আদি হাস্যবসব বোiগেদিত্যেই ব্যক্ত কबিपছ। র্রীপীতান্বব বাজনেধি ওব＜ে শ্রীবাজ－

নোহন নাঁ্থ＂টেঙাঁৈ＂＂‘গোটকবাই＂আদি কেইবাখটো
 थাপব প্ররক্ধ কেইটিিমান অসমীয়াত ওলাইছিল। শ্রীঅতুল চক্র্র হাজবিকাইও＂বিছর্যান＂শিশু আালোচনীব यোগেদি


গন্প－সাহিত্যত হাস্যबসব স্থৃ্টি কবিছে মহী‘চক্র



गाম্পুতিক अসनীয়া সाशिত্যত बगाবচना नागय এক র্রেণীব ব্যক্নিনিষ্ঠে লষু হাস্যবসাত্রক বচনাব जाiবির্ভার ছিছে। এই व্রেণীব বচনাব প্রবর্ত্রক ফ্রান্সব মত্তেন।
 উর্পবিও স্কু আবু পর্ব্যবেক্ষণ চকুত পবে। বর্ণনা－বীতিব মৌলিকতা आাক বক্তব্য বিষয়বন্ত্রব गতীর্থ বিভিন্ম কৌতুছনউদ্দীপক ভাবধাবাব স্থমিশ্রণত এনে বচনা বব উপভোগ্য ইৈ পবে। अসभীয়া গাহিত্যত এনেধবণব বচনা यিসকলে লিখিছে
 x｜र्ম 1 आদি।

তেওঁব आरিত শ্রীহবিপ্রসাদ বষক্রাইও（কবাটাও গন্প निभिছিি।＇বিবচতীয়াব দেশ＂जাবেই নমুনা। ডাঃ হেম বকক্মাইও ঢেনে গল্প নিখিছিন। মহী৫চক্দ্র
小াতত नাই। তাব পबিবত্ত্তে বর্ত্রান ইংবাজী তাiিত্যব जানनত অসনীয়া সাহিত্যতে बন্য বচনাব স্থী্টি ছৈছে। শ্রীমহে＊চজ্র গোস্বানীব＂কিমাশ্বার্यনম＂বন্য বচনাব প্রथম পুথি।

जगনীয়া সাছ্তিত্য হাंग্যবग অাদিবে পব। নিজবাব দবে বৈ आছে，বেজববক্রাব मिनত হাস্যबगব বাनপানী रू निজবাক নनত পবিণত কবে। এতঁব দিनত अসনীয়া गাiহিত্যত शাস্যবगব জোরাব উঠিছিল—তুফান
 आ＜ু নতুন লিখক गকবল ইয়াষ সगয় বঢ়াই আাতে।

## ম্বয্সংসম্পূণ দূবভাষণ যন্ত্র:

এবিষ স্বয়ংসস্পুণ দূবভাষণयস্ত্র (Self-supporting Telephone) বাশিয়াব 'ফिজিক্ছ ইन्एচিটিটট্ অব ইউ, এছ्, এए, আব, এবাডডশি অব চায়েন্চেচে’ উলিয়াইছে। এই যন্ত্রত বাহিবব পবা বিদ্যুৎ-কোষ नগাব নালাগে। তাব প্রেবক- যন্ত্রতেই দবকাবী বিদ্যুৎ-শক্তিব বন্দোবস্ত থাকে। এই মাইত্রক্োনব পর্দাত ‘চেবামিক্ ই ইলেক্টেট্য’ (Ceramic Electrat) নামব অজৈন অপবিবাছকব (Inorganic Dielectric) এটা সब পাত (Plate) नগোন্রা थাকে। এই গौতब দুয়ো পিঠিত বিপবীত বিদ্যুৎ স্থায়ীভারে জমা কবা হয় এইদবে : প্রথশতে এই পাতক ২০০ ডিগ্রি চেণ্টি-


## অব্যাপক কনালেলু দের cর্রাবী

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গ্রেডটিनকে গবন কবা ছয় আব পিচত এটা উচ্চশক্তি
 বিদুएৎ-ক্ষেত্রত থকাব কাবণে 川াত্ব দুতয়ে পিঠিত
 কেত্রত थাকি ঠীাজা আব কঠিন দোবাব কাবণে দুয়ো
 বিদ্যুৎ-কোষব দবে কান কবে । এনেকুরু ংাত মাইক্রফোনত এবাব লগাঁলে বহুত বছু यায়। जাব পিচত মাথোন পাতটো বদলাই পেলালেই হয়। চেবানিক ইনেক্ট্টেই-দুক্ত দূবতাষণयন্তত মাত বেছি স্পষ্টও ছয় আবু বহ্ত দুবৈৈৈও পঠিয়াব পাবি। এই পাতে যি কোনো জলবায়ু जांকু তাপত সমানভার্রে কাম কবে।

## সাগবব পবা ঢসাল আবক:

সাগবব পানীত বহ পবিমাণে সোণ जাছে বুলি বাশিয়াব বৈজ্ঞানিকসকলে কয়। স্থলडাগব পবা পানীব ハোঁতব লগত সোণ সাগবাঁল যায়। गাना বৈজ্ঞানিক প্রক্রিয়াবে সেই সোণ তেওঁঢোকক নিক্কেষণ (extraction) কবিব ধবিহে। পোরা সোণ আবু তাব इढক यিমাन টेকা খবচ কবা হৈছে তাব মাজত্ত गানঞ্য আছে বুলি তেঞ্ডোকে অजিসত দিতছ। আকৌ, আনেবিকাব কেলিফণিয়াব খनি বিশেষজ্ঞসকলে ক্য় যে সাগবব তলত যিবোব পাহাব আছে তাত নেঙ্গানিজ, लো, তান, দস্তা, কোবল্; ইত্যাদি খনিজ পদার্থ প্রচুৰ পবিমাণণ আছছ। এই কাবণণ প্রতি বর্গমাইলব পবা ১৫,000,00 ডলাব উপার্জ্জন কबা সন্তর হয়। जাকৌ জাপানব ভূতজ্ধবিদ্সকলব ধাবণা বে জাপানব চাবিওফানে ২৫ মাইলটৈকে সাগবব তলত यথেষ্ট পবিমাণে খनिজ তেন আছছ। তাব বাবে জাগৗনब ইঞিিিিয়াববিলাকে বিস্তৃত পর্য্যবেকণ কবিছছ আবু কুঁরা খান্দাব কামো আবম্ভ কবিিছ।
 ছ’ব বুলি তেওঁলোকে fিশেষ আাশা কবিছে।

## ম|ছব মাত:

নক্কে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ব কেইজনমান জীর-বিজ্ঞানা
 সাগবব নানাবক্ম গ্রাণীব আচাব-আচবণ সম্পর্কে নতুন বহ্হ ত্য্য আবিকাব কবিছে। তাব উপবিও, মছ ধবাব এটা অতুন পদ্ধতিও উলিয়াইছছ। ত্তঁঁলাকক नক্ষ্য কবিছে বে মাছবোববো ভার প্রকাশব এটা ভাযা আঢছ। সেই ভাষা মানুহে শনিব নোরাবিলেও মাছছ
 বৈઉ্ঞানিকসকরন মাছব মাত মাইক্রফফোনব সহায়ত বেকর্ড কবিছছ আাব বেকর্ড কবা শবদ আকো সাগবব তিত্বটন পঠিয়াইছছ। মাছবোবে নিজব চিনা শ<দ ঙ্গনিব পাই বি ঠাইব পবা সেইটে। আহিছে তাটৈ নগ জমা হয়। তেতিয়া সেই ঠাইত মাছব জাল পেলাল় প্রচুব মাছ ধবিব পাবি। ‘ৈভ্ঞানিকगক্রল আাক লক্য্য কবিছে যে প্রত্যেক বকন মাছব বিশেষ ভাষা আছছ।

একবকन गাছব শ＜पত অनाबকन गাছে সচেতनতা প্রকাশ নক্বে ।

## গছ बাব গ川न：

আচর্য্য জগদীশচক্র্র বস্তুর্র বহুত আগতত প্রমাণ কবিছিল যে গছব ওপবত বাश্বিব आাাতব বিশেষ প্রভাব্র আঢে। এই তথ：ক দৃছ় ভেঁটিত স্থাপন কবিছে আন্মানালাই বিশ্ববিদ্যাল：়ব অধ্যাপক 完，চি，এন， मिতঙ । তেও লক্ষ্য কবিঢছ যে ধানব বীজব ওচबঅ ＇ইলেক্টি心্রি বেল＇বজানল খুব সোনকানে গজালি ওলায় । ধানব খেতিত নিয়মিত－ভাত্রে ২ন্ত্রেতে উচচাঙ্গ বাগ বজাঢল শতকবা পঋাশভাগ ধান বেচি উৎপন্ন হয় । ধণীতব ওপবত বেহালাব বাগবো এনেকুর্রা
 ফুলব গছব পবা উনুত ববণব ফুল পোরা যায়।
 waves）যেত্তিয়া গছছব কোষবোবক আঘাঙ কবে তেতিয়া সেইবোবব ভিতবব প্রোটপ্লাজ্ম্ আবু नিউক্লিয়াচ্ উত্তেজিত হয় आবু তাব ক্লত এনে ধबণব প্র－ত্ত্রিয়া ছয় যাতে গছ খুব সোনকালে বাঢ়িব পাবে ।

## ম’इন চিকাব：

आনেবিকাব বিখ্যাত কীটবিজ্ঞানী ডাঃ হেগ小েনে ম＇হব ওপ্রপ্ত বহুত গবেষণা কবিঢছ। ম＇হ बেনেটৈ জীর্ত চিকাবব ফালল আগ অাঢ় সেই বিষয়ত নতুল তথ্য 小াবিক্ধাব কবিছছ। ম＇হব দৃষ্টিশক্তি বব সচচতন নহয় । তেতিয়াহ্ল চিকাব কেনেটক দেてে？ম＇হ জলীয় বাপ্প，কার্বনডায়ক্চাইড जাব্ তাপব বাঁে বব সচেতন । প্রত্্যক প্রাণীী নি：＊x্যাসব লগত ঙ্লীয়় বাপ্প আবু কার্বসডায়ক্চাইড ওনায় আবু প্রত্ত্যক প্রাণীব শবীबব পবা সদায় एতাপ বিকীबণ（Feat Radiation）হয় । এই জলীয় বাস্প，কার্বনডায়ক্－ চাইড আব তাপব সহায়ত ম＇রহ চিকার্ব ক＇ত জাছে বুজিব পাबে। এত্থই ম＇হব কর্মক্ষমতা বতাহব জলীয়

বাম্পব ওপবত নির্ভব করে। বাশ্প যিगান বেছি इ’ব কর্ৰকगতাও সিমানে বোছ হ＇ব।

## ‘আね ब小ج＇：

‘ব্লাড বেঙ্ক’ হ＇ল যত স্ত্থ，সবল মানুহ্র নিজব তেজ দিয়ে যাতে অস্ুস্থ মানুহব দ্বকাব হনে তাব পবা পাব পাবে। তেনেকুরা ফ্রাক্চত ‘‘⿰亻 বেঙ্ক＇ও জাঁহ। তাত দবকাবমতে ব্যরহাবব কাবণণ যি কোনো নানनूহে निভব চकু দান কबিব পাবে। आজিটৈকে এই
 निজ্র ইচছাতই চকু দান করিছছ। এই চকুব পবা ＇কब् निয়া＇ঢৈ यিবিলাকব চক্ু বেয়া তা＇ত লগাই দিয়া ছৈছে। তাব ফলত প্রায় শতকবা পঞ্চাশভাগ চকু ভাল ছৈছে। এই বেঙ্কব উদ্দেশ্য অঙ্ধক দৃষ্টিদান কবা । প্রয়োজনমতে ইয়াব পবা ফ্রাঞ্চব নানা ঠ্ঠাইটল চকু পঠিওরা হয় ।

## ফলব কাবণে：

তাবত চবকাবে তাজিকালি ফল সং্কক্ষণব（Fruit Preservation）ওপবত বিশ্শেষ দৃ দিছে，বিশেষট্ক जাंনব ওপবত।＇কাউन्চিল অব চায়েণ্টিফিক এণ্ড
 বেচিব পাবি নে নোরাবি—এই বিষয়ে গবেষণ কবিছছ । ত্তিতি बকমब আग লৈ এতিয়া গবেষণ চলিঢছ । দেখা
 ছয়নাহমান খিगब ভিতबত থাকিলেও এই আাম নধ बহয়，ইয়াব সোরাদ，বং আবু গন্ধ একেবাবে 竕ক थাকে। পিচে শতকবা পঞ্চাশ ভাগ ক্ৰঁছিয়াবব बসব গৈতত यসি আামবোবক টিলব ভিতবত সংবক্ষণ কবা হয় তেতিয়াছ্রল খ্বু বেছি ঢ゙াটকা থাকে। টিगত লেণ্ব आমব বং বেয়া নহূল৩ সোরাদ নঃ לৈ যায় । পিচে， यमि শতকবা পয়ত্রিশভাগ কুঁशিয়াবব বসত অলপ চাইট্লি অ এচিড（Citric Acid）মিহলাই টিणত
 কিন্তু ফজ্জন আग সংবক্ষণ কবা বব টौन।

 किতাপব সমালোচনা অগগবঢ়াইছে। किতাপ তিনিধन সম্পাদকব निजा বাচनि ।

Gসউজী পাতব কাহিনী（ঊগনাস）বাস্না বब্র্রা প্রকাশক ：চপলা সাহিত্যসमन，শ্বিলং মूल্য—৫•৫० न，প， へ৯ン পৃষ্ঠノ

সমসাময্রিক অসমীয়া উপন্যাস－সাशিত্যব গুঁতি অতি
 উপ্পন্যাगय প্রকাশে आনাব সাহিত্যত এই বিষঢ় বিপুল উদ্যगবে পबিচয় দিত়ে। यमिও＂লিখিকাব মত্ত
 লিখিকাব गতুন नांनত ওরোরা উপ্যাস＂। প্রকাশক্ব এই निবেদন পঢ় জর্জ্জ ইলিয়াচたলে गनত পबিল। ডিকেন্সব मবে স্কুদন্শী পাঠকব চকুত পबिছिল， জর্জ্জ ইলিয়ট পুক্ষ－লিখক ছ’বই নোরাবে। কাবণ， তেঞব কোন্নাথন উপন্যাসতত পুক্ষে পুক্ষব লগত কবা কথোপকথনব বর্ণনা নাই；অথচ বর্ণনা आছে，
 কてথাপকথनব। বांস্ना বকত্রা नाমব এজজীী কীপাংগ निキिকা यमি উত্তবকালত এগবাকী শকত，नিপোট निখ্খ বুनি প্রতিপন ছয়，তেত্তে বিস্ময় জন্মিবক কোনো কাবণ নেথাকিব। কাবণ，এইখন উপন্যাসए নাবী－চা্চিত্রব লগত নাবী－চবিত্রব কোনো সংগগাপ• কথোপকথথব বর্ণনা নাঁই।

ভাবিব ঢোরাবা এক অপযশে नबেশ্ববক চান্ পুবুষ্ ওজাব গাঁঁ এবিবটৈ বাধ্য কবিढে । এহ নাটকীয় নুহুর্ত্তত তাক বাটব পবা বুটলি িिঢল，কিছুদিল পব।＂বেলেগ কাম্যাত শবৰল आাबম্ভ কবা＂এशাc চাহাব－নেন্ম । গারঁব ল’বা নবেশ্ববে চাহ－বাগিচা বিচাবি পারল，＂বাতি ফুলা বগা ফুলব স্বুভি＂，কা＇ fि শুनिल，＂गাদलब बिशिণ বিन् बिन्＂आব＂চ＂
 নুবানুবি খই পবি＂থকা দেখি। নবেশ্ববক কেক্র্র র：বি স＜সব आবু（েইবাটাও কাহিনী গঢ়ি উঠিएে। Cেই



 एেকু आাক মפ্রাব অगাবিল প্রেমব কব্ণ পধির্ণিছ，


 टिक জান্বি：বান্না বক্ন্নাই উলব চুঢ্রেটাবত চ小কপ্রন




 বাবে উन्नूখ לৈ থাকে। দবাচলटে，এই কभौয়ণ













 তাই কুলি，বাবু आব；চাহাব－নেন সকললাকে একেই




 কেরুল নাত্র，নোং্গ্রাক বিচাবি অश কাবুলী দুটो অनা－ রশ্যর্কীয় यেন্ ঞ্রতীয়নান ছৈছে। সিহঁতে ককরল এ৷ি

 জানিবা কোঢৌব। নাট্য－মঞ্টত মবা সৈनिকব ভাও
 বাবে ग্থ ক্টি কা দুটা ওপবঞ্চি চবিত্র।
 প্রকশিত হৈছে，বর্ণনাভস্भীব লौना－তবঙ্গত। এটা কাব্যিক পবিবেশে সমগ্র উপন্যাসখনক গুবিব পবা লেষয়কে গাববি বাথিছে। এই বর্গনাব নর্ম্পম্পশিতাই স্থান－কালशীन बখन চাহ বাগিচাক এটা 凶াब্नা मাन কবিছছ，यি আাঈ্রান অভান্ত अनুভব কবা যায়，মूलকবাছ आনन্ৰ চাছ বাগিচাব উপন্যাসত। মूलক বাজব উপনাাসত চাহ বাগিচাব এক বিশেষ অঙ্গञ্ফট্টিক স্বচছ לছ প্রকাশ পাইচছে। বাস্না বক্র্রাব উপন্যাসত প্রকাশ পাইছে，চাহ বাগিচাব এক সার্মগ্রিক সত্তাব বহসাमয় কभ－ম＇ত আছে，উन्नू హ্ত প্রেম，অनবদমিত गन চাंशাবব বগুj cপ্রেম，নেমব চিত্ত－চাঞ্চল，गহবীব চুপতি， কুলি চর্দ্দাবব অনবাগুীীয়া চকু आব্ কুলি ছোরালীব অকুषঠठ স্নে ।
 निকৃ⿳亠丷厂彡 शবি आन কম দাगী কাকতেবে iगতত এইখন
 जসনীয়া সাছ্তিত্যব খবব বた！भচকেই নিजব পুথ্থ－ ভবালত বধ্兀 উচিত। কারণ，উপন্যাসখনে আমাব


गः ব：
জোনাকীব জুই ：（উপ্যাস）যো匕গেশ দাস，প্রকাশক ： দত্ত বক্রা এও কোম্পান্ণী，প্রধ্ প্রকাশ ১৯৫৯ চন； মूल्य जिनिन টকা।

पूष आठाইশ শারोब এইয়া यमि এটি দীঘল গब্প হনহুঁতেত ততন্ত্র বৌধহয় আপত্তি কবিবলগীয়া বিশেষ
 いইখন কিতাপক উপন্যাস বুনি ক্কের্রা হৈছে তেতিয়া








 गूनक बर्⿻नि गাथাबণ উপन्गाग ।



























 मত आাক প্রণতি जाক जानाit हেছে পরেष खाক








 धठि पाशिवनभीड़ा एस। काবष? ग्वानी गपभी,







 गढত বিয়া 鸟 यায় भরেশশ।





 आাঢহ লেইয়া প্বেশব চবিত্রব মাজতে निशिए जাছিন

 खालে স্বাमी भবিত্তা ভুनতুলब উ























 बबिব পৰা নাই যাব্যাতে গাঠকে গরেশাব তथাকथिত







 সशায়ত বত্ত্যানাব গাত টুকুবিয়াই চান বিচাtব। গোটেই－


 नगौन।


 উनिয়াই দিয়াটেটা बেন deus ex machina．অयাক

 ঊभন্যাসীनত यাছিন। তেন কবাহেঁতেন ডুলডুলব
辰 もठिनटर้ँতन।


 গাধুব দदে। किন্ট উभन्गागय जाযা বুলিঢन चि এক










> निएবাঁ চৌবুবী

 دミबत চन। शृष्ठा 比；सूबग पूहका।







 पमশত बडू⿰ू


 जढन्य










 view निड़ापर Jन्डतপन। उथाभि निधरक ইয়ा丁



 ইয়াব गাজরে বাছিয়াব গানাজিক जাক অর্ধটৈততিক






 ব’न। এইशिनिতে এই বিষয়ে অতিজ্ঞে थকা आन
























 ছোনাनो निनि, नोगाएँত মাたো recreation वर।



 बबाब घড়্য়্র बविছ़।











## बাষ্ট্রे ：সঙ্্ধৃতি ：চबকাব






 नश़⿻彐丨．

 （কান্ডাদিন ককতিয়া
























 বা冋बब जাও मिব बোর্রাবে 〕/












## সাহিত্যত (নাবল বঁট। ঃ পণশচমীয়া গোষীব একনায়কত্ব




 पইন ভাষাব বোগেদি মুদ্রণ দি জন্্র্য় দু পবে কিক্ুু মুল ফচ্চ ভাষাত সেইয়া এতিয়াও থ্রকাশ হোরা নাই।








































## পোহা-নোপোর়াব থ্তিয়ান

প্রতি বছনেই এই শিতানত হ৩ক নহওক নানা কथা লিখl যায় আকু বহত্তই ভাবে শে সম্পাদকীয়

 কবা गছয়। গতিকেই ইচ্ছ নেথ্রিক্নেও এই কथ্গ লোছাবিবই লাগিবই।
 পোরা উচিত आাছিন সেইখিনি এতিয়াঁলৈকে নোপোরাত্তে বব পবিতাপব বিষয়। আনাব কলেजত প্রতি


 যিহেতু অসমত চবকাবী কনেজ মাত্র এখনেই, সেইবাবে স্বাভারিকতে বাহিবব লবাব আকর্ষণ আকু আগ্রহঁঁল नक্ষ্য বাখি কলেজ চিট্ব সংখ্যা यথেষ্ট বৃদ্ধি কবা উচিত।

কलেজত यদি কলা আব বিজ্ঞান শীখীব পবা এजনট্ক মুঠতে দুছন সহকাবী অধ্যাক লোরা হয়,

 অথকাটে অতি লাজ লগগ কथা। यमिও এইবাব কোপ্পানী বাগান বোডত থকা তাবাঘবব পবা পুবণি ন
 সেইবাবে আমাব কর্লজব বহত্তা ছার্রীয়ে ছাত্রীবাবীব ছোরালী হোঠ্ঠेনত থাকিবলগীয়াত পবে। হোষ্টেন চিটব এই বেনেজালিবোব দূবীকবণব বাবে অনতিপলনে এটি ছোরালী হোধ্টে আবু দুটামান লবাব হোধ্টেল ব府ব লাগে।



 ব্নত প্রফেচবক লগ ধবি তে জঁजनাকব লগত পঢ়াব বিষয়ে কিবা আলোচনা কবাটটl দু कহ সমসn। বিজ্ঞান
 लाগে।

















 পবা बে কিবা লাভ হৈছে তাক কব নোরাবি। কেরল घবটটাত বং দিওঁতেই যদি কেন্তীিিব উন্নতি কবা বুলি ভাবে তেন্থেলে আíनाব কবলগীয়া একো নাই।


 भবা হল এটি সজাব কানণ कি খাকিব পাবে বুজিব নোরাবি!













এইবছব আমাব কरলজত Geology, Education, Commercial Geography जाiব Hindi এই





## অসমोয়া आাহিত্যীল ছাত্র-ছত্রীब বকঙণণ
























 ভোটাতবাব দবে জিলিকি থাকে ( বश্ गনয়ত আকৌ প্রনিষ্ঠা লাত কবা লিধকব বচনা অত্যত্ত তৃতীয় শ্রেণীব বুলি জানিও প্রকাশ কবি থয়ः এনে উদাহबণ এটা নহয় पढেখ आাহে।)

সমকালীন সাহিত্যত পেইবাববই ছাত্র-ছাত্রীব বনঙণি নোহোরাব মূলডতই দায়ী, অকল ছাত্র-ছাত্রীয়ে


 কবাব স্থবিধা প্পারাব ছেতুকেই ছাত্র-ছাত্রীব মানসিক চিন্তাধাবা आবু কন্পন্লব পবিধি जালেিিনি বছন্ন ছৈ পবিছে। আাক এইটো কথাং ঠিক : य, দেশব অগণন ছাত্র-ছাত্রীয়ে প্রথম সার্शিত্যিক জীর্তग প্রকাশ কবে

 তেন্ত্ তেওঁনোকে উৎসাহহই পौব কেনৌক, প্রেবণা পীব ক'ত?

## THE COTTONIAN



NAGEN TALUKDAR
Editor

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35 \text { th issue }
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1959

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## Modernity among <br> the

## students

Nirode Kumar Das

Fourth year, Arts

Hereclitus, a Greek Philosopher, once aptly remarked that change is the very stuff and symbol of reality. Change is the sign of growth and is the essence of being and life. We can never dip into the same stream twice. Thus, the whole universe is growing and evolving from moment to moment from the past without beginning to a future without end. Change and progress, therefore, form the core of all living beings.

Every individual develops and progresses in course of activities and experiences while striving to adapt himself to the changing environments and trying to fulfill the varied needs both physical and psychical. In course of such
ceaseless activities and overt behaviours, he undergoes varied experiences in attempting to give adequate expression of his personality and to enrich his inner being with proper human values. Thus, while living a life of actions, the individual at the same time tries to contribute his share to the Society or Community, his culture and race and thus while building up his own destiny contributes to the best of his capacity to the making of the history of the Community or Society to which he belongs.

Every Society has its pattern of culture, formulated ideals and well defined values in consonance with the spirit of the age. It is
incumbent on the ordinary men, excepting a few giants and men of destiny, since they constitute a sui generis, to abide by the patte $n$ of culture and the cherished values and ideals of Society in which the individual lives, moves and has his being. Every normal individual is born and brought up in the lap of social culture and racial heritage and is constrained to respect the ideals and values of the age. Wha: is culture ? It is in the words of Lawrance Durrell but the sum-total of the results of the manifold ways in which man tries to react to the external world in course of leading his ife progressively through varying circumstances. So, human beings unlike other living beirgs try to live and act in keeping with the culturepatterns and human values with a view to unfolding and enriching their own personalities.

By modernity we mean living our life in the most up-to-date manner. But as observed above, nothing can be, truly speaking, brand new in the life of human individual Every human experience is at the same time representative and prospective. Every activity and moment in our life is both retrospective and prospective. While living and doing at the present, we look back to the past and look ahead into the future. We act in the present in context of the past with a prospect for the future. So, modernity in this restricted sense, means leading our life, acting and behaving in the light of the past and in conformity with the Social ideals and values of the age for a better future ahead.

Students are regarded as the promise of a Society and prospective future generation. They are trained and educated in the light of the culture and heritage of the community or Society. With the education and training thus received from the elders, the students are the heirs and hopes of the Society and culture, and as such it is imperative that they in their turn will act
and behave for bringing about a better social order and contribute richly for the perpetuation of human values and social ideals.

The life of man is usually divided into four distinct stages-childhood, youth, grown-up and the old. The students usually belong to the first two stages of life. Physically and mentally the students thus belong to the two growing and progressive stages of development. These two progressive stages of life are remarkable for their overt restlessness, progressive outlook and the inward love for novelty. They are by nature not content with the dead and dull past and generally dissatisfied with matters of course. The students are by nature, therefore, are interested more in the new and unfamiliar. They are fond of achievements and are haunted by an insatiable thirst for prying into the secret of life. The study of books, impact of society and community of persons they love and respect, living examples of men and things to a great extent inspire them to imbibe ideals cherished in harmony with personal likings and considerations. Imitation plays a great role in the life of students. What a student likes and with what he is inspired, he desires unawares to follow and imitate. So, whenever they saw any new things or inventions the students soon tries to imitate those e.g. the dresses and hair styles of the film actors etc. The make-belief and suggestions, therefore, whether ideal or real highly influence the life and behaviour of students in general.

The institutions where the students are required to receive education and training are really artificial and homogenous societies. These academic institutions are model and are artificially organised social institutions where students are made to keep in close contact with good things, noble ideals and read and hear things of value. These things they hear and think of, are more ideal than real, and as such

# Modernity among the students 



Nirode Kumar Das

Fourth year, Arts

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Every individual develops and progresses in course of activities and experiences while striving to adapt himself to the changing environments and trying to fulfill the varied needs both physical and psychical. In course of such
ceaseless activities and overt behaviours, he undergoes varied experiences in attempting to give adequate expression of his personality and to enrich his inner being with proper human values. Thus, while living a life of actions, the individual at the same time tries to contribute his share to the Society or Community, his culture and race and thus while building up his own destiny contributes to the best of his capacity to the making of the history of the Community or Society to which he belongs.

Every Society has its pattern of culture, formulated ideals and well defined values in consonance with the spirit of the age. It is
incumbent on the ordinary men, excepting a few giants and men of destiny, since they constitute a sui generis, to abide by the pattern of culture and the cherished values and ideals of Society in which the individual lives, moves and has his being. Every normal individual is born and brought up in the lap of social culture and racial heritage and is constrained to respect the ideals and values of the age. What is culture ? It is in the words of Lawrance Durrell but the sum-total of the results of the manifold ways in which man tries to react to the external world in course of leading his life progressively through varying circumstances. So, human beings unlike other living beings try to live and act in keeping with the culturepatterns and human values with a view to unfolding and enriching their own personalities.

By modernity we mean living our life in the most up-to-date manner. But as observed above, nothing can be, truly speaking, brand new in the life of human individual Every human experience is at the same time representative and prospective. Every activity and moment in our life is both retrospective and prospective. While living and doing at the present, we look back to the past and look ahead into the future. We act in the present in context of the past with a prospect for the future. So, modernity in this restricted sense, means leading our life, acting and behaving in the light of the past and in conformity with the Social ideals and values of the age for a better future ahead.

Students are regarded as the promise of a Society and prospective future generation. They are trained and educated in the light of the culture and heritage of the community or Society. With the education and training thus recsived from the elders, the students are the heirs and hopes of the Society and culture, and as such it is imperative that they in their turn will act
and behave for bringing about a better social order and contribute richly for the perpetuation of human values and social ideals.

The life of man is usually divided into four distinct stages-childhood, youth, grown-up and the old. The students usually belong to the first two stages of life. Physically and mentally the students thus belong to the two growing and progressive stages of development. These two progressive stages of life are remarkable for their overt restlessness, progressive outlook and the inward love for novelty. They are by nature not content with the dead and dull past and generally dissatisfied with matters of course. The students are by nature, therefore, are interested more in the new and unfamiliar. They are fond of achievements and are haunted by an insatiable thirst for prying into the secret of life. The study of books, impact of society and community of persons they love and respect, living examples of men and things to a great extent inspire them to imbibe ideals cherished in harmony with personal likings and considerations. Imitation plays a great role in the life of students. What a student likes and with what he is inspired, he desires unawares to follow and imitate. So, whenever they saw any new things or inventions the students soon tries to imitate those e.g. the dresses and hair styles of the film actors etc. The make-belief and suggestions, therefore, whether ideal or real highly influence the life and behaviour of students in general.

The institutions where the students are required to receive education and training are really artificial and homogenous societies. These academic institutions are model and are artificially organised social institutions where students are made to keep in close contact with good things, noble ideals and read and hear things of value. These things they hear and think of, are more ideal than real, and as such
the student-life is throughout conscious of the difference between what is and what ought to be. This indeed adds to the spirit of restlessness in the student career. The progressive attitude to life and the incessant desire for growth and development reigns supreme in the life of a student, and such urge for growth impels the students to keep abreast of the time and tide. A Student can never remain satisfied with the dead and dull past. In the career of the student, old order indeed ever changes yielding place to the new. He is indeed a lover of modernity, and likes to maintain his outlook and behaviour up-to-date.

The spirit of modernity among students, their love for the things new and up-to-date are indeed signs of progress and growth. Modernity, accepted in this sense has really a salutary effect on the career of students. Life would have lost its charm and progress would have been stagnated had the students not been inspired with thirst for the new and modern. The march of civilisation and the progress of mankind to-day owe much to this spirit of modernity and love for the new which looms large in the career of the students. It is indeed the sure sign of life and progress, a spirit of revolt of a growing mind against confinement in the dark chamber of the dead past. "Do not imitate the past ; creat a new destiny"-is the typical love of the young student.

The love for modernity among students of course needs proper sublimation. The desire for the new and to keep abreast with the onward march of time, the students must be given education of the whole man. The education imparted to student should not consists of teaching three R's - reading, writing and arithmatics, but should conduce to the growth and development of 3 H 's--the head, the heart and the hands. Education must not contribute
only to the enrichment of the intellect to the utter neglect of the emotions and manual skill. Learning should consist of doing with feeling. Knowledge is power-knowledge must be capable of arousing adequate emotions tending to translate itself into right actions or suitable behaviour. Emotion are indeed the prime movers of actions, and therefore, emotional training is really the core of sound system of education. Education, therefore, is not for the intellect alone but for the whole man. The spirit of modernity among young students of schools and colleges can be turned to good accounts when education is directed towards the growth and betterment of the whole man. Lack of integrity, indiscipline and want of wholesomeness of personality among many young and adult students are eloquent of the fact that the education they recieved was partial and devoid of emotional and manual training.

The present age is the age of science. The Students of to-day are more lovers of modernity. Science has sounded the deathknell of all matters of faith, age old traditions and prejudices, racial taboos etc. Nothing is worth believing in which cannot stand the test of experiment and observation. The scientific attitude has largely transmitted itself into the community of the student all the world over. The inventions of science and its methods and promises have greatly influenced the outlook and belief of the student community. The scientific machines, the means of communications, the cinema films, radios, wireless etc. all furnish informations, ideals and new avenues of life, which inspire the student community to wed then faith and hope to the promises of sciences and added to their sense of modernity.

So far as Indian students are concerned, their lives and modes of behaviour, their trend of talk, their dresses and habits show a good
deal of foreign influence. This alien outlook possibly is the legacy of foreign rule lasting for more than a century. The students in cur country to-day in a false sense of modernity have an apparent liking for European dress, English tongue, foreign outlook and ideals. In some cases, this has at present led to a sense of ultra-modernity in certain sections of Indian student community. Such ultra-modernity is certainly prejudicial to the interest of the society and state.

The spirit of modernity among students in the sphere of educational and acadernic matters is really conducive to the welfare of the students themselves and the society to which they belong. As we have already noted sense of modernity and attempt to keep pace with prevailing order of things are some signs of growth and progress. The sense of modernity in the career of students is really the background, upon which proper educational guidance and training may build up integrated and wholesome
personalities of the educands leading ultimately to an all-round welfare of the state and society. The sense of modernity propels the students in their youth to read up-to-date book, search for new ideas and ideals that will satisfy their personal needs apart from fulfilling the needs of a progressive state and community.

It may be noted in conclusion that present day student community has been to a great extent subject to political influences. Political platforms of late have encroached upon the sphere of academic institutions, and this has coloured the sense of modernity among students which very often than not baffled educational efforts and put social orders at stake. Such modernised outlook of students arising from modern political influences have at times done more harm than good. It is therefore, imperative for a sound system of education to devise ways and means to sublimate and utilise the spirit of modernity among students to the fulfilment of proper educational ends.

The tremendous ovation given to Toynbee everywhere in Asia, when he toured this continent a couple of years ago simply reflects the vehemence of an intellectual reaction against the inexorable laws of Historical Materialism. Few non-communists have been quite happy over the "success" of Marxism in interpreting history. Toynbee has rejected the materialistic bias in favour of a "spiritual" explanation of historical forces.

Criticism of the Marxist thesis tends to diverge into two leading philosophios. (1) the view that the mass of historical phenomena is not governed by the same laws, the laws don't form a system. This view has been recently championed by Karl Popper in his The Logic of Historicism with massive logic. Popper recognises connections of events only within restricted and independent fields, but seeks to debunk the idea of universal historical forces as so much hocus-pocus. (2) The view that the laws of history are spiritual or at least mental. There are shades of difference among the varied
currents of thought flowing into each of these streams. But we may ignore them in our discussion. We shall take up the former view further on.

Marx applied his laws to every major historical change and was conspicuously successful in explaining and linking up events apparently unrelated but of major importance in history. The explanation is systematic and quite self consiotent-that is, if we choose to ignore the premises. But Marx also predicted the inevitable working of historical forces towards a world communism, while urging the chosen to actively help the process. His critics point out that the pinotal role of Class-war in history has been only a fruitful assumption, not an axiom. Elesewhere, the Marxists seem to work into the facts to prove their points. For instances they ignore Rostorzoeff and Henri Pirenne in accounting for the decline of the Roman empire What is so alluring in the Marxist version of history is abviously the Method, an impersonal, "objective" and phi-


Which God was it who made them enemies ?
Homer

By a shy student
E Gust a Slimpse.....
losophical method. Since then, other interpretations have also been put forward, but none so successful or influential. Toynbee offers a spiritual version of the same story, making a mystico-psychological approath and putting the idea of creative humanity in the centre of his thought. His stupendous series of historical studies has been the subject of a bitter controversy, and the intsrest thus a:oused has led us to reconsider his Study of Hi tory.

Toynbee is a mystic. That is flat. He bases his arguments on the spiritual e:sence of different mythologies and clearly accepts Bergson's picture of the mystic. He detects a purpose in historical evolution, which i; untenable from the strictly scientific point of view. Indeed the very terms with which he erects the imposing edifice are stumbling-blocks to minds obsessed with the scientific notions. Bu let us analyse his "method" first.

The fabric of Toynbee's laws is so flexible that it is perhaps designed to absorb all mar ner of facts. This may be happy, but generalisations are always suspect. The unit of historical study is according to him no state with geographical and traditional definitions, sut Civilisations. Now the term Civilisation means so much that an ambiguity is visible in Toynbee's idea of it. It may be the cultural essence of a local society, an approach that Oswald Spengler exploits so masterfully and so dogmatically. Or it may stand for the physical experiences and struggles of the community. Toynbee assimilates both the points of view, the product as well as the process, civilization as a resu $t$ and as a growth. On the face of it, it is comprehensive, but Toynbee's illustrations prove that it is also confusing. He treats Roman and Greek history as part of the same pattern. affected by the same laws and silently omits the differences or explains them away.

Toynbee divides the hurnan societies of
history into twenty-one civilisations, the other societies being ahistorical ("arrested" or "abortive" civilisations). In all those varied careers he traces a pattern, the pattern of growth, springtime and decay, The pattern is illustrated by the image of the moving wheel, which rotates in a cyclic manner and yet carries forward the vehicle along a straight line. Thus despite repetitive symptoms, a broader progressive pattern emerges through all of them. The life-history of the dead (Egyptiac and Sumeric civilisations), the moribund (Sinic and Indic) and the thriving civilisations (of the West) indicate that these have risen and fallen along a definite track. Today, Toynbee is more than sure that the culmineting point so far has been the Christian higher religion and a yet further spiritualisation can be expected. Mr. Trevor-Roper calls Toynbee a fatalist and Toynbee indignantly denies the charge. We can see where the misunderstanding has its origins.

Toynbee calls the pattern "etherealisation." With this general pattern are comprised the fates of civilisations that follow other patterns of growth and decay. Growth is fostered by Challenge and Response and Withdrawal and Return. It is arrested by Failure of Self-determination of the Creative minority and the mechanisation of the social drill. This leads finally to disintegration attended by revolts of internal proletariat and attacks of external proletariat.

The analysis of growth remains the most interesting chapter of the story. The primitive society is faced by the challenge of adverse circumstances threatening extinction. The challenge is met by the creative part of the community and the society sees the light of civilisation. But if civilisation must grow, the challenges must never end, only they must
come from different quarters internal or external. The succession of challenges proves a stimulus and upon the ability of the society to respond triumphantly depends it fate. Toynbee derives the idea of the necessity of such a conflict from mythology. The perpetual rhythm of Ying and Yang, God's contract with Mephistopheles in Goethe's Faust are intuitions of the 'basic truth". It is clear that Toynbee can hardly find a welcome in the circles of hard-boiled materialists.

When he comes down to facts however, his method---which cannot be applied by anybody but Toynbee himself--goes into strange capers. In parts the method is brilliant in comprehensive description. But otherwise he is vague, inadequate and impossibly question-begging. He is not quite interested in the values and arts of different societies so long as he can satisfactorily manipulate his "rhythms". His analysis makes a period of decay coincide with one of artistic splendour and a period of artistic sterility with the period of growth. Again disintegrations of civilisations seem to be separated from the period of background by thousands of years His Study of history has nothing to say about the differences of civilisations. This is a caneat that must be entered. One suspects that his history may not be objective but a supremely subjective interpretation of historical data. Again, Toynbee has a progressive outlook, and hence despite his broad-mindedness lie cannot unreservedly praise the pre-christian values enolved in different societies. Further, the moral-religious idea of progress may flatter us, but it should not be too much encouraged.

His explanation of the decay of civililations is still more puzzling. Failure of adequate response is the prime reason of downfall. Failure occurs when the creature minority loses its creative power but does not abdicate,
or as the bovine majority drifts farther and farther apart from the original ideas of the minority in the course of its mechanical mimesis. (Toynbee seems to hold, queerly like Marx, that the same creative group cannot remain in power in all phases of historical growth). Does it explain anything ? Why should the minority lose its inspiration ? Should we adopt the theory of biological decadence, which Toynbee himself so eloquently rejects.

Toynbee is hard put to prove his point, for most civilisations come to an end not owing to any inner contradictions, but owing to disastrous foreign invasions. Take the Assy-rians-the dominant Military power that never lacked its power to strike a deadly bolw. Why did they fail ? It is the nemesis of Militarism, the idolisation of an ephemeral institution. Here then seems to be a very satisfactory reason. Yet ponder over it, and despite the descriptive brilliance, you will be assailed by doubt. When he comes to the Aztecs, Toynbee is again shifts his grounds. The Spaniards were not superior even though they possessed the better war-techinique, on his own showing. Then why did Tenochtlan, the Aztec city fall? For it was already in a "Universal state" that preceded the fall.. But it is funny how other universal states had successfully driven back foreign invaders

Civilisations, it appears, rise and fall, but in each case under widely differing circumstances. Then how can we suppose that Toynbee has explained anything? Even if we respect his preliminary discussion about the contemperaneity of Civilisations and ignore trying details we cannot see how the several points of view put under contribution can be formed into a system. The scheme of disinte-gration--Time of Trouble. Universal State, Sehism in the Body social and Sehism of the

Soul-may fit in with some cases. They are fine descriptive terms but not very illuminating.

There are points at which Toynbee's interpretation agrees with that offered by Marxism, but only in isolation. Toynbee denies that he has anything to do with Marx or Hegel. The idea of dialecties is a borrowing from the Bible and other mythologies. Toynbee agrees that Marx's description of the disintegration of societies is "Correct" but accuses him of Messianic folly. He is, however supported by R.H. Tawney in his Religion and the Rise of Capitalism, where he draws a parallel between Marx and Kelvin. A result of this has been his ambivalent attitude to the Soviet union, which he feels bound to condemn morally, but for which he predicts a role inconguous with the Condemnation. It is again strange to find Lenin dubbed as a Slav bent on Westernising his nation and Stalin as a reaction against him.

Trevor-Roper, the Regius professor of history in Oxford, accuses Toynbee of spinning mystical gibberish and wallowing in obscurantist mish-mash. Professor Geyl has 'frequently "exposed" the subjectivity of his treatment. Yet, despite my foregoing criticism, I am emphatically not with them. I remain one of Toynbee's devoted admirers and I have gone through his monumental volumes with the delight and appreciation of an initiate.

If books of popular science are to be relied upon, modern scientists find the causa-
lity-concept inadequate in microphysics. It is very probable that in human history too, $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{a}$ supra-scientific and flenible concept of causality should be attempted and Toynbee has all along been on this track. His analysis of the growth of the Hellenic civilisation makes a powerful impression. Creative humanity may be a force in shaping our ideas and outlook, as Whitehead's Science and the modern world demonstrates. Where he has a sure footingas in his description of evolving war techniques ---he becomes fascinating. His understanding of the perennial core of the Bible is profound. He lapses into platitudes when he talks of arts and related issues. But his moral fervour is unmistakable. Trevor-Roper's criticism that Toynbee sees a decline in Western Civilisation is a fact. But whereas Trevor-Roper's humanism makes this abhorrent, Toynbee patiently and exhaustively analyses the symptoms of disintegration. The chapters on the Sehism within a dying society are not without penetration. And if Toynbee expects and advocates a religious awakening, he is doing nothing criminal. The West is also vulnerable. If an interpretation always has a preferential basis, Toynbee's version of human history may inadequate, but it is nothing reprehensible.

Of course, the defect of mysticism, inspite of its fundamental validity, is that it is intensely personal and may lead to arbitrary assumptions, which can in no way be tested and proved as those of the fact-grinding, science-minded historians can.

# need for 

## SOCIAL RESEARCH

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Much have been discussed both in the official as well as non official levels as to the progress of India in the various field of her national life, since her independence in 1947. Inspite of so much of detailed discussion in the matter, it cannot but be said that there is yet no serious social thinking in the country from any quarter. The exact type of thinking and research which alone can keep the state activity rolling, energising the people, and making them feel the urgency of national reconstruction and realise the respective role of the citizens towards building a really independent, self-sufficient and Socialistic, Democratic and Welfare Stateis still lacking.

It can never be expected from our statesmen and politicians, who are awfully busy in various administrative a party matters, to have sufficient time at their disposal for any serious type of thinking, on the innumerable problems of the country. In most of the advanced democratic
countries of the world, the work of thinking, research, on the various national problems, have devolved upon such individuals and scholarly persons, who can claim to have specialised knowledge on the problem. Accordingly Expert Committees, groups or associations have been constituted dealing with one or the other national problem, who after much of serious thinking and research, offer valuable suggestions, and these have greatly benifitted the country and her people. It is now an admitted fact that in most of the European Countries many such societies, organization councils or groups, have served as the pivots in contributing towards the democratic set up of the state. In this connection we may mention the contribution of the Fabian society, the Political and Economic Planning Forum, Royal Institute of public administration etc. The ceaseless reaserch, detailed discussions, publications etc. of these institutions have gone a great length towards
building up of a strong democratic Frame work for their states.

If statecraft has any relation with the realities of life, then it can be only built up on the solid foundation of facts, experiment and research. Symposia, Seminars conferences etc. are the basis in the task of National reconstruct and these alone can raise the political consciousness of the people and make them really vigilant, and preserve their rights and make them conscious about their responsi bilities, so essential in establishing a democratic state and a popular Govt.

India is now definitely in a stage of transition. There is going to be a tremendous change in our social order ; but if we fail to keep the pace of progress based upon serious th nking, natural judgement and careful research, it will be no wonder if the changes in our social order cause greater harm to the country ard her future generation rather than the expected benefit therefrom.

It must be, however, admitted that while our statesman and politician are drafting series of Five Years Plan and taking about all sorts of measures in getting the necessary resources, for the implementation of the development works, projects and schemes, none have yet considered the importance of social research. Excepting the Indian Statistical Institute, Indian Council of World Affairs, Institute of Public Administration and a few research centres organised by the Universities, it will not be wrong if we say that the necessity of social and Economic research in the task of National reconstruction have been greatly neglected, for which we have not been able to get the expected return in our National life, even after spending crores of rupees and wasting capital and men power for the implementation of our scheme of work in the various national development projects.

We can be really proud of our statesmen and politicians for their valuable speeches but we think that the country would have been benefitted by their speeches only when they express their mind after an extensive study of the various national problems and sufficient nutal culture, which is only possible through adequate thinking and specialised research. We often hear about the ideals of a welfare state, Socialistic State, Economically prospering state, sovereign Democratic Republic, so on and so forth. But have we ever thought of utilising the service of our scholars, real thinkers specialised groups, in finding out the feasible means towards the actual realisation of our aforesaid political ideals ? Have we ever realised the necessity of giving more importance to the task of mental preparation of the names ? Can any one deny the service of men like Sidney Beatrice Webb, Bernard Shaw, Graham Wallese, Tawney, Laski, and such other thinkers, towards raising the political consciousness of the people of their respective state and their contribution towards building up of a really Democratic State for the people ? We must never forget the Philosophical dictum that thought must precede action, or that thinking, feeling \& volition all these three must go together for the successful realisation of one cherished goal of life.

Individual cult \& personal influence can hardly lead any country to her desired goal of all round national progress. It is only possible through social thinking and research. The sooner we realise this and make provision for it, the quicker we take our country to the path of progress at the realisation of her political ideals. Social research institutes can be of any help to the country, when it is made free from bureaucratic paraphernalia and the likes. Research should be always carried in the national interest and not in the interest of any parts far less individual, however, powerful he may be.

## $\boldsymbol{F}_{\text {ood }}$ problem

S. M. Saifullah

Third year Arts
"Population is the problem of our age," writes Sir Julian Huxley. What makes population a problem is its relationship with food. Now, the total world population is 250 crores (in 1951). It continues to increase by about 2.5 crores every year on 68,000 people every day. Food production is not keeping pace with this growth of population. The Malthusion scare is once again appearing on the horizon. If humanity is to rid itself of this scare, of this food problem, it must limit its own size, remove all the roadblocks to efficient agriculture with one clear sweep, and employ sciences to devise new sourccs of abundant food (food from algas is still in the experimental stage). These things are in the region of possibility.

Coming down to India, it is the hungriest nation in the world. It is the land of both "hollow" and "hidden" hunger. The actual shortage of food has been recently accentuated by the rising demand for food as a
result of growing money incomes. Now, the food problem is: how to increase the supply of food to the increasing population and at the same time increase the nutritional level of our population. Again, the problem is ; how to increase the supply of food to balance it with the rising demand for it as a result of growing money incomes Thus India's food problem is a combination of two problems : the population problem and the problem of agriculture.

We should give topmost priority on food for, it is the switch of all other segments of our economy, an underdeveloped nation as we are.

India's population was 357 millions in 1951. It is increasing at the rate of $1.5 \%$ per annum or, five millions per annum. Population will stand at 462 millions in 1971, 520 millions in 1981 and 600 millions in 2001. India is in the "early expanding" stage of the demo-
graphic cycle (as is explained by S . Chandrasekhar in his "Hungry people and empty lands"). When the enormous rate of increase in India's population is considered, the difficulty of the task of attaining self-sufficiency in food becomes at once clear.

To gauge the enormity of the food problem, we should relate population with cultivated land under foodcrops. After analysing the standards given by Mr. East and Mr. Dudley Stamp, we come to the conclusion that one acre of land in India can produce enough to feed one person adequately. The approach of Rao Bahadur Vishwanath was as follows: "one person would require 9.7 lbs of nitrogen as food and so a ton of nitrogen would feed 230 persons. That is, one cultivated acre of India would give enough food for one person." In India, the cultivated area in 1951 was only about 244 million acres ; so that if all the 244 million acres were to grow food crops alone, then out of India's population of 357 million, only 244 million would be properly fed.

In 1947, the Govt. of India estimated the food deficit at 4 million tons. Now, India's population is growing at the rate of 5 millions a year and to feed this additional population India requires additional foodgrains to the tune of 7 lakh tons per year. This means, at the end of every decade, she requires an additional cumulative 7 million tons of foodgrains. She would require a cumulative quantity of 7 million tons of food grains per annum after 1968 and 14 million tons from 1978. Taking the constant price of 1958, this would require Rs. 980 crores worth of foreign exchange annually from 1978. We have so far spent Rs. 1,500 crores of valuable foreign exchange for importing foodgrains The food problem is intimately connected with the recent foreign exchange crisis.

Taking into consideration the enormous growth of population and the proportional decrease of per capital cropped area, it may be said that the long-range food problem is an overall deficit. In our food economy deficit is the rule while surplus or adequacy may only be an exception, an accident, a whimsical bounty of Nature. To Solve the food problem, we should presume our food economy as one of deficit fundamentally, employ long-term planning-and should not be taken in by tho coquettry of a good monsoon year (as the present Govt. are) ceaseless intanse effort is the need of the day.

To calculate food shortage, we can adopt the "caloric method" besides the "land per capital method." This caloric method has been employed by Sir John Magew, Dr. R. K. Mukerji and Dr. R. K. Das to assess the food shortage in India. In 1931, Dr. R. K. Mukerjee worked out the deficit in per capital caloric intake in India to be 5C0 calories. The Indian standard of food requirement was 2,800 calories per "man value" per day. The total 'man value' of India's population of 353 million was 239.19 million. The total requirement therefore of the Indian population amounted to 292 billion calories per annum. Food supply in 1931 was 60.1 million tons. Estimated on the basis of 100 calories per oz. per average Indian foodgrain, 60.1 million tons yielded 215.4 billion calories. India's total milk production gave an approxinate caloric value of 34 billions. India's total fish supply yielded .7 billion calories. The amount of energy contributed annually by all sources accordingly was 250.1 billion calories as compared to our minimum need of 292 billion calories. The total caloric value of 250.1 billion calories gave a daily ration of 2,300 calories per man value as against the required standard of 2,800 calories.

The average caloric intake per capita in the western countries ranges from 3,000 to 3,400 calories. This analysis by Dr. R. K. Mukerji reveals the glaring food shortage in India.

Now, a diet to be well-balanced, must be composed of adequate amounts of protein, fat and carbohydrates. In India, the minimum protein requirement may be placed at 75 grammes a day of which a good number of grammes should be of animal protein, for, it is more assimilable than the vegetable protein. In India the protein intake falls short of the standard requirement and the intake of animal protein is also meagre, which is the result of religious inhibitions. Then, the minimum fat and carbohydrates requirements in India are (or, may be) 60 grammes and 500 grammes respectively. But the Indian diet does not conform to these standards. It is very ill-balanced. The bulk of the calories is dervied from carbohydrates, from cereals and pulses.

We should also take note of another phenomenon. Due to excessive pressure on land, the cultivators have begun to grow highyielding crops of but poor nutritional value (like barley and cheap millets) in the place of rice and wheat. The quality of the diet, therefore, has deteriorated. In this way, the inadequacy of calories and ill-balance are the two great defects of Indian dictary.

We have thus seen that India's food problem has both the quantitative \& qualitative aspect.

The food position of India was affected by the partition of India, with the creation of Pakistan, India lost the surplus rice and wheat areas of the subcontinent. At the same time the wave of refugees that came in the wake of the partition also complicated the food situation.

The per acre yield in India is very low. Japan produces some $2 \frac{1}{4}$ times as much rice and Canada $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times as much wheat as India does. The solution of India's food problem lies in intensive farming and an efficient farming organisation, which will result in high per acre yield. Fragmented holdings a disorganised farming organisation, the absence of a basic economic policy with regard to agriculture (the Govt. is moving like a pendulun between agriculture \& industry, not knowing with which to start first), the thoughtless destruction of organic manure, the absence of systematic preparation of green manure (Researches conducted by $I C A R$ proved that in paddy green manure given the highest yield, ie, 31.77 mds . per acre as against fertilisers which give only 27.21 mds . per acre), pancity of chemical fertilisers and under-utilisation of the water resources-all these have held back agricultural progress.

Another aspect of food problem in India is the phenomenal rise in the prices of foodgrains in recent years (1957 \& 1958). The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee that was set up to go into this question ascribes the rise to the following : (1) A general increase in demand resulting from the increase in investment expenditure ; (2) the change in the volume and pattern of food consumption of many sections of population, which resulted in scarcity of marketable surplus, especially of rice \& wheat against inferior foods; and (3) the increase in the propensity to stock assisted by credit supplied by commercial banks.

What stands in the way of smooth solution of food problem is the lack of a firm Government policy with regards to food and the presence of a complacent attitude in the Government circles. No doubt,
during the I-plan-period India achieved a certain amount of agricultural prosperity. The Govt. ascribed this prosperity to its 'wise' schemes of agriculture, while, in reality, it was the result of some good monsoon years. And the result of the Governments complacency ? The recent food crisis.

The Govt. has not yet formulated a clear-cut economic policy. It has adhered neither planning nor to laissez faire. It has not yet decided which between the two, agriculture \& industry, should begin first. The recently introduced commune system in China (which fact distinguishes the Chinese Revolution from the Russian the former being a peasant's revolution and the latter proletariat's) points out the fact that in the underdeveloped and overpopulated countries of Asia, agricult are should begin first. India should right now define an economic policy in favour of agriculture and resort to planning with telescopic vision and mathematical clarity.

The food problem is not beyond solution. What drives us to optimism is the fact that even a slip-shod agricultural policy during the First Five year plan yielded about 11.0 million tons of additional foodgrains and the second plan envisages to raise 10.0 million additional foodgrains.

There are two approaches to the solution of the problem : one short-term, the other long term. So far as the short-term approach is concerned, we should enter into a semi-permanent agreement with Burma for the import of rice and with U.S.A for wheat under P.L- 480 Program. The recent innovation of state-trading in foodgrains is another good measure to keep down prices. The buffer stock operations, which is a corollary of this state trading, will carry over the surplus of a bumper year to a
clean year, thereby protecting both the producer and the consumer.

But production and not distribution is really the key to the solution of India's food crisis. First, we should see whether new land can be brought under cultivation. In India, we have 98 million acres of "cultivable wasteland", which are potentially a good source of additional foodgrains. In general, there are certain kinds of uncultivated land which, by suitable treatment, can be turned into smiling fields. These are : virgui land in unhealthy areas, alkaline or saline land, land subject to erosion and land infested with deep-rooted weeds, requring reclamation by machines. The Gort. has already reclanined much lands through the central and the state Tractor organisations. But no tanigible steps have so far been taken to treat the wastelands by methods other then employing the tractor.

Irrigation facilities increase the per acre yield greatly. Fortunately, the Govt. of India has turned adequate attention to this direction. During the First plan, 7 million acres of land were brought under irrigation and the target of the second Plan is 12 million acres. But what is strange, only about $40 \%$ of the increased irrigational potential has been used by the cultivators. They are not prepared to pay the high irrigation charges and they don't appreciate the value of irrigation. The Govt. should charge irrigation rates on the basis of the "net benefits" and not on the "cost" principle. Rather, it should charge lower than that, for some years, to make the peasants get used to irrigation facilities. It should consider this loss of revenue as social overhead expenditure.

An increase in food production must presuppose an agrarian revolution. After
a long torpor, the congress and the Govt. have, of late, awakened to this need. The congress working committee decided on the 14th December'58 that all legislations in regard to land reforms programme including the controversial item of fixation of ceilings on landholdings should be completed by the end of December , 1959.

Then comes the question of credit. With the abolition of zamindari, the peasants lost one of the important sources of credit supply. No new agency has taken the place of the zamindars. This vacuum is to a degree responsible for decreased agricultural production.

The food problem has been accentuated by the cattle problem. "Our economy is burdened with 204 millions of cattle, as though the burden of feeding and taking care of 390 million people is not enough. In almost all other countries the cattle are an essential part of their total food resources and so the investment on the cattle by way of pature land and fodder bears sufficient dividend by way of mutton, beef, pork etc. But our case is unique, for these cattle have to be maintained somehow (the fact they exist even miserably shows that same food is being consumed by them) at the expense of food required by man....cattle are reared in all countries for milk and meat and in our country for milk and muscle. We are getting relatively little milk and the muscle power is slowly going out of use. Therefore, even in a double and even a trible sense, our large cattle population is a useless burden. Therefore a drastic reduction in the number of our cattle should be one of the major objectives of our population policy.......There are only two ways out of the problem. We should either become meat-eaters or destroy the
unwanted cattle. The latter solution may shock only the pharisees among us. They can save their sympathy for the useless cattle and divert it to the human destitutes the hungry and destitute beggars !" (S. Chandrasekhar)

If we want to increase food both quantitatively and qualitatively, we must cease to depend mainly on the cereals like rice and wheat and take to producing legumes, beans, pulses, peas. and tubers. These would not only better the quality of food but would also make economic use of land. We should also resort to fruit farming, which requires less space and yields rich vitamins.

To ensure better quality in our diets, we should change some of our food habits. The dependance on rice in the East and South India should bs reduced and a mixed diet of rice and wheat should be introduced.

Production alone cannot solve the food problem. Realising the limitation of prodruction Sir Julian Huxley wrote : "Production is severely handicapped because it starts far behind scratch....nearly twothirds of the world's people are under nourished production has to make good this huge deficiency as well as keeping up with the more quantitative increase in human numbers."

If India's population were more or less stationary, we could adequately feed our population by doubling our agricultural products employing scientific methods of farming. But India's population is very progressive, so that every effort to attain selfsufficiency is bound to end in failure. As a result of phenomenal increase in population, the point of self-sufficiency in food shifts farther and farther, like a mirage. If we want to tackle the food problem, we must go simultanously with family planning and agricultural production.

Let us now examine a Ten-Year Plan presented recently by Mr. B.M. Birla, the industrialist. (1) The Plan envisages a central Organisation to take up the whole machinery of food production. This will be the end to the kaleidoscopic agencies and organisations which are at present working both at the centre \& in the states pulling in different directions. (2) The Plan will cost Rs. 3,750 crores including Rs. 925 cro es on organisation. The estimates for the implementation of the plan at the end of the tenth year will be Rs. 40 crores for irrigation, Rs. 80 crores for tractors, Rs. 160 crores for operation repair of tractors, Rs. 60 crores for oil, Rs. 200 crores for fertilisers nad Rs. 30 crores for family planning. The capital cost for the ten year period will be Rs. 1,305 crores, composed of Rs. 150 c-ores for manufacture of tractors, Rs. 20 crores for repair \& maintinance shops of tractors, Rs. 20 crores for investment on copper and rubber for tractors, Rs. 400 crores of investment in fertiliser factories, Rs. 400 crores for manufacture of fertiliser machinery, Rs. 100 crores for prospecting of oil, Rs. 500 crores for investment in irrigaton projects and Rs. 25 crores for manufacture of pipes \& pumps for irrigation. The foreign ixchange requirement of the Plan is ureagve, Rs. 350 crores. (3) The result of the plan, the aditional yield of agricultural crops will rise from 2.2 million tons in the second year to 33 million tons in the tenth year.

The part of the Plan that fascuiates us most is the one that deals with the establishment of a central set-up to inject unity into organisation. We have so far not been able to solve the food problem not because we have no plan but because we have so many plans. The Community projectes are multi-purpose institutions ; what we want is that they should be directed solely towards agricultural production \& family planning, instead of frittering their energies in hundred directions.

The central Govt. should take over the charge of food from the states, which have shown remarkable inefficiancy in handling this charge. What the Govt. requires is determination \& the will to action. It should no longer dilly-dally over the ideo-logies-over socialism \& private property. It should do those things which the situation demands-which the solution of the food problem demands.

It is time for action. The point of self-sufficiency is moving farther \& farther as a result of growth of population and the situation demands that we should put forth utmost energy right now on this honourables cause. Speed is the need of the hour. It will be unfortunate if we give indulgence to the Micawberian phrase : "Something will turn up....'

## A story

## ○ <br> The Troweller

Dyulok Behari Das<br>Third year Science

It was a stormy evening and the shop-keepers were busy in shutting up the doors and windows. The streets were clear, no man walked along. Had it been a lovely evening, the streets would have been crowded, ladies would have walked on their high-heels, gents would have walked with their red ties hovering, and the young men would have followed certain girls and helped them unwanted in shopping, and purchasing, the 'plymouth' drivers would have rebuked some rickshawala, the cart-drivers would have lashed the horses. But the stormy evening kept all at home.

Nevertheless, Ruby, a girl on her teens one of the beauties of the town, was peeping outside the street through the window of the upper-storey of their house. Her mind was gay but calm, thoughtful but steady. She was recollecting her past days ; how sweet they were, how did she feel when she was out
for a picnic with her mates, how she won applause from all when she sang a modern song in the prize distribution ceremony of their school, how she was rewarded for excellency in dance, how she felt when she started for Kashmir with her parents and little Baby, her sister. Thus the scrou of Panorama depicting her golden childhood unroked before her eyes gently while she was looking to the street unconsously. Suddenly she came to her senses. The front side garden of their two-storeyed building with its plants nodding their heads in the storm, raised pity in her mind. If she could she would help these flowering plants to remain straight and smiling. The rose plant under her special care appeared tired in her mind. 'Ah how much trouble with the plant.' She murmured.

Suddenly, she saw a man, a young one, his garments hanging heavy with water on his shoulder his wet fringes falling down on his forehead, and drops of water trickling down
thence like those from the thatched eaves, his lips shivering in the cold, his feet walking swift and his lovely eyes looking hither and thither in vain for shelter. Ruby was at once taken by the frank face of this poor fellow, she wanted to pity him, and she was very happy when Ruby saw that the man was approaching to the gable-fronted room of their lower-storey. She came runniag to her mother's room, narrated the fellow without breathing twice and entreated her mother to see him. Her mother, who was lyin; at ease on her bed turning the leaves of a monthly magazine, looked vague at her, while Ruby clasped her hands and led her downstairs.
'You, my boy! How dare you soaked in rain, eh ? Ah, the rain showers in cats and dogs. Don't you see ?" Ruby's mother said.
'Nay mother, he should first be helped. Let the boy........ Yoy Bene, Bene.........'

And the boy Bene, their servaht came with his eyes rubbing. He was just having his Farty winks. He took the man to the bathroom, gave him proper dresses to put on and showed him the guest room,

Really this wretched fellow, breatiod a long breath and turning his eyes to the bed he sat down. Soon the boy came, placed a cup of hot tea and some fruits before him, the light was switched on. He treated them properly and then lay down straight on the bed with a rug on his body. Soon he fell asleep.

Ruby, her mother and little Baby entered the room silently. They saw the fellow sleeping soundly under the dim light overhead. His face looked pale but beautiful, sad but piteous. His dense eye-brows, a fair forehead, a straight nose and the wide bosom proved that he came of a well-to-do family of high rank. Ruby's mother, a loving mother rather a pride of womanhood, looked pitifully at
his face for a moment, and then silently adjusted the curtain, saying 'Now we should not disturb him'. They left the room as they entered. At night he was called several times to sit for the supper ; but since he was soundly sleeping, Ruby's mother thought better not worry him.

Next morning, it was no more raining, the sky was clear and the sun is on his chariot. The frontside garden, the compound, nay, the whole earth looked fresh and new. To Ruby the sanctity of the morning earth appeared very pleasant. She looked through the window to the distant lee. A flock of ravens was flying in the distant sky and the voice of some animal indistinctly fell on her ears. She then came down the stairs dancing, her mother followed Ruby. She directly entered the guest room, raised the curtain and looked to the guest of the last evening-and to her astonishment she found that he was sweating and agitating in fever, his face was all blood-red.

In the fourth day at about midnight, he opened his eyes. He saw a table with some phials of medicine, and also Ruby sitting on his bed and looking to his eyes with hopeful countanance. The two pairs of eyes, each pair looking at the other, remained open for a long while until the guest clasped Ruby's hands and kissed them. Ruby fell on his bosom and said, 'Thank God that you are getting trimned once again."
'And thank God that I should be nursed by so lovely a heart.' The fellow whishpered.

At this her cheeks turned crimson. She hid her face under her palms. The traveller looked at the green valley in front of the house, who knows whether he scams the valley or scales the heart of an unknown hostess.

Nex day he could walk usually and be had a long talk with the whole of the family,

He said that while returning from Darjeeling, on his way home, he had to cross a river by boat. At day-break with nearly ten persons he stood on the boat. It was small. There were patches of clouds scattered in the sky. But they did not care them thinking that they would soon reach the other bank safely. But fate had played otherwise on them. When they came to the middle of the river, rain came in torrents and strong wind followed immediately. Their vision was limited by the dense cloud gathering around them. They saw nothing. The boat began to tremble and move aimlessly. They cried but all in vain. The boat sank and they all tumbled into water. Everything was lost and the life was at risk. He could not tell what happened to him ; but when he opened his eyes, he saw some fishermen by him. He was fed by them. He was asked to rest there ; but he could not stay there any more. He began walking on his foot and he knew not how he came to the hands of Ruby, her mother and little Baby. He thanked them all.

Thus he stayed with this family for some days. Ruby's father, who was out in connection with his business, also arrived during these days and he was pleased to see his family to be kind even to an unknown traveller,. He thanked Ruby and said that kindness is a virtue by which the whole of the world can be won easily. Life on earth is real and it should be given its proper value through wise living. So long as we want to live on earth, we must have the feeling of love and sympathy in our hearts.

One day, the man left the family with sincere thanks to all. Ruby was very sad to part with him ; she was consoled by him, 'Darling Ruby' I met you in an auspicious moment of my life. I shall te always grateful to you. Don't be sad, I must leave for home.

After all I am a traveller. Try to forget me." But how could Ruby forget him ?

Time flows on. Four years have rolled over the head of Ruby. Still Ruby remembered that unfortunate fellow and prayed God for his welfare.

Now she is a graduate and she stopped her further education. While she was talking with Baby, one day, her mother came near and asked whether she liked to travel.

Ruby looked for a while to the blue sky. Then she murmured, "Ah, my mother ! But I am already a traveller. My boat sails on a storm-tossed river." Then she burst into sofffing.

Her mother looked at her with a sharp glance. Then she flung away the book, which was still in her hand. Slowly she patted on the back of Ruby.

The whole afternoon passed gloomily. Then the gloaming dusk gradually seitled on the leaves of yonder Pine trec. Suddenly the whole sky is enveloped with darkness. A gust of wind blew in. Patches of cloud came riding on the sky. Then came down a heavy shower.

The silence of the room was broken suddenly by a gentle tapping on the door. The mother stood up from her seat and advanced towards the door. She unlatched the door. With astonishment trembling on her voice, she said heskily, "Ah, my boy ! My little traveller."

Ruby gave a sharp glance at the door. Here again, someone silhouetted against the dark valley. Meanwhile a flash of light drew the lincaments of the stranger. Then came a rumbling sound of the lighting in the sky.

Her heart tecame tumultuous like the emerald sky running riot at that moment.

Whenever any person in his speech or writing is making an attempt not merely to say something, but to say it in a beautiful and pleasing manner, he is engaged in li erary enterprise. Or, in other words he is practising the art of letters. It is not always that a writer succeeds in making such a memorable utterance, that people begin to cherish it, and would not willingly let it die ; but when he has actually achieved it, he has produced literature as Matthew Arnold defined it in his Essays on Criticism ; is the record of "best tha: is known and thought in the world."

It is not always that a writer makes a serious and deliberate effort to produce literature. Much of the literature of the world as come down to us as the record of thoughts and experience of men and women endowed with quick sensibility and natural refinment, who enjoyed writing just for the sake of it. They took pleasure in expressing their ideas and emotions, describing certain situations, real or imaginary, and recalling things which occurred in their lives and which moulded their personalities. In fact, generally a literary artist is more concerned with interpreting himself rather than in revealing himself to the readers. A large number of such examples can be easily cited. None of the poems of Gerald Manley Hopkins were printed during his life-time. It was twenty years after his death, when his friend Robert Bridges brought out an edition of his poems in 1918 that the world realised what wealth of thought and expressions they contained. Thus a writer may be engaged in producing the finest specimens of literature without the least idea that his private thoughts and fesling may be shared in the future by a reader. Literature thus may be an instrument of self-discovery, or a mode of self-fullfilment.

There are, of course, a number of such fastidious writers, who write simply for their
own inner satisfaction without caring for the reader, but there is no denying the fact that a major portion of world literature takes into account a public which is to be entertained, instructed or persuaded. The foremost duty of a writer is to be understood, and for this purpose he must properly express himself. Literature thus can be defined as an art by which expression is achieved in language. It is a species of expression by means of language.

But literature is not merely expression which is merely one side of the business. Literature exists not only in expressing a thing, it equally exists in the receiving of the thing
expressed. If a writer tells me of something he has experienced, his words, on his side, express his expereinces; but on many side as a reader, his words represent his experience. Thus it would be more appropriate to say that literature represents things so as to express them. A greater emphasis on expression or representation makes a tremendous difference in the writing as well as the evaluation of literature. If we regard literature as the expression of the author's mind or his mood or temperament, we are emphasising the subjective element in it, which leads to romanticism in which what the author felt is the important thing. If, on the other hand, we hold the opposite view of regar-

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ding literature as a method of representing things to the reader, then, we are emphasising the objective element, which ultimately leads to realism in which the substance exhibited is the important thing. Both aspects-expression and representation-are true, but neither is the whole truth. In order to include both the aspects, we say that literature communicates certain things. Communication is the fundamental thing in literature. It would be no exaggeration to say : no communication, no literature. Though we are apt to speak as if the mere existence of a piece of language could constitute literary art, we must always remember that language is only the medium of the art. The art consists in the communication established between the author and the reader.

Communication is thus the essence of the matter. A writer whose words carry on coherent meaning to the reader might as well have not written at all. In fact until there has been established a certain reaction between the mind and mood of the writer and those of another person, it is wrong to say that a work of literature has been produced, because it is precisely in the quality of producing certain responses in the reader, and kindling in him the divine fire which inspired the writer, that the essence of literature lies. Explaining this Oscar Wilde has very aptly said, "The meaning of any beautifully created thing is as much in the soul of him who looks at it, as it was in his soul who wrought it. Nay, it is rather the beholder who lends to the beautiful thing its myraid meanings and makes it marvellous for us."

Expression, representation or communication being the essence of literature, it is defined as consisting of great books which, whatever their subject, are notable for literary form or expression. In this definition the emphasis is either on aesthetic worth alone, or aesthetic worth combined with general intellectual ex-

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cellence. In the realms of poetry, drama, and fiction, the greatest works are selected on the basis of aesthetic excellence or the beauty of expression. Books dealing with other subjects as History, Biography, Natrual Science, Religion, Politics, etc are considered as literature for their reputation or intellectual emineence combined with aesthetic worth in the form of style, composition and general force of presentation. This is a general definition of literature. When we say that a book is not literature, we generally mean that it has no aesthetic worth ; while when we call a book on history, politics, religion etc, as literature, we mean that it has got aesthetic value.

This definition excludes from literature scientific types of writing in which the writer uses language for a logical, purely intellectual exposition of matters of fact and generalisation from facts. It also excludes untilitarian types of writing in which the writer uses language for furthering his own or other peoples interests in the business of earning a living. According to this definition literature consists of these imaginative types of writings in which the writers have made use of all the resources of language and powers of words for the expression of various aspects of man's experience. It is appropriate to describe literature as imagination writing, because it is only through the faculty of imagination that a writer can have all sorts of experiences, and thus he is in harmony with the ever beating pulse of life.

Language, which is an important part of literature, can be regarded either as a medium of communication or as a medium which can, while communicating simultaneously, expand the significance of communications. The latter is the literary use of the language. The question arises whether the difference is one of kind or merely degree. Does not any use of language set going meanings beyond the imme-
diate literal meaning. In a sense, the difference would appear to be one of degree, though a large enough difference in degree becomes a difference in kind. It is largely a question of the writer's control over the potentialities of the medium. Casual impacts on individuab sensibilities, which may be made possible only by the individuals unique state of mind, may achieve a literary effect on that individual. No writer can foresee that kind of random expansion of meaning, or the misunderstandings which often arise from the same cause. Even an occasional line in work not literary in nature at all, may, by a fortuitous juxtaposition of words, achieve a significance far removed from anything the author meant. But these exceptions only illuminate the fundamental rule, the artist always remains in control, and while he may not always be able to anticipate the effects of his work on different readers, he is organising his expression in order to produce an effect greater than the mere communication of the literal meaning. The difference, then, between the literary and the non-literary use of language, can be considered one of degree, resulting from a difference in the degree of control exercised by the writer.

The control may not be exercised by the writer with full awareness, but that it is exercised in some way becomes evident in every line of the work. Coleridge wrote Kubla Khan automatically in an opium daze, but he clearly exercised control over the progression of images. The nature of the control exercised by the artist is difficult to define, but the point is that, however he achieves this object, the artist does not allow the potentialities of his medium to manifest themselves aimlessly. The artist knows what he is doing, though he may not anticipate its effects ; he knows that he is exploiting these potentialities of language, which other writers release fitfully and by accident.

Here it is essential to differentiate between
two types of literature-applied literature and pure literature. The two terms can be properly explained by studying Darwins The Origin of Species, and Keats' Ode on a Grecian Urn. The Orgin of Species has certainly some literary merit in the form of expressive power, as Darwin has communicated certain information to the reader in an appropriate style. But in this case the expression is not so important as the information. Darwin expressed himself for the purpose of putting his readers in possession of certain body of information, and thus pesuading them of the cogency of certain line of argument. Even if the expression were clumsy, the information nevertheless might be true and the argument reasonable. The literary quality of the book has served a certain specifie purpose and there are two elements in the book--the merit of Darwin's purpose and the merit of expressive power, which are easily distinguishable. But these two elements cannot be distinguished in Keats' Ode on a Grecian Urn. It gives us no information which may be true or false and no argument which may or may not be cogent. In this case, that expression, satisfies us simply by existence as expression, and not as a means to an end. Here art does not take us beyond the domain of art. This is what is called Pure literature. In applied literature we have to ignore the purpose of the writer in order to appreciate its literary value as in the case of Darwin's The Origin of Species and Gibbon's The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,. But in Pure literature we need not exclude the author's purpose, because here the writer had no purpose except that the expression should exist for the mere sake of existing itself. Ordinarily whenever we speak of literature, we refer to Pure literature.

So far it is clear that literature means communicable expression. Now the question arises -what does the writier communicate ? In
the case of applied literature, as in Darwin's The Origin of Species, it is evident what he wants to communicate. But in the case of Keat's Ode on a Grecian Urn, it is not so clear. We can call it experience or pure experience, because this experience which the writer communicates in Pure literature is wholly satisfactory by the mere fact of being experienced. The writer expresses his experience with no other purpose but to express it, and if he has achieved it, he has achieved literature. He has successfully communicated his experience, and the mere fact that it has been successfully communicated makes it literature.

Now as experience is the substance of literature, everything that can be experienced by man in life for the sake of experience becomes the subject matter of literature. Thus the scope of literature is illimitable; and wherever there is life, there is the posibility of pure experience, and so of literature. This experience can be intellectual as well as emotional-the main criterion is that it must be satisfying in itself, and not cater for something beyond and outside it. In applied literature the experience of the author has to be excluded or transformed into something pleasent, in order to enjoy it ; in Pure literature experience is expressed as enjoyable merely by virtue of being expressed.

Literature thus communicates experience. In other words, the experience which lived in the author's mind must live again in the reader's mind. The writer has not merely to give to the reader what he has experienced or how the experience has been taken, but he must give to the reader his own experience, and transplant it from his own mind to the reader's. In other words, the experience, whole and entire, must be communicated to the reader. This is not easy to attain, as the writer's experience is his own-a part and parcel of his life. It is the very process of his own life, and by no possibi-
lity can it be shared by another person. But the writer can do so by the power of imagination. His experience may be actual or a sort of day-dreaming, but imagination can trans form it into something, as whole to the reader. By means of his imagination the writer can continue the existence of his experience and communicate it to the reader as if he has recently plucked it out of the flux of life.

In order to achieve this the writer must arouse the same imagination in his reader, and control it in such a manner that the reader may also imitate that experience. This he achieves by means of words which should att as symbols of his experience so that it can be properly represented to the reader. The writor must translate his experience into such symbolic equivalence of language, that the symbol may be translated back again by the reader's imagination into a similar experience. It is here that the Skill
of the artist lies ; and his highest antistic power is called into play, because the medium of language at his disposal is limited while there is no limit to the possibility of imaginative experience. His language must not only express his experience but also represent the same experience to the reader. The writer has to rely on his reader's ability to respond to what his language can only suggest, and for this he must have the sense of language. In fact it is this sense of language which distinguishes a literary artist from his fellows.

Literature thus expressess, represents and communicates experience by means of language. It is the expression in language for its own sake, of experience for its own sake. It is beautiful when it achieves this aim. In it the experience of receiving the communication, and the experience communicated are indistinguishable,


Sachin Barua, winner of the 'Best Man Cup in Annual Fine Arts' Competition


Wiss Mayashree Borkakaki. who
won the 'Best Aclress' Award
in the last All Assam InterCollege 'Vusic Competition.

Md. Hasan Ati, Best Athlete of the year.


Miss Sone Barkakati, Best Lady Athlete of the year.


Pradip Barua, 'Best Actor" award winner in the 'One-Act Plazy Competition' of our College.


Jogada Bhuyan. who won the Boys' Singles Championship in the Annual Eadminton Competition.


Miss Olee Bora. who annexed 'Triple Crown' in the Annual Eadminton Championship.


College Championship for Lawn
Tennis: Bhargay Chaudhury.

India has now emerged gradually and successfully from the 'Planned backwardness' in which she had been kept by interested foreign rules for a long period of about two centuries and has chosen the democratic system for the political structure, and it has been, done

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wisely. We are much indebted for this 'heritage' to the great thinkers like Gandhiji, Nehru and other national leaders of the country. In spite of her various internal difficulties and eventful crises abroad. India has kept to its basic form of government of the people, by the people and for the people and come out triumphant in the twelfth years of her independence.

## indian democracy

The traditional glories of past achievements and industrial potentialities are not the only ardent forces behind the progress and prosperity of the country, the contributions rendered by the responsible form of Government in which India has been destined

Golap Rajkonwar<br>Third year Arts

and disciplined are worth reckoning as well. There is, under the democratic form of government, a minimum amount of individual freedom, whether of expression or of action, which is essential for the progress and prosperity of any society on individual. No society or individual, in fact, can rise to its zenith and give its best without that much
of freedom. Of course, such a freedom is always supposed to be limited by the good of society as awhole or other individuals right to enjoy the same. What the Prime Minister, Nehru has remarked is entirely true, that the very basis of democracy is the development of men's inner selves. However, the democratic progress is a bit slow but sure and lasting. We must not expect 'magic cures' in democracy. As for that the claims of magic cures by dictatorship or autocracy are illusory. We would commit the greatest mistake, if on account of the numerous difficult problems facing us, we think impetuously trying some other way. We might be enticed sometimes to do away with the open and straight way of democracy for the
showy but deceptive path of dictatorship or 'martial rule'. While we can always adap: and fashion the particular type of democratic way which suits our needs and temperaments, there is no doubt that in a democratic approach lies our progress and development.

Nowadays a great deal is said about the instability of democracy in Asia. However it may not be in a 'very happy state', but it has come to exist on the continent. World renowned diplomats and statesmen who participated in a symposium in New Delhi sometime in December, 1956 on the problems and prospects of democracy in Asia, had predicted the above statement. It is also a matter of great controversy whether there will remain democracy in India in near future. Many prominent leaders, diplomats and thinkers of the world are in a state of uneasiness to think over the problem of Indian democracy which according to their opinion is on the verge of being influened by dictatorship. But our Prime Minister Nehru in a particular occasion has definitely ruled out any possibility of dictatorship or any other form of government being installed in India. Even if communism is to be viewed as a challenge to the present democratic government of India, "ideas must be fought with ideas." That ideas can be fought with armies is an old and exploded theory. Sri Nehru is sure of the stability of democracy in India, because she has a liberal constitution with the right of universal adult suffrage guaranteed to the people. The electorate can change the government they are displeased with the democratic process of casting their votes. Besides they have been disciplined in democratic methods by "fifty years of passive struggle for freedom." Free India has passed through two general elections and so the people have been by the time
fully trained in democratic methods. Moreover the country is progressing towards the goal of a socialistic pattern of society through the successful implementation of five year Plans. Sri Nehru, as a great optimist, has admitted that democracy in India is facing a "frightfully difficult task." The Indian democracy will stand in the country if it can serve for the social welfare and moral perfection of the people. They should be provided with ample opportunities to enjoy the fruits of democracy. That is the economic condition of the people is to be raised, the unemployment problem should be solved by job being provided for efficient and ablebodied persons.

The general impression that democracy in India has been success is amply confirmed by the detailed study conducted by the Election Commission. The commission in its report on the Second General Election has paid on eloquent tribute to the political parties and candidates and has highly praised the 'political maturity' displayed by the electorate even in many backward areas. The commission is of opinion that the increasing mogrification of distinction without difference which is a concomitant of unnecessary multiplication of political parties and of entry into the lists of independent candidates' is a great threat to our democracy.

The Indian democracy, the very basis of which is the development of men's initiation and enterprise has an 'inner content' which is a better way of life and systematic manner of thinking. The people of this country have economic freedom the absence of which will make political freedom a very limited one. The democratic process of the country, however has been successful in the all round progress of the individual in comparative freedom.

The Indian democracy is at present moment passing through one of the most crucial phases of its destiny. The future of India and of all that the country stands for would very much depend upon the ability with which we can see own National Development Plans through. It is an awareness of this that has recently made wiser coumseb in the united states champion so vigorously the cause of U.S. economic aid to India's Plans. Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, the U.S. Ambassador in India, has the other day made reference to India as 'the testing ground for democracy.' Another great personality John Sherman Cooper former U.S. Ambassador to India, has just made cogent appeal for U.S. underwriting of the Third Plan of India. He is of opinion that the people of India still have belief that economic progress can be achieved by 'democratic methods.' This is not true in many countries in Asia, and several have abandoned or shrunken democratic institutions. If this faith disappears in India as it did in China, whatever thousands of millions we might later spend could never restore it, and democracy will go.
"So soon as sacrifice becomes a duty and necessity to man, I see no limit to the horizon which opens before him. (Renem)" It is much more necessary for the people of India to be alive to the stakes involved and the sacrifices needed. For, winning political emancipation is, however hazarduous, a
negative achievement. The measure of sacrifice required for the new positive task of winning national economic freedom and prosperity is bound to be decidedly larger. Moreover it is far more easy to really a nation around the banner of political liberation than to mop up the willing energy and strength of the whole nation for building up of economy, the fruits of which can be harvested only at some distant date. "What is of utmost importance is the spirit of sacrifice, the willingness to give voluntarily in the present in order to have more in the future through our own efforts." It may be necessary in the Third Plan to place increased veliomce on our internal resources, in the sense of physical resources. Labour, as a source of capital formation is now being recognised as a most ardent and potent vehicle of economic development. In order to utilize this source to maximum advantage we need a good measure of sacrifice and discipline and training. At the same time, the deterioreting food situation in the country should suffice to make the nation feel a sense of shame and to make a redoubled effort at securing freedom from food imports. There is nowadays a wrong feeling that mere technological changes would usher in the new era of plenty. But we must as well give right and proper emphasis on the need for an emotive back ground for the realization of our national economic goal in which lie the true test of Indian democracy.


Patriotism has provided al lot of inspiration to writers in Assam, and of patriotic literature we have not a negligible volume. This patriotism has manifested itself in the love of the land and its people, its rivers and lakes, its birds and animals, its flowers and fruits, its tanks, temples and shrines, its arts and industry, its masonry works and historical relics, Even in the "Jogini Tantra" and the "Kalika Purana"-both original Sanskrit compositions of Assam-we find a glorification of the land and shrines of this country. In some of the Bihugeets of undetermined antiquity, also. incidentally, warm references are made to the rivers, fields, hills and beauty--spots of Assam. This love for the land is an independent love.

In the Vaisnavite literature of the 16th and 17 th centuries different birth places of the

Saints or their forefathers come up for elaborate description ; but these donot possess much individuality. In the Badha-Kavyas of Rama Saraswati and his successors, a vast deal of topographical matter definitely went into the composition, but from the very nature of exaggeration involved in stories of adventure and heroic exploits much conventional matter also got mixed up, rendering the description almost mythical. To this class must belong also the description of "Agnigar" of Usha's home-town Sonitpur.

In the great rebellion of 1857, and the consequent reprisals, the nation was moved to its depths. The result was the composition of some patriotic songs which however, remained suppressed, these require to be collected, if possible.

After Assam passed on into the hands of the British in 1826, there was political stability. But there started now a process of exploitation and dominance by out siders. The Assamese language was replaced in the schools and courts by Bengali. In the offices of the State, in the commerce and industry, local people were relegated to an inferior position. This brought a new wave of patriotism, and man like Ananda Ram Dhekial Phukon took this problem up in their writings. In the seventies of the 19th century, the mother-tongue was re-instated. But most other problems remained where they were whilst other states were making rapid progress, Assam was not. The Assamese residents at Calcutta saw this more clearly. This discontent soon crystallised into one literary epoch, now known as the Jonaki age. Men like Lakshminath Bez Barua, Padmanath Gohain Barua, Hem Chandra Goswami, Raghunath Chaudhury and others began to write espousing Assam's cause. They drew attention to Assam's rich cultural and literary heritage and discouraged not only blined imitation of the west but also toeing the other Indian outsiders. The main body of this literature is patriotic. In poems and plays, essays and dessertations, biographies and novels, they urged for a national awakening. They wanted Assam to march ahead equally with the other states of India. They extolled Assam's past--her art and literature. They held up before people the literary achievements of the Vaisnavite period-of Sankara, Madhava, Rama Saraswati and Bhattadeva. A certain amount of pride was felt. It was necessary. The outsiders, at least some of them, had carried on a vile propaganda that our literature was nothing. The native people also had fallen an easy victim to this. Hence Kamalakanta Bhattacherya, in an indignant mood calls Assam a wide crematorium, where we have forgotten our heroic and enlightened forefathers, Lakshminath Bez Barua was even
more jealous. The parasitical influence which Bengali books was spreading over Assamese literature drew his pointed attention. He took up his pen and wrote protifically and nearly created a reading public by his humour. A patriot par excellence, Bez Barua touched nearly all aspects of our national life. With a ruthless sarcasm, he went on exposing all our weaknesses and hypocrisies too. In this task of creating a reading public he was greatly re-inforced by compeers like Rajani Bardoloi and Padmanath Gohain Barua. Bez Barua even wrote a kind of national anthem for Assam --" O' mor aponar desa" (Oh my own country).

In the first decades of the present century, this national awakening spread down to the youths and in 1916, the first students' conference was held at Gauhati. This conference has produced several patriotic writers including Binanda Barua, Dimbeswar Neog and Atul Hazarika. Side by side with this, almost alone, the elder Ambikagiri Roy Chaudhury carried on his "Samrakshini Sabha" as a counterfoil-to the Congress that had sent deep roots about the twenties, but at whose hands, according to Ambikagiri, Assam's interests were not properly guarranteed. From the platform of the Congress Karmabir Nabin Bardoloi went on speaking very patriotic things. But Ambikagiri, though not less Indian, was more aggressively Assamese. Some of Ambikagiri's patriotic songs are deathless for their verve, fire and execution. Whilst Binanda Barua, Dimbeswar Neog, Atul Hazarika, Nalini Devi, and Sailadhar Rajkhowa went on writing ideally about Saraighat, Gargaon, Hadirachaki, Urvashi, Pashan Pratima, or Janambhumi. Ambikagiri dived deep into practical politics and wanted a guarantee for the present and the future. Jnananath Rora even once thought of going out of India, if the suppression and exploitation of Assam were not stopped. Some of their worst feas are not
yet dispelled. Ambikagiri is no narrow parocialist in any sense. He demands for Assam what he would demand for any other stateviz., equal opportunity. Padmadhar Chalihas patriotic poems have a lilt of their own. But patriotic songs of Mitradev Mahanta (Chira senehi mur bhasa Janani etc). and Umesh Chaudhury (Asoma nirupoma Janani etc). have a propularity that can be matched only by that of the Bargeets of the Vaisnavite reformers. In recent years some songs of Bhupen Hazarika alone seem to approach them.

Surjya Kumar Bhuyan was engaged in rescuing old Assamese manuscripts. He edited and published a large number of ola chronicles of Assam. In his prefaces he drev people's attention to our rich historical heritage.

The movements for national liberation lanched in 1921, 1930, and 1942 under the letidership of Gandhiji evoked patriotic fervour in abundant measure. Songs were composed to lead processions, rouse mass enthesiasm etc. and in these songs the concept of one Indian Union was emphasised. But most of these songs are not collected. These were years of repression and proscription. Battle songs were composed not only by young people. They were composed by senior men like karme.bir Nabin Bardoloi (Deka gabharur dol etc) and artist-patriots like Jyoti Agarwalla. Had not cruel destiny cut Lakshmidhar Sarma prematurely, we would have certainly got more from him. But one fine paragraph from him
must always ring in our ears-"Asom marile amio marim" (If Assam dies, who lives.")

In 1942, the naked British sword came out in open. Kushol Konwar, Kanaklata, and a host of other martyrs fell down. Prasannalal Chaudhury is very fiery when his imagination is stirred. He wants present action symbolic of impatient youth.

Immediately after independence some of our writers wrote about the trafic self sacrifice of our martyrs in the battle for independence. Kamalananda Bhattacherya who earlier wrote a few patriotic peoms (Aie mati aie durbadol etc.) now wrote about the martyrs (Tilok Deka and others), and he brought to bear upon his his writings a captivating style.

Our contemporary writers also love their country. They are aware that they belong to the land of the Red River and the Blue Hill. But they are more complex and less pointed. Here and there, there is a reference either to the Kolong river, or the Brahmaputra or to Assam's Sky. But being caught up in the modern trends of English poetry, our youthful writers appear to have extreme pre-occupation with civilization in general. They cover a wider humanity in their writings. There is a grea sympathy for suffering and denied humanity o all lands, not excluding our own. Intellectua in appeal this, literature is yet to gain girtff and solidity. In vain possibly is Benudhar Sarma crying for a purity and conservatism in word and thought.

youngest living assamese poets. the editor sincerely hopes that they will give the readers an impression of the contemporary assamese poetry.

## eternal chase for a kiss

## Ambikagiri Roychowdhury

On that silvery night scattering dusts of gold
A tune of my melting music trickled down Tearing asunder the veils of my heart,
When the thirst of my frenzied kiss
In my gaping mouth leaned on my lips
Only to touch the red lips of my queen,-
Then, blowing a stream of molten meteor
With a tremble in her pomegranate lips
My queen spread out her scarf dyed deep in blue ;
All the pigments of the sky washed out
Prismatic fancy of the universe swept away
All the horizons were drowned in a mesh of darkness.
Nothing was left on this earth and sky
We two were left alone, I and my queen
I rushed forward with my frenzied kiss
The queen steps back and eludes my grasp
Thus my burning lips pursued her
With a kiss for my queen to be treasured in her lips.

On my table there leans a painting
Done by Nicholas Roerich-the caption please ?
The caption is 'And we open the door'
The door of what? of east or of west?
Or the southern arch of Death?
Or the tempting exit on the north Towards salvation?

I a poet,
Sitting for a moment on the road-side In the twilight of my youthWeave the dream of a long journey The journey of dismay with no end.

I hear the chatters in the resting room
But then, resting for what?
Before the bolted door a jostling crowd Where is the door flung open for me?

The maddening rhythm of my life
I know, tosses and bounces my mind
I know, only way-out for me is to move on But then, where the door opens after my journey?

Shall I get the arch-way in the rhythm of my life ?
The lock of which shall open by itself
With an invitation of the youth?
I have travell'd a long way
With the Incas of Peru in their coaches of gold and silver
In the vast prairies of youth in Mexico where death tastes but sweet
I offered the oblations with the princes of beauty In the rhythms of fair damsels.
and we opne the door

Deva Kanta Baruah

The triumphal ceremony of the demons
Before the winged bulls. There too I joined.
In the hanging city of Babylon. On the threshold of the temple of Innana
So many love-lorn ladies are there.
I received the flowers of love from the dancing princesses.
1 began the story of so much laughter
With the young boys and girls
In the feastal ground of Crete that sprouts from the sea.
I have travell'd a long way.
But then where is the door that open'd.
All the doors are bolted for me.
The only door that opens is of the still painting
Lying among the heaps of books
A painting done by Nicholas Roerich.

## darkness is better than light

Hem Barua

To leave our footprints on the sands of time That is not our dream-a frenzied dream. We are but stones of history Some fossils alive.

Ah. my Sakuntala ! on your eye-lashes Tremble the traces of Dushyanta's kisses. The skeleton of Jarasandha lies in Korea. The Asian sky is filled with swarms of vultures. We are living on the edges of the age Like the carrions of some ancient sailors.
O Kalidasa! Who art thou, a poet of escape The poet that becomes mad with cloud? On the altar of your poetry, the sacrifice of our life Is but some nameless flowers (. .Full many a flower Is born to blush unseen. And waste its sweetness..)

The battles between the monarchs and the clattering Sounds of steel. We are the flowers burnt In the flames of Troy. Our pyramids are Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Ah, Sakuntala! put out the tapers of the palace With the flaming fingers of thy hand.
Let the dream of Dushyanta be broken into pieces. Darkness is better than light.
On the path of life lies the bridge of Rameswaram.
Fear for what?
With the first streaks of light in the dawn
Glow the flames of hope in the horizon
And in our eyes the sharpness of steel.

So many fugitive dreams -thine, mine and of many others


Navakanta Barua

Collect together on the path of my soul.
I just took the task of giving them shelter
I mean those helpless dreams.
Life is far more precious than poetry. You can't help.
I joined the funeral procession. But then who is dead?
I know not. We only join.
Now my horizon widens.
I gave shelter far a moment
To those fugitive dreams of history.
The inn-parlour of my soul filled with their logic.
And with their cigarette-smokes.
I could recognise many of them.
They are all co-passengers of several births.
We came together with our desperate dreams
Of building houses on the bridge of life.
History did not give them shelter.
Time ordered : Retire to the forest,
Retire..Do not like to banish
After all, they are kith and kin..
The school is over after chanting the tables
They set out for their home-
Alas, where is the home? I mean, the home ?
Those winged dreams
Come and make me mad.
I dare not call them untruth.
But to accept them as truth in life
You are to pay a heavy price ;
Too heavy-how can I accept ?
No space, there is no space, the boat is too tiny
Just that small space with the poles of birth and death.

Now I collect courage (my horizon widens)
On the edge of death I preach this sermon of life : My friend, my neighbour
Your dream shall not get shelter anywhere in life -In history.
A door lies opened to come and go.
Just rest for a while. Change your dress.
The dusts of logic, shake off on the floor-on my floor
My life also costs much-too much.
You can make the funeral procession a triumphal one
That is my assurance to you.
Your path is a simple one
But where it becomes thorny logical with the puzzles of taik From there begins the path of my melody.

It seems intolerably beautiful when the golden sunshine plays Upon a brilliant snake, which is like a dream soft and serene. Mysterious like the mists and luscious like a new-born babe The pigment of its body is beyond the paints.
The breaking billows of life tremble on each curl of its golden body
the snake
Mahendra Bora


O

In an excitement of the broken trance. Each limb, each sinew is enlivened with movement Just like the nocturnal darkness dogging the heels of daylight It rushes in a sprint at me.
Panting forth, an immense fatigue descends on my fieeing limbs I grow tired as in a moment dipped in death.
I feel the wound of its rhythm in the firth of my life
And I feel its sweet caresses
Pure like death and franzied like a sea.
In the burning coils of it
I fear, I might be molten here and now.
A meaningless longing for life burns and glows
In the flames of love and death
Blazes my soul enchanted.

On the quivering curtain of the window-frame
The moon was rippling by. Suddenly I was lost in sleep. From far-away through the casement you offered me A bouquet of white flowers wild in hue And a cupful grapes.
It was all in dream.

## your love

Nilmani Phukan

When I woke up, I saw your loosened tresses have Flooded my face. On the ball of hairs in the cloud Cushioned countless marigolds. And you were lain By my side like a yellow butterfly on the lower.

## PIRACY CHARGE AGAINST G.B.S.

A literary scandal is gathering around George Bernard Shaw. Did he "steal" the idea for his famous play "Pygmalion." now a million-dollar musical hit as "My Fair Lady," from the book of a 10 -year-old child ?
"Yes, he did," claims James Bennett, a British writer. A spokesman for the publishing firm of Ward, Lock and Company, agreed that the playwright did use the work of the child-author.

This assertion is likely to have explosive reactions upon thousands of Shavians throughout the world. One of the world's leading authorities on Shaw, American Professor Dan Laurence, declared when he heard the news : "It is a very serious thing to suggest that Shaw stole the idea from a child of 10 . I just don't believe it."

The child writer, according to Mr. Bennet, was Ethel Turner, who later became a famous Australian novelist. She published her story in 1897-16 years before Shaw wrote "Pygmalion."

Said Mr. Bennett : "It is perfectly obvious that Shaw pirated the idea from Ethel Turner's story. The similarities are too numerous for it to have been a coincidence. It is quite plain that he used the story as a basis."

## MURDER ATTEMPT AT SCOTLAND YARD

For the first time in its history, the Scotland Yard is investigating a murder attempt of its own. It is said that somebody cut a rope holding a wooden lift from which a 30 -year-old West Indian was painting windows 50 ft . above the ground.

Nearly 50 workmen and more than 70 detectives employed at the world's most famous police headquarters have been questioned. Nobody suspects the police. But the Yard wants to know if any workman has been seen acting suspiciously in the past two days.

The West Indian was painting the thirdfloor windows when he noticed the cut rope. He held on to a parallel rope and lowered his lift to the ground.

The would-be killer had made a mistace. He had not cut far enough through the rope for the painter's weight to snap it and plunge him to the ground. The painter's life had been saved by a thread a fraction of an inch wide.

He immediately reported the incident to his foreman. Within half an hour senior police chiefs were informed. The severed rope, more than 150 feet long, was examined in the Yard's laboratory. The rope was not frayed by rubbing against the brickwork. It was deliberately cut.

But by whom ? And why ? A theory was that "a workman who hates coloured men was responsible, that he leaned out of a window and cut the rope-just enough, he hoped, to send the painter crashing to his death."

## THE WORLD'S BUSIEST AUTHORS

When one opens a book and reads on the page facing the title the list of books headed "By the same author" one is sometimes mildly surprised by the length and extent of some of the lists. What is an average output for an author ? It is difficult to say, for individual writers vary considerably, althogh the emphasis has always been on sheer quantity. Some few writers own their fame and reputation to but a few works. T.S. Eliot, for example, while E. M. Forster, considered by many to be the greatest novelist as such writing in the English language today, has written remarkably few books, and shows a marked disinclination to add to his output. A new Forster novel, in fact is a rara avis.

But the prolific writers capture our fancy most. Dumas is usually credited with the greatest output in a life time of writing, 1,200 volumes in all, many of them, of course, produced by his corps of paid ghost-writers who turned
literature into a mere matter of producing the finished article off the assembly line. "Have you read my new novel yet?" Dumas asked his son one day when they happened to meet. "No", replied the son, "have you ?" Lope de Vega is credited with nearly 1,800 plays, although some of them were but short dramatic pieces.

Many novelists have written well over the the hundred mark, several women among them. Marjorie Bowen has produced more than 160, under her various feminine and masculine pennames. Mrs Humphry Ward and Evelyn Everett-Green both did well over a hundred novels each, and Mrs Oliphant, now almost forgotten, produced 120. E. Phillips Oppenheim wrote nearly 200 novels, and the French writer Abel Hermant achieved the total of just over 100 novels, books of plays, stories and essays. Nat Goula wrote more than 100 of his once-popular racing yarns. Robert Hope Moncrieff put his signature to some 200 books, including stories for boys under the name of Ascott R. Hope. The Rev S. Baring Gould produced nearly 300 books, all of high standard and many of them embodying years of research. G. B. Burgin was another novelist who wrote over 90 books.

Sometimes the industry of authors is especially remarkable. Edgar Wallace was proverbially prolific and speedy in producing his books--not writing, for he dictated most of them into a dictaphone. He wrote no fewer than 150 novels, 14 plays and many thousands of articles and short stories. He wrote, on his own admission, six plays and 26 novels in the year 1927. H. G. Wells achieved a remarkable catalogue of nearly 180 titles including novels, volumes of short stories, serious instructional non-fiction, political and sociological works as well as many that defy ordinary cataloguing.

Arnold Bennett wrote 70 books in a com-
paratively shorter lifetime. Both Sir Walter Scott and Mrs Craik, author of "John Halifax Gentleman," had 60 title to their credit. The indefatingable Voltaire had written 140 books before he died, and Balzac 85, but in the latter case the vast length of some of the works obvioulsy represents an output much greater than that of the author of shorter books. Mention of these two writers, incidentally, calls to mind Andre Maurois' simple explanation of the quantity produced by so many writers. In "The Art of Living" he says : "Consider the fact that a writer who produced only two pages a day would at the end of a long life have equalled in quality though certainly not in quantity, the writings of Balzac or Voltaire." This, of course is true, but it does not even attempt to explain how most authors have kept up a high level of quality in their work. Anyone can sit down and keep writing away, but only rubbish would be produced in most cases.

In actual fact, a number of writers have set themselves fixed quantities of work for a certain time, or a fixed steady output per hour at all times. Conrad wrote a great deal of work at 350 words a day and W. W. Jacobs at 250 words a day, while more than one leading novelist turns out 3,000 words a day with easeand keeps it up month after month. Eden Phillpotts, now over 80, and Bernard Shaw, over 90 keep writing after lifetimes of continuous effort in many different spheres. Philpots has done several score of worthwhile tales and plays, including his famous series of 30 novels of the Dartmoor country where he lives, and although Shaw's list of plays is measurable, on one has so far counted the immense output of articles, criticism, comment, satire, letters to the Press, pamphlets, lectures, speeches and public admonishments that flow from his aged but ever nimble brain. Trollope acheived quite a considerable output by turning out 250
words every 15 minutes--and timing himself by by his watch as he did it. Most of his extremely profitable novels were written before breakfast whilst he was still working in the British Post Office.

Zanc Grey was another highly prolific writer, turning out his exciting but patterned Westerns with factory precision and speed. Agatha Christie has turned out more than 50 of her world-famous thrillers. Booth Tarkington wrote a novel a year from 1899, when his first book was published, until his death-all of them in perfect copper-plate handwriting on bright orange-coloured paper. "Gyp" wrote well over 100 of her stylised French romances. Born before the Crimean War, she was still writing away in 1927'.

But not all the prolific writers have been well-known. Lesser writers have turned out some quite considerable quantities of work, one sparetime, unpublicised author writing 30 novels between 1935 and 1938.

## PICASSO'S CASTLE

Pablo Picasso became proprietor of a very grand and historic chateau near Aix-enProvence, in the south of France. The Spanish Communist refugee painter of Guernica, took over the noble domain of the Marquis of Vauvenargues, of which the towers and walls date from the 1300 's and which was formerly owned by Marshal Petain.

It is no secret that Picasso has become a a multimillionarie as the leader of modern art. He is not the only modern painter to have invested a fortune in a castle in the sunny South, Bernard Buffet owns a castle at Arc and Andre Masson another at Tholonet.

Political wits have enjoyed emphasising the incongruity of this docile Communist and
portraitist of Stalin moving into a 36 -room castle thanks to cash earned portraying the sufferings of the Spanish people. Artists are more sensitive to the aesthetic choice implied ; one of them remarked, "Picasso consents to decorate such modern horrors as the UNESCO palace in Paris, but he takes fine care not to live in them."

## MOZART, CONSTABLE, JUST ESCAPIST, SAYS MAUGHAM

"All art is escapist," according to Somerset Maugham in the last book he says he will ever write.

The British author, now 84, comes to this conclusion about "Mozart's symphonies as well as Constable's landscapes."

Maugham sets forth his opinions in a series of essays published here under the title "Points of Views."
"Do we read Shakespeare's sonnets or the Odes of Keats for anything but the delight they give us ?" he asks. "Why should we ask more from the novelist than we ask of the poet, the composer, the painter ?"

Maugham also declares, "When he writes a story, the author, sometimes without any more intention than to make it readable, willynilly offers a criticism of life."

What the novelist writes "is the expression of his personality and the manifestation of his instincts, his emotions, his intuitions and his experience. He loads his dice, sometimes not knowing what he is up to, but sometimes knowing very well ; and then he uses such skill as he has to prevent the reader from finding him out."

## FORTUNE IN PAINTINGS DUMPED IN LAGOON OFF TAHITI

On the island of Tahiti they did not have a very high opinion of the white man who was always painting.

They saw nothing very spectacular in the pictures and the man himself-Koke, they called him-did not strike the islanders as being a genius.

When Koke died, they did not even bother to help themselves to the many paintings he left behind.

They just crammed them into three crates, carried them into a lagoon by canoe and dumped them in the water.

Nobody knows the size of the fortune which was thrown away in this manner-but it must have run into many thousands of pounds.

For Koke was the man known to the rest of the world as Paul Gauguin, the Frenchman who set the beauty of Tahiti down on canvas and is now accepted as a master.

The man who unloaded the pictures into the lagoon is still alive.

Mr. Ralph Varady, English writer, met him when he visited Tahiti two years ago.

He tells the story in his book, 'Many Lagoons." just published in London by Victor Gollancz.

Gauguin gave a painting to the man who was later to throw away so many of his works. He now looks back wistfully and wishes he had taken the painter's word for it when he said "some day it will bring you a lot of money."
"For, a long time. I kept the paintings hidden somewhere as my wife did not want it around the house," the Tahitian told Mr. Varady.
"One day, after Koke's death, I was about to tear it up, but an Englishman who was visiting saw it and offered me $£ 10$ for it."

He accepted the money but dismissed the Englishman as a fool for paying for "that horror, when I was glad to get rid of it."

## THE FAVOURITE DISHES OF THE FAMOUS

"Whoever wants a third helping of crown of artichokes with pate fois gras ?" the chief of one of the famous epicurean restaurants on the Riviera asked in surprise. The answer was not long in coming : "That's ex-King Farouk ! He always has three helpings when he visits us. It is his favourite dish "

The Begum, the widow of the Aga Khan, often comes over from her villa Yakimour nearby to the same restaurant and orders a special dish of mush-rooms famous throughout the Cote d'Azur. She says she has never sticceeded in preparing it quite as well-tasting at home.

Her deceased husband, the Aga Khan, was extremely fond of lobster with olives, caviar, salmon and asparagus tips in aspic. During the last few years of his life, however, he was orde eed to deep a strict diet and had to forego these delicacies.

Whenever an order for a large helping of grousepie reaches the kitchen of the Carlton Hotel in Cannes, everyone knows at once that Ali Khan is about. The dish is prepared specially for him, and its recipe covers over two pages !

It is well known even beyond the boundaries of the United States that President Eisenhower often enjoys to do some cooking himself. It is all the more surprising to hear that his favourite dish is not some complicated concoction of delicacies but pure and simple-Frankfurters

The menus preferred by Queen Elizabeth are generally very simple too. She likes all kinds of vegetables, fruit salads and cold meat. Princess Margaret and Prince Philip are less easily satisfied. Margaret has a fondness for French cooking but often suppresses it in favour of the wheat-Joghurt'-diet of the German Dr.

Ritter of Cologne with which she became acquainted during a visit to Germany.

At a State banquet given by the Premier of North-Rhine-Westfalia for Queen Frederika of Greece, a certain pie was served. Hardly had the Queen tasted it, when she exclaimed : "Why, this is the favourite dish of my youth " She said that she had often remembered it, but had forgotten the recipe. It was a 'Jan-Wellem-Pie', and will in future also be served in the Royal Palace in Athens.

Another favourite dish was discovered during a visit to Germany by Princess Soraya. In Bonn she was served with a plate of Rhine Salmon and champignons, cream of tunny, peas and artichokes. She never enjoyed anything more, she confessed.

The favourite dish of Emperor Haile Selassie is a specially prepared saddle of lamb with edible chestnuts, and he can eat astonishing quantities of this dish.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are known as gourmands, and one of their favourite dishes is the Windsor cake invested for the couple by a Swiss hotel keeper. Its main ingredients are biscuits and pine-apple cream.

Most of the filmstars are forced to hold a diet and are not able to let themselves go in the matter of food, but there are excepions ! the 'sex bomb' Sophia Loren, says: 'I owe my tigure to spaghetti!'

Marlene Dietrich confesses that she can eat as much as she cares to, and is also very fond of cooking. Her favourite dish is a Hungarian gulash and her colleagues say you can't even sniff at it-it is peppered to such an extent !

An American reporter recently asked
Marilyn Monroe about her favourite dish. She replied: "Since I have been married, I only live on love !"

# THE UNIVERSE AND ITS GALAXIES 

Prof. Binoy Kumar Tamuli Department of Malhematics

"TWO MEN STOOD LCOKING THROUGH THE BARS, ONE SAW THE MLD. '[HE OTHER SAW THE STARS."
-Anonymous

In the universi the stars are not just scattered about at random. They form in it more or less vast systems, called Galaxies. Millions of spiral nebulae visible in the telescope are such galaxies. It has been estimated that there are no less han about 100,000 million galaxies, spaced urart at an average distance of rather more than 1 million light years and each containing on the average about 100,000 million stars. The Russians have recenty claimed that they have now discovered vast new galaxie; where new stars are being born.

The Milky Way Galaxy, also called the Galactic System, of which our sun is just an ordinary member, is the galaxy formed by the vast assemblage of stars visible to us with and without the telescope and probably contains about 150,000 million stars. Modern research shows that it is perhaps not urslike many other galaxies. "It is apparently a giant system, yet it has some pretty close rivals", astronomers have noted.

Since all the othor galaxies are 100 far away, obviously their constituent stars are not visible to the naked eye. The nearby galaxies have however been resolved into stars by powerful telescopes. One of the nearest galaxies is the nebula in the constellation Andromeda and is about 1 million light years away. The famous 100 -inch and 200 -inch telescopes at Mount Wilson and Palomar observatories hate successfully resolved it into stars.

It has been suggested that all these galaxies have condensed out of an extremely thin gas pertading the whole of space.

## The Milky Way Galaxy

Our own galaxy, the Milky Way Galaxy, is a highly flattened sysiem and has been compared to an enormous dise or a huge cartwheel. The stars near the edge are so remote as to appear very faint to us and conslitute the band of misty light known as the Milky Way. The diameter of the galaxy is of the order of 100,000 light years. The sun lics almostexactly in tho central planc of the system and at a distance of about 30.000 light years from the galactic contre.

On calculation the total mass of the galaxy has been found to be about 200,000 million limes the sola mass. And we know that

the mass of the sun is about 33000 times that of the earth. Our galaxy is undoubtedly massive !

## Galactic Rotation

It is known that the stability of our planetary system as a unit depends on the orbital motion of the planets around the sun which acts as the centre of attraction. If any planet were suddenly stopped in its orbit, the gravitational attraction of the sun would simply cause it to fall into the sun.

Similarly, a stellar system cannot remain highly flattened without turning around anaxis at a rapid rate, and the degree of flattening depends to a considerable extent on the rate of rotation.

It follows that our galaxy also must be in a state of rapid rotation. The sun which is about 30,000 light years away from the galactic centre, the centre of rotation, is whirled around at a terrific speed of approximately 150 miles per second (which obviously we on the earth also share !). And in spite of this tremendous speed the sun takes about 250 million years to complete one revolution around the galactic centre.

This period of one complete revolution of the sun has been accepted as a galactic or cosmic year. On the basis of modern research our earth is about 15 or 16 cosmic years old ( $3,500-4,000$ million years) and the maximum possible age of our galaxy is about 50 cosmic years.

Galactic rotation around an axis perpendicular to the major plane has been detected in every spiral galaxy for which necessary measurements are possible.

## Collision of Galaxies

The distance betweon stars in a galaxy are enormous as compared with the sizes
of the stars themselves. An interesting scale model, originally due to Sir John Herschel, will make the idea clear. In this model the sun is represented by a ball 2 feet in diameter. Then, "Mercury is a grain of mustard seed 164 feet away from the centre of the ball, Venus is a pea 284 feet away, the earth also a pea 430 feet away, Mars a large pin's head 654 feet away, the asteroids, tiny grains of sand and dust between 1000 and 1200 feet, Jupiter, a good-sized orange nearly a quarter of a mile away, Saturn a small orange at two-fifths of a mile, Uranus a small plum at three-quarters of a mile, Neptune a good-sized plum at a mile and a quarter, Pluto a small pea at three and a quarter miles, and our nearest star Centauri about 24,000 miles away." Just imagine that !

It is thus obvious that the possibility of any collision between any two nearest stars is very remote. For instance, according to Sir James Jeans' calculations, with the present structure of our galaxy the passage of any star close to our sun may be expected only once in $10^{17}$ years.

On the other hand, the distances between the galaxies are not so great compared with the dimensions of the galaxies proper. Consequently a collision between separate galaxies is not at all impossible. But of course owing to the extremely insignificant sizes of the stars as compared with the interstellar spaces one galaxy may pass through another with negligible consequences.

It has been discovered that the most powerful known radio emission comes from two distant colliding galaxies in the constellation of Cygnus. Other examples of encounters between galaxies are known but not so extreme as the Cygnus case.

## The Expanding Universe

Analysis of the light coming from the remote galaxies seems to indicate tha: they are receding from us at speeds of hundreds and thousands of miles per second. The greater the distance the higher seems to be the apparent speed. Velocities as high as 38,000 miles per second, or $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the velocity of light, have already been noticed.

Some astronomers believe these apparent speeds are actual speeds of the galaxies with respect to us arising from an expansion of the entire system due to a kind of cosmic explosion that occurred some 2 or 3 billion years ago. This hypothesis of the expanding universe has what has been called the dignifying sanction of Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. But then it has been pointed out that the framework of the relat.vity theory can also support: a non-expanding universe. Anyway, it has been admitted that the observatious that are available today are not conclusive for or against the hypothesis.

## Life in the Universe

If life is to exist somewhere in the universe certain requirements are to be ful-
filled first of all. Obviously there is to be a planet uniformly receiving adequate heat and light from its star. We know that only single stars in stable conditions may have such planets. Again, the planet must not be too big nor too small in order to retain a necessary suitable atmosphere. It should also be sufficiently old for life to be possible on it.

Now it has been estimated that only 20 per cent of the stars are single stars, and of these only about 10 per cent are sufficiently stable. It is also believed that not more than 10 per cent of the planets of a star are at suitable distances from it and not more than 1 per cent have suitable mass.

When everything is taken into consideration, it has been calculated that one star out of a million taken at random can possibly have a planet with life on it. As we have already mentioned the universe however contains about 100,000 million galaxies and each galaxy contains about 100,000 million stars. Consequently it is quite possible that life is scattered throughout the universe. For instance, who knows that highly intelligent beings are not observing us from the Andromeda galaxy? Who knows that they are not laughing at our earthly squabbles ?

[^0]The first step towards the conquest of the outer space was made on the 4th. Oct. 1957, by the Russian Scientists, launching an artificial earth satellites, namely the Sputnik No. 1, which was "hurtling unseen, hundreds of miles from the earth, a polished metel sphere, the size of a beachball". Passed over the world's continents, with a tremendous speed of 18000 m.p.h. which had the diameter of 58 C.M. and weighed 184. 3lbs. This was the first step towards the outerspace from which the scientists have collected various datas by receiving signals from it.

Only a month after this, a second satellite was also launched by the U.S.S.R. on November 3. This was sputnik no. 2. which had the weight of 5083 Kg . six times heavier than the sputnik No. 1. and had moved parallel to the earth at a speed of 8000 Metres per second. Besides this, a dog "Laika" by name was also sent with this single stage rocket, This made possible the study of biological effect in conditions of space travel, so that in near future human can also be sent to the outerspace.

The Americans have also launched "Explorer" or "Alpha 1958" at Cape Canaveral (Florida) on Feb. 1 at 3. 48 A.M (G.M.T). This crossed the equator at an angle of about 340 while moving round the earth. At its orbit it would rise to 17,000 miles above the earth, descending to 200 miles. This Alpha ' 58 was described as a "bullet shaped tube about 80 inches long, six inches wide, and weighing 30. 8 lbs including 12.67 lbs of the final stage rocket and 10 lbs of radiotransmitters and instruments to measure outer and inner temperatures, cosmic rays, and the effect of meteoric dust on the outersurface of the satellite."

In this way the American scientists have successfully launched altogether four satellites upto this time. After the launching of sputnik
no. 2. the Russians have again launched a third rocket which was much larger and visible by naked eyes. From this rocket also they have acquired some new informations.

Moreover the weight of this Sputnik No. 3 was almost a ton and a half while the U. S. satellite explorer II was 3I lbs, vanguard was $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lbs}$ and explorer IV was 38 lb .48 Oz . The rocket carrying the explorer 1 V was a "Jupiter" and the weight of the instruments was 18.6 lbs .

In all other respects, explorer IV was a replica of the previous three explorers fired from Cape Canaveral. The instrumenis packed in explorer IV consist of four radiation coun-ters-two geiger and two Scintillation and two radio beacons designed to transmit continuously to ground stations."

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Jiba Kanta Gogoi.

First year, Science.

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The instruments in the third Soviet Sputnik have recorded intense cosmic radiation at heights in the area of the equator. "The number of cosmic particles there is so great that one might well wonder whether they shall not prove to the future astronauts. However, the spaceships of the future will be able to bypass the areas."

The standard of rocketry today is so high that "automatic flying laboratories, manned earth satellites and cosmic rocket ships should be regarded as distinctly realistic prospects. But there are many short-comings and problems to solve to have a cosmic light, Mainy there are two difficulties in the realization of these projects, The first is the protection of living organisms against certain radiations during long flights in cosmic space and the second is the problem of safe return". But in any way, scintists are determinded to solve all problems for the conquest of cosmic space.

Before starting for outer space, man must think of these problems which are going in the discussion of the world's scientific circles about the possibility of man's flight in rockets, Now scientists have pronounced that "it is essential to examine elaborately the results of a nuriber of abnormal factors on human organism during man's cosmic flight." These factors are "Over strain, dynamic zero gravity, cosmic radiation and radiation of sun." One of the other problem is the protection of the man against low barometric pressure and lack of oxygen in the upper layers of the atmoshphere." At an altitude of 19 to 20 Kilometres man is threatened by a serious danger, his blood ymph and the other fluids of the organism can start boiling. "This barometric pressure and oxygen problem can be solved by putting the man in a nicely arranged cabin where there should be essential instruments including his "Spedial space suit". But there is another problem that
there will be carbon dioxide gas and humidity, due to the respiration of the man which may, in the long run, kill the man. Therefore some absorbing substance of carbon dioxide and humidity must be produced. Besides these, there are innumerable cares to be taken before sending a traveller towards the outerspace. The feeding of the future space traveller is also a problem. The scientists of Leningrad University's Botanical Institute state that "Microscopic water plants are likely to provide an ideal food for the future space traveller in outer space. Results of experiments at present being conducted in Leningrad, show that some forms of algae contain more vitamins than lemons and others can produce more fats than many varities of oil bearing seeds."

The historic moment, when the Soviet space rocket was launched at 8 P.M. Moscow time ( 10.32 p.m .I.S.T.) on January 2, it covered a distance of $14,500,000$ Kilometers in the cosmos and travelled away from the earth almost $1,000,000$, Kilometers. The later figure will increase at a tremendous space since the earth and the artificial planet are diverging far in the cosmos. On January 14, within a week, the first artificial planet attained its perihelion, the points of the orbit nearest to the sun (146, 400,000 Kilometers). At that time, it had its maximum speed exceeding 32 Kilometers a second. As the rocket approaches its maximum distance from the sun, the speed will decrease to an average of 27 Kilometers 750 meters a second and the farthest distance from sun at the appelion will be 197.2 million Kilometres and will return in early in September 1959.

The period of the Soviet artificial planet's rotation around the sun will equal 450 , terresfrial days and not 447 as formerly believed and it will return to its starting place and meet the earth after 125 revolutions around the sun.

This multistage cosmic rocket took 34
hours to altain the vicinity of the moon. The most appropriate distance between the moon and the rocket was $5,000-6,000$ Kilometers and on or about 7-8-January and the artificial planet entered its own orbit around the sun and became the first artificial planet of the solar system.

The marvellous success of the first artificial planet has proved that the scientists have already overcome most of the difficulties and
it is obvious that in no time will they be able to send humans towards the outerspace. This is the starting of the conquest of the space and in future, there is no boubt that the scientists will be able to perform some epochmaking inventions for the benefit of the world. The cosmic flights made upto this time are only the preface of the task. Who knows tomorrow the moon will not be our place of excursion and the Mars will be a place of honeymoon?


Above is a model of the third Soviet Sputnik

## NATUURRI...

There was a king like Solomon Not since the world began.<br>Yet solomon talked to a butterfly<br>As a man would talk to a man.

Hundreds of thousands of years ago, in this universal system, there were sun and similar stars but no earth. Approximately $2 \times 10^{7}$ years ago, one star suddenly happend to get near about the sun with a vigorous speed. The star was certainly bigger than the sun, accordingly its pullingforce was also vigorous. By that immense force of attraction some gaseous portion of sun's body was scattered off and ultimately due to the suns power of gre.vitation it began to move round the sun. After a long period of interval it was cooled, solidified and was broken up into pieces. Thus our mother planet and her sisters came into being. Since that good old time the earth and other planets have been moving round the sun in their respective orbits.

As the earth was getting cooler and cooler its upper surface was condensed and as a result of such condensing the surface become uneven -up and down. Thus formed the lofty hills and mountains and deep ocean floors. In successive periods occured heavy rainfell which filled up the ditches and big ocean floors.

Roughly 1500 millions of years ago once the first animal of the earth appeared in that water. They were flabby minute creatures made of one cell only. They are known to us as Amoeba. These are visible under the microscope. In scientific term these animals are known as Protozoa. They have no definite shape. Locomotion of the animal is also very peculiar. By some protruding organs they proceed forward. They aquire their food materials through their entire body. For the sake of multiplication their bodies are simply divided into two respective halves. They are the progenitor of all the animals of the earth.

After vast eras these unicellular creatures in the process of evolution give rise to the multicellular animals. These are also flabby, jelly like living beings as Jelly fish, Sponge, Polyp etc quite curious to look at.

The creatures of that period were about to die due to the vigorous heat emitted by the sun as well as by the attack of waves. For the very reason their bodies were shaped and designed according to the enviornment. Some of them fixed themselves at the bottom of water ie. that took the shape of watery grass. Another batch gradually became the so called fish. Their bodies were made of flesh and bones, fish appeared to facilitate their swimming in water. Again bodies of some creatures had no bones but were covered by some cartiligenous cap. Snails and crabs are such creatures. For thousands of years there was no land dwelling animal.

About 975 millions of years ago, primitive plants appeared on earth's surface. After a few more millions of years the amphibians made their appearence. They had lungs to breathe as well as feet to walk and thus were able to wan-

> A Changing Canvas

Josobanta Bhattacharjee,
Third Year, Science
der both in land and water. They laid their eggs in water but lived on land. Frogs, Salamander are such amphibians.

Gradually many plants and animal life had been evolved. Some animals chose aquatic life, some chose land habits and some again preferred the intermediate life as raptiles. By the change of time some land dwelling animals turned to be gigantic in size. In Zoology these are termed as Dinosaurs. The gigantics animals of ancient age are no longer present today. They left only fossils of a few parts of their skeletal structures. By taking account of these bones and skeletons today's scientists have been able to reconstruct their shape and size. Among these gigantics the Brontosaurus was the largest. Even earth trembled with their mighty movements. At that time jungles were covered up by trees of lofty heights belonging to papaw and palm families. Brontosaurus used to take the delicate leaves from the top of the trees. There was another animal like Brontosaurus known as Diplodocus. But the neck and the tail of it was so slender that it claimed the topmost position. These two animals used to live in the damp or watery places and moved from place to placs by floating on water. Weight of their body were so immense ( $38-45$ tons) that they were not able even to move freely on land.

There was another big animal known as Triceratops. They possessed three sharply pointed horns on their head, their bodies were covered by thick skin and their necks were covered by pieces of wavy bones. Perhaps this defended the neck at the moment of attack.

The stegosaurs appeared to be very peculiar to look at. The whole body was covered by hard skin. There were two sets of bones at the tip of its tail there were long and sharp bony spears which were perhaps used as offensive weapons during dual.

Allosaurus was another big animal. Its body was slender and was provided with a large neck. They had two sets of sharply pointed teeth. It also possessed the dangerous palm in its hind legs. It could jump easily and was very cruel in habit. The gigantic Brontosaurus even was helpless before it.

Tyrannosaurus was much bigger than the Allosaurus and was more ferocious. It was the strongest animal of that period. Its body was covered by hard skin and there were rows of pointed bones on its back. The forelimb of the Tyrannosaurus and Allosaurus was too small so they had to balance their body on their tail. The gigantic Pterodactyle could fly. But they were not birds. They had wings made of thin skin just like the Bats. They also possessed two sets of sharp teeth and a long tail, like lizards. Teronodon was the largest among this race. But it had no tail. They used to hang from trees or from the peak of hills like Bats and could fish from water like water birds.
A peculiar animal was the Tracodon. Its head was blunt and its beak was like that of Ducks. It was gentle in nature and lived on grass only.

These gigantic animals gradually become extinct from the face of earth. According to the opinion of higher school of thought the atmosphere of earth at that period experienced a sudden change. Due to such disturbances the type of vegetation also changed and the change certainly affected those living beings. As a result due to want of food and favourable climatic conditions they died out very soon.

In the changed environment there appeared some new types of animals. They were supposed to be the offsprings of those of reptiles. They were warm blooded animals, so they were able to keep pace with the varied atmospheric conditions of earth. The age of reptiles began approximately 1300 millions
of years ago. From these reptiles evolved birds and mammals in two respective lines of evolution.

The mammals are quite different in nature from the reptiles. The reptiles lay eggs and the youngest come out from the eggs. The birds also lay eggs. But the mammals dir>ctly give birth to the youngs and supply food by special milk producing organs called mammary glands. The body of mammal is neither covered by scales nor by feathers but simply by hairs.

The duck-billed Platypus still lay eggs and hatch them but also have a hairy covering and nurse their youngs by feeeding milk. They preserve certain features intermediate between mammals and raptiles. Again thera are gigantic sized Whales the only mammals who live exclusively in water. Though they are air breathing and like other mammals give birth to their youngs alive yet they never lay eggs. The Ant-eaters and Armodillos are toothless mammals. The young Kangaroos are lulled in their mother's pouch.

Lemur, Chimpanzee, Gorilla, Tersious etc. are the distinctive members of the mammalian group. Among them man occupies the highest position. There are clear cut evidences of the chain of evolution from Protozoa to man the tool using, speech making, biped, social animal. Man possesses the basic generalised mammalian characters and specialised charecters of his own.

From that dim dawn of prehistoric era all the animals of the world are growing from generation to generation in their respective lines. The history and also the common aspects of the world for all times speak that the whole animal world had already attained their maximum physique long ago and it is now decreasing. No one knows what will happen if any sudden radical change occurs in the atmospheric condition which is probable at any period. For the present let us rely on our nuclear physicist friends.

R
adar is an electronic device in which radio waves are used to locate the exact position of an object in space, which may not be guessed by naked eyes due to the great distance involved, or to some natural obstacles.

The working principle of radar is exactly same as that of an echometer. In echometer sound waves are used to fix the position of an object, such as a cliff. If a hand clap is made at some distance away from a cliff, an echo will be heard. Now, by counting the number of seconds that elapse between the hand-clap and the hearing of the echo, we can tell the position of the cliff, that is, the distance between the cliff and the observer. In radar, very brief and very powerful electromagnetic pulses are sent out. Such pulses can be produced by specially designed thermionic valves, capable of producing ultra high-frequency oscillations. But such pulses are to be sent out at equal intervals. This is achieved by a suitable transformer which works for about a microsecond and there remains inactive for the relatively long time of 40,000 micro-seconds. Now, the problem is, how to measure

graph consists of a cathode-ray tube which is provided with two pairs of plates employed to deflect the electron beam horizontally and and vertically,. In the cathode ray oscillograph, when applied in case of radar, the movement of the spat in the horizontal direction is required to be proportional to time. The arrangement used to achieve this is called a linear time base. If a time-base of the desired number of micro seconds is applied to the horizontal deflecting plates while the pulse echoes, after passing through the radio receiver, are fed to the vertical deflecting plates, peculiar curves corresponding to echoes received are traced on the fluorescent wall of the tube and the position of the object that sent out the echoes can be accurately determined.

There are several types of radar, constructed so far, the basic principle of which is the same. 'Chain Home' system was the first radar to be introduced in 1935 for the detection and location of approaching aircraft bombers. In the transmitting station fixed horizontal aerials and reflectors suspended from 350 ft . masts were installed. The receiving aerial system, mounted on a wooden tower about 250 ft . such extremely short intervals. This is however high and hundred yards away from carried out with a cathode ray oscillograph, the transmitting aerial was made up incorporated in a receiver designed to register of two pairs of aerials fitted with radiothe pulse echoes. The cathode ray oscillo- goniometers. The wave length used in this

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system was 10 metres. In 1939, 'Chain Home Law' System was designed in which transmitters, capable of ranges exceeding 100 miles operated on ultra-short waves of 1.5 metres. The aerial was of the order of few yards. They were mounted on a turn-table, rotated about a vertical axis at a slowspeed. The same aerial was used both for reception and transmission.

All these systems however, suffered from a common major defect due to width of the radio-beam. As a result, in, stead of a real spot for a particular echo an extended patch was obtained. Due to this drawback, the position of a particular object could not be precisely determined. In 1939, under the leader ship of Prof. Oliphant, a team of Enclish Scientists solved the problem, successfully. Dr. J. T. Ramdall produced new radar magnetron valve capable of generating high power in antimetric wave lengths, by applying the resonant cavity magnetron.

A magnetron is nothing but a diode valve consisting of a filament and a cylindrical anode around it, to which a homogeneous magnetic field in a direction parallel to the cylinder axis is applied. In the actual design the anode was split into two valves which were connectec in pull-push fashion. when a potential difference was applied to the split anodes, high energy oscillations were produced. But the output power of the valve was low. The power factor was however increased by adding resonant cavity to the split anode magnetron. A resonant cavity is a chamber, enclosed by highly conducting metallic plates and provided with suitable devices for admitting and removing electromagnetic energy. The anode is replaced by a thick-walled copper cylinder with radial
slots. When an electric field and a magnetic field are applied the electrons acquire a circumferential component of velocity. The electrons are grouped in bunches in the form of the spokes of a wheel. They sweep past the successive gaps at instances when the circumferential component of the electric field strength of the resonator vibration, is opposed to the direction of electron motion. Thus the energy is transferred to the resonator. The microwaves produced by the magnetron are transmitted by some rectangular or circular tubes, known as wave guides. For reception, a similar wave guide with a co-axial cable is used. The 'Ocee' and 'Loran' systems and 'oboe' system of radar have been constructed on the same principle, though designed in different forms.

Radar proves to be a milestone in the progress of modern science and technology. Though radar was first developed during second world war and was used for both defensive and offensive purposes, it has many peaceful uses. High flying planes and ships at sea can get detailed reports of mountains, ice-bergs, rivers lakes etc. on their way and avoid them with radar installations. For safe landing of air crafts, when approaching the air-field, radar signals are important. Rain drops may reflect suitable radar signals and enable meteorologists to forecast weather. accurately Similar pulses may also be used for prospecting buried metal or oil. Microwave radiations have been used to measure low temperatures and study super conductivity and dielectrics.

Thus radar promises much progress in physical science and world prosperity. It is hoped that, radar will be used in an extensive way for human comfort and safety in recent years.

## test

## your

## brain

Bijoy Krishna Devsarma<br>Third Year Science

Problem 1. Two absolutely identical trains travelling at the same speed pass each other from opposite directions, one going West, the other East. Which of the two is heavier ?

Problem 2. What is the greatest and least number of Fridays in February?

Problem 3. A hunter once went one morning for hunting. Going 5 miles East he saw a bear and he killed that. Temptation grew more. He sought one more-prey. But "man proposes, God disposes". He found nothing. So he went another 3 miles. This time he proceeded towards North. Going there he, to his great surprise, found that it was again 5 miles from the starting point. What was the colour of the bear he killed?

Problem 4. A gentleman was very fond of books though he was not bookish. He bought complete 10 volumes of "Encyclopedia Britanica" and he arranged them all se-
rially in volume. Each volume contained 100 pages, pages beginning from the front cover to the last. There were altogether 1000 pages. But the gentleman was not very careful to see the books whether those were spoilt by any insects or not. One naughty insect began to tear the pages of those volumes and tore all the volumes serially beginning from the front page. How many pages were torn by that naughty insect?

Peep at fallacy

1. $1 \operatorname{Re}=100 \quad$ N.P

$$
=10 \times 10 \quad \text { N.P. }
$$

$$
10 \quad 10
$$

$$
=-x-100 \quad \text { Rupee }
$$

$$
=\frac{1}{100} \text { Rupee }
$$

$$
=1 \quad \text { N.P. }
$$

Hence 1 rupee $=1$ naya paisa.
2. In the year 1956 Mr .420 , the manager of "Merry Making \& Co. Ltd" advertised for a Supervisor. He was ready to offer any pay as the candidate demanded. But the condidate had to agree to have the payment annually. (and to work under the following canditions:
(i) The candidate was to work 16 hours a day.
(ii) He was allowed 15 days' casua leave and 29 days medical leave.)
Mr. Bohemian joined the post on 1st January, 1956. He discharged his duty all the year round. On 31st. December '56, ke approached Mr. 420 for his pay. Mr. 420 then rebuked him much and called him a worthless fellow. The manager said that Mr. Bohomian did nothing in the year Because, the manager said,
"You, Mr. Bohemian, have availed 52 Sundays, \& 52 Saturdays as half-holidays; slept 8 hours a day; worked 16 hours a day ; casual leave 15 days \& medical leave 29 days; is n't ?" Mr. Bohemian replied, "Yes, Si-."

The manager, then said, "So you will get nothing as you worked nothing."
The manager interpreted the fact as follows :List of non-working days-
Sundays' ${ }_{52}$ holidays $=52$ hoturdays' halfholidays $=26$ holidays 52 Saturdays' halfholidays sleeping 8 hours a day i.e. he will be absent for ( $\frac{1}{3} \times 366$ )

$$
\text { days }=122 \text { days. }
$$

He will work for 16 hours a day. i.e. he will not work

| for 8 hours a day. |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| non-working days |  |  |  |
| Casual leave |  |  |  |
| Medical leave | $=122$ | $"$ |  |
| Total | $=15$ | $"$, |  |
|  |  | $=29$ |  |

i.e. He will not work for 366 days for the whole year. Hence he will work nothing.

Mr. Bohemian had no other alternative and so he went back with frustration.

## Answers.

Ans. to Problem No. 1 : The heavier of the two-the one pressing more against the track-is the train moving contrary to the direction of the Earth's rotation, that is, the Westbound train. Moving slower round the Earth's axis, it loses due to centrifugal effect, less of its weight than the East-bound express.

Ans to Problem No. 2: The usual answer is that the greatest number is five-the least four. Without question, it is true that if in a leap-year February 1 falls on a Friday, the 29th will also be Friday, giving five Fridays altogether.

However, it is possible to reckon double the number of Fridays in the month of February alone. Imagine a ship plying between Siberia and Alaska and leaving the Asiatic shore regularly every Friday. Now, the skipper will count the number of Fridays in a leap-year February of which the 1st is a Friday as follows :

Since he crosses the date-line from west to east and does so on a Friday, he will reckon two Fridays every week, thus adding up to 10 Fridays in all. On the contrary, the skipper of ship leaving Alaska every Thursday and heading for Siberia will lose Friday in his reckoning, with the result that he won't have a single Friday in the whole month.

So the correct answer is that the greatest number of possible Fridays in February is 10 and the least-nil.

Ans to Problem No. 3 : The colour of the bear is White. The phenomenon given in the question is possible only in the polar region and the polar bear is White.

Ans to Problem No. 4 : All total 802 pages. The insect need not tear 99 pages of the 1 st volume and 99 pages of the last volume too. The insect tore the volumes serially, not the pages. Hence (1000-99—99) i.e. 802 pages were torn by the insect.


A group of Cotton College Students participated in 1959-60 Social Service Camping Annual at Bako.


A batch of Cotton College Volunteers who served the thousands of afficted persons in the North Kamrup flood.

WINNER OF THE 'BEST TEAM'
IN THE ALL ASSAM INTER COLLEGE MUSIC COMPETITION.


Sitting : (from L 10 R) : Prof. U. Sarma (Promin-charge), Prof. R. K. Sarma (Vice-President), Principal H. Goswami (President), R. K. Patra (Music Secietary).
Standing: First Row (L to R): I MI. Bora, G. Agarwalla. B. Chakravarti. II Baruah. H Deka, G. Barthakur.
Standing : Second Row (L to R) : P. Das, E, Das, D. Das, B. Eorah, K. Seal, P. Joaddar Standing: Third Row (I. to R): K. B. Guhareyogi, G. S. Massar, I. K. Shyam, D. B Guhaneyogi

# 'ONE OF THE MOST ${ }^{\text {mumprim }}$ IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF OUR TIME ${ }^{\text {inimpo }}$ 

On October 28th, 1958 the Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the 1958 Nobell $\Gamma$ Prize in Physics to three Soviet Scientists - Pavel Cherenkov, Igor Tamm and Illya Frank for the discovery and explanation of the 'Cherenkov effect' Dr. Fredrick Jzoiotni Sanger, a British Scientist, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Here isorl bus a thumb-nail life sketches of the award winning Scientists:

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNER PAVEL

 CHERENKOVIn1934, a thirty-year old Soviet physicist, Pavel Cherenkov made an outstanding discovery while working on his M. Sc. thesis in the USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of physics. The "Cherenkov Effect," as his discovery came to be known, differed greatly from known luminescence and proved later to be originated by electrons moving in matter with speed greater than that of light.

The complex of works in this field conducted by Professor Pavel Cherenkov, D.Sc. (Physics-Mathematical), Stalin Prize Winner, and Academicians Prof. Igor Tamm and Prof. Ilya Frank, who elaborated the theory of this phenomenon, has been awarded the Nobel Prize in science.

Pavel Cherenkov was born in 1904 in the family of a peasant of Voronezh Gubernia. As a schoolboy he displayed brilliant abilities in mathematics. After finishing school, the youth was recommended to the Voronezh State University, the Physico-Mathematical faculty,
from which he graduated in September, ${ }^{9}$ 1928, whith the Diploma of Physics and Matheffetties teacher.
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)" ond
Pavel Cherenkov has been working in
 which he prepared under the supervisiphroffthe Late Academician S. Vavilov, then REscidegt of the USSR Academy of Sciences, dealltwitith the luminescence of solutions of urabylsafl晾 subjected to gamma radiation. The gre\&earffh work was finished in 1935, and the neqxt bear Chernkov received his Master of Science Degree. It was in the course of this work that made his outstanding discovery which has bectone a landmark in 20th century physics.

When Cherenkov finished his ээпэวzon duate course he was retained USSR Academy of Sciences, Physical Jfstitytute where he now heads a department.

After receiving his degree, Cherenkay devoted several years to a detailed stydyinf the newly discovered luminescence. During his work of those years he discovered seyefal meny and very important peculiarities of ith whinh
prepared the ground for the determination of its real nature. In particular, Cherenkcv's experimental work resulted in the theoretical works of Igor Tamm and Ilya Frank who first explained the "Cherenkov Effect."

In 1946 Cherenkov, together with Vavilov, Frank and Tamm, received a Stalin Prize for his researches.

The "Cherenkov Effect" is of extreme interest to theoretical and experimental phys cs and has been widely discussed in the world scientific Press in the last two decades. Fis work also promoted research on the quantum theory of the "Cherenkov Effect" and other works.

Recently the Italin physicist E. Fermi put forward the theory of ionic decelleration of charged particles based on a generalization of the "Cherenkov Effect." In experimental physics the "Cherenkov Effect" has found application for the more precise determination of energies of super-fast charged particles and for creating detectors separating narrow energy intervals in the spectra of such particles. Works devoted to the application of the "Cherenkov Effect" for studying cosmic rays have also appeared.

Cherenkov's research work embraces not only this field. He took part: in studying the luminescence of the nocturnal sky by the lumi-nescence neutralization method, and in other works.

Here is an appraisal of Pavel Cherenkov's work by Academician D. Skobeltsyn :
"A basic feature of Cherenkov's research is his exceeding thoroughness in conducting experiments which ensures the trust-worthiness of his results. In spite of the great number of researches devoted to the "Cherenkov Effect" since his thesis was written, the data obtained
by him retain their importance to this day both from qualitative and quantitative points of view."

The prominent scientist devotes much time to public work too.

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNER IGOR TAMM

Igor Tamm was born in 1895. In 1918 he graduated from Moscow University where he has been a lecturer from 1924 till 1941, and from 1954 to date. Since 1934 he has been working also at the Lebedev Institute of Physics. For his great contributions to Physics, Tamm was elected a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1933, and a Member of Academy of Sciences in 1953. Tamm's contribution is especially great in the field of quantum mechanics and its application, in particular, to the theory of irradiation, the theory of cosmic rays and the inter-action of nuclear particles. He suggested the quantum theory of the dispersion of light in solids and developed the theory of the dispersion of light by electrons.

In 1934 he advanced and substantiated mathematically the quantative theory of nuclear forces. The outline of this theory served as a model for the creation of the modern meson theory of nuclear forces.

An outstanding work of Igor Tamm is his elaboration jointly with Ilya Frank, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, of the theory of irradiation of electrons travelling through matter at high speeds, the work for which, together with Pavel Cherenkov, he was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Among Tamm's later works it is necessary to note the suggestion elaborated by him jointly with Academician Andrei Sakharov to use an
electric charge in plasma placed in a magnetic field to obtain a controlled thermonucler rea stion.

At present lgor Tamm is working in the institute of physics of the USSR academy of Sciences.

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNER ILYA FRANK

Ilya Frank was born in 1908. In 1930 he graduated from Moscow University and began working at the Institute of Physics in Leningrad. Since 1934 he has worked at the Institute of Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He has also been a Professor of Moscow University since 1944. In 1946, for his works in the field of Physics, Ilya Frank was elected a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. His works are devoted mainly to physical optics and nuclear physics. One of his main works is his explanation of the "Che-renkov-Vavilov Effect" and the elaboration of the theory of this phenomenon jointly with Academician Igor Tamm.

The "Cherenkov-Vavilov Effect" represents luminescence originating when charged particles travel through a medium at speeds higher than the speed of light in the same medium. The phenomenon was discovered by Pavel Cherenkov in 1934 and was first taken for the usual luminescence. Subsequently Cherenkov and Vavilov established experimentally that the luminescence was of a different nature. In 1937 the theory of this phenomenon was elaborated by Igor Tamm and Ilya Frank on the basis of classical electrodynamics. They established also that the luminescence possessed
directivity distinguishing it from ordinary light and representing an optical phenomenon accompanying super-light speeds. Subsequently, the results of these works found wide application in modern experimental technology.

Together with the Soviet scientist $\mathbf{L}$. Groshev, Frank carried out fundamental research of certain phenomena in the field of quantum physics. He also carried out with his assistants a series of researches in problems of the physics of neutrons. For his outstanding work the Soviet Government awarded him the Order of Lenin and other orders and medals. At present Ilya Frank is working at the Institute of Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences.
... IN CHEMISTRY

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNER Dr. SANGER

Dr. Frederick Sanger, F.R.S., of Cambridge, was recently awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Chemistry by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science. The award was made for Dr. Sanger's research into proteins and insulin. Dr. Sanger was born in 1908 and educated at Bryanston School and St. Johns College, Cambridge. At Cambridge University Dr. Sanger carried out research in Biochemistry and was awarded the Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research 1944-1951. In 1951 he won the Corday-Morgan Medal of the Chemical Society and in 1954 gained a Fellowship of King's College, Cambridge. Dr. Sanger has written many papers on the Chemistry of Insulin and has been on the staff of the Medical Research Council since 1951. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1954.
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## science congress blooms into a world conference

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## SEIENCE HOLDS THREAT AS WELL AS PROMISE

bnstheiformtysixth session of the Indian Science Corigfespl was held in Delhi from the 21st to the 28tin $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{h}}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{n}$ uary under the presidentship of Dr. Alekshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chencellor Eriquersity of Madras. This is the third time thate the:Delhi University is the host to the Association in organising the Science Congress.
10 Frotff a humble conference of Scientists in Pndialifis1914, the Indian Science Congress has aptaitied the status of an international assembedager of Scienti ts for over a decade now. The 'sedy of grov th of Indian Science Congress Absbiciation whic' a annually holds the Science Conggress: in Jant i ry from very small beginning 46 years back to its present position as a premier Scientific Society is interesting. A couple of years before the first conference was held two British Chemists, Prof. P.S. Mcmahor and Prof. J. L. Simonsen had decided that it would be very useful to have the Scientists' meeting

## MOMENTOUS CHOICE BEFORE MANKIND

annually in India where papers could be read and discussed, the proceedings being published in the form of an annual report. Accordingly a circular was issued to Scientists in India to know if they liked having an association which could arrange a scientific conference each year in the more populous towns in the country. The general response was encouraging and a group of 17 men of Science met in the premises of the then Royal Asiatic Society (now the Asaitic Society) on the 2nd november 1942 under the presidentship of Dr. H. H. Hayder, to work out how to implement the two British professors' scheme. A plan was chalked out and the First Indian Science Congress was held in 1914 under the presidentship of the Late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. Scientist attending the conference from all over the country totalled 105.

Even with the holding of the First session

## LX

it was evident to the organisers that it aroused a tremendous interest in Scientific circles and chances of the conference attracting larger and larger attandence were bright. At every successive session the rise whether in attandance or in number of papers read was well marked indicating a continious and impressive

## FORTY SIXTH SESSION

The 46th Session of the Indian Science Congress was held in the grounds of Delhi University. As has become customary in the past few years the Prime Minister Sri Nehru inaugurated the session. Though he

growth of organisation. The Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress which was held in Calcutta in 1938 forms a turning chapter in the history of its growth. It was at this Jubilee that the participation of Scientists from various countries abroad was initiated. Apart from the beneficial effects of such international contact on the development of Science in India which is self renealing, it has a far reaching influence in promoting a feeling of brotherhood among scientists.
has spoken on the same theme often before, it remains grave enough to bear reiterationwhether mankind, which has the power to chose, will prefer Science as creator or destroyer. He recalled Robert Oppenheimer's remembering, after seeing the test explosion of the first atom bomb, the words of Gita that spoke of the "splendour of a thousad suns blazing from the sky" and regretted that the splendour was used for destruction. Sri Nehru asked Scientist to look into the hearts of human beings and integrate their the
results of their research with aspiration of humanity.

Dr. Mudaliar, in his presidential address also referred to the modern world's insecapable dilemma in not being able to interpret ultimate purpose of Science. He spoke of the immense debt which medicine owes to Scientific discoveries during the last half century. In other brances of Science also the advance had been wonderful particularly during the world war 11 and after it. Dr. Mudaliar draw the attention of the congress to the powerful influnce of Modern Physics, the miraculous drugs and instruments of phenomonal precision. Turning to the progress of science in India Dr. Mudaliar described how the whole environment had been changed since Independence. He regive that talent was still being drawn away from Science by the attraction of other vocations. Finally

Dr. Mudaliar appealed for unrestricted and disinterested fundamental research, quoting J. J. Thomson's words : 'research in applied Science leads to reform ; research in pure Science leads to revolution.'

The attendence of foreign Scientists at this session was largest as compared with any other congress held in the past. The British Association for the Advancement of Science with which the Indian Science Congress has an arrangement of exchange of delegates at their respective meeting was represented by H. R. H. Prince Philip. While delegation from about twenty other Scientific academies abroad were also attended the session. Besides individual Scientists like the Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Uppasala University, Sweden, Prof. Arne Tiselius N.L. and the president of the National Research Council, Canada, Dr. E. W. R. Steacie F.R.S. were also distinguished vistior in this session.

## RESULTS OF THE

 ANNUAL FINE ARTS COMPETITION, 1959

## Assamese Essay : धमयोख। সাरिত্যত হাস্য৭স

1. Jyotipada Dev Choudhury,
2. Dipti Kanta Hazarika,
3. Pratap Chandra Bhagawati, Nurul Amin Kabir.

English Essay : Modernity among the students 2nd Nirod Kr. Das.

## Bengali Essay : बাधूनिक বাংना ছোট গद্প

1. Jharna Dutta,
2. Jasobanta Bhatta,
3. Tirthankar Bhatta, Biswaranjan Banerjee.
Hindi Essay : 尺िनो সाহिতगकौ ब्याপ্তি
4. Harimilan Sahi,
5. Madanlal Agarwala,
6. Brij Mohan Agarwalla.

Assamese short Story

1. Saudul Islam, পুতना नाচ
2. N. N. Tamuly, भा出
3. Atul Sarma. চিমবায্রণ্ট

Bengali short Story

1. Jharna Dutta, मिতा.
2. Pravas Nag, यरिচौका
3. Biren Acheryya. इबाশাৎ চब

## English short Story

2nd. Sachin Barua. Malignant Fate

## Assamese Poetry

1. Bishnu Dutta, কशा প্রার্থना
2. Indra Prasad Hazarika, মृহू, ख्रो
3. Atul Sarma. निবেছन : बৌেनন : Шयानত

## Bengali Poetry

1. Jharna Dutta, m্শুতিম बটনে
2. J. Bhatta. बाকাশেख চोए

## English Pgetry

3rd Sashi Ranjan Nath. My Invention

## Assamese recitation

1. Sachin Barua,
2. Bani Chakravarty,
3. B. K. Dev.

## Bengali recitation

1. Sabita Mitra,
2. Sachin Barua,
3. B. K. Dev.

## English recitation

1. Sachin Barua,
2. Farida Hannan,
3. Akhil Deka.

## Hindi recitation

1. Madanlal Agarwall,
2. Miss Indu Bala,
3. Miss Arunima Barua.

## Sanskrit recitation

1. Miss Bani Chakravarty,
2. Miss A. Barua,
3. Miss S. Mitra.

Persian recitation
Md. Mahabat Alam.

Pencil Sketch

1. Purabi Dutta.

## Water Colour

1. Manik Goswami,
2. Suravi Dutta.

## Line Drawing

1. Manik Goswami.

## Photography

1. Prafulla Kr. Das,
2. Ganesh Ch. Das,
3. Ananta Kr. Das.

Khayal : Spl.
B. D Bura Gohain

Bhajan

1. Ajit Chakravarty,
2. T. Roffique,
3. Mridula Baruah.

## Bangeet

1. Rekha Choudhury,
2. Lalit Shyam,
3. Sonali Hazarika, Prabhash Nag.

## Bargeet

1. Rekha Choudhury,
2. Dwijesh Sarma.

## Assamese Modern Song

1. T. Roffique,
2. L. K. Shyam,
3. Sonali Hazarika.

## Bengali Modern Song

1. Prabhash Nag,
2. Lalit Kr. Shyam,
3. Anish Das.

## Rabindra Sangeet

1. Miridula Barua,
2. Prabhash Nag,
3. Ajit Chakravarty.

## Gajal

Spl. : T. Roffique.

## Tribal Song

Spl. : L. K. Shyam.

## Bihugeet

1. Naren Bhagawati,
2. Bijoy Sarma,
3. Hem Barua, Miss Kushum Bardolai.

## Bianam

1. Rekha Chowdhury,
2. Hemalata Deka,
3. Kushum Bardolai
4. Dwijesh Sarma.

## Ainam

1. Naren Bhagawati,
2. Sonali Hazarika.
3. L. K. Shyam.

Flute : Spl
B.D. Bura Gohain.

1. K. P. Seal,
2. Anita Kar.

## Tabla

1. Khagen Bhuyan,
2. Labanya Goswami,
3. Bipul Kr. Bora.

Khol : Spl.
Tileswar Bania.

## Embroidery

1. Miss Purabi Dutta,
2. Miss Surupa Das,
3. Khagendra Kr. Bhuyan.

## Lace Work

1. Miss Surupa Das,
2. Miss Indu Bala.

## Weaving : Spl.

Miss Surupa Das.
ONE ACT PLAY COMPETITION

## Best Actor

Pradip Barua in "Birds of a feather".

## Best Play : भूতিবী গেন্ধেनী

Participants :

1. Biren Das,
2. Sachin Barua,
3. Devananda Das,
4. Prabin Das,
5. G. Barthakur,
6. Biren Datta,
7. Miss Bani Chakravarty,
8. Miss Hemalata Deka,
9. Miss Mayashree Barkotoky,

Director : Biren Das.

## BEST COLLECTORS

1. Umesh Chandra Barua,
2. Pramode Ch. Chakravarty,
3. Miss Surupa Das,
4. Biren Kr. Bishaya,
5. Prabhat Sarma,
6. Dulal Roy,
7. Arabindalal Pathak,
8. Muyodul Hoque,
9. Manoar Ali (Manu),
10. Abdul Muldt (Rana),
11. Mihir Kr. Senapati.

## Best Man : SACHIN BAROOAH

## RESULTS OF THE GYMNASIUM AND

 SWIMMING COMPETITIONBARBELL PLAYING

1. P. Rajkonwar.
2. S. N. Sangma,
3. B. Das \& Ashoke Das.

## GROUND EXERCISE

1. K. Phookan,
2. B. Buragohain \& M. Gogoi,
3. B. Das, \& S. N. Sangma.

## CHEST EXPANDING

1. Ashoke Das,
2. B. Das \& K. Phookan,
3. S. N. Sangma, \& M. Gogoi.

## BOYS' SKIPPING

1. Amrit Das,
2. K. Ahmed,
3. L. Basumatari.

## GIRLS' SKIPPING

1. S. Hazarika,
2. S. Barkakoty,
3. O. Bora.

## WEIGHT LIFTING

' $A$ ' GROUP.

1. P. Rajkonwar
2. Ashoke Das.
3. P. Sonowal
'B' GROUP.
4. S. N. Sangma
5. P. Das,

## PARALLEL BAR

1. P. Das,
2. P. Rajkonwar,
3. B. Buragohain.

## MUSCLE CONTROLLING

1. S. N. Sangma,
2. T. Mitra,
3. P. Rajkonwar.

## ASANAS

1. A. Basumatari,
2. B. Buragohain,
3. H. Goswami.

## BEST PHYSIQUE

## S. N. Sangma (Mr. Cotton 1959). <br> BEST MAN-PABAN RAJKONWAR

## Swimming

100 metres FREE STYLE

1. L. J. Singh
2. A. Choudhury
3. Ashoke Das

## 100 metres BACK STROKE

1. L. J. Singh
2. M. C. Pegu
3. R. Deka.

## RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL SPORTS

## Boys' Events

20,000 metres race

1. Mohendra Borgohain,
2. Kutubbuddin Ahmed,
3. Hasan Ali,
4. Pramode Kalita,
5. Amrit Das,
6. Sujit Gohain,
7. K. Basumatary,
8. Akhil Sarkar,
9. Rohini Kumar Sonowal,
10. Dandi Handique.

## 10,000 metres race

1. Kanak Das,
2. Amrit Das,
3. Promode Kalita,
4. Akhil Sarkar,
5. Nurul Kabir,
6. Arunuday Choudhury.

## 5,000 metres race

1. Md. Hasan Ali,
2. Mohendra Borgohain,
3. S. N. Sangma,
4. Matiur Rabman.

## 15,00 metres race

1. Hasan Ali,
2. Matiur Rahman,
3. Mohendra Borgohain.

400 metres race

1. Sujit Gohain,
2. Bimal Lahkar,
3. Hasan Ali.

## 800 metres race

1. Hasan Ali,
2. Kutubuddin Ahmed.,
3. Mohendra Borgohain.

## 200 metres race

1. Sujit Gohain,
2. Bimal Lahkar,
3. Habibur Rahman.

## 100 metres race

1. Ashotosh Ghoshal,
2. Bimal Lahkar,
3. Sujit Gohain.

200 metres hurdles

1. Jnyan Roy,
2. Chitta Borthakur,
3. Asotosh Ghoshal.

## 100 metres hardles

1. Chitta Borthakur ${ }_{2}$
2. Asotosh Ghosal,
3. Sujit Gohain.

## 400 metres hurdles

1. Sujit Gohain,
2. Surya Kr. Boro,
3. Asotosh Ghosal.

## Javelin throw

1. Pratap sonowal,
2. Madan Kakati,
3. J. Lalmachuana.

## Discuss throw

1. Pratap sonowal,
2. Madan Kakati,
3. N. Hussain,

## Hammer throw

1. Prafulla Dutta,
2. Madan Kakati,
3. Pratap sonowal.

## Shot Put

1. Madan Kakati,
2. J. Lalmachuana,
3. Lasanga.

## High jump

1. Madan Kakati,
2. Jnyan Roy,
3. Naren Dutta.

## Running Broad jump

Jnyan Roy,
2. Chitta Borthakur,
3. Naren Dutta.

## Hop step and jump

1. Naren Dutta,
2. K. Basumatari,
3. Chitta Borthakur.

## Pole voult

1. N. Hussain,
2. Naren Dutta,
3. C. Sangma.

Slow cycling

1. Ajit chakravarty,
2. Hem Boruah,
3. Hatim Ali.

## Girls' events

2 miles walking race

1. Bani Chakravarty,
2. Chitra Choudhury,
3. Sone Borkakati,
4. Renuka Das,
5. S. Basumatari,
6. Winne Marak.

## 400 metres race

1. Sone Borkakati,
2. Farida Hannan,
3. Hemalata Deka.

200 metres race :

1. Hema Lata Deka,
2. Sone Borkakati,
3. Winne Marak.

100 metres race

1. Farida Hannan,
2. Hema Lata Deka,
3. Sone Borkakati.

80 metres hurdles race

1. Bani Chakravarty,
2. M. Sengupta,
3. Sone Iraloo.

## Balance race

1. Jharna Chakravarty,
2. Amongla,
3. Farida Hannan.

## Javelin throw

1. Amongla,
2. Sanoo Iraloo,
3. Sudhamati.

Discuss throw :

1. Amongla,
2. Sanoo Iraloo,
3. Sone Borkakati.

Shot put

1. Amongla,
2. Sanoo Iraloc,
3. Bani Chakravarty.

## Arrow Shooting

1. Amongla,
2. Noorie,
3. Mingi.

## Three Legged race

1. Hemalata Deka and Sone Borkakazi,
2. Bani Chakravarty and Eliza Kataki,
3. Arunima Baruah and Kusum Bordoloi.

## Running Broad Jump

1. Sone Borkakati,
2. Sanoo Iraloo,
3. Winne Marak.

## Relay race for Boys

Winner : 1st year class.

## Relay race for Girls

Winner : 1st year Class.

## Relay race Mixed

Winner : 1st year Class.
Professor's Tug of War
Winner : Science Section.

Professor's race

1. D.N. Bezboruah,
2. B. Deka,
3. H. Sarma.

## Volunteers race

1. Ranjit Gogoi,
2. Gunin Bordoloi,
3. Chandra Gogoi.

## GO AS YOU LIKE

1. Jharna Chakravarty. (Khasi girl).
2. Hiron Bora. (Egg vendor).
3. Pradip Kr. Boruah (the Bhutia)

## Menials race

1. Bandhuram,
2. Bali Mali,
3. Bikram Mali,
4. Karailal.

Champion for Boys : Md. Hasan Ali, Champion for Girls : Miss Sone Borkakati.

RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL DEBATING AND EXTEMPORE-SPEECH COMPETITION 1959.

Debating Competition

1. Ghana Gogoi,
2. Jiten Barpujari,
3. K. P. Menan,
4. Niranjan Kan $+i$ Das, Madan Agarwala.

## Extempore-Speech Competition

1. Niranjan Kanti Das,
2. Girish Sarma,
3. Jiten Sarma.

## college

union

## society

## Secretarial Reports . . . . . .

## General Secretary

First of all I must offer my heartfelt thanks to the Cottonians for giving me the opportunity of serving them as the General Secretary for the year 1958-59.

Since its inception on the

29th November, 1958, the present Exccutive Committee sat for two times including the Budget Session and have just finished the first half of its term when I am writing this report. We have done a lot, but much more remains to be done in the latter half of the term.

Apart from a number of ordinary functions and meetings, I suppose our happiest days

were those in which we celebrated the Annual College week with increased participants and colourful programmes.

Vice-Chancellor Dr. S.K. Bhuyan and Inspector General of Police Sri S.M. Dutta, an ex-Cottonian, addressed the students in a mocting. We had the opportunilies of atten ding lectures on Education and Planning by eminent educationists and economists organised by the Cotton College Teachers' Association. Besides, the English Literary Society of our Collegc invited Dr. M. Ganguli of Gauhati University, who delivered a lecture on Shakespeare.

The necessity of College Badges for uniformity and unity, the need of a film projector of our own and the want of a separate Union Hall has been keenly felt by the students of our

College for the last few years. It is a matter of great rejoice that these three wants have been fulfilled. Now, College Badges are at our disposal and students may have it by bearing half of its cost price. After the summer vacation, for the first time the Cotton College Union Society is going to start regular film shows of educative value with its own projector. The construction of the Union Hall has been started carly this year. I do hope with pride and joy that its completion will raise a bogey of hope in the minds of the Cottonians. We are also very happy that one more keenly felt necessity has been fulfilled with the introduction of Commercial Geography in I.A. and Education and Geology in degree courses of our College from this year.

But mention must be made of our longfelt needs yet to be fulfilled. These are described elsewhere by the various Secretaries. I like to simply draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the improvement of the New Field, the one and only football cum cricket field for two thousand students of our College with the old dilapidated pairlion, the extension of the Arts Building and to the proposed construction of three Boys' hostels around the New-field. Besides the need of a tap recorder for the Union, starting an "Wall Magazine" in our College, introduction of Identity Cards for the students and the construction of an well-equiped swimming pool frequently comes to our mind. Let us see what we can do in these directions. We will carry on the struggle for the fulfillment of our badly wanted needs till the last minute of our term in the Exccutive Committecs. In these matters any suggestion from any student of our College will always be welcomed.

Prabhat Chandra Phukan.

## Cultural Secretary

I take this opportunity to thank the cottonians for giving me the proud priviluge of serving our 'Alma mater' as a member of the Executive Committoc of the Cotton College Union Society. At the same time 1 siacerely apologise for various acts of ommissions and commissions in holding the annual function of the cultural affairs section. The cultural affairs section thanks to the efforts of the students and the able gulidance of the teachers. It must however, be admitted that owing to the s.tringency of funds we have not been as useful and active
 as we would like to be. We strongly feel that 1) ur activities need expansion and acceleration. We want to hold dramatic performances, clocution tests, literary symposium and other cultural porgrammes as ofter as possible. We only hope and trust the cultural aspirations of the cottonians will be appreciated by the authorities and necessary funds will bo made available for making these ends.

The importance of the cultural function can hardly be overstressed. So far this jear's performances are concerned, one unwanted remark must I make. i.e.-the interest of the Cottonians towards the fine arts, competition is decreasing instead of having a steady increase. I would like to request the Cottonian friends as well as also to the future Coltonian, to look after this 'babe' of the union society, without whose co-operation and affection the 'babe' will be nipped in the thid. It would not be out of place if I express my expectation that the authority as well as the leading Cottonians should try to foster
upon the students interest towards this section of the union society.

So far the arts exhibition and the Cultural symposium are concerned, I am proud enough to declare, it is quite satisfactory. Our cxhibition was inagurated by the famous historian Sri Benudhar Sarma, the ex-president of the Assam Sahitya Sabha. Again in the cultural symposium, Mr. Justice Holiram Deka of the Assam Highcourt was the guest-in-chief. Prof. Dr. Prafulla Dutta Goswami of Gauhati university read out a script on 'Aspects of modern English novel' while Sri Homen Borgohain spoke on modern Assamese short-story. Profs, M. Bora and N. K. Barua also spoke on the subjects. Sri Divakar Goswami, Ex. D.P.I. Assam was the guest-inchief in the fine arts competition while our beloved Principal Sri H. C. Goswami presided over both the competition and the cultural symposium.

## Premadhar Sarma.

## General Sports

The annual general sports of this year was completed with its all round success. A great number of competitors took part in each events of the sports. The
 standard of sports is also on the way of progress. This year, with the help of some sportslovers I was able to introduce two now items in the boys' events, and they are the 20,000 metres race and 400 metres hurdics race, whose inclusions will ever be adding the now glories to the history of our college sports. And I hope, rather, this is my carnest request to
the future cottonian-atheles, that they will try every year in future, to introduce more and more such new items.

This year in the "FIFTH ALL ASSAM INTER COLLEGE SPORTS FESTIVAL", although our college team did not shine remarkably like the past years, yet it could earn glories to its best. The principal cause of this fallure lay in the fact that all our athelets were prevented from a singlo practice. Because the period during which this festival was held, was the time for sitling in the examination hall and not for playing games and sports in the field. Moreover, due to this inconvenience of time, most of our good athelets hald failed to avail the chance of participating in the sports festival. I do not say these words to express a lame excuse for our failure. Fatilure, we have accepted in happy spirit. But we foel the necessity of recording our resentment at the fixation of not-too-happy time for such competition where there participation is bound to recur and which might lend to involve a wastage of public money for nothing. That is why, 1 must draw the attention of the authority concerned (i.c. the Gauhati University sports Board), to these fow defects on their part and to have this colebration of the sports festival during a period at which all the athelets are free from their college examination as well as from university examination, so that they can participate with their best forms and spirits, failing which the very idea of Intervarsity sports might be frustrated. Next I like to draw the attention of the college authority to the fact that the present condition of the college ground is the worst of its kind; and l hope, the authority concerned will in immediate future adopt adequate measures for the improvement of the ground.

Moreover, due to the pancity of the fund many important things are being left undone. I hops, in the near future, the authority will allot a bigger amount to this section for its all-round improvement.
Lastly I offer my best wishes to the athelets so that they may shine up in their future life, and also to the atheletic section for its all round success in the future.

Lakshinath Gogoi.

## Boys' Common Fhoom

I am thankful to the Editor, Cottonian for giving me the privilege of placing the report of my section in print before the Cottonians.

From the very day of my
 installation I have noticed that our Common Room is often engaged with other affairs, such as, examination, meetings etc. But I hope the crying need of our students will be soon fulfilled by the "New Union Hall" which is going to be build.
This year we are fortunate enough to possess a good number of table_tennis players. We have got also good Carrom and chess players. I hope the Table tennis players will prove to be the best team in the next Inter College T. T. Competition. I offer my best wishes to them.

In my concluding lines I invite the students to take part in the ensuing annual College Championship.

## Gunin: Bordoloye

## Girls' Common Room

First of all I thank the editor for giving me the opportunity of writing a column
of the annual report in the bsteemed college magazine.

Though the present Common Room is quite satisfactory, yet looking at the growing pressure by the increase of girl students, it descroes extension to offer them full facilities.

At present two dailies and one weckly paper are there. But it is regrottable that the fund does not permit me to provide with more progressive and modern journals. It need not be pointed out that we feel the need of a monthly woman journal in the Common Room.

We are provided with several kinds of indoor games, besides I lad the opportunity to bring some more new indoor games. As ony tenure is not over I expect to provide with new table tennis board in near future.

This year the celebration of Saraswati Puja was performed in a peacesul manner for which I pay my heartiest thanks to those who relped me a lot.

Lastly I gratefully acknowledge the help and guidance offered by our incharge prof. Saroj Dutta.

## Surupa Das

## Debates and Symposia

At the very outset I thank the general students of Cotton College for giving me the chance to serve them as the secretary of this Section. The modern world to-day is gover$\mathrm{n} \otimes \mathrm{d}$ more by the word than by the sword. 1t is but natural that good speakers and dobaters have a powerful say on the affairs of the world. We live in a democratic country and in the democratic way of life the art of
debating has a very important place. So it is not necessary to explain the importance of debating and symposium in College life.

By the beginning of the session I had the opportunity to hold the "Gauhati InterCollege Debating Competition"
 and it was a very successful function. The Annual Debating and Extempore-Speech Competition was organised as usual along with the "CollegeWeek Festival". This year a greater number of students participated in the competition. But I cannot but mention that participation of the lady students was not very encouraging. Principal Hom Barua M.P. acted as the spaaker and Principal Nilamani Singh of Imphal College, Prof. Mahendra Bora and Prof. Anandeswar Sarma acted as the judges in this Annual Competition which was held in the College Pandal. Our Collcge team participated in the Gruhati Intor College Debating Competition and in both the All Assam Inter-College Debating Competition organised by the university sports-board and the Rotary Club of Gauhati. It is to be mentioned that our section gave full co-operation in the Symposium organised by Colton Collego Teacher's Association. This year we have proposed to organise an Inter University Debate at Gauhati for the first time in our State and for this a preparatory Committee has been formed with the representatives of the local colleges of Gauhati. At last I offer my thanks to my Prof-in-charge Sri Dilip Kumar Barua whose advice and help have enabled me to make the different functions successfull.

## Pramode Clandra Chakravarty Music

On the 11h January '59, we performed the

Annual Music Social as a part of the 'College Weck'. To make it successful, we received sufficient help, both from our respected professors and loving Cottonians. So 1 offer my thanks to all and hope such co-operation in future.

It is for the sixth consecutive yoars we have won the title "BEST TEAM" in the All Assam Inter College Music Competition. Besidos this honour, we have earned, this year, the honour of "BEST ACTRESS" and all three prizes in the "KHEYAL" Competition.

At the end of my report. I thank my Prof-in-charge U. Sarmah and the artists for their help to me and service to the College, though they had to face some difficulties on the eve of examinations.
Following are the results of the A.A.I.C.M.C, in which we
 have won the position :-

## Kheyal :-

1st. Pranabesh Joaddar.
2nd. Dipti Bhusan Guhancyogi.
3rd. Kanti Blusan Guhaniyogi.
Bhajan :- 3rd. Mridula Baruah.
Bargeet :- 3rd Apurba Kr.Das.
Rabindra Sangeet :- 1st. Mridula Baruah.
Western Song :- 3rd. Ganold Slone Massar.
Spainish Gitar :- Ist. Ganold Stone Massar. Esraj :- 1st. Kalipada Scal.
Dance (Bharat Natyam) 2nd. Nandita Baruah. Modern Creative Dance :-3rd. Nandita Barualı.
Satria Dance :- 3rd. Nandita Baruah.
One act play :-
2nd prize 'Sutiri Gandheli' Written by-Prof. Mahendra Borah.

Ranjit Kumar Patra

## Social Service

At the very outset of my anmual resort I beg to express gratjtude to miy dear Cottonians for giving me the kind previlege to serve them as their Social Service Secy. Again at the same time I am thankful to our editor Mr. Nagen Talukdar for giving me the previlege'to submit a report about the working of the portfolio I hold as the Secy.

Just after taking over the
 charge of the portfolo we the Social Service Volunters sold flags on Flag Day and collected a hardsone amount. During our College Week our Voluntecrs had done a very good and meritorious services rendered ungrudgingly.

It is most gratifying to note that some of our Volunteers went up to do humanitarian services by donatiing blood on the 141h February 1959 to save the life of a patient lying in the Civil Hospital, Gauhati. But unfortunately the wretched patient could not be saved and we carried the dead body to the cremation ground.

During the tenure of my secretarysiip I attempted to open a First Aid Class : n our College but unfortunately I did not receive the requisite response from the Cottonians. So I had to drop this proposal. It is needless to say about the importance of oponing such an institution from the humanitarian point of view and I hope wo will meet success to such a noble cause in the future.

If fund allows we have a mind to go out for social service works in the rural areas after our annual examination is over.

I find this an opportenity through the columns of our College magazine to express my
greatfulness to my Prof. in charge K. M. Pathak for his help and able guidance to me in the discharge of my duties as the secretary and also to my colleagues for their kind co-operation.

## Arabindalal Pathak

## Minor Games

This ycar though we have not very good players in Badminton still the standard produced by the general players was higher than the previous year. This year the number of participants in the competition of all branches surpasses the previous records. We could not do well in the fifth A.A.I.C.S.F. The new comer Sri Jogada Bhuyan done well but Sri Jatin Bora fails miserably. With more
 practice and concentration this with pleasure I must say that experis have opined that Sri Jogada Bhuyan has a bright future. In girls section Miss Oli Bora has done well, though sho is to overcome hor nervousness in critical stages. Though our volley-ball team is one of the strongest toam still it is not a balanced one. Due to lack of practice the team is not well balanced and every body get easily nervous. In the last I.C.S.F. we lost to M.C. College in the semi-final. Wo beat them in the first game and in the second game they won. But in the last deciding game after leading ( $8-1$ ) points we lost to them at final call (15-12). In this respect, we must praise the stamina of our Players. Once we have reputation to our credit in the Minor games section. We won for many successive years both Vollcy and Badminton trophies..

At last I pay my gratitude and thanks to my Cottonian friends who co-operate with
me. Lastly I thankfully acknowledge the help and guidance offered by our Prof-in-charge in running the game.

## Ranjit Kumar Gogoi

## Foot Ball

I have great pleasure in writing this secretarial report which is but a synopsis of my undertaking; its success and failure in the tenure of my office. But before presenting the report I offor my warm and sincerest gratitudo to those who helped me in succecding this priviloge.


Foot-ball is not a mere amusement of life in the true sense of the term, but it has a far reaching benign effect which helps in improving our physical and mental faculties and bringing the world into close contact as well. Football is one of the games which has been attracting a great deal of notice and popularity among the youngsters recently.

Our college team established a fine tradition in this field since its inception ; but owing to manifold handicaps unfortunately, last year our College team could not command respect in the "All Assam Inter College Football Tourney", held at Dibrugarh. The first handicap to our football athlets is the lack of opportunity of proper practice. The standard and even the technique of field footbali has advanced so much that the need for coaching to our young aspirants has been increasingly felt. Under coaching, with an expert handling the teaching process in a scientific and progressive way, individuals become skilled, talented and expert performer according to their ability and interest in a particular position. It stands to
our discredit that coach has never been invited to impart instruction to our athlets. I, therefore, draw the attention of the authority concerned to look into the matter without any procrastination and thereby produce some outstanding sportsmen in future.

The second defect is being tho deteriorating condition of the play ground. I am very much surprised to note that the authority concerned has taken no stop for the permanent improvement of the play ground inspite of the repeated request of the previous secretaries.

I feel proud to note that our College team participated in the Gauhati Inter Institutions League and won the team championship last year. During tho past for so many years our College has had the privilege of producing a number of outstanding football players. Among the present outstanding players mention may be made of Sri Akhil Deka, who represented the Gauhati varsity team as a Vice-Captain. Besides him, Sri Binod Baruah and A. Ghosal represented the said team. Another promising player Chawjit Gohatin represented state team and other teams in a series of all India Major Tourney. Our all round athlet Sri Devananda Das was awarded Football Blue this year. I wish them all bright future in this field. I am highly obliged to football in-charge Prof. D. Gogoi and Prof. A. Rahman for their valuable advice and able guidance.

Last but not the least let us make our best effort to regain our lost reputation and I wish the football team defend our title in the coming Inter College Football Tourney by playing good football and not under the mental strain of defending the reputation.

## Dwijendra Ch. Rabha

## Cricket

At the very beginning of my annual report let me extend my hearty thanks to my cotto-
nian friends for giving me the proud privilege of serving you as the cricket Secy.

The Inter Class Cricket Cup Competition come to a successful end and the thind year class annexed the Cup. During the college week a festival cricket match betwcen the winner of the Inter Class Cricket Competition and the Professors' team was arranged which was very interesting and contest $n g$ too. It is a glory on the part of our college that five cottonians represented the Gauhati University Team for the Inter University Cricket Competition. They were, A.Mech (Capt) P. Bhatta, G.D:ts, R.P. Baruah and R.C. Das. The above mentioned players also served as sheet anchor for the Gauhati District Team. Our college team exhibited a good performance in the Inter College Cricket Competition though it could not annex the championship.

I am thankful to my Professor-in-charge Sri C. D. Grogoi for his kind guidence in discharging my duties.

Lastly, I conclude my report offering; thanks to my friends who exhanded their co-operation to me.'

## Biren Kumar Eishaya

## Tennis

1959 has proved itself to be of success for Cotton College Tennis Section and it has undoubtedly taken another stride towa ds betternent. For the first time in the history of Cotton College, Tennis coaching has been introduced by All Assam Lawn Tenns Association. Six students of our Collego were under coach of Taj Mohammed, the former
coach of Naresh Kumar the present India No. 2. Effecting from the current year he will train our Tennis players for two months every year. This year our Tennis Tearin was sent to All Assam Lawn Tennis Championship and in singles Cotton Nc. 1, Bhargav Chowdhury reached upto quartorfinal. Hero it must be mentioned that it was for the first time that our team was sent outside Gauhati to compete in in such compctition.

This year our College is leaving a graval court, which we hope will be ready for play by the middle of the year: By 1960 the construction of one Lawn and two Gravel court is reasonably expected.

Competition in the College have been increased as this year there will be two Handicapped tournaments one in singles and one in doubles. This year in Zamman Cup (All Assam Open Championship) which is sponsored by Cotton College, teams from outside Gauhati entered.

Although this has been achieved, there is still a scope for uplifting the standard and condition of this popular game and I sincerely hope that in future the standard of Cotton College Tennis will reach its zenith.

This year annual fund has been increased a little by the College authority and hope this will continue in the years to come. My rtedrtiest thanks to the authority.

Last but not the least I would like to take the opportunity to thank my friends and colleagues who gave me valuable help and guidance during the tenure of my office.

Sikandar A. M. Rahman

## Rowing, Swimming \& Gymnasium

This year the gymnasium show and competitions were more interesting than any other
year. A large number of students took part in the different events and the competitions were very keenly contested. As a result of the compctitions Mr. Paban Rajkonwar was declared Best Man and Mr. S.N. Sangma was judged Best Plysique (Mr. Cotton 1959). Among the distinguished guest who graced the occassion were Shri Bishnu Ghose and Shri Sasanka Ghose two of the Pioneering Physical culturists of India, who gave the students demonstrations on weight lifting.


Our students were looking forward to the Vilh A.A.I.C.S.F., where our gumnasium section had distinguished themselves as the Best Tcam for the past two years. But unfortunately the gymnasium show had been excluded this time.

I like to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned tothe fact that if our boys are to progress in physical culture the club should be well-equipped with all necessary instruments. Moreover th: Gymnasium Theatre of our College is small in comparison with the increasing number of students coming for regular exercise. Therefore I appeal to the authorities concerned to extend the hall and to provide with new instruments.

May I also say that our College should have a well-managed swimming pool. As far as rowing is concerned there are no boats for rowing and no rowing Competition are held. The secretary's title smacks rather historical than actual. I also appeal to the authorities concerned to provide the students with boats, so that the rowing competitions could be held annually, and to have a properly managed swimming pool.

Kamal Chandra Phookan

## Hockey

It gives me immense pleasure to give the account of that Colton College can form a very good and massive Hockey Term, out of nearly 18,00 youngmen with sound physiques and clear mind if only a little attention is diverted to it. Each and every Cottonian should remember that this game is recognised as a National game of India in which India
 secured the first position in the domain of Sports and pastime. So 1 earnestly request all the Cottonians to compile together to form a good Hockey Team by which we can earn the fame of world reputaion,

This year under the guidance of Prof. S. Bharali and under tho able captainship of C. Sanghming thanga our College entered into the Gauhati Hockey League. But duc to College examinations some of our good players could not play. And that was why we could not retain the fast glory of won the game. Three players from our College werc also sclected for Assam state team. This proves that our players were most efficient and active in the game of Hockey..

The amount of money sanctioned by the authority to this section is very less in compared to amount aloted in the other section. In other words only Rs. $800 /$ - is allotled to this Hockey Section. So we had to confine this game within our College jurisdiction. I earnestly request the authority concerned to allot higher amount to this section next year.

1 wish for the further improvement of the College Hockey Team in the sphere of sporting activities.

Pranab Kumar Das

## Asst. Union Secretary

The opportunity which is given to me by the Editor is the first record in the annals of "Cottonian" for an assistant Union Secretary

The portfolio of myself
 implies to assist the Union Secretary and to do any task of the Union Society in case of his absence. So long we have been in this responsibility. I feel that the Secretary is vigorous enough to be present all throughout his tenure; my' level best to help and my humble self tried him in any and every function. Being bu a catalytic agent I must endorse every word of his report and I must asert that every word is true.

## Japendra Nath Narzaree

## Auditor

I have been pressed by the Editor oncs or twice for submitting an annual report. But
no way is left to me than to be thankful to the Editor for his generosity.

It must be mentioned here that for some years, Auditor's portfolio is playing the part of a dead soldier in a drama. His presence is required but then his function is just relishing tea when the drama is over. This position is Jamentable in a society, where constitution should bo properly respected. I strongly feel that due checking and auditing of accounts is required in a democratic
 society, because it often tends to transgress the original budget on the pretext of emergency requirements. My suggestion is that before the installation ceremony of a new Union socicty, full financial accounts of the retiring Union Society should be placed before the Cottonians. This will help in fostering a sense of participation among the general students and a sense of restraint among the secretaries of different branches. I hope the exising Union Socicty shall place all example in this direction.

Manik Chandra Gogoi.

## Editorial

## STUDENTS, VIRTUE AND VIRUS

The Youth of this country can scarcely be blamed of what is commonly known as virtue does not have must of an appeal to it. The course of the life of young man is determined not so much by class room lectures or the advice they receive from elders as by the requirements of a successful career in a competitive market, where virtues are generally at a discount. After all characters cannot be built in total insolation from the influence of environmental conditions.

If absence of virtues is particularly conspicuous in the educated classes, that is because individualism is more pronounced in its behaviour. The vast gap which exists on the social plane and the chasm between intellectual professions and the common man's pursuits in this country, tend to make the educated class agressively individualistic. The social and economic stratification makes it difficult for one to realize collective content of social entity and progress.

Moreover, we should not overlook that one's stability or efficiency is judged by one's adaptability to current social trends. In a social set-up, which is largely governed by the 'individualistic philosophy' personal aggrandisement is bound to be the dominant motive of man. Young people who may be imbued with large doses of idealism during their student career, would find themselves lagging far behind if they are not able to make a virtue of necessity.

The present generation is at the cross-roads of civilisation. Psychologically it is yet to reach even the transition from feudal concepts to those of industrial civilisation. Individualism needs to be informed here by enlightened self-interest which is basically different from self-aggrandisement. Unless, therefore, there is a change in the basic approach to social progress nothing is likely to be achieved by exhorting fresh graduates to consider virtue as its own reward.

## THE MALADY AND THE CURE

Let us avoid the beaten track strewn with pious pebbles of philosophy and instead let us walk down the path of commonsense and first-hand experience to the centre of the problem which students community in ger eral has to face in India--the problem of maladjustment among the students. There is little doubt that this is a sort of festering sore in our body academic which threatens to say its vitality and to cause it wither away. The cure of its ailment is essential for its restoration to normal health, which presupposes a correct diagnosis.

It is fantastic to suggest that the younger generation has been polluted by a virus which they acquired in their pre-natal stage, which had been uninfluenced by environment either in their homes or in the commu ity or in the universities. The malaise so far has not yielded to any treatment principally because its origin has not been correctly assessed.

L'sually the student community alone is single-out to carry all the responsibilities for the lack of equilibrium in society. But it is illogical to isolate the problem of student indiscipline from that of the elders or from the general social milieu.
Elders must also be held responsible for the many aberrations in our academic life. Against the background of so many scandals in our national enterprises, it is idle to imagine that they shall have no chain-reactions in the academic life. Again the schemes of educational reform which have been hitherto formulated suffer from the basic deficiency that they do not take into account the influerce of environments at all. It is rather matter of gratification that no attempt has been made to execute the reforms suggested by such schemes. They would have complicated the problem for they have eft the root cause untouched. Our universities must develop an ethos a personality, a character to which they have not claim at the moment. At present there is a well grounded change against the universities that they are the happy hunting ground of party-politicians and wire-poolers. It is essential that they part company with politics which are rampact today in their portals in different disguises.

The best way to remedy the malaise is to provide suitable academic facilities for students. Besides the academic life has to be freed from the cankers prevailing in the larger sphere of society. Discipline among stucents is but the projection of culture. Culture cannot develop in isolation or on the outward plane. The supreme need of the hour is that a sense of idealism should swept the entire society. There must be downright condemnation of the slackening attitude towards character on the part of the elders. There must be extolling of the right virtues of individuals irrespective of their social stratum or rank. At this moment, any emasculation of culture and pussillarimity of mind must not be identified with discipline per excellence. The entire problem is a problem of right spirt. No amount of mechanical approach will land us at our cherished place.

## THE PARADOX

In the words of President Eisenhower the launching of of Russian space rocket. represents 'a great stride forward, in man's advance into the infinite reaches of space.' The

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striking success will stimulate further talk and action--upon the making of space stations and space ships and cause enthusiasts to look forward eagerly to the day when there may be men in the moon.

But every time there is a spectacular achievements in this new field of science, there is also a corresponding fear in the hearts of the people that all this tremendous power might be harnessed to military purposes. More and more powerful missiles are being made, more and more powerful nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons too. The nations are constantly haunted by the fear of sudden secret and devasting attack by an enemy. Scientific advances which should benefit all mankind are made to serve as the handmaids of war-loops. Without the alimination of this fact, science cannot act as the greatest tool of man to conquer nature. We are already in the era of a possible 'push-button' war and the only real deterrent appears to be the mutual fear that nuclear weapons are not monopoly of the either side, the common knowledge that such a dare-devil war will give a back spin in the men's progress so much so that he shall guide himself again in the neolithie age. That scientific co-operation is possible has been proved by the achievements of the International Geo-physical year. Untill such co-operation becomes common in all fields of scientific endeavour among all nations, fear and uncertainity will continue to haunt us. Sooner it is realized that this massive development of man's power over nature has thrown man in a position where he is to reconsider his relationship with fellow members of the Species, better will be the prospect for him. Man has released the giant imprisoned in atom. He can no longer remain in the cocoons of national boundaries. In the wake of the gun-power, man came out of his faudal cocoon in response to industrialism. Now is the time when he is to look back to history and to learn that he is to evaluate a new social philosophy based on internationalism and cosmopolitan outlook, in consonance with the new age of atomic science.

## IN AND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

The session 1958-59 records a long list of new appointments in the teaching staffProfs. D. N. Bezbarua and B. K. Barua in the Department of English, Profs. Miss B. Majumder and H. K. Sarma in the Department of Assamese, Profs. Dr. N. N. Acharyya and K. K. Saharia in the Department of History, Prof. H. N. Das in the Department of Economics, Prof. S. K. Sarma in the Department of Physics, Profs. A. Sarma and S. Dev in the Department of Chemistry, Prof. J. Sarma Barua in the Department of Statistics, Prof. Mrs. L. Das in the Department of Education and Prof. T. Barthakur in the Department of Commercial Geography. We welcome all of them and expect that the Cottonian will be benefitted immensely from their scholarship and able guidance for years to come. It is gratifying to note that the authorities have open four new departments viz., Education, Commercial Geography, Hindi and Geology. While the editor is sitting before the desk to write this note, two professors have been already appointed in the said departments and three or four more appointments are going to be made within a few days.

This session also records the departure of two members of the teaching staff.Prof. P. Goswami of the Deprartment of Chemistry has been appointed as A.D.P.I., We wish him all success in his new post. Prof A. K. Barooah of the Department of History has left for England during this session. We express our sincerest goodwill in his further study.

But the greatest change of the session is the appointment of Prof. H. C. Goswami as the Principal of our college. We extend our warm congratulation to him. We expect that during his tenure the face of the Cotton College will be changed. If it is not out of place, may we point out very humbly that the college compound is lying totally neglected for some years. The premier college of Assam far from being a sight to see become an eye-sore for the onlookers. Recently in a local daily a note has been published that at night it becomes the rendezvous of the riff-raffs, besides the panwallahs encroaching the compound permanently. Such criticisms in the press are bound to hurt whoever is a Cottonian. We hope that this year we would be able to plant some hedge-rows during the Vana-Mahotsava week. Our social service volunteers would be happy to offer their service for this. Will it be too much to expect a favourable response from our new Principal ?

This session also witnessed a grand performance of Bernard Shaw's brilliant play 'Doctors' Dilemmé' staged by the Cotton College English Literary Society. Another play 'Mina Bazar' by Girish Chowdhuy was staged by the Cotton College Assamese Literary Society. It is a matter of joy that in both the plays several professors were also in the cast along with the students. It must be said that in recent years, students have felt an increasing contact with their teachers, wh ich is well-nigh impossible in an expanding college, like ours. In the good old days, no doubt there were brilliant luminaries in the teaching staff. But then Olympiads were for gods not for the common clays to peep at. But in recent times our professors, though they may not be so tall in stature like their prodecessors, yet they mix up with the students, encourage them to develop their different facets of personality. This marked change is felt by the students so much so that it is not a vain boast to say that never before Cotton College produced students of so many different dimensions. Here, it must be observed that looking at the expansion of the collage, the fund for extra-curicu'ar activities is not so adequate. Even in the case of the 'Cottonian', the amount under this lead in the budget has always proved to be a snag. Taste of the readers is fast changing and it entails new expenditures for the 'Cottonian'. We appeal to the authorities concerned to al'ot more money to meet the demand of the readers' taste.

## UNIVERSITY RESULTS OF THE 'COTTONIANS' 1959.

This year our students secured first class honours in statistics- (1) Binay Bhusan Purkayastha (2) Sambhunath Goswami, Mathematics- (1) Gunindra Chandra Sarma (2) Torun Chandra Baruah (3) Ama' Chandra Sarma (4) Anath Chandra Das. Zoology- (1) Tarini Charan Deka. And Budha Prasad Chetia, Birendra Chandra Bardoloi, Ranjit Kumar Roy and Prabin Kumar Das secured distinction. Out of 210 in the
B. Sc. examination 106 (Honours 54, Distinction 4 and simple pass 48) come out successful from our college and percentage of pass is above $50 \%$.

Madanlal Bezbarua, Pradip Chandra Mahanta, and Umesh Chandra Goswami secured the 1st, 4th, and 6th places and Dhirendra nath Buragohain, Deepak Chandra Das and Debi Charan Bora secured 1st, 3rd and 7th places respectively in the I.A. and I. Sc. examination. It is also noteworthy that in the I. Sc. examination out of 425 appeared from our college 308 ( 116 in 1st division, 158 in 2 nd division, 34 in 3rd division) come out sucessful and in the I. A. examination also 115 ( 17 in 1st division, 48 in 2 nd division, 50 in 3rd division) and come out successful out of 194. The percentage of pass being $70 \%$ and $60 \%$ in the I. Sc. and I. A. examination respectively. The result of the B.A. examination is not yet out.

## BUT THE SCENT OF THE ROSE WILL HANG ROUND IT

## Professor R. R. Thomas ( 1890-1959)

The death of Professor R. R. Thomas on 9th February, 1959, at the age of 69 removes a major figure of elder educationists of Assam and almost marks the end of an epoch. He was a fine flower of scholarship that blossomed in Assam in the second and last half of British Rule, and made no small contribution for the advancement of learning in our State.

Rowland Roy Thomas was born on September 2, 1890, at the village Sohlap in the Shella Confederacy. Young Thomas began his early academical career at the St. Paul's School at Calcutta. In 1904, he came to Shillong and got himself admitted into the Shillong Government H. E. School from where he passed his Matriculation in the first division and secured a competitive scholarship. Then he went to Calcutta again. He passed his I. A. in in the first division and B.A. with Honours in Philosophy, standing first in the University of Calcutta from Scottish Churches College. He also secured four gold medals, one merit scholarship of Rs. 40/- p.m., and one Tribal scho'arship of Rs. $40 /-$ p.m., on the results of his B. A. examination. He passed his M.A. in Philosophy, standing first class second. Immediately after, he was appointed a Professor of Philosophy in the Scottish Churches College. He worked with ability there. In 1916, he joined the Assam Educational Service and was appointed a Professor of Philosophy in the Murarichand College, Syllet. After two years in 1918, Professor Thomas was transferred to the Cotton College where he was to establish almost a new tradition of devotion to duty and love for students. During his long term as Professor, Cotton College pupils did excellent result in Philosophy year after year. Some of these ex-pupils of Prof. Thomas are occupying exalted positions in the public life of this state today. He wrote a book "Deductive and Inductive Logic" which was prescribed as a text book, by the Calcutta University for Intermediate Students. He became a P.R.S. by writing a thesis on some aspect of knowledge. The ambition of Assamese scholarship for pure learning began to run high.

After officiated as the Secretary of the Assam Public Service Commission Prof. Thomas reverted to the Cotton College and became its Principal at a very difficult time. Those were times of great up-heavel in which students were caught. In 1946, he retired from Government Service. But in $\mathbf{9 4 7}$, his services were requisitioned by the Maharaja of Manipur to start the D.M. College at Imphal of which he became the founder-Principal . He was also the founder-President of the All Assam Aided College Teachers' Association.

For sometime before his death Prof. Thomas was keeping indifferent health, and the premature death of his dear daughter Mrs. Hamilton who pre-deceased him by a few months, hastened his own end. Professor Thomas was a very successful leader. He made his lectures lively. He aimed at making his pupils develop their own resources rather than take to cramming. He loved his students whom he helped with advice and guidance even outside the class room. In his presence one was at once aware of a superior intellect and personality. He was an originel thinker and the wonder is that was rarely abstruse.

In the annals of the Cotton College the memory of Prof. R.R. Thomas will always be written in letters of gold. May his soul rest in peace.

## Prof. Bhabananda Dutta (1919-1959)

We mourn the loss of another great soul. The sudden demise of Bhabananda Dutta cast a gloom in the hearts of his eret while colleagues and pupils as well as the students in general, many of wiom knew him intimately.

He was brilliant in all cspects of life. As a student in 1940, he graduated from the Cotton College with a first class conours in Philosophy and in 1944, he obtained his master degree in Philosophy with a first slass from the University of Calcutta. He entered into the teaching staff of the Cotton College in 1946, prior to his departure to England for a further study in Child Psychology. He remained in U.K. and the continent for one and a haif years. But he was about to be declared persona non grata for his political activities in Europe, as a result of he had to came back home before finishing his study. He served the Cotton College from 1949 to 1950 ; and then he .oined the teaching staff of the Gauhati University. As a professor, he made his students fetl the depth of his scholarship and erudition. His students never go to library for consulting tis paper. What he says is the last word in his paper.

In literature, he has left an indelible mark as a votary of modern literature. He was one of the pioneer spirits in the sin de sicle. He started contributing a series of polemical articles in the pages of now-defunc': "Jayanti", and in the intervals of such articles he penned some new poems. Those poems, 10 compiler of representative assamese poetry can afford to omit. In the articles, he disseminated his profound knowledge of literature in three different languages viz., Assamese, Bengali and English. He was the first writer who has written any
fundamental philosophical discourse in Assamese. Only a few days before his death, a brochure 'Philosophy and India' was published, where he deals with the philosophical problems involved in contemporary politics. It seems on the eve of his death, Titan in him was roused up. How much we wish, if this giant in him was awakened earlier, if Death would have given him a few more years !

In his friends' circle, Prof. Dutta would be remembered for his massive memory. He used to say that even if all the copies of Tagore's 'Sanchayita' is burnt, one copy of it will survive in his tongue. Macaulay used to say-in the same manner that he could quote at pleasure the whole of 'Paradise Lost'.

His was a taste seldom to be found in a professor of philosophy. In the popular imagination, a philosopher is equated with shabby dress and dislevelled hairs. But here was a philosopher, who was extremely handsome to the tips of his fingers. There was poetry in his grey flannel suit and a light blue comforter around his neck. He was a brilliant conversatinalist. No one can crase from his memory the gentle but frank and firm but artistic expressions of Bhabananda. Yet, he would brush aside heavy philosophy for listening a Rabindra-Sangeet if there is someone who can give him a song. He would mutter one song, when the sky is slate-coloured, he would murmur another when there is soft pattering of the rain. He was sensitive to nature in an unusual degree. This is what made him a life-artist.

He knew no compromise in life. Perhaps he did not compromise even in his death. At this moment, our sympathy goes to his charming wife and two little sons. We have no words to console them. But this much we can say that their nearest one will remain in the memory of those who love literature, those who espouse a cause and those who move in the realm of thought.

## Mahabat Alam

Death has snatched away another cottonian. On 24th July 1959 Mahabat Alam, a student of 2nd year Arts passed way. We mourn the loss. He had just crossed the teens and before he could blossom with bis youthful vigour, he has been swept away. We remember this amiable student-friend of ours. No one imagined that he would go so soon from the midst of his friend circle. We decply feel his absence and convey our heartfelt condolence to his near and dear ones.

## Personal

The editor is grateful to those members of the staff as well as those students who in various ways helped him in bringing out this number. He takes leave of the gentle readers with the hope thit he will be excused for all faults of omission and commission.

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Printed at the Tribune Press, Gauhath.


[^0]:    "Astronomy compels the soul to look upwards and leads us from one world to another."-Plato.

