## जमมীয়़। বिलाभ

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& \text { the students of the } \\
& \text { Cotton College Reading } \\
& \text { Room. }
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With the hese compleiments frome:

PRADIP SAIKIA
On behalf of the Ad-hoc Cmmitlee,
'COTTONIAN' : 40th Issue

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অক\emptyset ব<゙\৷
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习\ढ़
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『ञन\\ 6な%ल
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প्रौfन्बी वनकानक\
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याशगनौ ফুकन
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कार्ब्बসकल\ एकना (बlছ্\
<<হ1ই बन
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ना&ন্
\রন কুমান ব\\।
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9人考打方が
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"身才 न\দそれ
งमर्थ र्ञा\ि-
'कौन\\aान': 8004 म:था
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প্রত্যয়
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প্রথন বার্ষি fব এ，
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এয়1 fिनात्ত,
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এ\\ म`श刃,
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ই\\াত হোরাংছোব উ倍\ বাসন\ नाই।
ন\लढৈब নীला बङে মন कঁ<পারা নাই।
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এ\\ সश\ন,
f卬नब শেষত অश आMए এঞাব
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ই\\\丁 דুజুना पूfম কলঙ,পবौ\\\\ সাধू;
बू弓ू丁ब बाটিয়ালিল গী丁।
ইয়াত এ<কা নাই, \ানুহ মা木ুহ \হ নাই।
ইয়াত \া下ছ এজ్হন মানুহব fিয়াব অনুবণণ
জুইব ধোরাবদcব সবুহ ধ্রল।
নাুহব কোমল দেছাত，
ইয়াত খোfিত ছয় ইললাবাব পপয়ামুথছল্দাব হ্ছব।
পৃণ্ধবীব মস্থন বুকুড，
ইয়াত ক্বাবতা ছয় মাহুহব কপালব মান।
ইয়াত তোমাব বাবে একো নাই।
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বোত্যা শুমাই যায় এই বাটব কাষব বনত；
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তেজেবে কঢ়াল হোরা ইাতত আয়ামব কাবতাব সতত।
এইপ寸 তোমাব র্ণাচন，
ज\ा यে সংগম ।
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Cোমাব বাৰে এ্টবোব নুবুজা নতুন নতুন খবব।
```


## নীड़

## দ্ধিজেব্রেমাহন শ|্দ||



"Should I at your harmless innocence
Melt, as I do, but public resson just
... ... Comples me new
to do what else, do demmed, I should, abbor,"







 শ্মিত মুখ্খ নোব উজ্রল করিব ঢোবল; মই ব্যন ব巨 जनामী যুগব โভকহুব শূন্য नীড়। नोल निर्द्धन जাকাশব fপ্যাてনাত नীড़হাবা এद পখীব কার্কলল
 ধনनীত তাব নগ্ন তাশাব ইর্ঘाप উল্লাস;






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жপে<ে बffन হব।
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यक्
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-'न<ब\sigma ছूাए सूर्युसूथीब घामी।
```




## কবি आক কবিতা


প্রাক্ বৈশ্শfবদ্যালয় শ্রেণী

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|  | বঙ-नोलী বহঢে1 বed ঢেगাए- |
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 জনतोब छक्राला

बबौन भा｜कायो


পোনাকণ মোব，টোর্পান গ’ল1 ইমান（সাণকালে！


जাকা氏ব নোইনাত জোনে fডঙা নোবাওতেই？
fনদ্রা তোমাব র্অতকে গভখী।
প্রশান্তব কাঁছగলবে ধ্যীত ছচকু，


बてনবক গর্ধूাল ডবা বজাব बাগてত；
বबनণীগক্গ লৌফুনলোততই।
অই অাননা，जোব কোলাঢতই বহ্হদিন বহবাতি
面 তোমাব মুদ খাব چুর্রিছছল，
আटকो সাব পাই্ইছিল।
মোব বুকুব উনে cোমাব টোর্পননব জাল কাfু fিfছল।
जোব মবমব বানে ছচকুব उल্দা ধুই fন্নছল।
অাক，তুাম একে丬ন ববচনাতে বাহ


সোণ，ঢোমাব ক্কলজাব বঙা তেজবোব গোটমারব


－इাতী，（োবা，ศশায়ান，বাল্দব
আাক বজাব（কাঁববব।



সেই ছাব অঁকাব অগてতই তুfি টোর্পান গ’লা，


## ভূल

श्रीতিত্রী ববকটকী
চভুর্থ বাধিক fব，এ।

```
{~~क्न जোব মন बनब
    ছঁ\\\丁 বfছ
ব巨বাব \ন \োব সজালেঁ।
    .巾丈 <ू\ल वহ कथा
```



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পাত伭ণ লজ্যাবক্ত \হু
```



```
पूशग आशिय।।
    মনব 小াকাশ মোব
        উজलाई पू\क\\\;
        बঙ゙\ कीयव।।
    fिब्\sigma!
```



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ハেই বथ| dই গ小<ক নেপালে।|
```



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চনক। চেনেহ आাক পবকী\\\ পীfবিতব
बব\য়ूত জ\बवनেবে 乡\downarrowलে* ব'ल;
```




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\োて̌ই ব\ণ 巨্ভিব মাてেV চকুপানী তোনাবেই ব'ল।
```





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ম\তাব মায়া ब्ff\ উলামু\\ इ'ल!
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\!ও\tটל গ゙ल........
সেইবাবে-
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শ\\াfল ফুলব পাহহত
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बবাতুব fইয়াব fবষাদ।
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কোగ.নাব। fনশাত-
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অজ্ঞাত／। পূত দूরাবন উইালা
याমিनী ফুকन
千িততীয় বার্ষক fব，এ

অক্ধকাব নক্কবববা ঘन।＂
শেষ बिर्ক্মির্কননব অস্ত সাক্巾ী বৈ গ’অ
উইলোব পাতে পাতে।


তুfন ‘ক্কাছলা，＂অপলক চকুবে，
উজাগবে ব্টাই fদম এই f
হাচনাহানাব সুবাসত অামাব দীর্থfনশ্বাস

সাব পাই আ下ছ অকতবা অাব অাছে
বল্লবব উfষমাল।।

＇f5－fচè $\ddagger$ অনুবাদ）

## অসমত（বী席 ধর্ম্ম

बসমত বৌদ্ধর্দ্ম প্রচাব হোবা নাাছল－এইটোরে आাছল ইমান fमनटल ঐণতহাाিক নত্য। তাব প্রণম আাৰ প্রধান কাবণ，অসমত কোননে বৌঁ্ধ সঠ－র্গা্দব নাই। fশলানন ওপােবে বার্গীব বোরা जলধাবাই যেনেটক fশলব বুকুত সাঁচ বহহাই 乙থখ যায়，
 বুকুত দ সাঁচ বহুরাই यায়। অসমব iবiভঅন্ন ঠুাইত থকা সত্র आবু প্রাত গার্রতে থকা নামঘববোবে যেনেটৈ অসমীয়া বৈঞ্ণবধর্মাব প্রর্র জোবাবব স্ূচন কবে，ভতননটক বৌদ্ধ মঠ－র্মান্দবব অভারে অসমত বৌদ্মধর্শ্পব অপ্রচলনবে ইศ্গি fিয়ে।

 Ғিউর্রেন চাঙে তেওঁলোকব ণববববীীত অসমত বৌদ－
 অাক্ Fিউরেেন চাঙ্ব fবব্ববণেই প্রাচীন ভাবত বুর্ঞী প্রণয়নব উণ্লেখযোগ্যে উপাদন। বৌধধধ্দ্পত গভীব fবশ্বাতী এই পাবব্রাबক ছুজ্গনে ভাবতব fিব্বভন্ন বৌদ
 বৌদ্ধর্ম্মব প্রচলন থকা ছলেও তেওঁলোCক fনশ্চয় সেইকथा উब্লেখ কাব গী’লহেঁতেন।

এই ছট কাবণব লগতত বষাগ্গ fিব পাবি এক－
 বর্ম্মব সাঁাবকাঠি বহনকাবী যজ্ভসর্ব্মস্ব িি শ্রেণীীব লোকব
 কfব দুদ্ধদেরে সিহঁতব জীব্রকাব মুবত কুঠাবাঘাত
 পাতে বৌক্ষর্পব fিনমোকাম নাi্বব＜লে বদ্ধ পাবকব「হ উঠিল।

এই সকলোবোব কাবণ সর্মাম্বত לহ প্রতীয়মান কবাইছে যে ভাবতব পূরপ্রান্তত অর্তস্স্থত অসম fিশ্বববেণা বৌদ্ধধর্ম্মব প্রভাবব বাছিবたত ‘ব গ’ল। जর্থাः リসমত বৌদ্ধধর্ম্মই প্রবে丹 লাড কবাব সুণবধা নাপালে। fকन్ু কালব ハোঁতত পूর্ব্রপ্রচালত সত্যও নিথ্যাত



 কাবিলে অথ্ নাছতে অসমখন বাদ প্বি গ’ল। ই সন্ত্পপ কথ্রা নহয়। ধর্ম্（োললা বস্তটটে ওপবেবে উfবণগে পবা বস্তু নহয়；ই এঠাইব পবা আনঠাইটল

 প্রভার তাবু जসমত তাব অভাব্রে অটl কথ্র অর্নুমনত কবায় বে जসমব বৌদ্ধর্্ম সুর্পীবকীম্পত ভাবেই fিন্রশছছ কাব পেলোবা そহছে। কাবণ এসময়ত অসনেই سাছছল সর্ব্বভাব৩ীয় आাক বহির্ভাবতীয় বৌদ্ধর্ম্মব প্রধান（েক্রুর্থ্থাল। সেইকাবণেই অসমব


 fি্ৰিল্লক आাছে নীলচল আাক হাজোত।

## বুफ्बব মহাপবিনির্বাণ－হাজো：

বর্ত্তমান অসসব বুকুত বৌদ্ধধর্ম্যব iচননোকান নাথ্থাক্লেও ভোটান，নनপাল আব্য ততক্মতী লোক－

 বুকুटত। বিিভন্न ইউবোপীয় পাণুত আকু ভ্রমণ－ কাবীয়েও সেই অতটো fবশ্বাস কfব ไগছে। Csoma de koros नाমব ইউटোপীয় ভ্রনণককাবী এঅনব 小टে ＂the death of sakya，as generally stated in Tibetan books，happened in Assam near the city of kusa or Camrup（ kaprup ）．＂ ভ争ব ওরাভভলেও לক לকছছ＂In regard to the site of Buddha＇s death the Lamas have placed it in Assam，＂जাঝ ঢেতঁব মరত বুদ্ईই পর্বর্বন্ব্বাণ লাভকবা সেই নগবখীন হ’ল বর্ত্রমানব শোরালক্রুছ। উর্জান অসনব বুবঞ্জী প্রতণত। ছেব্সপীয়েবব মতে বুদ্ধব মৃতু হয় গুরাহাけিত অবক সেই সময়ত जगমব ববोদ্ধ नাम जाছিল weshli－long，य＇ত ঞ্ধঃ
 そइছিन।

আার্ধুননক অনুসন্ধানকাব＂য়্যে fকন্তে প্রমাণ সহকাবে দেখুরাইছে यে বুঙ্ধই মহাপ্বর্বনন্ব্বাণ লাভ কবা নগবীন শৌরালক্কুছছ৫ নহয়，গুরাহাঢীও নহর্র，হাজোছে।

 এনেভারে fি্মান যায় য়ে সেইবোব র্জুকয়াই চাই
 কীবিহি，সেইকথ্। বিশ্বাস কबাত जাক অলপে। সन्नেহ নাথাcক।＊

সেই fবশ্বাসব ওপবত fির্ভব কবিয়ে বছবে বছবে শীতকালত অসংখ্য fতব্মত，ভভাটান，（নপালব বৌদ্ধধল্মী

 ঢেওঁলোকব মহার্মুণ বা বুক্ধব মূত্ত্তে। কর্নেল ডে‘্টনেেও এই মনটো সরর্থন কীবনে। ঢেげব মতেও

 call the object of worship Madhab，the Buddhists call it Mahamuni．It is in fact simply a colossal image of Buddha in stone．Its modern votaries have，to conceal mutilation，given a pair of silver goggle－eyes and a hooked gilt silvered nose and the form is concealed from view by cloths and chaplets of flower；but remove these and there is no doubt，the image having been intended for the ruler of all，the propitions，the asylum of clemency，the all wise，the lotus eyed comprehensive Buddha．＂

কেব্বল মূর্তিটো বूলিয়ে নহয়，गঠব গীঠন প্রণালী， র্মান্দব প্রাঙ্গনত রির্কক্তুভাবে পাব থকা जশোক

 অভারত কোনোর্রে র্যদ হাজোত বুদ্ধব মহাপাব－ निর্ব্বাণ হোরা কথ্রাটো বৈশ্বাস কাববไল টানে｜ পায়，এই কথাত fকন্তু fবশ্বাস কষববৃই লাগীব বে হাজোব হয়র্রীর মাধর প্রক্নততে বৌদ্র ম্ন্দ্দেহে।
 র্কাবব পার্ব বে সয্রাট অশোকব fিনটে এই র্মন্দবটটে।

－Daiba chandra Ta！ukdar－Buddha Hajo Umesh Chandra Talukder－The place of Mahaparinibbana of Gautam Buddha
 र্কববব অপচেষ্ণ（ক্কাতয়া কবা হয় সেই বিষয়ে সঠिকভারে এরে। बना নাयায়। কেন্নল কালাপাছাব




## 

কের্রল হাজ্রাব হ্যর্রীবব র্মা্দবেই নহয়，নীলাচনব কামাখ্যা র্মন্দবো মৃলতত বৌদ্ধ র্মা্দবহে णাছিল।



 অাগতে অনেক ইউবোীীয় سাক ভাবতীয় প্পাগুতে fব্বঙয়াই לক ไগিছল। fক্ত্ত বর্ত্তমানে जসম বৌক অনুস্ধান ছ＇ছাইটিব তবফব পবা শ্রীগপ্সাবান চৌধুবौয়ে প্রমাণ সহকাবে প্র্ততপন্ন কর্কৃছ বে কানাখ্যা র্মা্দব

 হাঁহকনীব দবে। তাবোপাি মূল র্মান্দবব ఖুটাবোব

 ককারা হত্র，সেই ঠাইতে বিবাঘ বর্ববিছল ভগর্যান বুদ্বব র্ণস্থ্থকুম্ত। লেই শশললব প্রকাণ্ড র্ণাস্থকুম্তটে।
 আছে। পীঠস্থানব ওচবত থকা বস্ত্রাচ্ছাদিত মূত্তিটে।
 সেইটো fিংহশ্যান্যাত শার্য়ত বুদ্ধব মার্তিহে，সহার্পাব－ নির্ব্বাণব প্রতীক।
 ম্মি্দব প্রাল্সনব অ’ত ত＇ত w্তর্তবকত অরস্থাত পোবা

 সেই র্মূর্ত্ত্েবোবব উপাবও আ下ছ বুদ্ধব অन্দ কাছিনীব প্রजীक（ শুকুলা হাতীব মূ｜্ত্ ），বিবাহ－প্রাতयোগীতাব প্রতীক，গৌতমব গৃহত্যাগব প্রতীক ফুফ্দ বানীব
 কাছব পুখুবী। অनেক প্রতীক হয়েতে ইতিমধ্যে fবললাপ לইছে আাক অনেক হয়তো এিতয়াও


नীলাচলব ববोধ－র্মান্দব হাজোব বুদ্ধ－র্মান্নবতלকও


 ब্রতীক आাক ডাঙ্কর্যব লগত থকা নীলাচলব র্মান্দবব প্রতীक आক্ ভাস্কর্যব সাদৃশ্যই প্রমাণ কবে यে नोलाচলব বৌদ্ধ র্মন্দবো সেই সনয়তে fনর্পাণ কবা「হ্शছল। র্অাস্থকুম্ত থকাব পবা র্ধাবব পাíব＜ে বৌদ্ধ－ ধর্ম ববfিন্ন ফলত ভাগ ছোর্রাব পুর্ব্বেই এই টচত্যটে।

 भপছくৈ जরশে মহাयাनী প্রতার্রে। ইয়াব ওপবত

 প্রভার্রে ইয়াব ওপবত প্র্রল ভারে নির্পাতত হয় আকু

 fবশেষ জর্নাপ্রয় आাছল। পুর্ণল কালত কানাখ্যাবে। পুজাবী অাছল গাবো আব れাছী সম্প্রদায়ব লোক।

## घन्मिय ধ্বংস－কালাপাছাব：

ছাজ্োব র্শান্দবব দবেই কামাখ্যাব ম্ন্দ্দব ঞ্বংসব দোষটোও কালাপাহাব নানব চীব্ট এটাব ওপবত

আてোপ কবা そহছে। fকন্তু এই কালাপাহাব বে
 অনুসন্ধান কাবীয়ে স্রুল্পব কণে প্রমাণ কর্কনদেখুরাইছে।＊
 fিףয়ে এনৌক fলfখছে—＂সেনাপ্রত কালাপাহাবে
 ভffe গৌড়টনৈ উভfo গ’ল্ল। কালাপাহাবব হাতত ईিन्नू র্মূর্ত্ত আাক দের্木ালয় ধ্বংস হোরাব প্রবাদ অসমত
《ूাল উবাই দিব নোরাধি।＂
 fিfখকায়ো কালাপাহাবব র্অস্তुष্বটো ন＇fি স্বীকাব বীববব পবা নাই। কাবণ ই প্রধান ভারে প্ররাদমूলক，
 ＇কাল！পাহাব হেননো পূর্ব্বে बাক্শণ 小াছিল। fপঢছ
 মুइছলান ধর্শ্ম গ্রছন কবে আক ত্তেতয়াব পবা โহন্দুব
 お执 बয়＂
 কামাখ্যাত Fিদ্মু দে木－দেরী ভঙা নাই，ভাfিছে



 পাহাবব（ক্থত্রত প্রযোজ্য নহয়，fযহেতু কালাপাছাব






fিবোব fォ ছ’ক কালiপাছাবব ছক্কীত্তব fিবাময়

 এয়ে যে কালাপাছাবে র্মান্দব ভঙাব কেবা বছব অগてত নবনাবায়ণে সেই র্ন্ন্দব পুন্নর্ণধান ক্যা বুলল জना यায়। কাবণ কালাপাহাবে র্নাי্nব ভাঁঙ ১৫৬৮ চনত অাক নবনাবায়ণে তাক পুর্ণির্মান কবে ১৫৬৫
 fনর্শ্গাণ কবা কथাটো fনশচয় ববপ্বাসব বহুত অাঁতবত। जান এট fবসক্ষ্গতমূলক কथা এয়ে যে fय নবনাবায়ণে কানাথ্যাব ম্নন্দব পুর্নার্ণান কাব দেরীক তাশ্রয় fপলে， সেই নবনাবায়ণে গুনব দেরীক দশ্শন কাষব（নারাব）

 ন্নত্য কাব থাटকাত বেবব（োলোঙাবে জুনি চাইছছল।

ইয়াব পবাই অমুমান কাবব পাবব ঐিতহাসিক চাবত্র＜কা কেনৌৈ অলৌকককতাবে ঢাfক স্বার্থির্গক্ক কাব্য＜Cচ効 কবা நৈছে।

এই পবস্পব বিসস্গ্গতমুলক কথাবোব পবাই ভালটঁক প্রতীয়নান হয় যে কালাপাহাবব চীবত্র থু লেমুলে মিছা। কালাপাহাবে হাজো াকে কামাখ্যাব বৌদ্মর্নপ্র ভঙা नाই ভাঙিছে बান কোনো ছর্ম্বৃ，তইছে। অসম বুব্জীবোবত কালাপাছাবে র্মান্গব ভঙা কথাটটাব উন্লেখ নথকাটটারে প্রনান কবে বে এই সকলোবোব
 ফल। সেই শ্রেণীয়ে বৌদ্ধ ম্ণন্দব ভাfie ভীকবব দ＜ব


 fবণোধ্।। কালাপাহাবব চাবত্র অর্ততাবণাব ঢৈতস্বার্থ Gাছ। এহা匹ত ই বৌদ্ধধর্শ্ম ঞ্বংস কবাত সহায়

[^0] কাব पूलिए़।
 ब্ব：স কবা नাই，তেণতয়া হলল সেই অপকর্স্ম কাবলে










 fিহাববোব ধ্বংস কবিব Mাক fিক্মুসকলক fবনাশ

 প্শ্চন ভাবতত ব্বীদ্ধব ওপবত অত্যাচাব কবে।
 （＊্নী：৫৯০－৬০৬）বৌদ্ব－৬ৎপীড়ণ কবে।＂

এই সময়তত অসমবে। বৌদ্ধ র্মান্দব ধ্বৃং হব পাবে।
 fবদেষী কালাপাহাবে ধ্বংস কবা নাই ；বাবएছ বৌদ－



 এজন ইংবাख পাতততব মতে সতীব দেছত্যাগব কাছি－

 য়েও দেষ্রুরাই গেた巨－＂‘েহত্যাগ寸 পিছত শি小ই

সতীব মবাশ কাস্ধত লৈ ঘूरি ফুবাব fবব্বदণ মহা－ পুবাণত নাই। ই পপছব কালত বচচত তম্রব উজ্জান্রন। কেব্বল উপপুরাף＇দেরী ভাগরত’＇আকু＇কা্ালকা পুবা－ ণ＇ত এই आাধ্যাননব fবববণ আাছ।’’

ইয়াব পবা সুল্সबלৈক অনুসান কাবব পাবি যে নবন
 দেशত্যাগ寸 কারাহনীকে দশাম－একাদশ শfিতকাত বচিত ＇কারালকা পুবাণ＇অাক fপছত বাচত＇‘দ্রী ভাগরতত＇ তাক শাশ্র্রীয় রপ দান কবে। কালিকা পুবাণত এটা

 সমন্তু বৌদ্ধশাস্ত্র ভাবতব পবা অত্ত্দ্ধান ছয়।

কেরল হাজো जাক কামাধ্যাই নহয়，কামেশ্বব， fिদ্ধেশ্বব，কেদাব，হাতীমূবীয়া ধাবেশ্যব，অশ্বক্কান্ত，


 র্মুক্ত র্বুলহে जাখ্যায়িত কবা দহছে। সেই কাবণেই
 ধর্মমতত বে বৌদ্ধ বর্ম্ষব প্রবল প্রভার্র পাবছিল，সেইটটো অम্বীকাব করিব नোর্রাবি＂।（কीवज बाাতব ইரতব্বত্ত）।

## সাহিত্যম ওপবত बৌ্ৰ－প্রভান্ন：

পুর্ণণ যসমতযে বৌদ্ধ ষর্ম্মব প্রবল প্রচলন आাছিল， সেই কথাটটাব সুक্দব fনদর্শন দাগঙ র্ধাবছে অসমীয়｜ সাহিত্যই। বেोদ্ধ ধর্ম্মব গভীব ब্রভান্র অসমীয়। সািহত্যব
 প্রভারেই নহয়，অসমীয়া সািহত্যব উৎপ্পততত্যে לহছে
 निদर्षन ₹ছচাবে দেখুরা হয় চর্য্যাপদ সনুহক। লেই

 fिদ্ধাচার্য্য প্রাচীๆ कামকপব आছিল বুল্ল পাত্তত বাহল
 কানকপব হোরা কাবণে সেই চর্যাাপদ বোবব ভাষ৷
小ানছাতত ই ততনেটৈ প্রাচীণ কামক্ণত বৌদ্ধ ধ্ধ্পব স্র্রচননবো স্পষ্ बনাণ দান কবে। কেরল অাি

 দের্ছবচাবব গীত，বািতてেোব্রা সম্প্রদায়ব গীত，ভকতীয়া

《ুণল बनেক অন্মুাণ ক＜ব

आनহাতে，এই চ্য্যাপদ সমুহ কের্রল অসगীয়া ভাষাবে সম্পীত্ত নহয় ；বঙলা，উবীয়া，fবছাবী অাfদ সাহিচ্যয়ো এই চর্য্যাপদ সমূহকে তেট্টুলোকব ভাষা－
 পবাই অনুমান কब। इয় যে অসমীয়া，বङলা，উবীয়া

 आদি পৃব ভাবতীয় ভাষাবোবব উৎপাত্ত そহছে বৌা্র ধর্ম্ম পবা।

চর্যাপপ৭ উর্পাবও ডাকব বচন जাকে মন্ত－সাহিত্যব
 গfতকে দেখ यায় উত্তর ষুগব অসনীয়া সাহিত্য
 সেই প্রতার্ত অর্র্রততহত আাছ । নেই ক।বণে স্বাধীনত
 লাভ কাবহে，তেনেఁছন এটা মহান ষর্প্পব উত্তব：－ fিকাবী र्बুল গৌবভ কীববব fनखण় आたছ ।

অধ্যাপক শ্রীবামমन ईাকুবীয়৷


## ভান্দিদিত গী্⿱亠⿻⿰丿亅八夊 ：

 তামব দবে বক্তাভ হই উঠিহিল। প্র⿰扌寸 cৌ্রব উত্তাপত

 वूर্য্যব প্রখবতাত চিক্নিকাই উたिিছল，সবোববব এটি












गপুকবাজ অাযু fিষন প্রাহ। নার্থিিক অসুস্থতত ভূগীনছ मপুকবাब। এইটো ছু তেঔ কদাচিতज







 दनाबानित।

 बोtन ব＇ल उয়ञ।













অপयশ এবাই 【যারাব এক ছলনাময় ককৗী｜ল


















কটनिस़ान



 পেইবোবব বাবে আােক্ নাই সুণোভনাব মার্থে। आাক্প আছে স্মুবনীতাব।

 স্মাবনীঅাব অই आকুল आवেपनন। इয় ननক্ল।




মুभ্木 প্রোমকব سালিক্বব বক্কনব পধা fকদবে
 মায়াব গাবা？কোনनও fक বাধা fनfिय़ে？याध। fिব नোরা‘ব ？？

মাশাবে নহয়，ছननাব র্ণবয়তে। সেই ছলनা
 এधि প্রার্থনা কবে সুণোভনাই। কপট ভয় आকু जাশ্ব্য্য ভাব্বনাবে fর্মশ্রতত সেই প্রাতশ্রাত। —ডোমাব
 এ৷ি অन্ৰীকাব বাধ। নবোত্তস।
—কোনা fপ্রয়ভাষ্য়।
—ハোক यেন নেষাচ্ছম্ন fদনত＜ক্রিতয়াও তমালব সযू४वन fनfनत্रा fপ্রয়।
—তমালपে তোমাব ইমান সংশ্য fকয় fপ্রয়া？

—রiভশাপ？

 লেপাব। জাননব，आপোনাব প্রণয়ক্রতাথা এই

 fिরगব সকলে1 প্রহবतত पूান，নোব বক্ষঃপটব অशুষাগ শय্যাত ওुই থাfকব।，पেরী। उমাল पूโম কাহানিও नের্দেキキব।।

आকু fৈধা नকরে সুশোভনাই। ब্রণয়ীব অালিল্গনত আান্থবমর্পণ কবি অন্তবব গোপনন্তলীত এটি ক্巾ণব বাবে

 fर्নবড়़ হহাবাব লেই ক্কণটিটল．．．．．．।

তাব পপচত আাক বেচি fিনব প্রয়োজন নহয়।



 অাজি মন গৈছে লোব ছুই চবণ নেপুব，নৃত্যভঙ্গীমাবে ডোমাব অন্গনত ब্রদর্শন কবি ঢোমাব ননোবঞ্জন কでィ ।

উপৃনত প্ররেশে কবিয়েই শুন্｜यায় তনালতबব
 দবে ধীবে ধীবে আাগুরাই স্রশশাভনা ওচबরে—তমাল ব্বক্শব ওচবলে। হঠাৎ প্রশ্ন ঢাালে সুশোভন！ই— পত্রালী সুন্দব এই জूপি তब্ব नाম কি ধि্র্যতম ？
——মাল ।
—ভাল লক্ষণ দেখ্রুর্যালা নृপতি। র্গভশাপ লাগ্গিল মোব মুক্ত জীবनত। এইবাব মোক হেক্রাবব বাবে প্রस्তত হওক ন্প্তি। তাব পিচত সক্ধ্যা নান্য। তমাল তলত এঞ্ধাববোব आাহ পুপ ধায়ছি। অকলশবে বহি থাtক সুশোভন।। তাব পিচত আাক তাইক নেদেত্খে কোনে 3 ।



$\bigcirc$

এই মেষাব্বত সন্ধ্যাব অক্ধকাবব মাজত শেষ そই ไৈছে। झ্যু そৈছে সেই অनানিকা প্র্রোমকাব।

সবুজ বাগগছাथनিটল হেঁপাহহবে চাই থাटক সুশো－ ভनाই，কাষटত प্शিবনীতi। সমস্ত অবয়বটো কঁপাই তুলি প্রশ্ন কাব স্মশশা৫নাই


—ককনন লারাগছছ নোক？
—অ্র্য।

 বাबতনয়া，তোমাব কপ অ্ততকে নিষ্ঠুব। এই কপ্পই
 কবে। তোমাব ক্ঠন্ববব आাষান，बতির্ধ্যননব ছলনাব দবেই শুনোতা जনব হৃদগয় উদলান্ত কবি শুন্যত লুকাই পবে। তুfম fবর্জুললব দবে পণথকক বাতিব অক্ককাবব মাজত সানান্য পোছব দেষুরাই অধ্দ कर্ব जেলা।
 शुদয় नाই।

সছচबীব র্অভযোগে ছ্কুক কবিব নোর্木াবে স্রশো－ ভनাক। উল্লাসত ঢলি পবে স্মশোভনা－ঢুfন ঠিટকই

 কথリ ক
—কোঁส।

- 市 ছঃখ্খিত।
- fকয়？
—তোমাব এই কপবমা মুর্তিক বড়াভবণে সজ্াবলল जাব মোব ইচ্ছ নাই। ভার হয়，ব্বথাই ইমান fিদন তোমাক সयজ্নে সজ্াইত্ছে।
—湬।

 जোলে＂।

ーハেইয়া ভোমাব কর্তব্য কfবছা কিংকবী। fকল্ু इंथ। ব্বুলছ।（কান ছঃসাহসত ？

 কোনো ধণয়ীগৃৃদয়বে সন্মান নেবাখখল।। মোব হহাচে
 বিদ্ধ বर্ণব খूণব আাহ । बোব বব ভয় লাগে বাঘর্নল্দনী।

র্ণবর্চালত স্ববে স্মুশোভনাই ハোবেー ভয় অাক্কে fিহ্ব fকংকনী？













 आা巨্ড बোব？
－ভুল বুब্ছ বা厅নতয়া，তেনে জীब্বন नাবীব কাম广 ছব ননারাবে।
－－नाबी बीद्वनব কাगJ fक ？
बार्या হোal।

भूनবাই यাটছাস্যবে স্ুধবনীতাব উপদেশক fিঙ্রপব


 কাবব নनाबাবা，স্শুবনীত। ？वোক মবণব পてথ যাবলল नকব। fকংक्बौ।

一बোব অষুবোধ বোধ নকবা কুমাবী，পুবষষ হৃদয় गংছাব কबাব এই fनষ्षুব cকोশল ত্যাগ কবা। প্র্রাম－ কব f্র্রয়া হোবা，ভার্য। হোরা। গবাক্নী হোরা।

 जाद fकবा fित्रম आएছ न्निक ？
—आাए।

- fक？
- প্রৌনকক ছुদয় দান কবা，প্রেননকব কাষবত সত্য（ছाর্যা।

 क（大েঁ ।

 ক＜বা，ঢতামাব জীबनटলল यেন প্রেম আাइক।
 जোমাব fক लাভ ？
－fকংकবী জীবनব এটি প্রব্রল ইচ্इ। পুর্ণ ছব।
一fক ই喰？
—ढোমাক কইনা সাঁজেবে সঁজোরাব ইচ্হ। । এই স্কক্দব হাত ছুর্থনত ববমালা যঁতাই f斤 তোমাক দస্য়ত ভবনרৈল পথথাবাব শুভলগ্নত এই মूর্থা ব্যর্জানকাব অানন্দ



 जরवেেই ব্যर्थ হব fক॰कबী，সেইহে ডোমাক जন্ঠ बাf্ত্ত fনদিদল।। নহলে．．．．．．।


 ছুই लোচনব তাবকা। সহচবী স্ুবিনীতাব মনটিও
 খ্থনও आতঙ্কত ক্́প উঠে।

অশ্ববোহী এক কাস্তুসান যুবক কানन পর্থোম
 भেয্xে শীতन সবসীর্সিললব সক্ধাनত কানनব অভ্যন্তবてৈ

 পুকষ ？ভাব হয় কোনোবখ বার্ছ্যাধপপাত নবশ্রেষ্ঠ ।
fথয় ছয় স্মুশোতনা। যুবক্ব মুকুটব দ্বীত্ত পোহব বোবে যেন সুশে।ভনাব অন্তবত লাস্যব ঢৌ তুলিববল ধ্বধহছ। সভয়ে প্রশ্ম কবে স্থুবনীতাইーসেইছন आগক্তক ঢোমাব প্ৰব্বচত নন্নিক বাबকুনাবী？

一कान？



ग্হুবনীত। বিग्यত לহ পবে আাক অলপ পপচত শ্রদ্ধাপ্লুত ম্বटে প্রশ্ন কবে－ইক্কাকুগৌবন পবীকক্， অयোধ্যাপ্পিত，পবম প্রबাবৎসল，गছাবদান্য，ভীীতজन বক্ষক，ளার্তগন শবণ সেই ইক্ষাকু ？


 রালবে সেইজ্র পবর্ণক্ছত। fকত্তু．．．．．．．fকब্তু তোমাক

 —সেই ধম্বান্ডুীীবে স্ছিত পবাক্রাস্ত পুক্ষ হদদ্যক
 আたே！
fকংক্বী সুণবনীতা সম্রুস্তু לৈ স্থশোভনাব ছাতত ধরে－fনব্বত হোর। বাঘ তনয়া । বহ্হত কfবছা—てতাম।ব

 गর্বনাশ आাক नক্বিবা দেবী।

 অশ্রুসিক্ত নেন্রেবে তলমুরাটিক বfছ বয় র্মুববনীত। সুশোভনা जদৃশ্য 汉 यায়। লতাবাতিকাব fिডুতব পবা মপ্রুকবাজব শৈবালবর্ণ প্রসাদ কক্ষযৈল একালকনী উলটি আাছ অ্ৰুবনौতা।

অনোমোহ। কানন । গবোববব জরেবে fপয়াহ দूব

 বকুল গছব ছাঁত শ্㐅ুই পাবল বজা পবীfীकৎ।

পবীীক্শৎব সুঈতন্তা ভাfি যায় অচিবে। উৎকর্ণ
 পায় যুর্তকে। সেই বীণত্ত্র্র れ！কাব（যেন গোটটই


 সবোবব बাত্তব শিলানবব ওপবত রাছ থকা এগবাকী



 পবশけ．．．．．．।




অাগবাঢ় পবীf雨ৎ। সমूथাবর্তो इয়। इঠाৎ


 शूरব।

－जোব পাবচয় মই নেজানে।
—心োমাব fপহৃーআইーদেশ ？

 ছনাই নীবয় হয়। প্রম্ন কবে স্থুবনীढাই—fक চাইঢছ গ্গুবান ？

－অপ্পুন（কান ？

 इী•াব ওচবত কোন্না প্রর্যাজন নাই जাঢপানাব।
—আ下ে প্রয়াबন ।
－fक？

 कब। नাই সুনয়্যন।
－রুজজলে।। বাबকর্ত্যব কfবব বিচাবিছে আর্পুন।
fিক্ট বাबকীয় উপকাবব প্পাত মোব কোনো ভার্সিক্ত
नांई নृर्था丁।

 কাব－র্गণगয় ভবনণেন নহয় মোব মনোভর एব্রনুলে
 बোব।

কটমিম্মাম


—数楮 ।
—আপুন্যু যেন নোক অাক কোনো fिনেই সবোবব স্সিनব কাষবटन नानে ।
－fकয়？


 बোব ম্যু ছব fি́fিনাই।


 দুর্ভাগ্য নাতে তোমাব।

उাবপপচত প্রমোদভব্রনব মাखত পৰীfক্শৎব প্রণয়া－
 ন্বত্য，গীত，লাসা！fবহ্বল रू থাকে। এই দবেই
 পুণিমাব জোনাকবোব fưfচ পfবছছল बরোদভবনব




 সুল্সব নছয় । পুর্ণচঙ্দব गাबত মৃগবেষাব দてে এই
 र्वाक्र丁।

সयতনন কপালব কেশমালাব ভপবত হাত ছুর্ধন কুবাই fिয়ে প্পবকী২য়ে । ঢাব fপচত আাবৈগ小－আকুল







 কতना স্ুল্मব।




 অস্তবে।
 आবেগাকুল কণ্ঠেবে বৈ উঠেー মষু জোনাক সবা এই বহাগী র্সাকয়া বেলাত শাজি ঘবভ गন নবঢছ fপ্রয়। আাপপানাব কাননলে যাওঁ ব’লক।

কাनনब এটি সবোবব এ্রাד্তত आাছ fথয় ছয় বজা পবীfकৎ ও কন্যা সু্শশাডনা। পছুর্নণয়ে পোহব নেলা
 হ＜ে পানীত নানে সুশোভনা। কেই মুহ্রুর্তমান নীববে

 বাজ；প্রশ্ন কবে সুশ্শাভনাই।


ータ্রাতख্রু丁ত ？চর্মাक উঠে নृপ寸ত।


 गা⿷匚 इঅক ।

পবীfक्षৎ－जোমাক fিদায় fिব जनाबাবে＂।






भूশোভना－पादर डूल नर्गवব पमृ। दूव
 శृर्थाठ।





 ईধबव পाबে।




भर्बीकৎ－किमान गगत़ ？

भवर्विक－




 आर्षना।










 गবোবব बান্ত পায়ীई। f\｛র়া－।
 শূণ斤 ও fनর্জন লেই সবোবব পাবভ কোন্ন প্রার্षনাব










 পर्रानका।



 বাগীব बাcে।


 سাগ－াた巨 ছাख＂



 fিলাfিকেতনব কক্ণ

 কপট র্ホাভসাষবকা স্রশে।ভনা যেন কন্টকবিদ্ন চবণেণে উলটি आাহহছ।
 হাহাঁকাব ও পী扌বত ছৈ উঠিল। প্রসাদ－কক্ষব ছুরাব－



এইবাব বাহাহ্বত नহয় কক্巾ব fিতबতে অার্ত

 জাছ উর্পস্থ্ত্। স্রশোভনাব ক্ঠশ্রো ক্তেস্ববে প্রশ্ন কবেー fক Гৈ下ে fকংকबী？
－－পবাক্রান্ত পবীকক্ষৎয়ে মপুক অনপদ आা্রমণ কfবছছ। শত শত নপুক প্রাণ নাশ কfিছে। বাশ্যব প্রজাই आার্তনাদ কfবঢছ，বজা आয়ুব ছচকুরে চকুপানী

 ওচबত fक্য निজব পfিচয় প্রকট কfব سাছছছ কপটিनী？
 ন্বর্পত প্ীিক্ষৎতক মই মোব প্রিচয় দান কবা নাই।
fকংক্বী স্মুবনীতঅ অপ্রন্ত্তত হয়। —লোব সশ্শয়্য गার্জনা কবা বাছ্ৰপুত্রী। fকন্তু．．．．．．．．．।
－fकन্তু fक？


 কুমাবী।

बেন নাপুকবাছक এই বাত্তী fিলাবব বাবে ব্যষ্ঠ ভা匕র অাঁजfব যায় र্মুবনীতা ।


 পত্রালিব जাবর্জनাব দでই এই fিছা ছ：：চচষ্তাব ভাব


－－বাছক্কুাবী।
 সুশোভনাই কয়—— আকৌ fक হুব্ব্ত্ত। जাননছা স্মুমী ？
—ছর্বার্ত্তাই आাননছো। স্তুত্র বাজকুমাবী। ভোমাব
 ছর্ভাগ্য কোনে পাহণবব？দৈবব ইক্স্সিত তোমাব

※কুটি কবে সুণোডনাইー এই কथাব जর্ষ？
নृर्পাত পবীfক্য়য়ে ছুতমুて্খে জনাইঢে，そদব
 रছ সবোবব পানীত ভাf অ্াছছল，সেই সময়ত




হাতত র্ধাব থকা সগ্তুষ্ববার্ৰননব তুঁ।ববোবব ওপবত মभুপবশ বুলাই বুলাই সুশোভনাই কয়ী— তোমাব


## —आশ্বষ্ত ？



 পবীর্ণকৎও কত মूर्थ そৈ ไৈছছ।




 नाई বাรকুমাবী।









































সूশषाভना-fक?




 डनाব হूपश्र नाई। रूपश़ দাन काव भूकषष जारा


 ঢতামাক? ©たすত্য?










বোধকবো সেই কথাও জার্নব পার্ণেছ বজা পবী－ fक্য়ে ক্রোবী－।

आার্তम্বধে সোৰধ সুশোভনাইー কেনেটক ？


 কথ্খ বর্ণা弓 आাছ下ে। fকয়ননা जোমাব প্রণয়মোছব পবা মুক্ত কবাব fিजীয় কোঢনা পথ नाரছল মছা－


স্রুাব fপ়্লাব পাবপুর্ণ পাঅাটিত নীল তবলব বूप् বूप বোব জল র্शলল बয়। অাজি অতদিনব fপচত

 সক্ষ্যাপুজাব ফুলবোব যেন এণতয়াও তনর্ডাব আছে। স゙চা—এর়েতো শ্ৰই পবাব সময় ।

অপয凶 বটিত そই ไগঢে। অগতব কোনো অন্ধইও




 ভয়ঙ্巾বী शुদ্যহীন এই কপসীক এইবাব ঘীণ কfব थাঁত্তব যাব পাবিব পবীfক্কৎয়ে ।

 इয় সুশোতনা।
—বাজর্নালনী।

 বাজকুসাবী।
－fक？
8


- 心ত্তুব Cোমাব অাশাত，এfিग্রাও।
- लिয়া জানना সত্তু ？
—茕，गज丁 ।


এইবাব গবল পাত্রটি ভूতলত থথ ঠিয় হয় সুশো－
 এটি প্রদীপ র্জাল बাছে ；র্শাত ধौব，f্থৈন，শান্ত ज fनপ্প্রভ তাব fatl।

বোবা চার্র্যনবে চাই থাকে স্রশোভনাই। শত্রু শিীববত প্রর্জালত সেই দ্বীপ্তয়ে যেন স্রুশোভনাব অন্ত－
 श্দদয়，যেন—মব অন্ধকাবব গভীবতাত এপাহ নর－


 শত্রু पूनि 1
 —fक לকएँ। बाबকুসাবী？
স্মববনীতাব ওচবলে ধীবে ধীবে आাগুরাই आাছে
 سাহিছে সুববনীত। সজে＂বা fকংকবী，আবু সুযোগ নেপাবা নহ＇tে।

যেন এক নতুন আাকাশব শ্রাবীী মেঘব বেদনাব

 স্রীবनोত। भভয়ে প্রুশ্ন কবে—
—কেনন যোরা বাজকন্গা ？
স্মশোভনা—সেই সুন্দ্ ও মছান শর্রুজনাব কাষলে।
 স্থশোভনা－－কইনা বেশে।

बর্ক্কन ব বকৃা

## কান্বিলকলব ছকबা যোজনা

＇কার্ব্বय সকল বুললতে iি জাতিব মানুহ गকলক বুछায়，fি্নাকব गবল রুলিলেও সেই জ্মাতিব মানুহসকলকেই বুছায়। অর্থাৎ কার্ব্ব মানন fিitকব।


 পাহবব পবা বাiহब্যলল গ’চোই fনজকে কার্ৰ্ব্ব বা

 দবে โনঠা সংল্লাপ অাছে । ঠাইব অভাব্রত fஈব পব। নश্ল। অन্জাততয়ে কার্মসকলক fিয়া নাম


 आছছ। লোকসাছিত্যসমूহ্ব डिতবত সাধুকथl，গौঅ－
 প্রধান। fর্নিকবব লোক－সাfিত্যস⿰ूহ অপ্রকাশাব হেতু－ কেই অनাছৃত ভাবে পাবগীণত । তfধক সংখ্যক


 বর্ত্যমান যুগতত，fকছু সং্থ্যক লোক－সাছিত্যই প্রকাশ পাই তেওঁলোকব সমাজত সমাদব লাভ কাবছছ। কার্বিসকলব লোক－সাহিত্যসমूহব এটl প্রবান অग্গ হ＇ল ফকবা－বোজনা ；িযটোব fবষয়ে মই অালৌচনা
 যোজন আছে তাক সেইবোব বন্তসান বুছা－বঢছ়


 गাব ग্ছだ কবে। সেই কাবণে fর্নিকব মাঁতব পবা
 नशबल ফকবাব সাবনর্স্ম সাল－जর্গান ছোরাব ঋুব ভয় थাক।


＂অক্কে অক্ आাহান্ जাই，ছাব্কে ছাব্，जাছ’ অাই।＂एवুবাদ：মাছব অাঞ，সাধানণ অাঞাত্টক


 ভূঞ্＂াব পোরালী।＂
＂অ＇ছ＇आলম পার্থ্থি，নেথান্ fদম্ কেনে পिfব।＂



‘＂অ＇ছ’ প্রাক্ बাংতং गাফ প্রাক্ ক！ईీথথ্ ।＂

 যোরাব পপচত ব্বুধি ওরলরেরা । fর্মিকব गানুহে
 ব্বুদ্ধ，বববুণ গলে অj斤প ।＂

শাবংসলে থবদাক্রে，আাথ্থে। থবদাক্।＂অন্থবাদ：


ছোবালীবিলাক fপত--নাতাব শ্বভা লয়। fপ্র-মাহ




































 fकश्य ज़ा।"




 নাও বানেও यাম।"





 "ব"চাচচাঢে ব"চচচাতে গেলা ববালিত হাত।"


 কथान র্রাত शून डग्र কবে। fকত্ছান সगাজে বেই








 নানা মত।＂
＇‘আরেংকংতে লক্ বপ，fছগ，র্র＇জাষ্ অাছ＇কাংবেং
 ভাi্ড গঢলও ফ্ঁেচুনুকাব পোরাল＂ঢ়ে়ে＂কৈ，לৈ＂ বুলল মাতত । অর্থাৎ — ডাঙব মাহৃছব লবা ছুর্বীয়া निচलy হरলেও ডাeব সাঝুহব ন্বভার লয়।（ফঁচুनুক।
 fিfিকfতব বজy বুলি ভাবে। fি সদায় এজাক চबাইব


 হওক ভূঞ্রাব পোরালগ।＂
＂জन्ফু দাঙক্রক্ চংহং উন্এ।＂অনুবাদ — ভাত বহানলও অত্যন্ত ভভাবাতুব হ’‘ল বব নनারারে। সাছৃশ্য
 বাধিষ কাটক পাত，বৈ या ডিন্ৰাহ খাই যা ভাত।＂
＂णनाবি পেन् आহেब＂，आাবংてপন্ जামাব্থু，
 চাই বিহ দিব লাতগ，ఢচfচব মুখ চাই সোপা দিব লাগে，光 চাই मবর fিব লাঢগ।＇সাদৃষ্য —＇চুঙা চাই সোপা，মাষুহ চাই থোলা，＂বা＂আঠ্ঠুরা চাই টঠং মেলা।＂
 মাংস খালেও তাব গু，মূত ঘ্ণণ কब৷। অর্থাৎ — কিfতয়ারা এরনও ঘটট যে এজন মান্হহব কাম ব
 সাদৃ＊্য－＂বান্রণব লোণ খায়，বামব গীত গায় ।＂
＂आাল’：উর্পছছডা কেনেন্ পুপে ।＂অন্হবাদ－




＂অারে অたてত চেছেটা অক্ ।＂অহাবাদ－মাছ
 नছওক — র্তি লাগতীয়াन বস্তুব অভার হলে（বয়া




 চোবক চচাব বৃলিলে বং।＇

 পাব1；उজন থকা লাগিৈলে কাতকব পাঠা ছাগলৗলেক



＂‘কতং আহত बামর্বোল आংকব্ आর্র।＂অনুবাদ －－लবার্লাব बোললা রোলোঙাব বিক্ধা নাথাcক। অর্ধাৎ， লবার্লাবৃক কান কণিবলে কোননা কানুই ভালটৈ
 ఆাতত बাপ্প নোতোমায়।＂

 ：াজ্ত ইকবাব ছানি ছয়। যানহাতত－बব বব जোকব（ বজা মহাবজা）যুE লাfগলে নাজত সাধাবণ
 लাঢগ गাজত fিবিণাব অবণ।＂
＂इাब जালামৃক্ ন্নাসদাক্，কা亢চকক্Cে লাথাক্থাক্।＂




 পেলাদে মুঈ্তত পবে，দাঝে পানীक কাটিলে র্ভাবত
 কাঁিজয়1 কাবলে বিপদ পোতন পোনে fনজব ফালटল



＂এবং आাততてতং তার্না丁f্প পাং－Cেং।＂অহুবাদ－

 ভেদে সকললা fনয়ন－কাষ্ুন，বীfি－নীিত，আাব ত্，চাব－ ব্যবহাব बোল⿵গ বেললগ। উদাছবণ ग्यสপে কবনল

 जनী र्णाडनেত্রীक বাইखে অगতী ；কুচfবত্রা বুলি কক

 বাইছব आগ丁＇Act＇কাবব পাৰিব পেইজনী র্তাভ－ （नত্রীয়েই সর্ক্রশ্রেষ্ঠ）র্শভভনেত্রী হব ডাক সমাছব আাদ－
 fববাট তњাৎ। সাদৃশ丁—＂‘य দেশত fय ভাত，ভজ মাছব চার্fব পাও।＂বা＂এঠাইত বूरि，অান ঠাইতত গাfি ।＂বা＂দেশ চাই ভেশ＂’।
＂ই！থক্ 丁াবক্ आণてথলে কাচি巨ম্ থেক্ fि
 নোরার্ব। অর্থাং— বোলা বাক্য এবণ नাयায়। সাছৃশাJ—＂বোলা বাক；এব9 नাयায় তাক এfবাল बাতकুল यায়।＂
＂ইংনাব आছাব＜ুড়া তরাব মাছ দেলল পুপে，






 চিटन কেমু।＂


 একেবাবে লनाহহার। नহয়। ऊানন মাহৃহহ cতনে ।

 সাত কलइ পাनौ ：＂
＂ইংচান্ 印 ছব কেতু：।＂অমুবাদーপগলা মান্হহক
 কথাবে পুণব খ্ ততালালে fকবা অধটন ঘটিব পাবে

 ＂জ্রलা 巨ूইত घৈউ চला।＂

 ব fन্নচনাটি সকে－ডাঙ্ব অংশেবে গঠিত। অর্থাৎ—
 এরকে ষবণে নেযায়।＂বইইহাই আল＂পাহাবীয়া এববব बःषलो आनू। गেই অাनू দौघलोয়া आাক अসমাन। এঠাইত সক आাক आাन 文ইত ডাঙী，ভতনে ।
 ＂একালত সুদ্দব একালত বাদ্দ＂＂
 কারেকে ছন্ fষ্ল নাৎ ল’＂पনুবাদ—ডামোল बোরা
 নাই।（ তামাল খোনা বুালবল ধাধাবণতে এই চাfব






 बোবেই बাহए＂
＂‘ছংজাংজে অাংছং থার্নার্মান ব！পুর।＂অনুবাদ—
 পেট কাটি ছনাহৗল শুকনী থোরা।＂

 ভfব fিলে সারধান হব লাণগ，নাজানিনলে পানীব गাছ্ পাব যাবও পাটব। দোটনাছাত পবা তরস্ছারে
 পাছে যোরা পধব！＂
 কাষত নাঙল নাছাঁfচবা। সাদৃশ্ঠ－পবব কথ্থা নুর্জানবা， বাটত নাঙ্ল নাছাঁচিবা।



 পায়।＂
＂ণেংবাক্ উনী লবং পান।＂অনুবাদ－কাঠ্ব
 কোবোরা ।＂
＂নুপাক্ বান্ কেলাপ，।＂जনুবাদ－পুর্ণণ দা




र্ধবলল পোকে，অাক fর্নিকন গাভক ছ＇ग，丁ামোল fिব（লাকক।＂
＂পাবাই কেকাপ，ভাততলং＂जনুবাদ— fি－ পাবخল যাতঁতত উ分（োরা নাঙঁ। উপকাবীক স্বীকাব बকব্বাcক বুझাইঢে। সাদৃশ্ঠー＂পাব পাই মার্াবলে ভूबक लाঠtি।’
 অন্মুাদ－এবাব সাপপ কামুবৈলে কলব ঠাববটলকে ভয়। অর্थাৎ－মানুহ वा অত্তব পবা এবাব ভয় পালে fপছত অাব ক্থা ख্ভননরেও ভয় লাগে।


 কঞ্ধ বতবাত ভাল হরেও




 পしৈ，जাত টান কামো সহজে সমাধ। কাবব পাবি।



 নব কর্ণ পথে কবে শব＂

 शাতব পব！পলাই সবা নাছ র্শাত ডাৎব যেন লাত়ে।
世াল，পাতে ছয়ত্য বে！ 1 বস্তু হবও পাবে।＂দूবাৎ
 ওচবব পুঠি－थলিহ।।＂


 आাन শোর।।＂fপনপ＂গাबcে এছन মুা্য়াল























 जর্থাৎ－এজনে উপার্জ্জন কবে অান এজণে উপてธাপ
 ङ＂た大।＂



























 दूচाই fপচল यায়，＂




 बढा।"
 बহুবাদ - fिलनोয়ে टन গলেও বর্নবববামীक
 "गাছবোকাটৈ নাম যায়।"

 মাজতгছ fবয়া পানিবনল উৎসুক ছব পায়, (োনাব নেখ্যোও লেটেবা, নোব চোলাও ফটা। সাদৃশা ‘‘তই ক’लা অই ক’’; ভোব পাইছো ভালা ডালা " " 'fर्वान'- fমকিবनौয়ে fপঈ৷ কলাকুলढলফে পবা ক’্গ বঙ্ ハেথেলা।

শ্রীকেহাই बে
गग বার্ষিक (কना)

স্বদেఙ প্রেমब অন্তबালত बনীক্কনাথ

যুগে যুগে ক্ণণজন্মা মহাপুকষসককলে একোট। बাতक শ্বদদশ প্র্রেব প্রীত সচেতন रাব سাছিছে।
 ষ্বদেশ সাধনাত দেশ বাসীক উক্দোদ্ৰ কfব তুলিছে। এই মহাপুকষ সকলব অভাব ভাবতব fর্নাচন্গ লেশত নাই। घ্মবণাত†ত কালবে পবা পাঁ সেই অকেই
 গबীয়সী।＂

ভাবতব ইণতছাসব কালছোরাব fらঅষত অশোক，
 র্মনবাग দেরান অাfদ ষদেশপ্রেনী নেতা সকলব অাব－ ভাব そহছে। এই fৈশ্পোনর সকলব মাজত বিশ্বকবব

 মালুহ আटে। जাfি এই পৃণীবীত অাকাশব দবে fবয়্গপ পবে। অাপান শ｜ক্তেবে দেশ－কাল－হ্থানব সীম।
 অাল ফুলটক जাঁককারারিল লয়। এই fবপ্মানর সকলব ডিতববে fৈশ্বকfব ববীক্দ্রনাথো। ঢেঔঁব ভাষাত

‘‘হহাবাজ，কোনো মহাবাজ্যে কোহনা fদনন
পব। নাই তোমাক র্ধবব।

তোনাক নাটিলে；
সেয়ে ই পবাক
जীবनব উছホ শেষত ছর্ভববে ঠঠীল মূৎপাত্রব দবে ভোন্যা बfব।

রতামাব কীতিতটৈ पूাম बে ঘছৎ

পাচ পেলাই যায় কাতিক তোমাব
বাবে বাবে।
লেয়ে
fিন তর পাব আাছ। पूfম fকন্তু নাই।＂

 गক＜লে দিশব পবা fनबব দেশখनব উর্মততষ প্রয়াস কবাই স্বদেশ－প্রেমী সকলব কর্ত্য। যिथन দেশত小ািক এই কথ্র ভবা যায় সেয়েই অ্বদেশ। দবাচলতে
 কপ্গ অশুমিত হলেও，ইয়াব উৎস সানরূ্র্রে বা fবশ্ষ্র্রন।
fকন্তু আান जান ঐশ্ববিক গুণব দবেই ম্বদেশপ্রেম


 ফলত ভাবতব পীবিস্থ্থিত आাক সগাজব লগত ঋাপ
 র্মুক্তু－সপোন দের্থ্থিছ। এই কথাষাব সত্য যে गাশুহে fকবা এটl কান কীববढল কাবোবাব পব।


 লোক ক九পে বান নোহন বায়্রব সহযোগত দেশব


মতৌযোগ আাকর্ষণ কবে। দ্বাবাকানীথ প্রতত্যক

 তাছছল। দ্ৰশপ্রেমব ভাতর ববীক্দ নাথব অন্তবত বাল্যকালততই বেখ্গীাত কর্ৰিণছল। fকয়ন্ন কেঙ্ত ৬ বছব বয়সততই＇স্বদেশী দেলা＇ত এষাব মতব্য দিரছল—＂ভাবতবর্ষকে স্বদেশ বর্লয়ী ভাক্তব র্সাহতত


ভাবতবর্ষত সাfহত্য চর্চাব যোগোিি স্ব্দেশ ভেন্




 जোঁতক স্বদেশী নাঁহত্য বুfল आখ্য দিব পাৰব।

ববীক্দ নাথথ ১৩ বছব বরুসত অগ্রে সকলব

 এই কর্ণবতাত ত্গগ্নিব বর্ষা নার্गিছিল：
（ st ）
＂ভাবত কম্ছাল जাব fক এथन
পাইてে হাইবে নতুন জীরন， ভাবতেব ভర়্ম অাণ্ডণ র্জালয়া जাব fক কখন fর্দাববব（জ্যোfত।＂
（১）
 হর্গি্गব ভাবত！হার্जিব পুন：


 চাiবও ককানব কথ্গ জনাটট゙ বাঙ্ধনীয়। তছারব


গiঁ Cোলা আাবশ্যক। লেই fবষয়ে ববীক্রনাてৃ
 ©াবতবাসীব fxक্巾াব প্রধান লক্ষ্য इঅজ্গ উiচত।＂ fক্তু ঠাকুবে fশক্ষাব মাধ্যদনবে জাতীয়েব্ব বক্ম কাবব亡ল Cচঠ̀ নকর্ণব গোটটই fবষ্বব অনসাধাবণব মাজ্ ববশ্ব ভাতৃ্বব ভার্ব পোষণ কীববৗল চেঠী র্ৰবたছ। সেইহে fিশচয় য৯০＞চনত শান্ত্ত fনকেতনত ‘ब্রদচচ্য্যাশ্রন’ স্থপপন কর্ব তাত পুর্ৰণ ভাবতব পারিত্র াদর্শক आগত বাfখ fশিলা দান
 সপোন দ্গীর্ৰিহল＇‘গগাটটই পৃণথবীক ইয়াত একত্রিত কর্কম；গোてটই fবশ্ব ইয়াত এক ছব，जাকে ছ’বল
 বাशিবไৈ যোরাব বাট বহল ক্কাবব পাধবলে，fনর্মল প্রান প্বপূর্ণ বতাহহ，কলুষ फूব ক্ববব।＂এই
 চীন প্রর্ডৃত ভাষাব চর্চাব ব্যরস্থ থকাব অাঁবত

 fবশ্বভাবতীব আাদশ্শ—ঘোষণা পত্রব প্রথম সূভ্রটোব
 ＂To study the Mind and Man in its realisation of different aspects of truth from diverse points of view．＂

কfবগুৰুব দেশা｜্লবোধব बভ্গবাজীবে ভবপুব
 প্রাতজন ম্বদেশীয়ে অমুভর কীবたছ। তেন্থেতব কাবতাপ্রুথ্থ সমূহব fভতবত শ্রেষ্ঠ স্বর্বপে＂গীীতার্জ্রল＂－ ঋনেই পববগীণত। ১৯১৩ চনত নোবেল পুমস্কাব প্রাপ্ত গীতাঞ্জলীখনতে কণবব ম্বদেশী ভ।র্রধাবা পীবর্লfক্ষত そহたছー
＂‘ে মোব দুর্ভাগা দেশ，যাদদব কষেছ অপমান

অপমান ছढে ইবে তাহাদেব সবাব সমান। মাহুষেব র্গধিকাবে বাক্চত কবেছ যাবে，
 অপমান ছতে হবে তাছাদেব সবাব সমান।＂
 র্শভৈাপ জাঁf fিল তোমাব জাততব অহঙ্কাবে। সবাবে না র্याদ ডাক，＇ এখनো র্গাবয়া থাক，
 মৃত্যুমাবে হবে তণে fিতাভহ্মে সবাব সমান।＂ गহাকীবজनाই সসীম आাক जসীমব মাজতে｜এক
 গীতাঞ্জল゙ত לক下ছ－＂O thou Lord of all Heavens，where would be thy love if I

 fम लिfর্ৰছল—
＂丁্য বলে ডাবনা কবা চेЯবে না，
বাবে বাবে ঠঠলতত হরে হয়ত ছুরাব খুলবে না
তা বढে ভাবনা কबা চলবে না＂

 স্তবে শ্তুবে ববভক্ত এই গদ্য মহাকাব্য শতাকীশশষব বঞ্झদেশব দাসত্প－পীড়িত জन সगাब্ব বাস্তুর কপ।＂
 উপন্যাস ব্বুল ष্ষীক্কত। ‘গগাবা’ব পটভূনিত অাছ fবভিন্न দেশব fিত্তাধাব।।＇গোবা＇ব गা－অানন্চময়ীব মার্জেদ斤 ভাবতবর্ষব সার্মা্রক কপক প্রকাশ কবা ছহৃছ।


বাবা প্রকাশ পাইছে। এই নাটকত বজাব বিকৃদ্জে キिয় হোরা ধনঞ্ঞ্য বৈবাগীব চৃबত্রত গাক্ধীজব
 ＇মুক্তকববী＇，＇মুক্তিধাবা＇প্রரৃাত্ত घ্রবন্木ারলীও স্বদেশ－ প্রেনব ভাব্রধাবাবে বচচত।

 नামব মাছে কীয়া অালোচনীত ‘ব্যাষি ও তাহাব প্রতিকাব’ শীর্ষক প্রবধ্ধেবে জাততভেদ，সাশ্প্রদার্য়্যকত প্রর্ডূত
 नाথব স্বদেশ প্রেমব মূলমब्र 氏াতব एनক गহাশ্रাব দてে র্গহংসা লাছিন। সেইহেতুকেই ‘পথ ও পাথেয়’’
 आা্ানবলল কয়। ১৮勺৮ চনত बবীর্র্রনাথে＇ভাবতী＇ आালোচনীব সম্পাদকব ভাব অয়। এই आলোচনীত প্রকা凶 दহার্ বাজटন্নিত প্রবন্ধ সমूহব fভতবত

 প্রবন্দত জাতীয় কর্ম্গপত্থাব আভাস পোনা যায়।

ববীক্র্রন｜থ，মহায্রাগাক্কীব নেতৃす্বত（োরা বাজর্ন্নিতক

 কেতবোব দগন নীfত প্রয়েগগ কবাব বিবকচ্ধে গাকীব
 সেই সনয়তত চবকাবে অমৃতসবব জািনহানাবাগব সভাত সমবেত ছোর্ fিবস্ত্র জনতাব ওপবত নृশংসভাবে


 বাবদ বিলাতব লর্ডসভাই खেনেবেল ডায়েবক প্রুব
 fठठिত निर्थिधছल－＂The result of the Dyer
debates in both the Houses of Parliament makes painfully evident the attitude of mind of the ruling classes of the country towards India．It shows that no out rage， however monstrous，committed against us by agents of their Government，can arouse feelings of indignation in the hearts of those from whom our Governors are chosen．＂

【গবাকী ইংবাজ র্মাছলাই অfত অমার্জ্জনীয় ভাষাত












 সাপ্র্রদায়িকতাব মটোভাবে পুনব গা－দাfঙ উটঠ। গাঞ্ধীয়ে পুনাব যাববে巾া ज্রেলত श্যুপণ কাব অनসন
 ₹＇ウ।



 ভাবধাবাব जাঁটচাব লাftছছ। দেশব बन－াধাবণব মাজতে ববীক্ড্রনাথব দে凶－c্রেম ধবা নপবাটি নাছছল।
 প্রমুখ্য बাষ্ট্রזনত সকলে ামাব শ্পাধীনजাব পথ


 অন্তর্জান্কত। বাদব ভিতবত †ববোধব থল नাfছল। চাব f\％，f5，বয়ে לক্ছছছল—＂Rabindranath incarnated the idealistic side of the new Indian nationalism．＂বাষ্ট্রপণ বাধাক্কন্ণণব স্মুত কব পাif＇Tagore inaugurated the era of world co－operation．＇
 নপবাট্ नाईছল। তাব खলন্ত नনनদশন ক！প কেই－




 Mr ，Tagore should be hung in one of the British public libraries．＂ইয়াדবার্প寸ব বহてতা বিদেশীলোকব সন্তব্যব পবা ভতওঁলোকব দৃা্টিত बব্ব‘ক্র্রনাথব श্থ卜न কেনে উচ্চ তাক সহজ निকপন কাবব পাবি।




 অহक्षाব বর্জ্জন आাব পবব কাবণে iিनজকে উচ্চগ্গা


 रूছছল।
 কब্পনাপ্রসাবী আাছল। ২৯০৭ চনত প্রকাশ্য় বাজনীতত ত্যাগ কবাত অনেক প্রীতবাদী লোটক Cতথেতক

 ঘॅ্দ जবতীর্ণ হইবাব পুর্ব্বে সর্ব্বান্রে সামাজিক উন্ন্নত fবধান কর্ত্তব্য ।＂


 পাতটটা fনশ্ডয় এনে মানুহ fববল।＇‘্জনগণণ লগত
 লৌধ fनর্মাণত অসাবাবণ সফলজা লাভব কাৰণে बবীক্র गাiহত，সংগীত，गृত্য－নাট্য আगাব সম্মুত ষ্থার্থত চেোদশ পোহবোর্য আালোকনালাব fবশ্ব－


 সমালোচনা র্কাষব নোরাবাব দঠে बবীর্র্রনাথবে；স্ছজনী সাছিত্যব fবচাব কबা কঠিন। তেখ্েেতব কfব প্রাণত

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এক\circlearrowleftাব ভাবব ञ্পলmন উঠfFছल-
    "এतে\ इে आर्य এ\ञा অना\
            Fহन्मू মুছলমান।
        এ<সা এসো অাজ তুান ইহবাজ,
            এসো এসো ఖৃষ্ঠান ।
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            &<ब\ হা丁 সবাকাব।
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            गব अপমান ভাব।"
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প্রচাব কর্বাছল। ববীক্রনাথব जাদশ, উদাবত। आাক
বিশ্বন্রনীন ভারধাবাই ভাবতক fির্র্দন অনুপ্রানণত কাব
पুলিব। बবীफ্রনাথব স্বদদxর্প্রীfতব ভাব অন্তবব
এষাব বাণীবেই উপৰ্ণক্ক কাবব পািব - "'োব নান
এইবলে খ্যাতহোক, শািম ঢোমার্দোষ লোক’।




পাবে পাবে। যুগে যুগে बবী আাঅ্ৰাই ডাববব fবমানব
প才才 অানাক গেঁ|রবাই โिব উপ্পননষদব সেই অगব


দিগস্ত কুমাব サবঘবীয়｜
পাক্ fবর্শ্ববদ্যালয় শ্রেণী ( কলা)

## ©

## भ्ञा？

जीमनব कथा।
आকাশত উপঙি থকা ক＇লা ডাববন পবা ববষুণব টোপালবোব উর্ফাব উফর্যব দীशল বাস্তাটটাত পíব নাইীকয়া そৈ ไগ্গিছল！অকণমান লবাব দবে হাতত থকা বशীব পাতবোব ফাfি खার্ল এটl লবাই বাবাদাব পব৷ এটl ছুটাটক পানীৗল দালযাই অাছিল কাগঅব לুকুবা বোব। ববযুণব বাবে হোৃ户েলটলে যাব নোরাবা লবাটটাব जসহায় মনব অথলু নীবরততা ববষুব পানৗী



 নহবলগীয়াটি অবাক గহ গ’ল－।
－＇जाপুনन काক ভাল পায় ？’
－‘fकয় ？
—＇سার্রুন fक প্রডাব কfবঢছ？
－‘ক’ত’？！

—‘আাপ্রুন এইবোব לকছছ কি fমচ，বক্রা। এনन जगভ্যাম $\cdot . .$.
 আার্পুনি মোক তালপ卜ওঁ বুলল לক অপপ্রচাব চলাইছে ？ －‘‘ই অপশ্রচাব চলাইচোঁ। অাপোনাব দৈ下ে fक fমচ，বক্রা। জানन কোনো ছোরালীব প্রাত
 आাপুন মোক অপমান কবাব ককানো ষ্ব নাই। बार्भून र्রানলেই বा ক’ত？

 শ্তনা নাইгতা？লবাব মুখত গর্ধূাল fমবাগ্ডাব নামকে आবন্ত কাব শ্লেলীব কাবতানৈকে সকলে। গ্গনন।

—＂আাপ্পুন जज্রতাব সীম। চেবাই ไগছে fকত্ত！＇


 বিলাক্কে سানাব fनfিনা（．ডকাবে।বক ভfবব ধूাল বूरল ভাবে। ককবা এটl কোনোবাই কলে यেন র্ডাবব

 মোক এই অকলশবীয়া মুহ্ত্তত অ্ কীবব ষুबিছে।


 প্রেনত প্পাব জীরন বিষगয় কবাতটক आাহ্পহত্যাই
 बाईिलে।＇
－
＇．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．।
—‘‘েয়া নাপাব অর্রস্থাব তাড়নাত পাব বহতো শ্তোরলা। ক্কমা কীবব ；＇
 ঋদইল চাই চাই এটা অশান্ত মনেবব অালোক শাক্রা জোবেবে সিছঁতব কাষব পবা াঁতত্তব そগ্গেছল। बেষ


প্র才তর্ধ্নানত ঢৈ যেন তাইব কাণ ছুখন निত্তক কাব



 মूব উf উ


 উর্চুপ জোবেবে কার্দ f斤ছছল ब斤斤ন।

সেইবোব অাশ্ প্রায় সাত অঁঠঠৃছবব অগব

 এโధন পবাজয় बবণ কাবfছল । এইবোব এাতয় অতীত そৈ গৈছে। তাই নাভাবে। বুলৈয়ো ভাবব寸 लগী হ’ল এইবোব কথ্। । তাবো কাবণ আঢছ।
 বছব লাগতত কাবোবাব ছাতত প্রথন পবাজয় ববণ কf্বিছল यfি সেয়া আলোক শর্মাব হাতত।

 শর্ষাব ハোঁबবণত পবাভূত fিচচচ，অঞ్ চৌধूবীয়़ অালোকব কথাrক ভাবৈছে। fকয় ？fকয় ভাবিব তাই আালোকব কথ্l？
‘শাপোনাব fনচিনা ছোব্যালীব প্রেমত পাব জীবন fবষসয় কবাতלৈ অাঅ্রহত্তাই শ্রেয়：এয়া আালোক শর্দ্মাব কথ্।। এইযাব কথ্গ 小ঞ্ঞুরে াামবণ নাপাছবে। পার্হাবব बে নোরাবে। এইমাব কথাই অ斤দন মঞ্জ বক্বা নামব ছোবালী এজনীক দஈশন কবিfছল। এইমাব কথাই आাজজ মঞ্রু চৌধूবী नानব এগবাক। সজ্রাশ্তু ততবোতাব অন্তবত প্র্ততর্ধ্ণনন לৈ সাংগাfবক মায় ন ন্তা fিঃশেষ কাব fिছে। खাব এইষাব
 এक वৌ্যালী ডেকাব পবাबয় কামন কবা এসময়ব
 পৃথথবীব শশস মুহ্র্ত্ত इয়তো প্রত্যাসन্न হ＇ব। তাই जा凶া কাবছিন आালাকব পবাজয়। তাই দীপাংকব （চৌীবীী প্রেমত পীবল। প্রেমব পবা সিহँতব মিলन হ’ল। এসনয়ব কলেজব সবাতোלক খুনীয়া ছোবালो


 পটত ভাক্কন そই fৈলিকি ব’ন। তাই ভার্বাছল আালোকব কথা। শালোক কাবোবাব প্রেনত পবক। প্রেমত পাব fস হাবু ডুবু ধেলক। সেয়ে অাছছল তাইব কাম্য। fকन্তু মিচ，বক্র্রা তাইব চৌধूবী পবিয়ালব দীঘল ওবণণব তলত কেইবাবাবো উচুপি
 थবব।
 आাননব নোরাiিবলে। সেই তাহাননব আালোক শ傗 অাক आাबি আলোক শর্র্মাব এককাটতই প্রভেদ नाই। আালোকে এন，এ পবীক্ষাত উত্তীর্ণ হ’ब।
 यশশ্ঘাবে তাইব আাশাবোব নীপ্র্রভ কfব পেলালে।

আক এদিন মিচচচ，মঞ্ৰু চৌধূবীয়্যে এষাব কথ্রার্ণন
 পবাঘয় যাববাবে অ†ই গোপনে，র্ণত সংগোপনে
 কथাই आালোকব बীব্রনত নइওক বুলল 丁াই ভাfব





ভারিরল। जালোকব জiরনীলৈ অনাহ্ৰতাভাবে কোনো অর্লক্কতত সোমাই নাহিন। দূখা যাব। অালোকব
 তাই কক্রবাবাবো উপছাস কবাব ब্রয়াস fবচাবি
 কাববাবাব মুখত এইমাব ক্থ শ্রুাব লগে লঢে！
‘سালোক শর্শ্ম ব্বালে fিবকুगাব そर ব’ব অ’
 কथাষাব র্রান তাই এরকা মস্তব্য কাবব ‘नाর্রাবিলল।
 শ্রโনয়ে সাবিঢল। অজাননতে তাইব চকুব কোনত

 fकয় তাইব চকুত চকুপানী？fকয় 丁াই घffম
 এসনয়ব নঞ্জুযাল：বকর্রাব f্দিতীয় পবাছ্রয়। fনজ্গব
 চিবকুনাব দৈ থকাটটে সপোনচো ভাববব নোরাবে। সকলো কথ্যা তাই ভাাব fবপবীতত โই যাব fকয়？ fক্য় ？？
fিচেচ，गঞ্রু Cচोধুবীব লবাছছারালী ছুটা そৈ下ে। ডাঙ丸（ছারালীজনী এইবাব চতুর্গ（শ্রেণীす। ছয়তে

 কरেজ＜ল গ’লে fনশচ় आালোকব fनfচনা কোনে।




 দাপ্পানর্ৰননত শালোকব fনচিনা হেজাব ডেকাব মুথ

 তেত্য়া তাই बী’্রেকক শান্তনা fिय কেনেটৈ？ শান্তনাব ভাষা তাই ক＇তত বা fবচারাব পাব？निজব

 दू ब्रीতঅাত ছ’लीছ।
 ভাক্তব fসষ্টাব দীপাষ্কব চৌধুবীব সাধবী সতী পড্নী। ডাক্তব চৌধুবীব fপ্র্রয়া，পত্নী fনচচচ অशু চৌধুবীব गगय খবব কোনেও নাহাননলে। ডাক্ত্বী fবদ্যাত পর্গ্গত অার্নাক fগ্গfবয়েক চৌধুবী ভাঙ্বীয়াইয়ে।। गন সাগবত হেজাব জোরাব \ল তাই এদিন ভার্গাব প্পবল। fय কম্পनাবে，fি তাশাtব মনব র্ধেলির্মোল

 ভেদনাবে ভ।বাক্রান্ত হোরা এক অলস অসশ্শূর্ণ बীব্রনক বামદেনুব সश্তবঙেেব বঙীন কর্কাব তুলিম বুলল তাই দৃঢ়ञন। そহ্ছছছল；ককাননাবা এটা जজান মুহুত্ত্তত সাধাবণ কাব বাfখব নোরাব। এটা পলকত তাইব
 শাই गনে মনে কোনেও নজনাটক তৃতীয় বাব পরাজয় ববণ কর্ৰবব লগা ছলল। এয়া তাহানিব মঞ্পুমালা বক্র্রাব «পত নহয় প্রখ্যাত ডাক্তব দীপা：কব চৌধুবীব গৃহপড্রী fিচেচ মঞ্জু চচोধুবীব কপত।

তাইব কলেজ এবা ব巨বছব ‘「হ গ’ল। এখ্র সংসাব এfব অাन এখ্থ সংসাবত fনজব তেজ মঙহেবে ছুট। লবাছছারালী ডাঙ্ব ক্ববনে। โूালত সगয়ব
 बfख্যাও অটুট অাছে। এসगয়ী ধুনীয়া সষ্মুালাব কপ बিতয়াও মঞ্মুালাব দবেই আtছ। তাই উপল্লক
 जांज।

অাজি পুরা গা ঞুই आfি তাই ডাঙব অায়নাখনব
 গ’ল। দেহব অংগে অংগে অজানিতত হাতキন ফুবাই দদললে। ক’তা কোদনা অংগত বয়সব ক্ষয়－কবা প্রভাব পবাতো নাই। পা্াথলগ। ভাববোঝেবে মনাকাশ উপ্চচ প্রবল। fমচচচ，মঞ্জু ঢচोधूবী সাতবছবব াগত কढেজীয়া উনমুক্ত কাবতা কীবতা লগy কোমল
 অলসতy আক পৰল অষ্মপৰৈে fকবা এক প্রচ্তাশাব প্রচ্ছায়াত जাশ্রয় ধিচবা মন পখীীি কোনবািদি উfি যাব খ্থুজ্লে তাইব। এনে এট। মুজ্ত্ত্তত আালোক শর্ম নামব এই খেয়ালী যুবকজন তাইব মন ম্রিয়াত র্ভাব fम বৈ গ’ল। এক অবুজ্ৰ আশঙ্কাই তাইব বুকুত হেক্পোল্লন তুাললে । সচাঁই অালোকে তাইক ভাল পাইரছল নর্নেক ？नহলে fকয় fি fচবকুমাষ
 তাইব মনব সংবাদবোব যেন প্রাতফল়লত হয়। যf斤 мাজোকব পত্নী হ＇লたেঁতেন তাই ঢত্তিতয়া গানো সুथী
 পাখ্লগা ভাবে তাইব মন তোলপাব কণিবলে ।


 ম゙ $\ddagger$ す丁́下戸ল —
＇কাব কথ্খ ভাfবছা অায়নাব মুখত fৃতভাব そই ？ বয়সে জুবুলা কবা মাস্ুহজনী才 মনততা অাঅ্রব্রেনব ভাবব ঢঢो উঠিছে র্নেক ？＇
 অানক কৌৈ’－কথাষাব לক তাই র্র্রেডিং কমব পর্দা প্নন পেলাই দিলে। এফাণে দীপাঙ্কব（চोধুবী। «খ্য†ত ভাক্তব। আনফালে তেত্ৰঁব সাধবী সতী（？）
































नौवেव यखृा

## ↔

## শ্বেশ্Mপীয়েबब ট্রেজজঢী

মशার্কাব প্বেক্সপীয়েব fিশ্বব শ্রেষ্ঠ নাটারান হিচাপে

 ঘাইটক जেতুব কীত্তিস্তস্ত বুলি স্বীকাব কবা হৈছে।



 সকলো মাহুহবে মন জয় কবি খাহিছে। ইয়াব পবা


 fनকাচ，৩য় fিচার্ড，२য় fবচার্ড，বোমীঅ＇এণ্ড জ্লুলীয়েট，fকংছন，জ্ভুলয়াচ＇fিছাব，হেম্রেंট，
 পৌ্রা，কাবিঙলেনাচ，অাক’ টাইমন＇অব এথেন্গ।

目ই नাটক কেইখনব প্রথম fতিনখন，যথাক্রনে টিটাচ এবক্র্রার্ানকাচ，৩য় fবচার্ড आাব f্বিতীয় fবচার্ড




 কোননাবে ক＇ব শোজে। এই নাটকত বোমান গসনা－




বাণী টেমোবy，గ．তজঁব অটৈধ প্র্রীনিক आাবণ（Aaron） আাব প্পুতেক ছঁতব ওপবত লোরা প্র্রতশশোধকে
 ভয়ানক আাক লোনহর্ষक ঘটনাবে অাদিবে পবা

 চাব্রবোব fनर्छो








טয় বিচার্ড आাক २য় fিচার্ড ছয়োখন বুबঞ্ধী－ মूलক ট্রেঅিডী। ছুয়োখন নাটটকই Holinshed जব বু丸জ্জী（Chronicle）ব ওপবত fিত্তু কfব
 সমूহ্ব fিতবত নর্পববললে মপ্চনাট্য fিচাপে উপাদেয়। এইথन नাটকতত নাট্যাকাबব প্রথন ডাঙ্＇（ট্র্রিबক＇ চাব্র ৩য় fবচার্ড রক্কিত হয়। २য় fিচার্ড নাটিকてত।
 आাए ভাবধাবাব ফ｜লব পবা এই fo্তনওখन नাটl কই
 किषा
 fকং बन नाমब नाটক ছখてন। পবীকামূলক।＜োমীঅ＇










 কাiহনौ पাকৌ ইটালৗয় উপন্যার্সক Bandello बব উপন্যাসব পবা লোরা ?হহছছল। বোমীঅ' এज
 রেবোনাব ছট। সম্ষান্ত পণবয়ালব ল’বা-ছোবালী বোমীঅ’
 সভাত ছদ্মবেশে তহা বোনীঅ’ব নগ়তত প্রথমদর্শনতে জ్লীয়েট প্রেনত পবে অাব ভোহ্গসঙাব অন্তত বোমীঅ'ব ওচবত প্রের্মনববেদন কবে শাকু পুবোহিত (Friar) এজनব সহায়ত গুণুভ্াবে উভয়ব fবয়| इয়। আनহাত झুলীয়েটব fপতাবক কাউট্ট পপেবচব সৈ兀ত fবয়াব প্রস্তাব কটে। উপায়হীনন फूলীয়েটেে পুরোিহতব উপদেশাষ্রক্নে এfবধ ওষধ খাই মবা ডাও जোবে আব সেই অর্নস্থাত কববব পব! জুলীযেেটক উদ্ধাব কবাব ব্যবস্থ্থ কবা হয়। fকক্তু ছুলौ-小্রেট সँচাটৈয়ে মব। বুল ভুল বাত্তব পাই निর্ষ্বাসगত



 আ্রিহািসিক গৌববো নাই। এই नাটকব नाप्रক नाয়িকা উপন্गাসব প্রেনত পবা এহাল সাষাবণ ज’बা













 Holinsbed बय পব1 পোন পটীয়া<क लোরা হোরা















 व्वেীীय नाढ़कহ fिfufছन।

 জ্నুলয়াচ চীबাবব চক্রান্তকাবীব হাতত निর্স্পম ছত্া

 এয়েই そইছে নাটকথনব fবষয় বত্ত। এই নাটকてত






 পব1 ख্রాটাচক নায়ক যেন লাগে। ख্রুটাjব চীবত্রত
 गশ্লূর্ণ नाয়ীক বুলি স্বীকাব কবা টাन। fि fuয়েই
 यে（শ্ব্সপীীয়েবব ग্， পাবক্প্পনাব ছুরাব দfলত উপনণত לহছে ไৈ！এই নাটক্তে প্রথমবাবব বাবে দেখুর্রা टহহ．ছ यে নানুহব


 ববণ কাবব লগীয়া হয়，তথাfপ মানুহব কার্য্যারলী
 তাব ইা্গ্ত নাটকথনত পোয় যায়।
（ট্রেজজডী বচनাত（ছেম্মপীয়েবব সর্ব্বख্রশ্ঠ অরদান






 শ্বীক্বত দহছে।

দৌাত＇হহম্লেট’ব কাशহनী गবল：পिपृব প্রেতাতাই যুরবাজ হেম্লেটক পপতৃহন্তাক বধ কাব প্রাতশোধ লবঢল আামান बनाয়। পণ্তত，यোদ্ধ। অাক বাজ কার্য্যব উপবোগী হেম্লেট ভব यৌরনত উপনীত 小াক पन्नেহব आাকব স্বकপ পপতৃব হত্যাব
 কাবীढ़येই नছয়，অগ্রबব পড্রী গ্রशव কাবীও। পিত্ হত্যাব अभ্ত বহত্য উদবাটন হোরাব লগে লগে তেঞ প্র্রতজ্ঞা কাবাল তাবৎ গণতত fপতৃহন্তাব fবনাশ কাববخল্। fকন্তু তাকক কfবব নোরাবে ম্মুত্যু জাগ মুহ্তত্তढৈ। প্রণত্্ঞ fर्भाদ্ধ ছল；fকন্তু fনজ্জে মৃত্যু ববণ র্কাবব লগীয়া হ’ল। এই নাটকব fিষয় বস্তুলৈল
 ＇Blood and horror tragedy＇। जान इাতে


 থাকিব।
‘‘＇থেরো’ নাটেব কাহিনী® गবল। ইয়াগে। （ Iago）ハ্ভিনচব সেनাবাহিনীব তলতীয়া কর্মচাবী।


 （Cassio） ）। র্णধनায়কব ওপবত প্পাতশোধ লবసলল
 করে ইয়াগোই। সেই উদ্দেশ্J fর্সিঙ্ধি বাবে তাত






 गमूबभौन इब बগ卜 इश।


 fनপুত্রক बীয়েরে fơन কন্যাব পপতাকব প্রীত জাল



 পীবক্ননাব ফালন পবা চাटन घটনना সःट্যাছনা






 fिজবাসভ্রनてত অভাগত বজ ডান্木ান（Duncan）ক





























 এই নাটি巾।












शंभिনত কারোপ্যা অকণণও সহায় সাহার্য্য নাপালে। চেততয়া টাইমনে সেই সকলোকক এখন ভোজসভাৗল
 ঢার্কিনব শাঁবত থোরা ভোজন পাত্রত কের্রল গবম

 टरशছছল। তাব পপচত টাইমনে এথেন্স প্ববত্যাগ
 fनয়াবసল ধবে আাক সেইদবে থ্থাক অরশেষত অয় হত্যা কで।
 পোর্রা यায়＇হেম্লেটে’，‘অ’থথনো＇，‘‘কংলীয়্যেব＇অাক’ ＇মেক্বেথ＇নাট্টকত। এই কেউধন নাটকঢত মানুছ जाকে প্রীতকুল অরস্থ ন ঢাগ্যব সংঘर्य গভীব ভাবে

 ＇‘হন্ৰেেট’ত আছে সসস্যাবহন，বিস্থৃত，sophisticated

 ঢছম্লেটব fিন্তা প্রন্ননতাব পীববて্ত্তে ইয়াত আছছ অাfদ মানবব ছfব，fিস্তাতটক আবেগ মাহুহব বোছ সহজাত অাক পশুজগতব রোছ ওऽবত। এই অাদিম ளাবেগব বশবর্ত্তী মানব্বব ব্ধুদ্ধির্ৰীব；সভ্যতাব জগতত


 বোছ পুর্বণ（Primitive）《ুলিয়ে কোরা হয়।


 fপতৃত্ব，fপতাব সন্তানব টসৈ巨 আক সন্তানব fপতাব
 fБबকलীয়া মানুহব প্রতীক। సनবীহ সবলত। पाए
 বুদ্ধষ প্রধবতাই সেই fি：ম্র প্বভাব যেন আাক ভয়ানক করব जোলে। এনে অা্́দম গানবব（elemental
 পাত সার্ব্রজনীन সনাদব লাভ কi্ৰব অাছাছে।
 লগীয়া কथা অনেক আছে। এনে চুটি প্রবন্ধত जেই সকহৈে কথ্ৰ जাললাচনা কবা সন্তর নহয়। ইয়াত কেব্রল ব্বেছভাগেই জনা সাধাবণ কথা কেইটিমান মাত্র উस্লেখ কबा रহছে। ल্ব্সপীয়েবব নাটক অनন্ত বসব fপয়লা। নেই বাবেই সगয়ী অগ্রগ্গাতব লগে

 आए অতুলনীয় প্রাতভাব fिबউজ্জ্রM তাবका ग्यकপ নাট্যারলী সকলো যুগব সািহত্য－সঙ্গীত－ক＇লা প্রোমক প্র才তঅন লোকব বাবে উপাদেয় অবদান।

অধ্যাপক：©্রীযऊौ大্দ্র চब्ञ बाथ

## (2)

## (ब) घ वा ๆে



 डভতবত কাবোবাব आগান্গনব অరপক্কাত এটি দেशব
 नाईমল। आাক্ বাক্ বঙীন fিত্রেবে fব্বচত্র কপ

 হ'ল। কমלৈ অ'fিউন fি থোর্য! धুनীয়া ম’ডডলব বেডীज’টোব পবা উটি অश্ পfচমীীয়্



কন্তেক fপচতেই নেকুবীব দেছব দবে fকচ, fকfচয়া ক’লা জোতা প্বিবধান কবা নাইলনব ফুলাম রোজাবে
 कোঠালोব ভভতবব ফুলাম কার্পেটৈৈ আগব্বাঢ় आโহल। ननমপাতব দবেই বৈ পবা बयুবী नয়नত

 পববল সেই দৃষ্টি। প্রাগ-চঞ্কল উন্মাদনাবে উচ্ছল দহ


 fকবা এষাব কব श্ఞুঅও কব नোবাধবলে গীfতমাই।
fकবা এষাব স্মুধব श্থুজ্জও সুধেব नোবার্ণবলে প্রশান্তই।

এয়া ভেন সম্পৃর্ণ जनাহ্তত পাববেশ যাব কাবণে पलপে। প্রস্তুত नाাছल গ্|ীতমা आक প্রস্তত नाাছল প্রশান্ত। সেয়ে পাহাব গ’ল গীতিনাই গৃহন্থ্ সম্গানব ছকে প্রশান্তক বহাব কथ্ধা কবసল जাব পাহাবলে
 fनয়মেবে ঘবথন্ব মুবীয়াল নামুহজন থক। নথ্থাব কथা সুধিবटল।
 চার্ৰन অন্য ছুটি ওপবত।



 হোরাটো উfিত অ ব সম্পূর্ণ জ্ঞাতভাবে এজনে আান এছনব জাশ্রসন্মানত এনেদবে অাধাত fদয়াব ৎকাননা যুক্ত নাই। এয়া বেন প্রশান্তব বাবে জীন্তনব এটি






‘আার্লিন বহক প্রশাস্তদা，লোমাইদেউ এততয়াই आাহ ওলার্বাহ।＇
 उচबব চfक এখनত বাহ পfিল। fস fनজকেই जলপ সহজ কfববটল CDE）কfবলে। ভনেথয়ে কোঠাটোব কেউপপনে এবাব চাই ন’ঢল। সমুখ্ব সক আলার্ষাবটোব ভিতবউ সজাই পোর। 个কতাপটোবব নামবোব এনেয়ে




ধুনীয়াটক ফুল তুাল ঘবঢে বনোরা সুন্দব ঢৌবল
 পবা এনেট়য়ে প্রশান্তই এণ্নন পবেকীয়া ইংবাबী কাকত হাতত पুাল ইল পাতবোব অন্যমনস্ক ভাবে লুটিয়াই यাব র্ধববলে।

গীতিমাব ब्रশ্নব উত্তব দিববసল बनो পাতঁঁতেই



 நजन丹।
 অহাব বার্তাবটে। নোমায়েকক জনালে। ভলভলীয়া চচोধুবীয়ে এরক চাবেই অাাহ প্রশান্তব কাষ পার্লোহ।
：‘এয়া মই לৈছোরেই নহয় যে এই বিলাক ডেকালবাই কের্ত্যাও ক্থা নেপেলায়। fকমান পলম इ’ल বাক？？आান অকवমান लেইই কfিলে＂tर्नाक ？
 কাব কথাকেইষাব לক গ’ল চৌধুবীয়ে।
 शঁঁाइ जাক কথাবে। প্রশান্তব fনচেই কাষতে তাব
 आए（होंधूबाণী।

 （চोधूবীব（ছারালী ছুজनী। ছুয়ো ভুযুরিক নাiিব


 आাছল। বোধइয় 巨ছারালী ছबनীয়़ গী｜তনাক \न চুপ্রত মাব্ছে।

তাব भপছত आাব্ত ছ＇ল बাগ－বান্ন নোহোর্রা

 হছনী ক্রনে নাইন্－টেনৗল প্রনোচন পোরাব খ্ববেবে，

 কথাব जবতাবণা ক্কাবদল। বর্তুনান Cেশষ প্রধান
 लালোচনাছে इ＇ल। শিন্ত，কল।，गাfছত্যব প্রাতও চৌथूবौব কম fनচা নহহ্র। অসমত fक fक কাবণত巨াল लেখক ওলাব নোরাবব，fকয় অসনীয়া লৌীলিক
 इয় ইত্যাमি নানান কথাব आালোচন।－ববলোচনা চাললল। প্রশান্তই র্ব্রাছ কথা নকয়，মাবেথান ছুটি－এটি কथাবেই হয় ভব fिढ़য।

বয়স হলেও ভচছহবা－পাত্বে গাভক বেন লগা एেनिना，ওमেन आাদ কাকতব স্থীয়ী গাছিকা C．bोधুবাীীয়েও

 ছোরালী ছছনী বব লাজ্ডকী ছ’ल। মাকে মািত

 ছয়ো নমস্কাব কাবলে প্রশাস্তক।

সকলো থোত্রা লোবাব যোগাব কfবৈলে ভ্যোfতমাল！， অবর্गণমা আঝ গীfতমাই। অলপ fপচढত প্রশাI্তব


 （নাব্রাfবূল। অত্যন্ত ভাল লাৰগ গ’ল তাব এইটটে পfবয়ালক। উなকলব लবা নাই। মাত্র ছে：রালী
 পfব মবম কবে। সেয়ে প্রশান্ত মাfন্ত ছ＇ল，বাfতটটে।


এটি ধুনীয়া কোঠাত সুন্দবটক fবচনা সজাই দিলে জ্র্যেfতমাল।，অக্সণম1 অাক গীfত্মাই। প্রায় চাবে দহ মান বজালৈ बৌধুবী आক্ fনবোদে কথ। পািততলে প্রশাস্তব লগত। শ্শষটল অকণমান ার্মানও অমুভভ কণবিলে প্রশান্তই।
fবচন থনত প্বব প্রশান্তই আকাশ－পাতল ভাবব যাব র্ধববনে। বइত কথাই छার্উব পাাত তাব মনלৈ প্রবেশ কাবলে ：চৌধুবী পাবয়ালব মবমবোবব কথা



 প্বたছ এইबनी গীडতমা।
fকত্তु fिয় ？
হঠাৎ মनত প্রব গ＇ল প্রশাস্তব কলেखীয়া fিনব টুকুবা－টুকুব ত্ম্মিত বোবউৈ।

অর্थनीfতত অनাছ ไল কটন কলেঅব পবা fব，এ，পাছ কর্বরিল প্রশান্ত বকব্যাই। fি তেরতয়া চঢুর্থ বাষিকব
 অनাす্থ＇থকা হৃতীয় বাষিকব মবম লগা ছোবালৗ। 9 80円 সং＊す

হোণ্টেভ থারিক পঢ়। প্রশান্ত অাগব পবাই অলপ গন্তীব। তাব ঢুলনাত গীতিমাহনী অত্যাধিক চঞ্পল ছোনালী। বয়সসব তািগদাত বিচনাত পেট পেলাই

 बर्बाবলেও বাকীবোব ছোবালীতלৈ তাই অলপ ফবোরার্ড לহ র্ৰর্शছল，অব।ধ গীততে লবাব লগত
 जォ टलिছल।

এইবোব কথাব কাবণে র্গীততমাব প্রাত প্রশান্তব बलপো বেয়া ইমৃপ্রেচন নাছছল আাক आাছ্ নাই। কাবণ，লবাব লগত কथl ককারা，হঁश ব। ফবোবার্ড দৈ घूfব ফুবা ছোরালী মান্রেই লম্পত চার্বিত্রক গুণসম্পন্ন ছোরাল丹 নহহ়। দেখtত অত্যন্ত শান্ত বেন লগা

fকন্তু এটl कथা প্রশান্তব সুन্গবלৃক মনত অাছে
 बকলশবে প্রশান্তই নুইতব পাবত ষুবি কুরি কাছাবী
 সুক্বটটl সোনতবাব কপালব বঙাটিক সেম্মুবব কোটটি

 লুইতব পানাঁ fবধে fবধে বঙব সমাবেশ לহரছল। （नেঁ। गাबত গাভক চঞ্চजা উর্ব্বসীয়ে লুইতব পানীত


 गকলব झूই স্ুবীয়া কাহিনী যেন এইবোব পাহাবব

 মुত্্রাস্থ কাহিনী आাকা সাব গাই উঠি जসমীয়াব


লুইতেবে উজাই আাহহছল মোগলব ছুর্জ্জয় সেনানী।
 হেংদানব ছবন্ত আষাতত fির্গাবত হোবা শর্রুসেনাব





 ল’ব।। এা্कাবব পাতল অাভহণ এখনেবে বসুক্ধবাই जালফুলে fনজব দেছক লুटকান্রাব＜লে বো－জা কাব্বাছল মাত্র। उथাfপ fিfन পাঢে প্রশান্তই। দেয়া গীাতমা जাব জীবন। তাব কলেজবে ছাত্র－ছাত্রী। গীতিমাব পায় গোটেইটটো দেহ র্অত অলস ভাটে 氏ীরনন বুকুব उপবত র্রাল পাব্বছল।

অার্চাবত इयলগীয়া এटका नाईছল ब্রশাস্তব। কাবণ，সেয়া কোনো অশ্বাভ｜বিক নতুন ঘটনা নহয়।
 পাহীবও যাব পাববলেহেঁতেন，fকন্ত নোরারাষবল নাত্র এটl কাবণত। সেয়া অপবাগ্গতাব কাবণে।



 ছোবালীক। আাঁ শেষত প্রশাস্তই আাবস্কাব কাবfছল
 লানে ：ভাল লগাব এই অদৃশ্য তাববব প্রধান সংয়াগ




এইর্থিন সবলতাব কাবনে প্রশান্ত চির্বাদন গীতিমান ওБবত ক্বত区্ঞ।
fব，এ，পাছ কবাব fপচত প্রশাד্ত যাবไল ওলাইছছল

 এটি সयু কোঠাত ছूर्थन অস্তু মেলাননব অनत्उ

 দুয়ে ছুন্রোলৈ। fকবা এক দানবীয় কাবাঘাতত

 बালফুলটৈক প্রশান্তই অপবাজিতাব হাতঋন ছহাততবে

 fপচতেই †ᄀহঁতব fবয়া ছব। মাত্র তাই অপপক্ষা





 কেইটিব লগঢতই নটকক মूব দাঙ্ উঠঠ পfক fব্বা্ড：

 বাতিপুরা নটা বজাব লগগে লণে ছুথুবামব ছাতব কर्ट্র্রা হাটুবীটোব ওপবা ওপাবটকক কবা কেইটিমান
 পুণিমাব ভজানটটে। যেন পপতলব বেলটোব বণ，বণ，টৈ হোবা কক্ষ fি৫ß কেইটিব অমুধাবনত आাম্ভ হোব।，
 উন্মাদনাবে উচ্ছল \হ পকা এ্রইখন সোণ চটিওরা ঐரিষ্বে র্মাহয়ান কটन কলেজব উছর মু⿰丬寸
 fिस्लोढৈल ।




 তাইব অবেগ আকু উৎক্ঠাব গধুব শাকু প্রশাত্তব
 অপবা氏িত। অামোদ পাইছিল প্রণান্তই।
 সকলে fufন ওলট－পালট टহ ไ্রিছন। মাত্র এখन সए゙ f0ঠिব ছশাবীমান অতীব नोবস কथाई
 চিন্তা কfবিছল বহ্ত কथা－fষবোব তাব কাববে হৈ

 fিক্তু শেবত তাই তাক fক fिनে？मেউতাকব অশ্রুর্নতত হহেনা তাই বাষ্য হহছে র্ণননচ্ছাম্বত্তেও এজন অষ্যাপকক fবয়া কবাবটল। পাক সেই কাবণে fি यেন তাইক बেয়া নেপায়। fকন্ত্ত বেয়া পাই बানनা fি fকবা লাভবাল ছব？আাস্থ তাব ছেবাই ত্গাছিল অপব্বাজিতাব লেহকা অনোবলব ওপবত। fবশাস তাব ঢেবাই そлগ্ছিল（ছারালী জাঙ্টোব স্বীক্কাতবোবব ওপবত।




fকক্তু অাজি ঘটনাটোরে প্রশান্তক অভার্রনয় ভাবে বিব্রত ক্কব তুলললে। fস সপোনতো ভবা



 ‘মার্মন＇বুলিহহ তাক לকҒছল। মার্মন fनবোদব
 মোমায়েকব ঘবてতই আাছে। fিবোদব অণুবোধ
 बना नाईিল यে এইজনী মার্মনয়েই সেইগনী भोতजना।

ब্রশাत্তই जানে বন্ধু निবোদব কथा fि বার্ধব ननाबाiषय। fि জानन，ইমান ङাল লগা जোলা মनব
 কাবণ，ইয়াব মাছত বহত কণ্ধ আছ巨！পেইবোব
 গীভঅমাই।

## ＂অায়নোশ্কির্যেন＂আক্＂মেক্রে্যোতি＂

পৃথ্বী বায়ুনণ্ডললবে আব্বত। স্বাভাবককতেই এই


 কথ্গ দৃたিগোচ হয়। ভূপৃণ্ঠব उপবব ৩৫ব পব। $8 ®$ মাইন পর্য্যন্ত উচ্চতা বাদ f斤，厄াব उপবব



 কম। নেম ब্রা（Aurora Borcalis \＆Aurora Australis）গ্রচ চু চুক্ব－ধুমুহ।，অनাতাব－তবল্দ，
 এই जায়নোস্বিয়েব। অায়নোশ্কয়েব সম্বকে কবা বৈজ্ঞ্木াি：ক গবেষণাব ফলত fকচুমান প্রাক্কাতক ঘী：নাব

 ফলততই পৃথিরীব চুদ্বক ক্ষেত্রব নানান পৃববর্ত্তনব কাবণ সমूহো জাননব পবা Зগছে। जनাতাঁব যোগা－ যোগতে এই এরেকা কামত লবগোরাত্ত সন্তর্র ঢৈছে।

আয়নোক্ক্রেয়েবব বতাহ বিছ্যৎ পবব্রাহী। বতাহো প্রক্নততে fকছুমান গেচব সর্ণমख্শন। গেচসমूহব মूल ঊপাদান হল অণু（Molecule）आাব্ পবমাণু（atom） অளু，পবমাণু সমूহ ইমান ক্কুদ্র বে এই বিলাকব आাকাব जহুমান কবাও বঠিন। অণুসমूহ পবযাণুবে গঠিত। গ্রীকভাষাত এটম（atom）川ঝটটোব অর্থ


কাবণ পবगাণু；ইলেকট্টন্（elcctron），প্রটন্（proton，）
 দ্বাবা গঠিত। ইয়াবে ভিতবত ইলেকট্ট্রন ঋ্রাপ－তড়ৎ
 fবf＊\＆（Positively charged）आাক fनউট্রুন সম্পুণ




 ত্তড়ূ fनব＜পেক্（electrically neutral）। fনউ－




 व্বাচ ইালেক্ট্রন जfিহ পবगাণুত সোমালে পবমাণু

 নার্জে斤 fবছ্যৎ পfববাহিত হব পাবে। আায়নোfঙ্ফয়াবব
 কাবণেই，এই বতাহ ববছ্যৎ পাববাছী।

र्याদও ইলেকট্টন পবমাণু সমূহব লগত ছৃঢ়ভাবে স：্যুক্ত তथাপ্পও স্রু্্যব fিকীবণ কক্রহাব（Radiation）
 সूर्य্যব ব্বশ্ম VIBGYOR মাথোন সাতট। বঙেবেই









































 $\mathrm{F}_{2}$ उव यर्वर्शुण।














 व্যা*্যা এनেনুমা:









 শfक্রি পোছব কণে অণুব পবা ওলাই যায়। बাতিব आকাশ্ব বর্ণালীব পবা，পবনামুব পব। অণুব গঠনত

 বতাহব ब্রধান উপাদান নাইট্রোজ্রেন অাক র্ণক্সজেন গেচ，।

আায়নো্নাস্কয়াবてত সং্বটিত হোরা উল্লেখযবাগ্য প্রাক্কিতক ঘটনা \হছে নেষুজ্যোfo। প্রধানত：পৃথ্থবীব

 বৈজ্ঞাননক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীব মতত বায়ু মণুলব জপবব বার্হুণববল স্তবসমূহত হোরা fকছूমান बটিল ববছ্যাতক ক্রিয়াব

小েব্ব পবা দাক্ৰণ অঞ্চলঢতা উত্তব নেব－জ্যোfo দেれ। পোরা यায়। fক্রিনয়া অঞ্ধলত ১৯০৮， $3 \times 8 \circ$ ，১৯ $\gg$
 গ্গেছছল। 2৯০৯ চনব ২৫ জানুর্木াবিত fu উত্তব－

 এनালাইচচচ，（spectroscopic analysis）বা ‘বর্ণালী－ fিব্লেষণ যख্ত্র’ব fবশ্রেষণব দ্বাবা কোন্না বর্ণালীব
 পবা যায়। নেক্জ্যোিতি বর্ণালী fবন্লেষণব পবা

 গেচ，गমूशব fिश्रिज बवूব जাকাবত नে পবমামুব जাকাবত সেয়া বর্ণালী ববক্রেষণব ज্বাবা জানিব প্।

यায়। নেক্জোfিতব বর্ণালাত সাধাবণতে বঙ）শাকু সেউজীয়া বৌাসমूহ fবণেষ ধবণোব উজ্জল। প্রমাণত Гूছে যে এই পোহব পবমাdুব سাকাবত থকা র্ণঅखেनব পবাঢহ


 ইয়াব পবা প্রমাণণত হয়। नाইटট্টার্রনন বর্ণালী
 নাইটট্রাজ্রেন এてে অরস্থাটতই াাছছ，fকন্তু অলপতে


 द্রপাঙ্ণীবত ছ্য।

মেক্জো্যাত্ উৎপ্পত্ত সম্বক্টে এন，fি，লোনোনসফে ब্রথম বৈজ্ঞানनक ব্যাধ্যা fिट়ে। সক কাচব গোলক এটাব डिতবड বায়ুব প্বমমাव কगাই आাनि




 কবা হয় তেনেহলে প্রচুব পাবমাণে ইনেকট্ট্রন আাক


 बায়ন সমুহ্ব লগすত গেচব কণাসমূছব সং্যর্ষ ছয়। ক্তত পোহব বিচ্চু ণবত ছয়। সেই কাবণেই（বfীষফায়ো গেচব পবা পোহব পোরা ל্গীছল। অনুমপ＜াবণততই बেক্য্যোত পীবর্লাকত হয়। সৌবকণণণকাসমূহে श্থীথীौব বায়ুন্জনত সোযাই অায়ন্রক্রয়া ঘটায়，ব丁াহব












 প্রভাব fিষ্ঠাব কटে। भাবগান ইলেক্ট্টন প্রাাছ











 भौन। जাব পাচত গোলকটো magnetised কবা











নৃপেন্দ্র চর্জ্র চাংকাকতি
২য়্র বাষিক ( বিজ্ঞান)

## ম ব মে

হাতত তাল পাতব iিर्णनখन বল বুর্शননব সてত বকর্রানী পর্টিক’ব fিfবটটাত র্বাহ প্পবল। ক্রষ্ণ চfলহ গুরাহাটীব পবা অাজি উভটি سাiহল，প্রায়






বকর্রা তেছপুবব পবা এই সকু চহব খनলল

 घবতে আাছোছ। তেন্খেতব ডাঙ্ব জiবেক बেবাই বষ্রানীক এটl ভাবাঘবব খ্বব fम র্অননশछয়তাてব ক’గল—＂আামাব কলেঅব ক্বঞ্ণ1 বাইদেবে নতুনiকক
 fकবা र्কাববলৈ नाজানে।। বেবাব মুখত খববটো শুনাব লগে লগে বক্র্রানীয়ে বেবাব সতত ক্কে চালিহাব পাট্টিক’ত র্ভব fिटन आাজজব দতেই दোনোব1 এটা সক্ধ্যাত। প্রথম थথম বকৃনানী
 আদহীয়া র্মাছলাই（ পিছত বক্তানীয়ে র্রাননলে তেও্ত
 ‘‘এ্রতয়া কাকো তেতেতে দেখা নকববে，কালিটৈ বাঙি－
 ওলাই অাহিল। পেটে পেটট বষক্बানাঁ়্যে অপনানিত
 যথেষ্ট কৌতুহল বোধ কর্বাছল। しববাই কলে＂জান। মামী। गই কলেজত ছোরালীবোবব মুখত র্ণীন্নছলে। বে ব্কষ্ণাচ্চললহাই এই সময়ছ বেহেলা বজায় এাক

 रल बाছছ। তाब এমাছ পাছতে এই ञাটি fर्कान घব－বাবী বन্ধায়，উর্জান অসনব কোননাব। এজন চছকী টি প্লেন্টাবব একমাত্র জীয়্রেক ক্বষ্木া বাইদেউব চfবত্রব ওপ্ণত দহজনে দহটা কণ্। কয়，নোম হ’াল বাইদেউক बব ভাল লাগে। ইমান ধুনীয়া जথচ ইমান শাম্ত। পঢ়াবোব বে ইমান ধুনায়াট় বুজাব পাবে，ভাবিলে শ্রদ্ধা ছয়। বক্ব্বানীয়ে বেবাব কথাবোব fি্সাদন৷ यণ্ᅡে ককৗতুহলেবেই গ্গনণে।


 থকা নতুন घবটোऐল চাই অন্মুনান কাব ल’గল— ডাড়াষব সেইটোরেই। আার্গাদনা ক্বষ্ণপকশব বাততত घবটে। চকুত পবা নাছল। বেচ，ধুনীয়া ঘবটট।। বাবন্দাढৈ উঠি বক্ত্রানীয়ে কালः বেলটোত টिfি










 C丁

















 মইনাটোব লগত ব্য়।
 $t$ Bоष भःष्या


小াব शু



















 चाईिन। जाद পाइত?







































 fिजীয় ব্যাক্ত কাटক। यেन नছनाয়। আপপানাক



 ハেঁ হাতキন ছুয়োহাতত আবেগেবে মুঠি সাব র্ধাবলে। কষ্ণ র্চানহাব চকুব অসহায় চার্রিনৗলল চাই বষ্রানীবে।
 বলক শশার্বীন কোঠাটৈ ；বুর্সন সম্ভর তারত আঢছ．．．＂



 এখন ফটো দেথুরাই לক গ’ল। মোব দেউতা যাক নই थুব শ্ধ। কবো। দেউতাব অা্্ সন্মাन শা্াছল जোব অাল্রসন্মান आাক সেই সপ্মানত যাてত ঢেকা नালাগে তাব বাবে মই খুব চেষা কবৌ।＂বক্বানীয়ে


 ইয়াৗল অহাব ছুাহ जাগঢত দেউতা শ্বর্গী ছ＇ল।
 এイতয়া বাগানব কামবোব দাদাই চলায়। বোরা

 গ’ল，অাক ছুজন যুবকব ফ’てটা দেथুবাই ক’గল＂এএয়

 पृ⿸्टिত চাই বल। कगल শইকীয়াব Cচढেবাত आকর্ষণ



यুবক। সযতনে आাচাঁবা চুালত，উজ্রল চকুহালত，

 দেউতাব বন্ধুব পুত্র，সকুবে পবা মোব দীপকব নগত


 জাবনা দौপ＜ক जোক খুব ভাল পায়（মাবো দौপকক এโনয়় ভাল লাগে। fকब্তু নई ক’ব নनারাবাてৈ ভাল পাই পেলারলা নোব এক বাক্ধণী স্ৰুচঅ্রাব ককায়েক কমলক। fকত্তু आপুनन आচfবত इ＇ব জোব বাiিবে এই কথা কোননে নাজানে，কমনেও… उছর্পব कমল নোব প্রাত সম্পূর্ণ উদাगীन। आব

 একমাত্র তইব বাाিবে কোচনা ছোর্যালীব লগঢেই

 লগত কথাই নাপাতত। ময়ো थুব অহষ্षাবী आাক

 উদাসীনত। প্রকাশ কf্বিছলে।। fকज্তু fিনবোব পাব \হ যোরাব ল’গগ ল’গগ অসুভর কর্বিছলে＂। जোব এই উদাসীনতা fिমান ক্বিটি। কমলব গাד্তীর্য্যত




 পঞ্চ্পন বাষিকব ছাত্রী র্মচচত্রাব মুখ্তত র্তানহো কমলব হেননা পীববব্ট্ৰ そহছছ আাক তাব সহপাঠী এগবাকী

 ভার্বাছলো দীপকক হয়ত্ৰ এইাবাব ভাল লাগগ यাব পাবে।
fকন্তু ইয়াব পাছতে কঙলব প্পাত বে নোব
 fবয়াব fদনা। fবয়া ঘবব ব্যসुতাব মাबতে। অনববত মই কगলব কথ্য ভার্ডাহলে। ；অलপ কथা পতান


 fকন্ত কমলে बোটল চকু তুালয়োই बনচালে। ব্যু לই


 গ্লারানত লোব র্মাব যাবব गন গ্গেছল এরো ভাল লগ্গ गাছছন। স্মচচত্রাব Cকাঠাব ওচবত থক। বািতব
 घবব ব্যস্ততা মুষ্ পবিবেশটোঢৈ। সেই ব্যস্ততাব মাজত মোব ছচকুরে fিপাজব দবে অা九কो এঅন
 কगলব fকহহব আাকর্মণত गই ইगান পবাজয় স্বীকাব

 ছুগাকীমান यूত্তীব লগত कथा পািত下ছ，অই

 （ছাবালী বোবব প্রাত প্রয়োজন ছলল উদাসীनত जেবেখুরায়। স্ুুচত্রাব कथাষাবে তেততয়া ছুগুণে জলাই fদ斤ছল মোক। কমగে চববব লগত কথ্গ
 হয়তত নাপাতত নই অনুভর কf্বছছলেঁ। অাচলচত কমল সাংबাতিক অহঙ্কাবী।

ছ府ন পাছত দেউতাই নোব fবয়াব কথা উললয়ালে। गই এবাই গলে＂।，fকয় জাননা দীপকক স্বামী ₹িচাবে
 প্রথ্য যৌবনব পবাই অপ্বত্র। गই পব－পুকষত অাসক্তা। गই জানে। দौপকক নোক थুব ভাল পায়
 পাবত্র অন্তবব অভাব অাছল। गককেখ ম্বানীয়ে স্র্রীব
『ানन，দীপকক মই চব 斤দব পাfবলেও ননাব fবক্ত अन्তবে কোনন fिन ভাল পোরা fिব নাজ্জিনব।


 ‘কক্তু দীপকব পর্রিত্র ভালপোরা গ্রহণ কাববলে নোব








 মাতৃप্ব ハোব गনে fবচাবব। fকক্ত মই বে fিকপায়！＂

 উ市の।

বকরানীয়ে অন্নুভর কর্ৰবডল বহত সময় পাব দু
















































 ञाए โिञात大।

जাবতি ভূ@৷
शশ বাষিক $\tilde{\text { fu, }} 4$

## মাধরদের্রু जাহত্য-প্রতিভ।



 মহাপুকষ আীমস্ত শক্কবদেরব সান্নিধ্যীল অহাব আাগতে गাধররেরে fকবা বচনা কার্বাছল নে নাই, সেই বিষ<্র
 দেরব ওচববলল অহাব जাগてতই गাধবূদরব পাগুত্যব কथा জনা যায়। শাক্ত ধর্ম্মারল্বী :াধররদেরে পোন

 गাধবব মাজত বছল তर्क fবতক্কব जরতাবণা \হfছল









 মাত্র পুথথব মার্জেদয়েই জल, অल, পট, পটট্তক


 বিকাশত অভूতপুর্ব্ব চান্নাক প্রদমায়।




 শিতকাব পবা। 心তचেতে ‘অন্ম বহন্য’ খনক (হ
 সि fय fক নহওক প্রभমাবস্থাত াাধরূেেরে অনুবাদমৃलক সা্াহত্যত হাত দিয়ে। তেঔ 'ভfক্ত বব্রারলী',


 সেই ববলাকত মাধ্রদেরব প্রাতভাব fির্রিকিণন নপবাটক


 বচनা কবে। 'ববগীত,' 'ভটিনা' আান 'নামবোষা’কে। এই স্তবఁতই র্ধাবব পাব। এইঢবাবত সাধররেরব

 মাধ্রদেরব বচनা বাষিত বাধাব চীব্ত্র পাবৰৈল নাই।
 fকছুমান बাfি বগাঅক বচনা মা ধরূদেব নামত পোরা





কপায্রণত fनয়োগ কষ：যেন লাগে।＇नামচোষা＇





柿।



 গুচুরা，ভোছন ব্যরহ 14, ভূ
 কেইখনমান নাট যাব্রদেরব নানত পোরা ไগছে। ना户⺝ বিষয় বস্তু आাছবণ কবাত নাধরদদবে এক





 fবষয় বস্তুব প্রয়োগ এই ছুটা প্রধান কথাব উর্পাবヨ সবল इাস্যবস উপভোগ্য ৃহছে। শঙ্কবব নাটব দবে गাধ্তব নাটি－অাবন্ভনী অটিমা，প্রবেশ（শ্লোক，পয়াব
 শঙ্কবদেরব নাটব গীত বা বচনত बজর্বাল ভাষাব


 সংযোগ কবাত মাধ্ব＜দে fিগ্গহষ্ত অণছল। শঙ্কবদপরে

 কেচুরািিছে ফুটাই पুললছে।








 সেই বাবেই মাধর ল্প্ধর নাটক＇खুমুবা＇রুললও बন।



 একাঙ্কক্গ বোবব লগতত্ বিজাব পািব।

 সাধরে ববগীত বচনা কাবলে হয় fকन্তु fবষয় বন্তু






 এফালে ভক্তব র্তক্তবাদ অাক শক্কবব প্রাত থক। অগাধ ভfক্তব চার্নাক পোর্রা যায়। C্জারাব অহাব
 निर्शल भाচ寸 বबগীতবোবে छাটাব ললখীয়া শাד্ত


ববগীতত বাৎসন্গ্য ভাব্রব প্রাধান্য＜বfছ। মাধর্রেেরেই

 ‘ছয় বস ছয় চাতুনী’ পত্যোগ কবি সেইবোবব गার্জেদি

 জたিল দার্শfनक ভার জার্ৰiব বখl नाই।



匹ার্ বबগীত মাধর্রদেবব বচনাত পানটলে নাই।
 পোরা শায় fকন্তু মাধররদরব গীতত্ত লেইবোব পাবৰল নাই। তথাপপ মাধরূদের্ কেতবোব গীতত বহস্যবাम
 ऊপী উপমাব fকবা जৌ，এক পুঞ্ঞ రছয়া আাছে গোপপনীব（প্রেন।＇অাদি কথ। সছজ．ডারে বুজিবసল টাन লাたগ।
＇नামঘোষা＇মাধরদেরব ভङ্ত জীত্রনব সূলみম্র্র।
 অাক＂fষষয়－বাসনা যুক্ত সংসাবত जাসক্ত לइ থকা
 নামঘোষাত ‘বসোময়ী ভক্ত্বী সন্ধান আছে। মোষাত






 জীবনব র্অান্তग বচন কাবণে गাধত্নব নামঘোষাক





 ＇মাধন্নদাস＇आাি fিশেষণব পবাই বৈঞ্ঞ কাব ছুজনাব স্বক্র fনর্দ্পাবণ কfবব পাবি।
‘‘ৈকুু্ঠব প্রি প্রতু বনে চাবে বেমু।
কছয় মাধর দাঁে কানু－পাদ－ববু।



 বगব উদয়াচলত াারিভু ৃহ দাসা－ভারব অস্তাচলত






 ＇র্গাছল। উত্তাব্বধিকাব সূত্রে এই গাদীখন শক্কবধেরব পুত্রব প্রাপ্য बाাছল সธঁँ，fकন্তু হাধরদেরব ওপবত
 শক্কবদের্র মহাকুएরতাক হাしড় ছিমছুরে ঊপর্লাক কীবব পाবিfছल।

টৈষ্ণ্র ধ্র্ম সংস্কাবক মহাপুছষ শঙ্কবদেবব বহুকাল আাগবে পবা，जার্নাক বুবজ্জার়ে রুকক নোপোরা কালবে পবা কানূপত নান घ্বৈनনীয় কু－বীfি－নীfতপ্রুর্ণ










 जमসীत़ा इাতীয় জীবনनব সংপ্ষাব সাধন কাবধছল।
 বাজ্ড সেই সময়ত ভাঙোনমুধী অবস্থাব সম্মুধীন
 কfববटল নাযাও；fকক্তু এই ছর্ব্যোগবোব র্তাতক্রন






くে゙ँন यক্রী।

এইদ্বব সকলোপপনব পধা চাবटল গানল বৈঞ্ণ木








 শঙ্কব आक মাধ才




 ＂্বสপ！${ }^{\prime \prime}$

পর্র কুমাব বকর্ম｜
f与जोः

## ग \＄

．．．．．．．．．．．fकয় बाনना गनটো वোব ইমাन बেয়া অাগগছে। ডোমাক র্ণব ভে লোব यাবব অকণো
 CЭামাব মনব ইমান কোনল মবম লাক ইমান শশহবব
 ভাল ब্ffis বহত্বাব দের্থfছলে 1——বহ্ত্য মুখ্ত ঢোমাব নাম মই

 পালোঁেঁঁ丁न；ডোমাব fমঠা fিঠা মनব বতবা এरাব य

সেই ศिनটো মোব মनउ आাষ্রও মনउ जাएছ，
 लগ丁 প্রথম fিनाiक！সেই निन्वा cোমাব কাব চাíপ
 उথ্পপ তোমাব বহল ছБক্ৰু প্রথম fদनাই মই
 তোমাক ハোব বহ্তত কथা לক পেলাবব মন לগ্গfছল।


 সকন্লোরেই fবচাfিব যায় জাক্ ববচাfি পোরাব fিচত সকলোব্রেই চক্কুলো ইুীকব লগাত পবে। তোমাব


বাइবে，মবমেবে आার্দাব নোত।। তুfম অযুত সাখ









 বাধ্ধ বাfখব নোবাবে। কাবো মবমব प্বাবাই মই


 পাবা বহরতা মবম，বছঢো উৎকঠা। কুলিব তোনাব তাত বহতো আাবাব ছুল।＂



 ডোমাক «iব రथ। fকয় জাटना মনবীণন সুববোবে।
 Бঞ্মল कবা এটি উপকুল आবু गই অাব রোব দবে









"कड घखानाद्य खानाईन पून्न



















भिक ব্বকটচী
৪र्ब বাষিक কना

## ম रा গा＇ （ बে






 आাर्गन लार्शिছल। गन丁 এढा উৎक्ঠ। \लटख़ाश















बिখक





 कुनितছ้｜जथाभि

नोलिः ग্गिलनाषि बायाशौन উर्भियाला आाए मूय

 याছছ। ल্যিট匕匕োন र্গল ভাছিল। ইगাन বিবাট















 खাক－שমকত।！



 ＇Unload＇। fকজু এইবাব বচিি অथলাবে উたিব लগা नइल। কাবণ নেবীখন ไৈ ‘বभ্木পুন্রধ’ Quarter deckব（ $া$ াহাब্ব fপচ（োথব）লগ লাগগলৌগ। একো ভাব্ববढৈল সনয় ননপালেঁ।। आামাব বד্তু－

 অমাই fिलে। एে ভগর্বান，ইমান ঠেক পাবসবব गাজত নান্হহ কেনৌব 小াকে। बাহাজব fবষয়ে

 অহা－ভোর্রা কবা বাটটটা ইমান ঠিক শে ছছন মাঁুহ কথ্মমপাহ যাব পাবে। আমাব বক্তুবোব नি এটা Messउ बোন্রা ছ＇ल। ভাত－পানী ঋাই र্यেতয়্রা






 ব巨ব র্ধাব। অशচ এইার্থন সনয়তে পোব ইমান





 जाशिलে＊।，याम তাব গাড এয়ে হয়．．．．．．।

বাহিবলৈ চাই পঠঠয়ালেं।। बাছাজ্ সমুねত
 থকা লাইটবোবেবে \সৰত বোম্বেখন নোব শো কে＇চত
 गাগবब বতাহে মনটো 小ান্ত কfব পেলাইছিল। আাকাশীনব তবাবোব চাই চাই बীব্বনত প্রণ্মবাবব




 triald কাবণে sailing শাবষ্ত হহছিল পুন্রা ৮ বজাতে।
 এইদবে trial fम नয়। সেই্ইদিনা মোব ঢেঁপাহব
 সगूদ্র यাত্র।। প্রথমার্ধত নোব বেচ ভালেই লার্গたিল। बাহাて বন্গব बবাব লগে লগেই sailor কেইজনত


 जামাব সাধাবণ বগা No． 10 A dress（ब্बাব ষুনি，

 চাটিটটl बাকাশীবঙন। সেইবোব fৈশেশ পোচাকব শ্রুবষা এইটোরে यে সেটেবোব fপ্পিদ্ধ ঘ’তে মন यায়
 room，Gunturret，Gun bay आা্গাছতে：পোমাব পানি। आসাব সাধাবণ পো6াক সেইবোব ঠাইত ब্যবহাবব অশুপমোগী।

थभ্ मिना sailingय कथ।। তে丁তয়া প্রায়

 পুর্ব্শশক্ত লোপ পালে। কি ऐহছে কব লোরাবে।

 गन ननयाয়। এग्रा（হেনো sea sickness．। लেব্রে
 sea sickness द কণ।। ইমান বিবাট এখन সাগবব



 बানে1 সেই অবস্থাব কথ্小 মऐ কাকো বুষাব নোবাবে ।；

 tall power trial ब বাবে। ণেষত जামাব यাত্রা
 बাढ़ বबाउ जামান यাত্রা जাবষ্ত \হাছল－বোম্বেব পবা মাদ্রাজ র্णভভুণে। Monsoon season ব সাগব।





সোমাই যায়। खানন বৈ থকা flag deck ব উক্চতা পানীব পবা প্রায় fবশফুট गান ওঔত। Cকিতয়াব।
 आাছে এfদन এইদবে \ৈ থাকোঢত মই बাহাজধनব


 থকা ঠাই ইুকুবা यেন পানীব তলটৈল সোমাই গ！’ল।

 नোबাবাটৈয়ে লোব ব＇ড ডালত র্ষীব থকা शাতব
 fिfধ্বढৈ পোরাব লৌভাগ্যব প্！বfঞ্পত इন लগা ₹＇ন হেতেন ।

I．N．S．Brabmaputra ब雨न frigate．
 गাধাবণ কাম হ＇ল नলोবাহিনীটোক Submarine बाকs উবা－জাহাজব बাক্রমণব পবা চষ্তার্ন বধ।। बামাব



 পাবে जাক লামাব I．N．S．Mysore चII．N．S． Delhi ब小ে $6^{\prime \prime}$ bore gun बে 小াথে 1 ছয় 小াইल

 আাল্বাইছছে। ।

I．N．S．Brahmaputra 丁 ত才 মোব ভাল

 চকুত প্বাবাছন। সোব সতীর্থ সকলবে এজনে বৈৗছল এইमくব－＇II．N．S．B＇putra is not for all
the cadets．for Assam＇s cadets only．＂
गई মनে মఁन शः शिशिलে।।

小াてক। কাব বাছহবে বািিপুরাব পবা অার্বেলি চাব


আানাব বচ্থে এfব অছাব প্রায় চাবে এটকশ ঘণ্টা इंब। 23 Knot speed ब जाমাब I N．S．Brah－ mputra খন এই কেইঘণ্টাত বহত দूব আাগুরালে।
 याज

এহা সাগবব বুकুত ববষা नाমমছে। অलপ
 চूমা fিগন্তটল চাই आাছলেं। মনটটে। ব巨ত ভারেবে




 সমশ্যা । आনাব Mess টটl পাनोब সমওけてটক बारुनिर्थान उलउ। उाउ rolling，pitching ইমान

 তাবোপ্পাব আমাব বাসস্থানব একেবাবে কাষব兀ত লাছে Engine room । 丁াব পবা उজাই थকা তেলব厄াপব গোনটটা জামাব এবেবাবে जসহনীয়।

■াহাঅধनব মাকুহবোবব डিতবত এটা র্রাত মन কাববলগীয়া কथা এইটো九রেই বে ঢাত জামাদাব
 गगাन নর্যাদ｜। काবে৷ মাबত সম্পক্কব ডেদাভেদ নাই। সকললাবে কঠ্ত ইংবাজ্গী কथাই আでবে ফুটটे।


 সকহোনেই প্র্রশকন बত।

প্রত্যকজন sailor ব ब্যবহাবব অরাম্রক্তাত
 প্রায় প্রাত বছববে fবদে巾টৈ यায়। इप्रटতা（সেই
 ইনাन উमাব לছ下ে। এটা প্রবাम মनত পার্बছছন－ ＇Join the Navy，see the world．＂কथাষাব fिश नइत्र।





 कथा：
＂I cannot rest from travel ：
I will drink life to lees．．．．．．＂
তুनীয়া পানীত জাহাজব পণপোব ছখনন বগাফেনব


 মूমা নীল গাগব，একেই（ঢে। সেই পাহাব সদৃ凶（েে） বোব．．．．．．．．．．।

 লগোই আামাব জাটাইবে गনত इরা ছরা লাগগ পর্বিছল।

 มাটিহে। এবা，মাটি চাবটৈকে আামাব ইমান ছেঁপাহ।



 जোন মनত প্ববছ巨 সেই গাनঢেi－
＇সাটিব বুকুত উচুণে आামাব
ホাকাশ fপ্রসসী โइয়া＇－





 ness ও দूবীভूত そ̌ পাবたた। sailor বোবব মতেও








＂Man reconciles to his lot＂चালেকজে ভাব
 जোব মनত বাবে বান
 fक गइয়？ফুটবল वেল इয়，इकी इয়। आাচ্চবত
 শেলে। ঠাইডোধ্ব দীঘলে ৪০ কুট আাক বহলে ৬ ফুট गাन इব। $X$ gun turret व Яপচতে অটুকুবা यালল ঠাই आたে，ऊাतত থেল অনুた्टिত इয়। ফুটবল






 পাব।

 সাগবब বুকুত र्याতয়া সুকুय नগা आাকাশর্খन
 ততনৌক কটাই fिয়ে।
 －ाइएজধनত anti snbmarine weapon squid

丁িন্টে squid fire কবা इলন। squid কেইট।





 fire そই यোরা squid fिfनটাব দাম fিर्जन হেছ্গাব টका। fofनহেজাব টকাব fर्বনनময়ত यেন এनাও गাছ পালেঁ।। বহ্ত পালে＂।

তেততয্রাও প’টট্লেয়াবব মাটি পাবไৈ ডেবনাইল বাকী। wheler খন আাক জাছাভত নোতোলে। সেইখন নাও বাই fনব। মই তাত যাবटল অনুর্শত
 পাবخল র্যাছহে।। সাগবব বুকুত नারবীয়া হহারাব এটা বেলেগ ঢৃপ্তু অাছে।

कढनिस्द：म
















 fिनलध क्या।












 so 80 ण मृ:





 बहইইनढढ।।



 बएा


 बाशिशिन।













 fক্ান বল বুबিবটৈল।





















 পপলায়। অর









 জনজাতীর্র লোক অ＜েবাবে অমাদুহ।


ঝাড় না র্ণধবাসা
 ভারে ননो－বাश্নীব ऊপবज गगु কবা לহছছ। Army उ丁ত नाই। जाছছ Naval Garrision। Naval Garrisionব गাঁब পে：চাক olive Green 1


প长（ᄌ্লে





जামাन সমুদ্র－याত্রা প্রায় गসাথ্ত \হৃছল। ২২

তাবてে port cornowallisব পবা কালকতানৈ

 কালকতা পালেঁ̣িি।
 बढा मম্পৃর্ণ गाइ＇बनाभूত্ত＇ত प्रान पशाব পिচত


 I．N．S Brahmpit：a才 Missillinicus Mess



 कागাব जোহनोग्रा बाइা巨थन কलिকতাব Man of War Jettyब खБबত বৈ खाईছन। Motor boat
 সের্নাক উঠিছিল। এবাব জাহাबথনব কাবণে，এবাब কেণ্টেনব কাবণে ভাক লেষত petty officer পাটকব






जब্রপ ববদদ্ল প্রথग বাষিক বিæ।न

তদ্থ গামিত:

जষ্যাপক তাবণীকান্ত ভট্টাচার্য্য
অধ্যাপক নরকান্ত বকরা

मীপ্তিকুমাব বকর্গা
ชूশীল চब্দ্র গোস্ব|タौ
ন্নৃসিহধব বাজধোরা
দেふীনা সिংহ

প্রদীপ শই कोয়া

## আমমাব কগাবে

भाथোन প্রকাষহহ কাবলलে।।
: সब्डयবन्म
তদर्थ সमिিত

$\square$
COTTON COLLEGE STUDENTS UNION


[^1]1st Prize Winner in the


[^2]Chair (L, to R.) :-Principal Md. Nurul Islam, Mr. Indra Gogoi. Bhuyan, Miss Arunima Hazarika.
Students Participating in the Annual Social Service Camp. 64.
held at dhupdhara (goalpara)

1st row (Sitting L. to R. ) : Mr. Badan (Secy.), Prof. A. Bhuyan. Prof. S. K. Chakravarty, (Prof.-in-charge), Principal N. Islam, 2nd row (Standing L. Bhatta, Prof. P. Das, Prof. J. Bhatta, Mr. G. Gogoi.
2ad row (Standing L. to R.) : J. Pathak, C. Hatarika, Y. Yhukan, R. Borman, I. Rajbanshi, S. Bhatta, A. Bhuyan, B. Sarma, P. B. Basumatary, M. Deka, H. Dutta.
3rd row (Standing L. to R.) : P. Gohain, L. Dutta, P. Das, S. Deka, D, Barman; B. Chakrabarti, R. Handique, B. Nargary,
4th row (Standing L. to R.) : A. Buregohain (Best Worker), B. Chetia, R. Goswami, S. Buragohain (Best Worker), B. Mudai, th row (Standing L. to R.) : A. Buregohain (Best Worker), B. Chetia, R. Goswami, S. Bur
K. Khakholary, L. Sarma, B. Deoraja, P. Bora, J. Dcka, K Borah and S. Kalita.


Pradip Saikia presents on behalf of the Ad-hoc Conmittee

## fontents

## 1

Democratic Heritage of Ancten
India
Manik Ch. Malianta

| 6 | A Momen in Yime |
| :--- | :--- |
| Excuse Me, Flease | Dr. Parukutty Baruah |
| Farook Ahned |  |


| 14 |  | A W'ill |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The defence of the Nehru-Versed | The Prayer | Jawaharlal N chrl |
| Foreign Policy of India | Prof. Lakshahira Das |  |
| Dipti Kumar Baruah |  |  |
| 23 | 12 | 39 |
| Fcolomic Planning its Essentiality | The Serpentine Way | College Werk |
| in India | Dilip Barua |  |
| Kamal Chandra Siugha |  |  |
|  |  | 45 |
| 31 | 21 | Amual Reperts of the Secretarics |
| A Surgery of the 'Theory of | A Song Uutuned |  |
| Sovercignty | Pradip Cil. Acharya | 59 |
| Md. Raizuddin |  | Principal's Address at the |
|  | 30 | Freshers' Social |
| 34 | And I Imagined | Principal Md. Nurul Islam |
| Our National Struggle and | Rabin Talukdar |  |
| Cotton Collcge |  | 66 |
| Hem Barua |  | News Ind Notes |
|  |  | Pradip Saikia |



## A WILL

## J. Jawaharlal Nehru, of Anand

 Bhawan Allababad, am desirous of making my Will and indicating in it how I wisk my property and assets to be disposer of after my death.The circumstances of my life have been and are so uncertain that I do not know if there will be anything at all to dispose of at the time of my death. The assets which I inherited from my father, and which he had taken steps with loving foresight and care to protect for me, have been largely spent by me.

## Few Encumbrances: No Insurance

The capital at my disposal has progressively diminished, in spite of my income from royalties on books and other writings which has been considerable. I have not had much of a property sense and the idea of adding to my possessions has almost seemed to be an addition to the burdens I had to carry.

The kind of journey through life I had undertaken long ago required as few encumbrances as possible. Also, believing in my caprcity to add to my income if 1 choose to do so, I was not interested in making financial provision for the future. For this reason also 1 did not at any times insure my life.

Because of this and other reasons, it is exceedingly difficult for me to make any detailed provision for the future. I did not think it even necessary to make any kind of a Will as $I$ doubted that $I$ would have anything to dispose of in this
way. In the normal course, I thought, that my daughter Indira Priyadarhsini Gandhi, would inberit such property or assets that I might leava, as she was my natural and obvious heir.

When I was in Ahmednagar Fort prison and had leisure to think about the future, it struck me that it would be desirable to make some kind of a Will. The news of the sudden death of my brother-in-law, Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, came as a great shock to me and induced me to think again of making a Will.

1 could not take any formal steps in prison, though in December 1943, while still in Ahmednagar, I made a draft of a Will and Testament.

## Assets Have Largely Vanished

I was released from prison in the summer of 1945 and since then have had little leisure to think of personal matters. So, the draft has remained with me for over ten years now. These ten years have seen many changes in my life and the old draft is out of date. As a matter of fact, such assets as I possessed even ten years ago have largely vanished during this period.

Since I became Prime Minister, I have been unable to add to my income by fresh writing and I have had to draw
repeatedly on what capital I possessed because my salary as Prime Minister was not adequate for my needs, limited as they were. Nevertheless, I consider it necessary to make this Will now and so dispose of a matter which has been at the back of my mind for number of jears.

My daughter and only child, Indira Priyadarshini, married to Feroze Gondhi, is my sole heir, and I bequeath to her all my property, assets and belongings, subject to such provision as may be hereinafter provided for.

My property at present consists of my house, Ananda Bhawan, in Allahabad, with the land and buildings attached to it, and the furniture, books, and other appurtenants thereto. I have also books, papers and personal belongings at present in the Prime Minister's House, New Delhi.

I own a few securities, investments and shares and some cash in current and fixed deposit accounts in banks, though most of these securities and investments have already been transferred in favour of my daughter or have been other wise disposed of. I have an uncertain and varying income also from royalties on the old books I have written.

## The Symbol of Anand Bhawan

All these assets, that is, the bouse,

Anand Bhawan, with all tbat appertains to it, and all my securities, investments and shares, cash in current or fixed deposit accounts, wherever they might le, and income from royalties on books, and any other property or assets belonging to me not herein mentioned, will be inkerited by, and will belong after my death to, my daughter, Indira Priyadarsbini, and she shall bave full authority over them and can deal with them in any manner she chooses.

In the event of my daughter, Indira Priyadarshini, predeceasing me, her two sons, my grandsons, Rajivaratna Nebru Gandbi and Sanjaya Nehru Gandbi, will be my heirs and all my property and assets will be inherited by them absolutely in equal share, which they may hold jointly or otherwise, as they choose.

In the course of a life which has had its share of trial and difficulty, the love and tender care for me of both my sisters, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit aud Krishna Hutheesing, has been of the greatest solace to me. I can give nothing to balance this except my own love and affection which they have in full measure.

Any of my father's or mother's personalia, still in my possession or in Anand Bhawan will be given to my sisters for they will have a prior right to these than
"anyone else can have. They oan share or divide these artioles among themselves, as they choose.

I bave, by the above mentioned clauses, bequeathed Anand Bhawan, and such other property as I might possess, absolutely to my daugbter and her children, as the case may be and she or they will have full proprietory rights over it , including rights of alienation and disposition of every kind.

This house, Anand Bhawan, has become for us and others a symbol of much that we value in life. It is far more than a structure of brick and concrete, more than private possession. It is connected intimately with our national struggle for freedom, and within its walls great decisions have been reached.

It is my wish and I am sure it is my daughter's wish also, that whoever lives in Anand Bhawan must always remember this and must not do anything contrary to their tradition. This wish of mine, as well as other wishes to which I refer in subsequent clauses, are not intended to be in any way a restriction on the proprietory rights conferred upon my daughter.

I should like my daughter, her husband Feroze Gandhi and their children to make Anand Bhawan their home, and, if owing to any reasons, they do not find it poossible to do so, to visit Anand Bhawan

## frequently.

## Let Doors of Anand Bhawan Remain Open

Our house, Anand Bhawan, in Allahabad, should always be open to my sisters, their children, as well as my brother-inlaw, Raja Hutheesing and they should be made to feel that it continues to bo their home where they are ever welcome. They can stay there whenever they like and for as long as they like. I should like them to pay periodic visit to the house and to keep fresh and strong the bonds that tie them to their old home.

Our house, Anand Bhawan, has drawn many people to it from all parts of the country during past years, when my father was alive and subsequently. More especially, poor folk, peasants, and others, from surrounding districts and from more distant parts of India, have come there for advice and help or solace, in their lifelong suffering.

I hope the doors of Anand Bhawan will ever be open to these countrymen of ours and every courtesy will be shown to them. It is a matter of regret to me that because of $m y$ duties and responsibilities as Prime Minister, I have been unable to visit our home, except rarely.

I should not like the bouse to be rented out to strangers. If my daughter and ber
children do not find it convenient to maintain Anand Bhawan as a family residence, they should use it or dedicate it for a public purpose. This may be in connection with the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital or the proposed Ohildren's Home that is likely to be put up nearby any like purpose.

I have collected a considerable number of papers and letters of national and historical interest. Many of these, connected with various phases of our national struggle for freedom, were unfortunately destroyed or mislaid during the long years when we were in prison. Still some remain There are other papers and documents as well as letters relating to the subsequent period after I took office, which have also considerable bistoric value, All such important papers and documents and letters should be offered to the National Library or the National Archives.

I have from time to time given various articles, which had been presented to me, to public museums. I shall continue to do so. In case any remain, which are worth of public display, these shauld be presented to the National Museum. Some of them may be kept in the Prime Minister's House which itself is a public building My People and Their Affection

I have received so much tove and affeo-
tion from the Indian people that nothing that I can do can repay even a small fraction of it, and indeed there can be no repayment of so precious a thing as affection. Many have been admired, some have been revered, but the affection of all classes of the Indian people has come to me in such abundant measure that I have been overwhelmed by it. I can only express the hope that in the remaining years $I$ may live I shall not be unworthy of my people and their affection.

To my innumerable comrades and colleagues, I owe an even deeper debt of gratitude. We have been joint partners in great undertakings and have shared the triumphs and sorrows which inevitably accompany them.

Many of those who served my fatber or me faithfully and with affection have passed away. A few remain. They have been parts of our household and I should like them to be considered as such as long as they are alive. I cannot mention them all here, but I should particularly like to mention Shiv Dutt Upadhaya, M.O. Mathai and Harilal.

## No Religions Ceremonies

I wish to declare with all earnestness that I do not want any religious ceremonies performed for me after my death, I
do not belive in any such ceremonies and to submit to them, even as a matter of form, would be hypocrisy and an attempt to delude ourselves and others.

When I die, I should like my body to be cremated. If I die in foreign country, my body should be cremated there and my ashes sent to Allahabad. A. small handfull of these ashes should be thrown into the Ganga and the major portion of them disposed of in the manner indicated below. No part of these ashes should be retained or preserved,

## Deep Attachment to Ganga and Jumna

My desire to have a handful of my ashes thrown into the Ganga at Allahabed has no religious significance, so far as I am concerned. I have no religious sentiment in the matter. I have been attached to the Ganga and the Jumna rivers in Allahabad ever since my childhyod and, as I have grown older this attachment kas also grown,

I have watched their varing moods as the seas uns changed, and have often thought of the history and myth and tradition and song and story that have become attached to them through the long ages and become part of their flowing waters.

The Ganga, especially, is the river of India, beloved of her people, round which
are inter-twined her racial memories; her hopes and fears, her songs of triumph, her victories and her defeats. She has been a symbol of India's age-long culture and civilization, ever-changing, ever-flowing, and yet ever the same Ganga.

## River of Past, Present and Future

She reminds me of the snow-covered peaks and the deep valleys of the Himalayas which I have loved so much, and of the rich and vast plains below, where my life and work have been cast. Smiling and dancing in the morning sunlight, and dark and gloomy and full of mystery as the evening shadows fall; a narrow, slow and graceful stream in winter, and a vast roaring thing during the monsoon. broadbosomed almost as the sea, and with something of the sea's power to destroy, the Ganga has been to me a symbol and a memory of the past of India, running into the present, and flowing on to the great ocean of the future.

And though I have discarded much of past tradition and custom, and am anxious that India should rid herself of all shackles that bind and constrain her and divide her people, and suppress vast numbers of them, and prevent the free development of the body and the spirit; though I seek all this, yet I do not wish to cut myself
off from that past completely. I am proud of that great inheritance that has been, and is, ours, and I am conscious that I too, like all of us, am a link in that unbroken chain which goes back to the dawn of history in the immemorial past of India.

## Last Homage to India's Culture

Inheritance
That chain I would not break, for I treasure it and seek inspiration from it. And, as witness of this desire of mine and as my last homage to India's cultural inheritance, I am making this request that a handful of my ashes be thrown into the
(ranga at Allahabad to be carried to the great ocean that washes India's shore.

The major portion of my ashes should, however, be disposed of otherwise. I want these to be carried bigh upinto the air in an aero: lane and scattered from that height over the fields where the peasants of India toil, so that they might mingle with the dust and soil of India and become an indistin. guishable part of India.

I have written this Will and Testament in New Delhi on the twenty first day of June in the year nineteen hundred and fifty four.

New Delbi
21st June, 1954.

## a mament in time

Dr. Parukutty Baruah

Dark, still, sinister broods
Night, harbinger of thoughts
Cloaked and shelved from light
Work, duty, routine;
Like a python in sleep
Slumber the passions.
Drunk and crude and proud
To pray on doves of love,
Cold, cruel and pitiless
Striking horror and hate.
Beyond the paling sky
The tender wings of hope,
Fluttered and paused awhile
And sank beyond the mist.
One spark that lit
A lonely moment dark
Glittered and shed its light,
Into the garden of fate.
The seeds of thousand lives
The hopes of thousand loves,
Gathered in life and youth

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Scattered in hope and faith;
Moving in the throes of birth
Caught in the web of the womb,
Toiling and panting to part
The cloak and the curse of the tomb.
Whispers the forlorn wind
Through empty vaults of time,
Few are the sands of life
Running forever out.
The dark angel awaits,
Hasten to keep the tryst.
Limb to limb entwine
And draw the fire of love,
Heart to heart endorse
Passions passive pang.
Softly, softly draw
The trembling form to you,
This moment lives in you
This moment dies with you:
The promise of pregnant clouds
Taunt the burning sands,
The cool oasis recalls
The mirage of fevered souls.
Feel each pulse and thrill
Fate shall work his will,
Ere thy bodies cool
His icy hands shall fall.
Yet the fire of faith
That fused and beld you both,
Shall rend the bond of death
And transcend flesh and birth.
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# DEMOCRATIC HERITAGE OF ANCIENT INDIA 

Manik Ch. Mahanta<br>2nd yr. B. A.


political evolution. But a study of the annals of ancient Indian history shows that democratic principles were an impartant asset of public administration in India. Though most of the states of India adhered to monarchy as a general method af administration, yet the principles of democracy played a vital role in all the spheres of administration. The will of the people was such a thing which was feared and respected by all the monarchs of ancient India and which could he ignored only at their peril. Though the normal form of (tovernment
was, undoubtedly monarchy, jet it was a constitutional monrchy, a limited monarchy, practically a democracy in disguise. There were some kind o! democrtic checks imposed by the constitution upon the autocratic power of the king. Firstly the king was no sovereiga. The principle of ancient Indian states was that the 'Pharma' was the real sovereign. of a state. The king was only the supreme executive or 'Danda' whose duty was to uphold and enforce 'Dharma'. Thus, on principle, the ancient Indian states were guided not by the whims of its autocratic rulers but by the ethical principles of the '1)harma'. Some hymns of the "Atharva veda" even says of the elective kingship and refers to the expulsion, restitution and re-instatement of kings on the throne. The corronation ceremony was itself a matter of Democratic significance. It prescribes the rules and regulations of the path of loyalty, a king had to take on the occasion. For instance one of there hymns speaks about the requirement of "Anumati" or approval of the mother Earth to the king elect. "This is performed" says the interpreter, "Lest she (earth) should shake him off." Thus, as the interpreter explains the king and the earth had to enter into a friendly relation like a son and the
mother. Moreover, before, a king is seated on the throne he must have the qualification of "Dhritabrate" i-e. established in the 'Brata' or vow of loyalty to religion. "If I play thee false I may lose the merit of all my religious performances and gifts of my good deeds, my place, my life and even my progeny." Besides, this poth of loyalty the kings had been greatly under the controls of the ministers whom 'Atharva veda' describes as the 'Rajkrita', king-maker.

Like 'Atharva veda', Mahabharata and the Arthasastra also describe kingship as elective. This theory of Mahabharata and Arthasastra resembles the 'social contract' theory of Locke. The summary of the theory will be like this, "People suffering from anarchy first elected Man to be their king and allotted one-sixth of the grains grown and one tenth of the merchandise as sovereign dues. Fed by this payment king, took upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining the safety and security of their subjects." The buddhist texts are even more inclined towards democracy than any other, and one of the monks, as described in a buddhist literature, addressed a naughty king thus "what is your pride worth $o^{\prime}$ king, who is a mere servant of the gana (i e. people) and recieves the sixth
part as wages." It will also be legitimate if we assume that the so called "Socialcontract" theory of the Arthasastra influenced the administration of many states to a great extent. For example, reference may be made to the rule occuring in many law-books that "If the king cannot find out the stalen property he must compensate the owner.',

It may be noted that India was the first country to give some thought to democracy and this noble sentiment of hers found expression in the two institution called the 'Sabha' and the 'Samiti'. Rig-veda was the first literature where these two technical terms were used which are so popular in modern time. The 'Sabha' and the 'Samiti' anticipate the modern lagislature, the upper house of enders and the wise men of the community was called the 'Sabha', and the house of the people was called the 'Samiti'. Atharva-veda calls the 'Sabha' and the 'Samiti' as the twin daughters of 'Prajapati', the creatar, with the implication that the work creation was to be completed through democratic process, signified by the terms. The Rig-vedic states believed in the parliamentary method i.e. government by debate and discussion. Great value was attached to eloquence in debate to which the two
houses gave full scope, A member of the 'Sabha' prays that he may speak agreeably at its meetings and that other nembers may speak with the same voice. He also prays that be may acquire the collective strength and knowledge of the assembly as a full partner of the Sansat ( assembly). If all the members could not agree in certain point, there was the system of voting as the last resort. Thus India believed in the system of democracy on the basis of equality. This pure democracy of India also tried to associate the minority by minimising their differences. There was no hatred or ill-feeling between the minority and majority as it is existing anorg the different parties.

## Local Self-Government :

Along with the democratic method of administration in the Centere we find the proof of the existence of local-self government through bundreds of Inscription in Southern India. These local-self governing institutions were district union, village communities etc. Many a hundred of inscription through a flood of light on their nature and work and testify to the most wonderfuf organisation that the political genious of India had evolved. This inscriptions describe in a very masterly fashion the powers and functions,
method of election and also the constitution of such local-self government.

The village community had great powers and practically exercised also powers of the state within its narrow sphere of activity and it was looked upon as integral part of the constitution. The most striking feature of the village community was the method of election which existed in nowhere in India at that time. While Greece was suffering from the invansion of Persia, while Egypt was administered by the cruel hands of the Pharaos. Indian people administered themselves through democratic method.

The executive members of the village community were selected through a pure democratic method and great care was taken to eradicate the common vices of election. A village was divided into thirty wards and the inhabitants of each ward drew a list of eligible persons to act as their repvesentative. Honest villagers between the age 30 and 70, possessing
certain educational and property qualification was eligible for the post. Moreover out of these those who had been on any one of the committees but did not submit their accounts and those who were guilty of five sins together with their relatives were left out of consideration. From the persons thus selected in every ward, one was selected by lottery after taking all possible precaution to ensure fair play in the matter. The thirty persons thus selected were alloted to different branches of administration according to their taste and merit. The elaborate rules laid down for the elections strikingly illustrate the ultrademocratic character of these institutions. The natural evils of democracy were thus sought to be eradicated without injuring the spirit and vitality of democracy. All these rules and regulations prove it to be a remarkable piece of legislation character. ised alike by sagacity and foresight. All these remarkable documents are the instances of the democratic instinct that is within the Indian common folk.
$\mathfrak{T}_{1}$ a houseful of darkness fills my toil-sick, weeping heart and my vision, fogbound and lack-lustre and love's song jarred out of tune by the terror of death.

## The Prayer

Like lethal-stinged serpants, in my veins nameless fears reign.
Storm-tossed, my mind, dead of despair, floats about on the shoreless sea.
I wish sometimes,
I cleanse my mind's museum and sweep away the ancient cobwebs of philosophic riddles. If at a rare moment like this of unparalleled

Prof. Lakshahira Das beauty

My mind flies
in search of a silver night bathed in a moon-light monsoon,
the thirst of Life breaks the dam of restraint, if maddened youth
Squeezes out from the blue-bosomed sky
a handful of 'boll' hues,
a word of blessing,
My prayer is this, 0 God! curse me not.

## Excuse Me, Please.

Farook Ahmed<br>4th year B. A.

( $\boldsymbol{1 9}_{\mathrm{g}}$series of the test matches between India and England came to an end and the lovers of cricket sighed a deep sigh. The drab series concluded in a manner, which every admirer of 'the Willow' must admit not at all conducive to the healthy promotion of the game.

This king of the games appeared to most, to be beginning to lose the popularity and hold among the people in general and that if continued in this fashion, it will surely be the doom of failure to produce that bright entertainment that it once gave in the 'good old days'. This crisis has been rather serious since the post-war days and specially;
called for widespread whispering in the recent years. But what came as a sudden flash in the otherwise rather ominous sky was the West Indian visit of Australia, the tour that produced the only trs. to date, in test cricket. Not only in this match, but also in all the matches they played the West Indies showed what a powerful force they could be in invigorating cricket and since then the whole cricket world has become rather optimistic; the Indian sricket fans were caught in ihis mood, when the England side came to our country.

Of recent, the downward trend in the country cricket amusement value was somewhat counteracted by the English autho-
rities, cricketers and clubs by means of new regulations regarding, the playing of matches. The accusings against 'slasher' Mackay of hastening the death of cricket and such other matters seemed to be lost for the time being. The violent bumper controversy originating in the 'body-line' days of Gardine with the spearheads of Larwood and Voce, the recent chucking, nagging controversies regarding controversial bowlers like Meckiff or Rorke etc. seemed to have gone on a lull; new rules and laws were experimented in an effort to augment the cause for brighter cricket. The West Indian contribution to all this idea of bright cricket that took the cricket playing nations by storm, is really significant.

It was in these circumstances that the tour took place. All were keen that that they would have entertaining cricket and they really apreciated the promise of brighter play by the rival captains. The dream seemed to come true, when in their opening match, on the opening day, England rattled up the total of 272 runs for 3 delcared; the home team replied with equal venom. The bright batting by Stewart, Barrington, Poddar and Hanumant singh seemed to indicate the pattern of the matches to follow. But alas! farely two months had elapsed
before our hopes were blind. It seems to have become the fashion to promise to play interesting cricket and then to distract the interest. The fans very much disliked this meaningless draw and it added to their boredom.

Anyway, the series concluded and it has given us quite of a chance to rectify some of our defects. One of the major drawbacks from which our cricket suffers is the problem of the pitches. The matches have been played on wickets, which are largely in favour of batsmen. Bowlers find it a tough job on such wickets unless batsmen make serious mistakes. Th.e bat dominated over the ball and it was batting that decided the matches. Wherever in danger, stonewalling was resorted to and this saw through safely. The bowlers, given equal help from the pitch, might well have broken in. The pitches should be fair to both the bat and the ball and not to one alone. It is only when there are equal chances that keen competition can arise; otherwise it runs the game risk of giving rise to negative bowling.

The Indian pitches, in general, are docile. They do not contain that fire that characterizes the Carribean wickets. Slow picthes are not at all inviting to bowl fast. It is the lively pitches that
make pacebowling exhilarating and attractive. The youngsters lose incentive to bowl fast, when they find their best efforts with the ball go in vain.

Apart from the reasons of the build of body, this is one of the contributing factors to our lack of pace-bowlers. After Nissar and Amarsingh, we had a paceman in Desai. But within a short span of five years he has burnt himself out. He bowled much faster than expected of a man of his stature and the lifeless wickets as he had to bowl on often, demanded great stamina and energy and he had to put every bit of his strength behind the ball to make it really effective weapon. This soon told upon him and he began losing direction and pace; last season be found himself out of the Bambay state team for the Dulup Trophy. What the fate of a bowler, who was once almost an automatic choice for India From the lifeless wickets, ont only the paceman but also the spinners suffer, though to a somewhat lesser extent. Apart from bowlers, batsmen, too, suffer. They do not get practice against furious hostile bowling and so fumble in the face of the speed of a Hall or the guile of a Gibbs.

We suffered defeat in the hands of the West Indies. We cannot forget the poor show against England when we had
been there in '59. Batting collapses took place when they should not have; our bowlers failed to exploit a situation as had been shown on and off.

The four West Indian pace purveyors, Hall, Watson, Gilchrist and King who were brought here lasi year to give our batsmen practice and to help our young bowlers, gave their adverse opinion on Indian pitches. After the conclusion of the M. C. C. tour, not only several leading players like Cowdrey but also members of the Press have been loud in their advocacy of the cause of lively pitches. The English Press, even accused us of playing in a mud pool, we call Green Park at Kanpur. This is rather exaggerated and certainly such accusations do not make good cricket; but even then we have to admit that our pitches are not what they ought to have been.

It will be well, if the pitches at different centres all over the country are dug up and relaid- as has been suggested often. Perbaps, though troublesome and rather costly, it is worth undertaking and should be immediately put to practice.

Apart from this serious matter about the pitches some other aspects of our play has also been brought to notice. Our bowlers often failed to take advantage
of advantageous situations. In the second Test at Bombay the England team was very badly hit by injuries; batsmen like Stewart and Sharpe were ill and India at the end of the second day stood a very good chance of forcing a victory, but Titmus resisted them with a beautiful knock of 84 . In the second innings also, the bowlers could not make much progress. Such and other incidents often remind us that India is yet to produce bowlers of the calibre of Ghulam or Mankad. The Borde-Durrani spin-pair that was instrumental in India's victory over the last, Dexter's team, could not repeat the performance.

Apart from pace bowlers, India will require very grod spinners also, in future. But the problem of spinners is not as acute as that of pacemen; recent performances in the Ranji Troplry hold out excellent promise as to the former. Once again, as for promoting pace bowling, for spinners also a pitch-help is necessary. In the face of it, India seems to have more potentially great leg-break lowlers than off-spinners. Indian off-spin is on a decline ; even Kripal Singh, the formost in this branch in the country is often not quite up to the mark. Many of our former cricketers are of the opinion, that it will be a good measure,
if after relaying the pitches, assistance of foreign experts are sought.

However, a heartening feature in the Indian side, is its fielding. It has improved considerably in recent years. It is really a t.eat to watch the Indian captain Pataudi, one of the finest filders in the world, ready to pounce upon the ball like a tiger. Apart from a few lapses here and there, as is bound to happen, fieldıng, picking-up ann throwing of the Indian team as a whole was excellent and of international standard. As for wicketkeeping, Engineer and Kunduram lave proud competent successors to Navle.

Indian batting also, seems to be going to better days. The Technically sound young Rajasthani, Hanumant Singh is bound to make great strides. He demonstrated his class not only by joining the Select Band making a century on test match but also by following it up with bright knocks in the N.D.F. match. Kunduram and Jaisimba gave India several thundering starts. Kunduram attacked right from the beginning and applied his blade with terrific power like a sledge-hammer. His approach is essentially correct and he should not change his style either. Jaisimha's scintillating knocks are well polished and elegant.

Their batting is so very reminiscent of the days of the great Mushtaq. Sardesai's steady knocks cannot be forgotten in a hurry: he was really unlucky that he could not get that hundred, which his merit deserved. Pataudi's grace is rare; his double century knock at Delbi was replete with amusing strokes all round the wicket.

India batted well ; but even then, inspite of this great array of batsmen, they could not make very quick runs. Thus, in the second Test, when the batsmen went for quick scoring, they sacrificed their wickets without getting sufficient runs on the board; this delayed the declaration, which had it been earlier might have brought victory- this is not a very healthy sign. It is a snub that some of our finest batsmen seemed to be overnervous in the nervous nineties. It is very unpleasant to see a batsman groping at 49 or 99 for half an hour, after dashing all the way to it.

Flnally, it will be a great injustice if we forget Bapu Nadkarni. He has shown his process as the saviour of his side. His performances with the bat in the last test can speak volumes about his utility to the team. He is too immaculate in length to be accused of negative bowling.

As regards captaincy, neither India nor England could claim to have a great captain. In the first two tests Pataudi gave England reasonable time, but Smith refused to accept the challenge. In the last two tests India batted right up to the end. Specially towards the end of the $s \in$ rious India's batting in the first innings looked rather exploratory and she had to rely an a second innings recovery. As a captain, Pataudi has the edge over Smith. It is really good to see the loyalty this little man commands from his team. But he is yet to be a great and how be discharges his duties in future series is yet to be seen.

It is the captains that can make the very best out of a match and as such shoulder great responsibility. Why, when Australia visited England last, in the third test, Benaud by his shrewel tactics and asking his batsmen to go for runs steered Australia to a thrilling victory from a predicament that at one time looked more like an Australian defeat.

It has become rather customary to give the irregular bowlers a turn with the ball towards the end of a match, when a draw is inevitable. But in the last series it seemed to have been overdone. The irregulars were brought on too early and Smith carried it horribly fur-
ther in the final test when he gave up the match nearly one and a half hours earlier. He even asked his wicketkeeper Parks to take off gloves and pads in order that he might fowl. But spectators feel their time wasted, if such tactics are indulged in Smith's behaviour on that day was not at all sportsmanlike. One of his men, Price, fielding at cover, did not budge an inch when a ball must past him to the ropes; a fielder does not field the ball that comes to him-this is outrageous and reflects the contempt for the other side. Too much of odd antiques is not all enjoyable.

The English team seems to have failed to wholly fulfil the mission of goodwill, tbat is traditionally ascribed to such visiting ambassadors. Even before the tour began, there had been some discontent
in many quarters. England did not send their bestmen. It appeared to many that they were actually underrating us by sending a team devoid of the pick of thiir batting and bowling strength. Moreover, some responsible English journalists began to bill this team as some sort of a Young England side and seemed to emphasize that whatever show they put up was acceptable. But the Indian fan felt that since M. C.C. had sent this team out of their own accord, they had nothing to complain about.

The Indian crowd is often accused of being unsporting. They throw guavas, bannanas and all sorts of handy articles to the field. Put what is more serious is that they shine mirrors on the batsman. Apart from these, they sometimes indulge in some other frivolities like burling abuses to the fielder-excuse them.

## The

## Serpentine

 WayDilip Borua<br>(4th Year B. A.)



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The serpentine way lies before me,
Winding and curling
Through granite gorge,
Smiling and defying
Through several hundred years,
Like a lazy and old python.
I am a young pilgrim
On this ancient way;
To the last brealih I'll draw
I'bave got to go
Along this curling way!
What madness in its course,
What rapture in its vagary,
What ecstacy at its bend:
Let me explore then the end
of this. Let me probe into the raptiles heart
crawling, crawling all the way
All the serpentine way!
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Shall I be left bohind,
The mystery yet unseen
The reason till unfolded?
I hope as I live,
That the way shall bear my silent steps,
And the way shall need my living hope.
Underneath my breast I fll
The corrosion by the worms;
Feasting and spreading,
As blood tickles through countless pores,
Ah, a drop of life oozes out my throat,
Life, that was squeezed out of mother at birth!
Shall the drop coagulate
And lose its bue and life?
Nay, lend it rather to the rose
that will blossom on the way
The stray-birds lead the cue,
As the grain ripens gold
So move on to the next lap.
Yet-to-meet the yet-to-come;
For me, then, every time
The winding and defying way
    The Serpentine Way!
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# The Defence of the Nehru-versed Foreign Policy of India. 

Dipti Kumar Boruah<br>1st jr. B. A.

Aa very critical moment of the Nation, our beloved leader, Jawaharlal Nehru has left us. By his demise, we have lost the great herald of our independence, the maker of modern India and especially the great architect of our forsign policy, the policy of guiding relations with foreign countries. The India of Nehru was famous in the world for its own independent foreign policy. He advanced his firm and reasonable policies through the dangerous demands of coloni. alists, separatists, warmongers and such other anti-human forces. Naturally, Nehru's death has come to us as a great shock and as well as a great warning. Therefore,
understanding and appreciation of Nehruversed foreign policy is felt very necessary now-a-days. It is our intention here in this article to study this foreign policy in to-to.

Going to study India's foreign policy, we must know first its features. The main feature of our foreign policy is the Non-alignment. By non-alignment, we mean our "no" to join either power-bloc of Nations. Actually there are two main power-blocs in the world. (we leave here the question of beginning of collapse in both the line-ups.) If we go to the origin of these power blocs, then we shall find that there power blocs were mainly given birth
to only for self-defence of the bloced-up counteies. But gradually things have changed and this balance of power bas been trasformed in to balance of terror, (as U. N. secretary General U. Thant says it so) which intensifies tension and serves no peace, though serving peace was originally aimed for. We are opposed to this idea-to this very idea of powerbloes. We are non-aligned in this case. But it should be clearly understood that we are always aligned; in the sense, with the peace forces. We are aligned with these forces for the cause of upholding the spirit and ideology of Democracy, for the cause of liberating the age-long oppressor nations and so on. For instance, we became aligned with U. S. A. in the case of korea, but at the same time warned the that very American government not to cross the 48th parallel. Again we are fighting together with Soviet Russia for the entry of Peoples' Republic of China in the United Nations. In this point, we differ with the Americans in principles and deeds. This is actually what we mean by neutrality or non-alignment.

Some critics say that we are practically selling ourselves to the Americans by purchasing arms and ammunitions from them. But this is in no way our
retreat from the policy. The Voice of America deal, the Air-Umbrella Scheme are the excellent examples of this. At the very moment we came to know that there were strings in those offers, we refused those flatly. To quote Nebru, " l am quite sure in my mind that if at any time any help from abroad depends upon the slightest variation of our policy, we shall give up that help, the whole of it and prefer starvation and every. thing to it."

There are some men who advocate that we should join neither the Soviet nor Anglo-American bloc, but should create a bloc of the Afro Asian Countries and join there for our own interest. But this is sheer nonsense. We are not to join any bloc, whether it may be Russian, American or Afro-Asian, because we are opposed to the very idea of power-blocs.

The second feature of our foreign policy is Panch Sila. These are five principles as was emlodied in a treaty signed between India and China on the issue of Tibet in 195-. They are as follows.

1) Non.aggression.
2) Non-intervention in each other's domestic affairs.
3) Peaceful co-existence.
4) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
5) Mutual benefit and equality.

Later, on the occosion of Bandung Conference in 1955, these Principles were modifed. The "peaceful co-existence" was excluded and with the remaining four principles, anoiher six principles were fadded. These six are as follows.

1) Right to defend singly as well as collectively.
2) Right to join in any pact without any external pressure.
3) Respect for fundanental human rights.
4) Respect for justice.
5) Participation in secret pacts only for the sake of benefit.
6) Settlement of disputes peacefully.

Though this Panch Sila had become Das-Sila, yet it came to be known as Panch-Sila.

Some critics criticize this policy of Panch Sila on the ground that there is nothing new in these principles for which it should be called "Nehru's Panch-Sila." The Covenant of the League of Nations; the United Nations Charter, the Atlantic Charte:-all these charters and declarations affirmed these principles. Lenin also followed a policy of peaceful coexistence like our Panch Sila. But fovouring and defending our argument, it will be sufficient to say that although principles
like Panch Sila were declared and con firmed by various sources, yet those declarations and confirmations were not very clear-cut as Nehru's Panch Sila is. It was Nebru, who first concreted and renewed those Principles that remained scattered, with youthful vitality, clear-cut conception and redoubled positive streagth. At least these Principles were supposed to be binding in guiding mutual relations between India and China. So for India is çancerned, she has always followed these Principles to the letter. Some critics take the fact of India's granting asylum to Dalai Lama of Tibet to prove India's retreat from Panch Sila. But as everybody knows, India is granting - asylum to Dalai Lama at his own request at a time when his personal life was in danger and while granting asylum, he has not been allowed to do any anti-China activities here, which may be objectionable of entering into China's domestic affairs. We are granting a asylum to Dalai Lama, as because granting a saylum in this manner is an international behaviour and Internation Law defends our this action. So by this action we are in no way tearing off the Principles of Panch Sila.

Another group of critics say, "This is a negative concept, the mere acceptance of two state-systems. Its mere enunciation
does not solve our problems". This criticism is quite unjust. Logically speaking, every concept is negative, if it is treated so. For example, many a times war had been renounced by the different powers and thousands of non-aggression pacts and treaties were signed. But are these positive-seeming things remained positive in fact? Certainly not. Positiveness or negativeness is just how the governments or such authorities behave to any pact, treaty or agreement--positively or negatively. Therefore, all these loose-talks against the principles of Panch Sila and its validity are entirely baseless. The supporters of Panch Sila have been multiplied in number. Countries like Soviet Union, Burma, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Afganisthan have appreciated this policy of ours.

The third main feature of our foreign policy is our opposition to Colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. We fight against these evil things very sharply, specially in political and diplomatic fields and also in military field when no other means left. To quote Nehru, "It is an astonishing that any country should still venture to hold and to set forth this doctrine of Colonialism, whether it is under direct rule or whether it is indirectly maintained in some form or another. After all that has happoned, there is
going to be no mere objection to that, but active objection, an active struggle against any and every form of colonialism in any part of the world. That is the first thing to remember. ......... I want to say to the world on behalf of this country that we are not frightened of the military might of this power or that. India will never hesitate to do that she thinks is nesessary for the progress of humanity......... . I have no doubt that if the worst comes to the worst and in a military sense we can not meet these great powers, it is far better for us to fight in our own way then to submit to them and lose all the ideals we have." This is what the meaning of our opposition to "any and every form of colonialism in any part of the world" is. Following this principle we fought for the independence of Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Indonesia West Irian, Goa, Congo, Suez and so on. President Nasser has observed very well this when he says, "The records of the cases of Palestine, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco, not to mention other cases, bear witness to the invaluable support, which India is generously ready to extend to the cause of freedom."

Another feature of our foreign policy is our respect for and co-operation with any intenational body like the United

Nations. We trusted upon the United Nations the question of Pak aggression of Kashmir. We co-operated with this body in many cases. But this co-operation always does not mean co-operation within the body. For instance, on the question of Dutch interference in Indonesia, we snmmoned a conference in New Delhi in 1949. Some had accused us at that time of ignoring the great body of U.N.O. But Jawaharlal Nehru replied clearly in the following terms, "we meet to supplement the efforts of the Security Council, not to supplant that body." These things should be noted in studying our attitude towards the United Nations.

Another feature of our foreign policy is the opposition of racial discrimination in any and every form. We are not prepared to think of any supremacy of any nation or race over another. That's why we utterly denounce the Nazi "Germanisation" and such other racial discriminatory policies. That's why we supported fully the action took by Kennedy in the United States to defend the rights of the Negroes against the racialists. That's why we strongly protested the Apartheid in South Africa. We have persistently been fighting in the United Nations against this policy of South Africa and our strife has been met with some significant success.

Working for a peace and neutral zone in Asia, for a common front of AfroAsian countries for some common principles viz opposition of colonialism, neo-colonialism, for mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence, is also one of the main features of our foreign policy. Though we do not bind ourselves in the four boundaries of the Afro-Asian Nations, yet we must have something special to do with our neighbours and age-long oppressed countries of Asia and Africa. Most of these countries are newly liberated and we feel their pulses very well as because we also experienced those bitter things together with them. Moreover, some imperial powers are still now thinking of keeping thsir hold on these countries in some form or another. Therefore, the unity of Afro-Asia is very important. We took in the Bandung Conference of AfroAsian countries a great part. Even before our independence in March 1947, on our initiative there held the Asian Relations Conference in Delbi. Some quotations from the address given by Nehru to that conference will be beneficial for us, in this context. Nehru said "In this crisis in the world history, Asia will necessarily play a vital role. The countries of Asia can no longer be used as pawns by others: they are bourd to have their own politics
in world affairs......... In this atomic age, Asia will have to function effectively in the maintenance of peace. Indeed there can be no peace unless Asia plays her part." These words of Nehru clearly indicates that some imporialists are trying to maintain their old position in these countries. And therefore, Asians, together with Africans, must bave to unmask those demon-faces and fight with those. The alternative remained is commiting suicide by falling into the imperialists stonghold. Moreover, it can be hoped that the emergence of these newly independent countries in the United Nations will change the very face of this great body. The monopoly of the big powers in this World assembly can be hoped to be collapsed. Therefore a common front of these nations is felt to be very neceseary in this age. India goes on working for that.

But by this common-front or bindtogether, it should not be meant that we are in favour of creating a third bloc for our own purpose. Though some people in India advocate for such a bloc, yet we should not submit to that idea. As we have already maintained, this type of Power-blocs intensify tension and serve no peace.

Another thing in Indian foreign policy is that it generally rejects the idea of
partition or any other territorial and national division of any country. India had experienced the pangs of partition and therefore she was against of partitioning Korea, Palestine and Indo-China. But there are some different cases where partition comes out necessary. As for example we can take the case of Germany. After Second World War this country had been occupied by the Allied Powers and divided the whole country into four Occupation Zones of the Soviet, American French and British. American, French and British Zone declared a separate StateWest German Federal Republic (West Germany) which had been followed by the Soviet declaration of founding German Democrtic Republic (East Germany) in their Occupation Zone. These two Germany are quite different not only in territory but also in their principles and ideologies and the difference is so deeprooted that no bridge of union can be expected in such a position. Therefore, Germany is bound to be divided and this fact of division should be recognised well. Although Nehru did not make any attempt to recognise this fact, yet some two or three years back, he personally thought seriously of it and recognised the fact on principle.

The remaining main feature of our foreign policy is our strnggle for disar.
mament and a durable peace. We have been taking constructive part in the deliberations of the disarmament conferences and in the U. N. Assembly. It was Jawaharlal Nehru, who first called for a test-ban treaty which had been later on realised to and concluded by the major powers. For a decade or so we have been working for this cause.

These are the main features of our foreign policy. We have discussed above separately all of them and tried to defend those against some sharp criticisms while letting alone some other minor criticisms which have no firm base at all and in most cases which are the result of lack in knowledge, confusion, misunderstanding and conscious or unconscious deviations from the precious ideals.

Of course, there are some lackings in the implementation of this foreign polics. We do admit that. Our ambassadors and other diplomatic bigh-ranking officials are not very well-trained and well-experienced. Some of them seens to be representing their personal views instead of representing the views of the country. There should be an end of all these absurdities.

Moreover, we keep ourselves practically blind to some of the vital questions of this time. We are not taking a considerable
part in the question of Germany and Berlin. While we recognised West Germany, we failed to do so in case of East Germany, which should be a "must" for our government. If we search for the fact as to who broke the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, then we shall find the answer that it was West Germany, whom we have recognized. In spite of East Germany's working for a German Confederation, Mutual recognition of both the Germany, disarmament and peace, we do not recognise East Germany uptil now. The divided Germany has now become a fact and we must have to recognise this fact positively.

Again we are to establish our diplomatic relations with the peace foring Cuba. We must also pay much attention to the events followed by the creation of Malayasia. We must work for organising opinions of the South East Asian Countries, protesting the presence and operation of U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean. We alone can not protest it just because there is no provision in International law till now for the Fleet is doing its work in the area in which we bave actually no control granted.

These are some of the immediate and important tasks facing us today. We must accomplish these right now.

# $\mathfrak{a}$ any $\mathfrak{z n t u n t d}$ 

Pradip Ch. Acharya

P.U. Arts

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管
Hisses, from a maid, with rosy lips,
Induces the withering bud-
To bloom:
Tears, from the weeping eyes of a man
Can they, check the cold path of Death (?)
The flow of tears, No!
It can't be checked,-
When a dear one, we bid farewell to-
For but a smaller step of time.
But when one, with us does part
Forever, Never to return
-will not a word of farewell spoken
Tears enough (??)
In my mother's eyes, tears showed
When I left home for studies
And tears, only tears, showed in our eyes
When he left us FOR.........(??)
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Tears, they say, obstruct
The easy flow of a journey
Then, why couldn't our tear check
The smooth flow of his Death?
We are on the life-metre dash
The Goal, you reached first
Loneliness, you wo'nt experience, No!
For we are joining you there
Lest we should be
DISqUALIFIED!
You'd be called late Jyoti
May I not call you jyoti alone
For, you are living, speaking and smiling
In my heart of hearts,
In my memory.
As, formerly, you did
In my company.
You were a spontaneous overflow
Of a mightier pen
Where to, sweet living words flocked
And it led the poet to crave
To crave, for a living tune
And you went away
Without IT.
A sack of flowers, l did offer
But Alas! the current bored it Away
So to thee, this verse I leave
No tune, lest it should be led Astray!
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## Kamal Chandra Singha.

2nd year B. A.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING ITS ESSENIIALITY IN INDIA

conomists are not unanimous with regard to the meaning, nature and scope of 'economic planning'. The term has been differently used and it has taxed the brains of economists. It has been the object of bitter denunciation and enthusiastic endorsement. There are economists who are of opinion that any protectionist policy of the goverment, any governmental interference in the economic activity of the state are termed as economic planning. But this notion is absolutely absurd, because, in that sense we had a planned economy since the down of history of mankind. A deep penetration into the pages of world history, will however show that in the

Ancient Greece, in the Koman empire and even among the ancient monarchs of India like Ashoka the great, adopted a planned economy. But in that sense, the term planning seems to lose its importance.

The word 'economic planning' has got prominence both from the theoretical as well as practical point of view only at the thirties of the present century. The esta. blisbment of the communist government after overthrowiug the tyrranical reigns of the Czars in Soriet Russia, fully realised the importance of the adoption of economic planning as the sovereign remedy of all her economic evils. When the most of the European countries
headed by England were the ardent advocates of "Laissez faire" economy, which allowed the capitalist to exploit resourcesboth men and material, Soviet Union inclined to adopt economic planning. The grand success of the 5 year plans in Russia drew the attention of the prorld for the urgent adoption of economic plauning. The adoption of economic planning changed the whole economic structure of the country which could not have been possible with some other alternative devices. Economic planning rectified the economic disparities, eliminated poverty and industrialised the whole country within a very short period of time. To day, the most of the countries of the world are no longer the believers of 'laissez faire' doctrine.

Now, the prominent question is- is economic planning superior to 'laissez faire' economy? This can be seen by tracing their respective weakness and strength, The weakness of 'laissez faire' economy or capitalism is the decentralisation of production, consumption, distribution and excbange. The market mechanism determines price under the influence of demand and supply. The entrepreneurs are guided by the profit motive, ignoring the basic requirements of the general masses. Being guided by the profit motive, the capitalists are constructing cinema halls, theatres and
studios in the urban areas, while the rural people in the interior parts of the country are in semi-naked, semi-starned subbuman condition. In such countries, dominated by economic disparities, mal adjustment of resources, there is the crying need of the people for the enhancement of the consumer goods industries and producer goods industries side by side. The investment is to be carried on in a more scientific and modern method of production. Total available resources of the country being limited in relation to demand, the more we invest in one field the less will be available for the investment in otber field of production. If resources are exploited to meet the demand of luxuries and semi-luxuries, while masses are starving for want of basic needs-as we generally find under capitalistic system of production -will not only be unfair but unjust and morally wrong when considered from the Sovio economic point of view. Planned economy, by way of setting up a planning commission, will allocate the scarce resources of the country for the schemes of development according to their priorities reflecting intensities of urgency.

Now, the question comes-what is exactly meant by planned economy? What is the difference between planned economy and unplanned economs? The
definitions put forward by economists with regard to the meaning of 'economic planning' will however purge the conflicts of the readers.
H. D. Dickinson defines economic planning thus:- "Economic planning is the making of major economic dicisionswhat and how much is to be produced, how, when and where it is to be allocatedby the conscious decisions of a determinate authority; on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the economic system as a whole."

Dalton writes "Economic planning in the widest sense, is the deliberate direction of persons in charge of large resources of economic activity towards choosen ends'.

Mrs. Barbara Wooton emphasies on the conscious and deliberate choice of economic priorities.

These definitions however, reveal the fact that in a planned economy, unlike 'laissez-faire' economy, there is-
(a) Conscious and deliberate thought out process.
(b) There is the specific end to achieve. The end must co-incide with the physical reaources of the country. If the targets are very ambitious, the execution and fulfilment of the plan will be mere mockery. But under capitalism,
the out put of any commodity, during a particular period of time is achieved without any deliberate arrangements.
(c) There is one determinate authority, i. e., the state planning applied by the private persons in a particular industry for the better allocation of resources and maximisation of profit, cannot cover the whole industrial field. In that case, it is called rationalisation or scientific management. But, under planned economy, the state is the determining factor.
(d) There is inevitably a limited period of time within which the objectives set by the planners are to be fulfilled. When choice is to be made, decision is to be taken and a periority is to be settled, it must be brought to success within a given interval of time.

The absence of choice and priority under 'laissez-faire' economy led to the adoption of economic planning by the national governments of the countries. The question of choice and priority proves to be very essential and indispensable in an under-developed country like India, where the economy is characterised by low level of income per-capita, low standard of living, extreme poverty, inequality of income and unequal distribution of economic resources. If India would have followed the 'laissez-faire' doctrine as her economic
policy, then the cure of the diseases of Indian economy will be long-delayed. Ours is a country of continental dimensior with extremely wide regional disparnuies with regard to the endowment of natural resources. The economic progress which is achieved by the successful implementation and operation of the successive plans would not have been possible without some sort of planned economy.

The difficulty again arises with regard to the political set up. India is a damocratic country wich, theoretically allows the un-der-takings of the private entrepreneurs. Complete centralisation of the means of production by the central anthority is opposed by democratic principles. So, the complicacy of the problem is strengthened. Is democracy compatible with economic planning? The answer is obviously not. Because, democracy is said to be a govern. ment by people's choice. And so, capitalism is the most suitable and appropriate economic policy in a democratic country. Planning proves to be a success under socia. lism, because socialism by definition implies complete centralisation of resources by the Central Authority for the betterment of the general masses. Prof. Erayek was of opinion that "Planning is 'socialism', socialism is 'collectivism', callectivism is Facism, Nazism and Communism".

So, planning in a communist country is very easy for execution. Totalitarian techniques of planning rely heavily on the centralisation of the governmental authority guided by a vigorous dictator who presumes omniscience and omnipotence to drive out the men and materials of the country towards the achievement of goals, which are set by the central body of planners. Democratic techniques of planning are just not readily available, because, democracy and planning appear apparently to be mutually compatible. Democratic planning would, therefore necessitate a decantralisation of economic authority to the fullest extent possible. A perfectly democratic from of government would lead to the acceptance of the philosophy of laissez faire. But the difficulty is ovbiously reduced, because, ours is a democracy in form and socialistic in nature. Moreover, the desire for the establishment of a 'Socialistic pattern of society' necessitats enlargement of more and more Government owned industries which, inevitably leads to control over economic forces. Unlike Soviet planning, both public and private sectors are working side by side. Private sectors in India are getting due prominence in the economic development of the country. Our economy is in the midway of two 'isms' $i$, e. capitalism and and communism.

So, the problem appears to be slightly different as in U.S.S.R. Neither the state nor the private persons are given entire responsibilities for the economic growth of the country. But, the part played by the public sector is more than the private sector, since the gevernment is growing more and more socialistic and less and less indivdualistic. The late prime Minister Mr. Nehru had also been repeatedly emphasising that the economy can grow ata fast rate only when both public and private sectors function effectively in a co-ordinated manner. The contribution of private sector to the development of the economy during the First, Second and Third Five year plans has been truely impressive.

The objective of planning is to mobilise the resources of the nation in the most economic manner, so that the maximum benefit can be obtained in the shortest possible time. Planning is not meant for the complete elimination of profit motive, because elimination of profit will jeopardise the economic growth. Even the communist countries have lately recognised the importance of incentives for accelerating economic growth. Indian enterprises are working at the profit motive-profit which is not detrimental to the interest of the community. The absence of profit would necessarily act as hindrances of
production and improvement in the quality of product.

Now, the main aspect of the problem -is economic planning essential for an under developed country like India for the promotion of her rapid economic development ? It is obvious that 'laissez faire' capitalism is unable to yield the good. So, in India, the state must play an active role for bringing about the much needed transformation of the ecenomy. The need for economic planning in an under developed and backward economy is more than in a forward economy. In the economically advanced countries, economic planning is deemed to be necessary for the purpose of avoidance of cyclical fluctuations by properly controlling the misdirections of investmentas well as for the purpose of reducing inequality of wealth and in. come among different social classes. Planning in a developed country is thought to be necessary for the purpose of maintaning full employment. But, in a backward country like India, the main objective of planning is to bring about a process of rapid economic growth. The course of events in our economic history during the last fifty years or so has amply borne out the backward and stagnant nature of our economy. Economic progress in the preeindependent era was moving at a snail's
pace and was sometime negative. Though the rate of economic progress is slow in our planned economy as compared to other advanced European countries, yet it cannot be denied that the rate of progress has been faster than pre-independent era.

The most significant facts about our economy are the extremely low levels of our consumption, income and savings which help to perpetuate utter poverty and economic stagnation and trus deprive our vast and growing population of the barest necessaries of a decent and civilised exis. tence. But economic planning by a fuller utilisation of the existing resources men and materials-with a view to raising the standard of people and to provide them with oppertunities for a richer and varied life. Planning is deeply connected with the phenomenon of backwardness. Backward areas, backward peoples, backward classes, are the main objects of planning. From the point of view stages of economic development, India to-day is practically in the same position as Western Europe towards the close of the 18th century. As a nation we are thus 150 years behind the economically advanced countries, even though we have striking patches of a high order of economic development. It is not an easy task to bring about an economic transformation without some sort of pla-
nned process. But our late arrival on the scene has conferred on us certain advantages. Our industrial development will mostly depend on the adoption of productive techniques and organisation which has been developed in the western countries. The pace of our development will thus depend upon the speed of our adoption and the skill of our adoptation which is not possible under competitive economy. Soviet Russia bas achieved a remarkable degree of success in transforming her economic structures within a comparatively short period of time by pursuing economic planning. The tremendous success of Soviet planning is thus a great lesson to India. It is through economic planning in which we can avoid much of waste, uncertainly and disorganisation which are inevitable under unbridled individualism. The rapid industrialisation of the European countries mainly depended on the domestic capital accumulation; in our case we can supple. ment domestic capital accumulation by foreign capital. To avoid the difficulties of using foreign capital, the government must take active part. Moreover, the advantages of foreign technical assistance can be derived to the fuller extent through the proper direction and guidence of the government.

The march of India's industrial progress
is no doubt comparatively slow. But the pattern of change of economic structure in the post independent era by the adoption of economic planning by the Govt. of India in March 1950, is clearly educative, revealing and demonstrative. The rapid economic growth, which the country is witnessing at present by the inplementation of the First, Second and half of the Third Fiveyear plan, would have been confined into imagination without economic planning. The post-war reconstruction of most of the East European and Asian countries would not have been so rapid without planned economy. Economic stahility, community development, elimination of po-
verty, rapid industrialisation of the country, proper distribution of ownership and control of the material resources are the primary objectives of our economic planning. Due to its immaturity and the lack of correct statistieal data., the Second Fiveyear plan did not admittedly appear to be a great success. It is hoped, if India carries on her plans in a more vivid and scientific manner, she can match economically even with the most developed countries of the world. And, when the objectives set by the planning commission are implemented and properly executed, the "Ram Rayya," of Mahatma Gandhi can be rea. lised in practice.


Rabin Talukdar
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# A Surgery of the theory of Sovereignty 

. Rairuddi
4th year Arts. reignty causing disgust to many including Prof. Laski who went to the extent of saying that "it would be lasting benefit to Political Science if the whole concept of sovereignty were surrendered" and this pitiable condition can be accounted for by the simple fact that the writers instead of comming direct to the main point were beating about the bush by unnecessary imagination. Within a short compass I shall try to give vent to the anomalies to which some writers yielded miserably and also I shall venture to find out the proper location of sovereignty.

Before going to surgery let us remember the six essential and fundamental characterstics of sovereignty. They are permanence, exclusiveness, all comprehen-
siveness, inalienability indivisibility and absoluteness. The staunchest advocate of legal sovereignty was John Austin who held that "if a determinate human superior not in the habit of obedience to a like superior receives habitual obedience from the bulk of a given society that determinate superior is sovereign in the society. The essence of legal sovereignty is that the legislature and other law-making bodies are sovereign in a state. But to our relief and rejoicing this legal theory of sovereignty has been rejected out right almost universally. I am going to show that not only the practice of attributing legal sovercisnty to law making authority is faulty but also the term itself is wrong.

To term the highest law-making body of a state legal sovereign is to do grievious injustice to Political Science. To be
sovereign in any sense such bodies ought to possess the six distinctive features of sovereignty referred to above. It is crystal clear that in no country the highest law-making authority possesses these characterstics. Prof. Laski has said in this regard "No parliament would dare to disfranchise the Roman Catholics or to prohibit the existence of trade unions." Again he says "Behind that is the legally omnipotent authority it is not very diff. cult to discern an electorate to whose opinions increasing difference must be shown." According to Laski "Individual is the supreme arbiter of his behaviour." Dices firmly says "Behind the sovereign which the Lawyer recognises there is another sovereign to whom legal sovereign must bow." T.he words of Hugo Grotius are worth pondering. He said "ibat sovereignty is the supreme political power vested in him whose acts are not subject to any other and whose will cannot be overridden." The bighest law-making body of a state can never brush aside the will of the people for long. If it does so there is possibility of revolution and consequent change of government.

Is it not unreasonable and unrealistic to attribute legal sovereignty to a law. making body of the state which cannot make any law according to whims and
caprice irrespective of the wishes of the people? Again it is held that Constituent Assembly in a federation is legal sovereign. Can the Constituent Assembly make any constitution according to their whim without the approval of the people ? Can the members of Constituent Assembly make a constitution suitable to their interest to the detriment of general interest? Certainly not.

I boldly say that the high law-making authority cannot be termed legal sovereign at least in the sense that they make law. Because there is popular control over them. It is very wild to speak of legal sovereignty of the law-making authority and the same to recognise popular check or control over them. This obviously leads to the concept of dual sovereignty which is totally unacceptable. Prof. Laski says "The maze in fact to which Austinianism ultimately leads, implies in modern state the theory of popular sovereignty.' The upholders of legal sovereignty are guilty of confusing the law-making body consisting of few persons with the whole population of the state. We should never admit that the hig law-making body of the state is sovereign at least in the sphere of lawmaking. The fact that the highest legislature of the state enact law does not
mean that they have sovereign power. There cannot be two sovereign in a state.

One might then ask, 'What is the position of high low-making authority in the state ?" I shall answer that it is the spokesman or mouthpiece of the legal aspect of State-sovereignty. They represent the legal sovereignty of the state but they themselves are not legal sovereign. Austinianism implies wrong use of the term "legal sovereignty."

The law making authority consisting of few persons is allowed to work on bebalf of the rest of the population. It is allowed to enact such laws which may be acceptable to them. One thing we should remain alive to is that the representatives are responsible to their electors. I should point out the fact that the representatives need not be selected or elected by the whole population. They should have the confidence of the majority who should be at the same time stronger than any other portion of the total population.
"One should legislate on behalf of others." This golden principle pervades the concept of representation. But the "one" is not sovereign. Understood in this
sense legal and popular sovereignty coincide. We should not say that the dazzling electric bulb is more important than the electric wires. we should not say that the beautiful and charming flowers are of more importance than its roots. We should not give up truth by falling under the spell of governmental activity.

To the question 'where does sovereignty lie ?', I want to answer that in a state the armed forces, the law-making bodies, the electorate, the influential individuals and writers taken together possess the supreme power or sovereignty. We can legitimately exclude lunatics, children and other non-influential individuals. I am including writers because there is a proverb that "the pen is mightier than the sword." We should not attribute sovereignty to a particular portion of the community which is not stronger in power than the rest of it. Those who possess sovereignty of the state are invincible within the state and more often than not they constitute the majority of the population.

I think this concept of sovereignty will be applicable in both communistic and democratic countries of the world.

# our national <br> struggle and cotton college 

Hem Barua

(Hur education usually seeks to maintain the status quo in life's structure; any attempt at throwing splinters on the painted veil of society is defined as "revolution", as Bertrand Russell says. But this has never succeeded in sapping the vital springs of life or the revolu. tionary idealism animating young minds from time to time. The logic of events is determined by the dynamics of circumstances.

In Europe, Germany more specifically, the Universities generally served as the
focus of this revolutionary idealism. In the Brahmaputra Valley, naturally enough, Cotton College served as the spring-board of all our national efforts launched during our decades of dependence. Through the long corridors of these decades, this Institution has built up a rich tradition of "sweat and sacrifice" in support of our national rights. If the Universities geared up national upsurge and helped it to collect strength in Germany, Cotton College did the same in our State. It is almost an identical tradition.

Objective conditions. if Marx is to be believed, are responsible for certain sequence of events; conditions prevailing in those times, conditions of suppression, despair and disappointment due to foreign rule are no less responsible for adding an edge to the revolutionary idealism of students. Idealism is a basic ingredient of a youthful mind. British colonial rule must end so that the country might nourish itself in the sunshine of freedom. For did not Mr. Nehru say in London decades back, "I live to see the sad end of the British Empire"? The climate of the country was surcharged like a dynamo with the will to achieve freedom and Cotton College, the only seat of higher education in the State throbbed with this vital life-pulse. The way the students of this Institution responded to our national cause deserves to be written in letters of flame.

For decades Cotton College was administered by Britishers as Principals.

- They by a strange process of logic, tried to preserve this Institution as an outpost of British imperial rule in the country. They were genial men on the individual
plane; what they lamentably missed was an insight into the prevailing mood and temper of the country. That young minds are rich in responses to just causes, they however failed to understand.

By their refusal to accord permission to students to receive and welcome our national leaders on the College platfrom, the authorities injured the aspirations of the students; in the womb of these in. juries the will to resist and protest was born. It grew into widening circles with "process of the sun".

One such significant refusal may be cited here. The student wanted to accord a reception to our poet Rabindranath Tagore when he visited this city in 1919. Permission was blatantly refused to the students; whom the world honoured, the Cotton College administrators sought to dishonour. But could they really? National pride is something that is woven into the texture of the human heart like the warp and woof of a textile desgn. The students organised a reception in honour of our Nobel-Laureate at the Curzon Hall ; the hall was packed to its capacity with students and professors of the College as also the elite of the town. *

[^3]This was a significant occasion. Tagore who wanted to address the gathering in English changed the medium; he spoke in a language that the people understood. The reasons advanced by him are characteristic of a poet's mind. He recited the following verse from E.alidasa in support of his decision to change the medium.
 মৃর্शন মৃগশ|বীてব তুলাবাশ|fিব্রাগ্ন:।
ক রত হীবけকানা: बীবৈতঞ্চাতিলোলং


Tagore said that he did not want to throw the shafts of a foreign language at the blooming faces of the young students gathered there. Prof. L. N. Chatterjee, Department of Sanskrit, sang the opening song in the meeting. The closing song was sung by Tagore himself : " অায় ভুবন-র্যািন্নী"

This incident might appear as insignificant in the annals of the College, but deep down in the hearts and mincls of the students was korn a passion, a passion that became a cosuming fire in the subsequent decades. And the events that followed are history.

The Assam Association, a political organisation of the State, met in session during December, 1920 at Tezpur. This was
the time when Gandhiji was preparing the climate of people's resistance against imperial rule in this country. "India is Britain's dependency; Britain must drain her dependency dry", so he said. The outcome of this was the broad-based people's movement of 1921. The Assam Association in the aforesaid session supported this plan for mass movement. This event is significant; this registers the extension of the National Congress as a weapon of resistance into our State.

During the first week of January, 1921, a well-altended public meeting was convened at the Curzon Hall, Gauhati. This was addressed amongst others by the late lamented Chandranath Sarma and Nabinchandra Bardoloi, and Sri Ambikagiri Roy Chaudhury; they made a fervent appeal to the students of Cotton College to boycott their institution and practicipate in the mass upsurge actively. Two or three days subsequent to this meeting, the students of Cotton College gathered at a meeting and decided to offer wholehearted co-operation to the movement initiated by Gandhiji. The first batch of students boycotted the College on the 19th January, 1921 and threw themselves heart and soul into the movement for freedom. The honour of providing the leadership to their Collegemates rested
however with those students who came from Tezpur. Tezpur provided the nerve centre of this movement, and these students did not re-join their College even after the movement was suspended. They usually remind me of Walt Whitman : "Pioneer, o pioneer".

Some students from Assam who had their higher education in Calcutta also boycotted their Colleges; the prominent among them are Lakshmidhar Sarma, Omeo Das and Tyagvir Hem Barua. They with hatches of students from Cotton College spread out into the remote villages of the State and spread the message of Gandhiji and freedom. They provided the organising fist of the movement, but the real spirit, a liberated spirit indeed, behind this movement was Chandranath Sarma, a student of Cotton College. He was a dynamo of energy.

During 1929 the nefarious Cunningham circular was issued against school students ; the fire of resistance was burning amongst them; they looked up to the students of Cotton College for guidance. This was during this period that most of the Government Schools were boycotted and new schools organised on private initiative came into existence. The students of Cotton College gathered at the Curzon

Hall and the appeal to boycott the College as a mark of protest against the Cunningham circular was issued.

1930 is memorable for the Salt-tax Campaign organised by Gandbiji; this was a symbolic movement, deep in its significance and potentialities. Quite a few Cottonians boycotted the College on this occasion. The principal amongst them was the late lamented Madbab Bezbarua. These students bired a thatched cottage at Uzan Bazaar for their camp; from this radiated the campaign of boycott. They picketed at the College gate, and some ladies of the town also co-operated with the students in this campaign; the principal amongst them was the mother-in-law of Sri Siddhinath Sarma. The students organised a huge procession which was led by Madhab Bezbarua. Whenever Mr. A. E. Brown, Principal of the College, saw these students at the College gate, he just "cancelled' the classes. Thus it went on for nine consecutive days; in the police report of the time, those days are described as "days of anarchy".

Thereafter, these students spread out in the villages and organised the movement of 1930. In fact, the contribution of these students of Cotton College to this mass movement furnishes an illumina-
ting chapter of history. Omeo Das and Hem Barua provided the spur and spirit to the students. They are undying names in the annals of our straggle for freedom. These students of Cotton College picketed at the gate of Earle Law College also. Thus was the movement of 1930 organised and Cotton College shines as a beacon light.

The History of 6th December, 1941 is still fresh in our memory. The way the students of Cotton College responded to Gandhiji's clarion call,--not a man, not a pie to the Imperialist War, deserves to be written in columns of granite.

The students organised a massive campaign of resistance against declaring India a belligerent country against the will of her people; the police used liberally their bullets and bayonets as a result of which many students of Cotton College, boys and girls, received injuries.

Thus Cotton College has built up a tradition which "age cannot wither" nor time deface. On this occasion, we pay our silent homage to these brave Cottonians who made tremendous sacrifices with a courage "never to submit or yield" on the altar of freedom.

A Reproduction

## college week

## The following are the Prize Winners in the Annual Fine Arts Competition, 1964.

## Recitation

Assamese :
1st-Sachchidananda Ghose
2nd-Dipak Kr. Bhattacharjee
3rd-Robin Goswami
English :
1st-Sachchidananda Ghose
2nd—Dipak Ka. Bhattacharjee
3rd--Bani Bhattacharjee
Hindi :
1st-K. Hariharan
2nd-Sarbojit Ojha
3rd—Haribilash Chowdhury

## Bengali :

1st-Aporna Roy
2nd-Tapan Kr. Das
3rd-Sonmyabhusan Guhanaugi

Sanskrit :
1st-Debiprasanna Bhattacharjee
2nd-Basanta Kr. Goswami
3rd-Dipak Kr. Bhattacharjee
Musical Events :

## Ainam :

1st-Kabita Sarma
2nd-Reema Goswami
3rd-Binode Sarmah
Biyanam :
1st-Miss Jyoti Borah
2nd-Binita Goswami
3rd \}a)-Bijoya Debi
Dehbichar geet :
1st-Reema Goswami
2nd-Binode Sarmah

3rd—Kabita Sarma

## Lokogeet :

1st-Bijulee Kakati
2nd- -Reema Goswami
3 3rd $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 1-Mushida Begum } \\ & \text { 2-Kabita Sarma }\end{aligned}\right.$

## Bihugeet :

1st--Kabita Sarma
2nd-Binode Sarma
3rd—Jayanti Chutia

## Tokarigeet :

1st-Kabita Sarma
2nd-Binode Sarmah
,,-Bijulee Kakati
3rd—Amulya Kalita
Tribal Song :
1st-Binita Goswami
2nd--Rini Bharali
,,—Binita Choudhury
3rd-Bijulee Kakati
Bongeet :
1st-Pradip Kr. Kakati
2nd-Kabita Sarma
3rd-Reema Goswami
Khayal :
1st-Dwijadas Bhatta
2nd-Sutapa Deka
3rd—Rini Bharali
Bhajan :
1st-Kabita Sarma
2nd-Reema Goswami
3rd-Binita Goswami
,-Dwijadas Bhatta
Gajal :
1st--Pradip Kr. Kakati
2nd—Kabita Sarmah
3rd—Ruby Agarwalla

3rd-Mushida Begum

## Ragpradhan:

1st-Bijulee Kakati
2nd—Reema Goswami
3rd—Sutapa Deka
,,- -Dwijadas Bhatta
Rabindra Sangeet ;
1st-Ruby Agarwalla
2nd-Dwijadas Bhatta
, -Kabita Sarma
3rd-Sonmyabhusan Guhaneogi

## Borgeet:

1st-Kabita Sarma
,, —Binode Sarmah
2nd-Reema Goswami
, , Krishna Das
3rd—Ruby Agarwalla
,, --Arunima Hazarika
Assamese Modern Song :
1st-Kabita Sarma
,, -Reema Goswami
2nd—Pradip Kr. Kakati
3rd-Bijulee Kakati

## Hindi Modern Sons :

1st-Ruby Agarwalla
2nd-Reema Goswami
3rd—Pradip Kr. Kakati
Bengali Modern Song ;
1st-Dwijadas Bhatta
2nd-Reema Goswami
3rd-Bijoya Devi
,, -Bijulee Kakati

## Group Song :

1st-1st Year Party
2nd-II Mess Party
"-P. U. Party
3rd-4th Year Girls Party

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam, is addressing the Annual College Festival cetemony of this session.


Mr. Pallav Roy (Secy. Tennis Section) É Mr. Hara Prasad Bezbaruah (Secy. Grickel Section).


Mr. Nrishinghadhar Rajkhowa, Best Actor of the ycar.


Miss Kabita Sarma,
'Bestman' cup winner in the Finc Arts Competition.


Miss Aparna Dhax,
Best Actress of the year.


Miss Jayanti Chutia, Best Debator of the year.


Miss Chandra Rynjah.
Best Lady Athlete. She also won the title in the 9th All Assam Inter-College Sports mect held at Nowgong and in Gauhati Inter Club meet.


Mr. Ghana Kanta Gogoi
'Mr. Cotton' 1963-64.
He also won the 'Best Body' title and "Weight Lifting Champion" in the 9th Assam Inter College Sports Festival held at Nowgong.


Mr. Indrajit Namchoom
who represented India (Junior) in the 'Youth Asian Foot-ball Tournament' held at Saigor (South Viet-Nam)
this ycar.


Under Officer Krishna Kanta Nath (3rd year Arts)
who represented in the All India Summar Training Camp, Dharamsala (Punjab) this year and was adjudged the best Under Officer of this camp. He was the only boy cadet of this unit.

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Huchari
    lst-Third Mess Party...8 Prizes
    2nd-Cosmoand New Hostel Party
        8 Prizes
    3rd-J). S. Party...8 Prizes
Instrument :
Dhole :
    1st-Naren Bordoloi
    2nd-Ghanashyam Pathak
    3rd-Ghanyshyam Chetia
Flute :
    1st-Bimal Rajbangshi
    2nd-Prabhat Das
Tabla :
    1st--Anil Barua
    2nd-Nandan Bezbarua
    3rd-Barun Bhatta
One Act Play :
    1st-"Ek Pasla Bristi"
    2nd-"Tritiya Bandbu"
Beat Actor:
    Nrisingha Rajkhowa in "Bauna"
Best Actreas:
    Aparna Dhar in "Ek Pasla Bristi"
Literary Competition:
Assamese Essay:
    1st-Dilip Sarmah
    2nd-Amulya Kalita
Assamese Short Story:
    2nd-Amulya Kalita
    3rd {}{\begin{array}{l}{\mathrm{ Amal Rajkhowa}}\\{\mathrm{ Pradip Saikia}}
Ascamese Poem:
    1st-Tarun Barua
    2nd { Hemen Choudhury
    3rd {}{\begin{array}{l}{\mathrm{ Bimal Hazarika}}\\{\mathrm{ Kaylani Pathak}}
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Bengate Essas:
1st--No Prize
2nd-Usharanjan Bhattachary?:
3rd-No Prize
Beagali Short Story :
1st-Akan Barua
2nd-Tapan Kr. Das
3rd—No Prize

## Bengali Poem :

1st-Usha Ranjan Bhattacharyya
2nd-Dwijendra Mohan Sarma
3rd-No Prize
Special Prize to Tapan Kanti
Chetterjee for Bengali Poem
English Essay ;
1st-Amarendra Rajput
2nd-Akan Barua
3rd-No Prize
English Short story :
1st-No Prize
2nd-K. Hariharan
3rd-Dipak Kr. Bhattacharjee

## English Poom:

1st-Dilip Barua
2nd-Prodip Kr. Acharjee
3rd $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Akan Barua }\end{array}\right.$
Kamal Krishna Hazarika

## Hindi Essey :

1st-Mohanlal Goenka
2nd-Mahabir Prasad Jaju
3rd-No Prize
Hindi Short Story ;
1st-K. Hariharan
2nd-Haribilash Choudhury
3rd—Sarbojit Ojha
Hindi Poem ;
1st-Sarbojit Ojha

2nd-Haribilash Choudhury
3rd-K. Hariharan
Exibition :

## Black \& White:

1st-Sarat Barua
2nd-Dilip Barua
3rd-No Prize
Water Colour ;
1st-Binita Choudhury
2nd--Dilip Barua
3rd $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Anil Saikia } \\ \text { Manju Shrivastava }\end{array}\right.$
Pencil Sketch :
1st-Binita Choudhury
2nd $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Tankeshwar Hazarika } \\ \text { Upen Das }\end{array}\right.$
3rd-No Prize
Photography :
1st-Parag Phukan
2nd-Dilip Barua
Srd-Deepakdhar Barah

## Beat Collectors :

1-Arkendu Barua
2-Deepakdhar Borah
3-Rathin Navis
4-Akan Barua
5-Arjun Barman

## Special Prizes:

1-For Cartoon: Kshira Baruah
2-For Painting on banana leaf: Arunima Hazarika
Special Prizes for decorating Exibits;
1--Dilip Barua
2-Mrinal Baishya
3-Nalini Barthakur
4-Saumendra Saraswati

## General Sports Section

## Boys' Events- <br> 10,000 metres race:

1st-Haren Pathak
2nd-Jyoti Kakati
3rd-Rohini Bhuyan
4th-Satish Bhattacharyya
5th-Lohit Deka
6th-Karuna Bhuyan
(And certificates to 17 others)
5,000 metres raee :
1st-Haren Pathak
2nd-Lohit Deka
3rd-Jogdish Pathak
4th-Navakrishna Sarmah
5th-Satish Bhattacharyya (And certificates to 12 others)
15,00 metres race :
1st-Haren Pathak
2nd-Karuna Bhuyan
3rd-Navakrishna Sarmah
4th-Satish Bhattacharyya
800 metres race:
1st--Navakrishna Sarmah
2nd-Lohit Deka
3rd-Haren Pathak
400 metres race :
1st-Lohit Deka
2nd-Navakrishna Sarmah
3rd-Karuna Bhuyan
200 metres race :
1st-Ramen Deka
2nd-H. Navakumar Singh
3rd-Lohit Deka

## 100 metres race:

1st-H. Navakumar Singh

2nd-Ramen Deka
3rd-Jyoti Kakati
200 metres Hurdle :
1st-Ramen Deka
2nd-Lohit Deka
3rd-H. Nava Kumar Singh
110 metres Hurdle:
1st-H. Navakumar Singh
2nd-Ramen Deka
3rd- S. K. Dutta Roy
Shot Put:
1st-Ghana Gogoi
2nd—Aleng Simla
3rd-Ramen Deka
Hummer throw:
1st-Ghana Gogoi
2nd--Narayan Lahkar
3rd—Binoy Medhi
Javeline Throw :
1st-Lohit Deka
2nd-L. Akhe
3rd-Aleng Simla
Discus Throw:
1st-Lohit Deka
2nd-Binoy Medhi
3rd-Ramen Deka
High Jump
1st-H Navakumar Singh
2nd—Lohit Deka
3rd-Aleng Simla
Pole Voult :
1st-Lohit Deka
2nd-S. K. Dutta Roy
3rd-Navakrishna Sarmah
Broad Jump:
1st-H. Navakumar Singh

2nd-Lohit Deka
3rd-Gbana Gogoi
Hop.Step and Jump:
1st-H. Navakumar Singh
2nd-Ghana Gogoi
3rd-K Chowdhury

## Girls' Events :

## 1500 meters race

1st-Chandra Rynjah
2nd-Aparajita Devi
3rd-Progati Hazarika
4th-Banti Borooah
(And certificate to seven others)
Inter-Class Girls' Relay $4 \times 100$
Champion:- P. U. Class
Inter-Class Mixed Relay $4 \times 100$
Champinn :- 4th Year Class
Inter-Class Boys Relay $4 \times 200$
Champion :- Second Year Class
Tus of war:
New Executive Vs. Old Executive
Body
Winner :- Old Executive Body
Tus of war:
Married Professors Vs Unmarried Professors
Winner:- Married Professors

## Volunters' Race:

1st-Kulesh Deka
Professors' Race:
1st- \Prof. D. C. Mahanta
(Prof. C. R. Borthakur
Menials' Race :
1st-Mali

## Beat Four Boys :

Long Distance Runner :-Haren Pathak Short Distance, Runner :-Ramen Deka Thrower :-Ghana Gogoi
Jumper :-H. Nava Kumar Singh Best Girls:

Runner :- Chandra Rynjah
Jumper :- Kerick
Thrower :- Chandra Rynjah
Champions 1963-64.
Boys:- Lohit Deka
Girls:- Chandra Rynjah

## Football Section:

Champion-D. S. Hostel
Runners-up-- I. M. Hostel
Cricket Section :
No Match Played
Hockey Section :
Winner-1st gr.
Rns. up--4th yr.
400 metres race :
1st-Chandra Ryvjah
2nd-Bonti Borooah
3rd-Aparajita Sarmah
100 metre race :
1st-('handra Rynjah
2nd-Sutapa Deka
3rd--Khashung
80 metres hurdle:
1st-Chandra Rynjab
2nd-Khashuny

3rd-Nibieu
Discus Thruw :
1st-Chandra Rynjah
2nd-Khashung
3rp-Kerick
Shot-Put:
Ist-Nibeiu
"nd-Kerick
3rd--Derina Singha
Javeline Throw :
1st-Chandra Rynjah
2nd-Minoti Devi
3rd-Nibeiu
Hammer Throw:
1st-Devina Singha
2nd-Khashung
3rd-Bonti Borooah
High Jump :
1st-Kerick
2nd-Chandra Rynjah
3rd-Nibieu
Broad Jump :
1st-Chandra Rynjah
2nd-Kerick
3rd-Nibieu
Hop Step \& Jump :
1st-Kerick
2nd-Devina Singha
3rd-Khashung
Other Events:
Inter Class Boys' Relay $4 \times 100$
Champion :- Second Year Ciass

## Annual Reports of the Secretaries

## General Secretary C. C. U. S. :

At the very beginning of my giving a report of the Cotton College Union Society, my foremost duty would be to offer my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian iriends who have given me the chance to serve them in the capacity of the general secretary, C. C. U. S. for the session 1963-64. I well remember with gratitude those Cottonian friends of mine who often lent me a belping band in solving various problems of this dear organisation, the C.C.U.S.

As to the report of the general secretary, there was nothing uncommon to be given particular notice this year. The same regular features College Week. Parting Socinl Freshers' Social, Youth Festival, InterCollege Sports and so forth. We had also few distinguished visitors this year as hefore.

Dr. H. Lipson, an American scientist of great repute, visited our college during the month of January and delivered a lively and general lecture on X-Ray defraction of which he is a specialist. Syed Abdul Malik, the noted Assamese writeralso came to our College and delivered a lively lecture about Rassian literature to study which he had a chance while he went there in an Indian literary delegation. Moreover our Colloge Week was highly successful in which the Governor of Assam Mr. B. Sahay and the Chief Minister B. P. Chaliha were also present. Last but not least was the visit of a team of students from U.S. A. called the 'Project India Team," and offered a great opportunity to know the student life in U.S.A. A few educationists also came along with it who delivered lecture in different topics,
specially, the speech of Dr. Darmed L. Millor about "Amerian Presidential Election 1964', Dr. Robert F Karsh about "America, the last Thirty vears", Dr. Philip Bradely about "Higher Education in the United States", Mr. Chatham M. Ross about 'The Negro in America: Past, Present and Future", were highly educative and informative from the intellectual point of view. Here ends the traditional amount of the report of the General Secy

But I don't think that this is all sufficient for a College Union. Indeed the College Union is the life of the students of a college. It can inspire the students to persue the higher things of life which is beyond the capacity of the text books. But there are many hindrances also in the smooth working of a College Union which fortunately or unfortunately I had a chance to experience. Some of them are lack of fucilities: lack of encouragement from the College authority and in some cases indifference of the students towards the activites. We should realise that the Cotton College Union Society is the common property of all the Cottonians and it can flourish prosperously only if it gets the active support and enthusiasm of all the Cottonians. To achieve this and a good deal of encouragement is
required from the authority to give which, I regret to say, our authority badly fails.

It is generally believed that the report of a secretary is never complete unless there is sorne complaint againt the authority. My complaint does not mean in this way. I want to write what I sincerely felt to be backing in our College. First comes the hostel facilities, Hostel accomodations are not up to the mark; particularly the furnitures which are completely worn out. A grant of Rs. 23,000 has been granted by the Government but it is not sufficient to have full accomodations for all the bostels. Secondly the Library amenities which are not fully accorded as it should be. It will be greatly helpful if it opened upto about 8 P. M. so that the students might make full usc of it.

Viewing, the degrading results of our College in the Degree Examination, particularly in the Arts section, it is expected that a few tutorial classes will be greatly helpful.

A large number of colleges have sprang up in many parts of Assam. So our College is no longer holding the same important position in the field of education of Assam as it held in the good old days. I think with sincerity, that it will be greatly
inconformity with dignity of our College if the post-graduate classes are opened here. I request our Principal to give a little thought to the matter.

In conclusion, it will he an act of great ingratitude if I donot remamber gratefully our principal Md. Nurul Islam, Prof. T. N. Bhattacharya, Prof. R. K. Dev Sarma, Prf. B. B. Choudhury for the guidnce they have given me throughout the year in various fields of activities of of the union.

Long live our ('otton College.

Manik Ch. Mahanta

## Secy., Cultural Affairs Section

At the very outset I convey my heartfelt thanks to my Cottonion friends who gave me the chance to serve the C. C. U. S. as the Secretary of the Cultural Affairs Section I am really fortunate to le the Cultural Secretary of Cotton College which is the confluence of streams of thoughts and ideas with various aspeets of cultural life. Students from various parts of Assam flock together
here and form a small edifice with the feeling of brotherhood and exchanging mutual respect and understanding. So as a brother of Cottonian family I beg your pardon if sometimes I failed to accomplish the aims and objects of this Section and also if I failed to give you chance in unfunling your Cultural urges.

Moreover I tried my best to do my duty while many friends of mine offered their helping bands to me. I will remain ever gratful to them. It is a matter of great pride and joy that Governor of Assam Shri B. Sabay accompanied by his wife and daughter attended on cultural function and thus inspired us to venture in cultural activities. Our thanks and gratitude are also to Assam's Chief minister Sbri B. P. Chaliha who distributed prizes to the prize winners in the College Week Fine Arts competition.

At last I offer my most heartiest thanks to Prof. in cbarge Shri Hemanta Sarma who enabled me by his constant and precious advice to perform my duties properly. I also offer my heartfelt respect to Prof. K. Bora for his kind suggestion while I was in puzzle. Again coming to conclusion I have bad the chance to offer my thanks to you all for your kind help and co-operation in the Session. Expecting that what defficulties I was
to beset in my term, my successor may not suffer $-I$ conclude.

> Thanking you all,

Akian Barua

## Music Secretary :

"Music should be a Prominent Part in the Education of youth'n
-Plato

I take this opportunity to extend my gratefulness to all my Cottonian friends who bad elected me to the portfolio of the Music Secretary for the session 1963-64.

As usual I am bere to give a report about the activities of our College in the field of music, about our proud achievements and unwelcome failures, With this task of assessing the over-all picture regarding the portfolio I am attached to, the less said will be better for all of us. Even than, a little amount of self-criticism will not harm our conscience. Instead, it will be able to tell the truth about us.

Cotton Cotton is proud of its achieve. ments in every sphere of life of the student community of Assam. In fact, it was
the centre of education, culture, literature, music and sports etc. But the prevailing attitude among us today is a regretable one. Apathy among the Cottonians to take interest in music and other creative arts, is evident from the fact that we had to participate in the last selection festival for the "Inter 'Versity Youth Festival" with a few competitors. Our representation in the selection festival made a very poor show, not because we donot have talents in our College, but because we have lost that spirit in ourselves to uphold our prond tradition outside. In any case, this is how we are failing to represent our great inslitution, this is how we are losing the race with others in the field.

We also regret the cancellation, for the second time, of the Assam Inter-College Music Competition, the only festival for our colleges to exchange the creative idea. In view of the foregoing facts, 1 would like to leave here a note of request for my substitute in the portfoliu, to undertake an attempt to revive the all Assam Inter-College Music Compettion, initiated by one of our able ex-Cottonians late Shri Nitya Bhuyan.

Thanking you again,
Dost Hobibur Rahman

## Girls' common room :

Dignity of moral goodness and siucerity is well emphasised by the mastered-mind of the world. Like other educational institutions our College is also a smaller room, in the greater field of knowledge and wisdom, where we get chance to culture them. The common-rooms, boys' or girls', are nothing but the smaller windows of that room of knowledge, through which we the students can peep up towards the out side world. It is not only a place of relasation in the midst of busy college hour, but also a place of establishing mutual correspondance among the students of different classes, having different combination of subjects. The importance of a girls' common-room in such a co-educational institution like ours', can be realised only by the girls-students.

We have got our "Girls' common-room" which of course is quite an unhyginatic one, and not well-managed at all. A wornout spare room of the Chemistry Department is used as the present Girls' commonroom for three hundred girls-students of this College. As Ladies' common-room Secy, I never laid repeated request like my predecessors for a well-managed common room. I feel, College authority is quite helpless, poor, and hopeless one, to manage a well-equiped Girls' common-room, Their
negligence and apathy in this matter make us to think that they have failed. As a common voice of three hundred girls students of this College I have nothing to say them. Yet, I like to raise my voice once more, on behalf of the girl students to fulfill our demands immediately.

I pity myself, as I could not collect a group of girl players in the last annual indoor games competitions, where everything was managed by our Boys' commonroom Secy. I was not the person, who is responsible for this. Single table-tennis board is not sufficient for three hundred girls. Morever, the space inside our co-mmon-room is so small that we cannot think of playing any indoor game. Still, I like to request my friends to come forward to the field of games with a sportman spirit.

The Saraswati Puja was successfully celebrated separately in the Girls' commonroom as before.

I convey my thanks to our Boys' common-room secy for his valuable assistance. I like to offer my thanks to our General Secy, and bis Colleagues for their well response and cooperation. I am specially grateful to Prof. B. Baisya for her advice and guidance.

Meena Choudhury

## Secretary, Hockey Section :

I thank all the Cottonians for giving me an opportunity to serve them as their Hockey Secretary. It is seen in this College that students are generally not interested in extra-curricular activities suck as Games \& Sports, Music, Gymnasium, Swimming, Debating and Symposium thinking that all those extra-curricular activities may divert their attention from their study. But it is not true. To keep the body and the mind sound, students should take part in any form of physical culture. But now-a-days students are interested mostly in playing idle indoor games. Physical culture and playing outdoor games give one both health and delight. Physical culture is one of the aims in introducing compulsory military training in schools and colleges in India, But in Cotton College, students alone are not responsible, the College authority is responsible as well. Because, it is a matter of shame that Cotton College, being the oldest and the only Government College of Assam is in want of a good play ground of its own. Although there is a big plot of land for this purpose, no human being can think of playing there. Though the field is under construction, the improve. ment is very very slow.

As regards my activities, our College team participated in "Ranjit Borpujari Menorial Cup" and "Steel Hockey Cup Competition". In "Ranjit Borpujari Cup Competition", our College team qualified for final. In both the competitions, the players of our college team showed their enthusiasm, team and sportsman spirit. In Inter-class competition, the final game was played between 4th year class and 1st year class. The first year class became the champion. But I marked one thing among the Cottonians that they are not only disinterested in participating in the extra-curricular activities, but they are also equally disinterested in seeing or enjoying those activities or encouraging the parti. cipants.

I have the pleasure to inform you that this year as many as six players of our College were selected to play for Gaubati district hockey team in the Inter-district Hockey Tournament beld at Nowgong. They were Nabakumar Singh, Alleng Simla, Hara prasad Bezborua, Jyoti Kakati, Debender Singh Kaushal and Diluwar Hussain. Of them, Naba Kumar Singh got a seat to play for Assam Team.

This year, students of both the sexes have shown keen interest in this game. I am very grateful to the following girls for their interest in learning and playing
this game. They are Miss Chandra Rynjah, Miss Debina Singha, Miss Gita Das and Miss Hemalata Singha.

At last, I thank my captain Mr. Diluwar Hussian and my friends who extended their helping hands during my tenure. I am also grateful to Vice-President Prof A. Rahman and my Prof-in-charge Sri T. Borkotoki for their valuable help and guidance.

Long live Cotton College with its fine glory and tradition.

## Ramen Deka

## Secy., Debating and Symposium Section :

The tide of my enthusiasm has ebbed with the passing of time because of the poor response I have got from all sides to Debate and Discussions. I hope my successor will not have the same bad luck to suffer such a sad experience.

This is the best place to express my heartiest thanks to Principal Nurul Islam for his encuragement, to Prof. Arun Baruah for his best guidance as the Prof. in.charge of my section, to Advocate Dinesh Goswami, Mr. Dharma Kanta Sarmah and Mr. Manik Mahanta for their invaluable help and co-operation;
and congratulate from the very core of my heart Mr. Paul B. Stadtherr for his securing the first position both in 'Discussion in English' and 'Recitation' and Miss Lila Kanuga for her securing the 2nd position in the 'Debate in Hindi' in the last Inter Collegiate Youth Festival held at Jalukbari.

I can not but express my deepest gratefulness to those who have lent without the least hesitation their helping hands to me in different ways in discharging my responsibility smootbly.

Thanking you,
Yamini Phukan

## Secy : Cricket Section :

Before penning my report, I convey my heartiest thanks and gratitude to our Principal and Prof. P. Pathak Professor-in charge of this section, for having nominated me to this portfolio. I am also very grateful to all my Cottonion friends who extended their kind help and co-operation in dicharging mg functions properly.

During my tenure of office our College team participated in the All Assam Inter College Cricket Tournament and our players maintained the tradition and repute of the

Cotton College cricket team. We had met Jorhat Engineering College in the final but unfortunately we bad to yield ground to J. E. C. With proud and pleasure, here I cannot but mention the name of our captain Sri Anoop Ghatak (Manu) for his magnificient bowling in all the matches. Besides a menancing bowler he was our dynamic leader. It iș a glory on the part of our college that Sri Ghatak represented the state cricket team in the Ranji trophy and gave a very good account of himself. Besides, Sri Kabin Choudhury of our College and myself represented the G. U. team in the Inter 'Versity Cricket Tournament held at Banaras.

But I am sorry to express that the Inter-Class Cricket Competition had to be called off this year due to some difficulties. But the Inter-Hostel Cricket Competition was ended in success.

At the end, I like to say that the fund granted for this section is not suffi cient as we have to buy enough costily equipments. Due to this, very often, we had to fall on a dilema. I hofe the authority will have a kind look upon it.

Again I express my sincere thanks to my cottonian friends who rendered their help and co-operation in performing all my duties. My sincere thanks are also due to Prof. P. Pathak, Professor-in-charge
of this section for his allrcund help and guidance.

## Hara Prasad Bezboruah

## Secy., Social Service Section :

At the very beginning, I offer my heartiest thanks to my dear Cottonians for giving me the proud privilege to sure them as the Social Service Secretary for the Session 1963-64. Side by side, my cordial tbanks go to the Editor for the opportunity he has offered to write about my activities during the tenure of my office.

The Nation Prepares Exhibition which was arranged by the Govt. of India in the District Library was visited by hundreds of people daily. Under the anspices of this Social Scrvices Section, we sent a batch of our Cottonians (both boys and girls) as demonastrators who rendered all possible help to govt. and played a great part in bringing about Exhibition success.

Our Volunteers also rendered good scrvice in the Convocation of Gaubati University held inside the Nehru Stadium last year. Our Volunteers played not a little role in bringing about the All

Assam Journalists' convocation success.
In the month of August, Social work was done in the College compound. A good number of workers took part in the work and made the entire College Compound neat and clean. Our Volunteers also collected some amount of money in connection of the Teachers' Day.

This year, the Social Service Annual Camp was held at Dhupdhara in the district of Goalpara before the Puja Vacation. It is interesting to note that the number of students participating in the Annual Camp, this year is larger and it is really encouraging. The people of that locality became extremely glad to find us with them. They also took part in the work and helped us in their different capacities which really susprised us. Our workers constructed there two roads and a dam over the river Marki which is flowing through that area. The batch par. ticipating in the camp seemed to be quite active. We also visited the area and gave advice to the villagers to avail themselves of all the opportunities aftered by th.e Govt. We also did a good deal of cleaning work in connection with celebration of Jayanti Day. Sri Ananda Burhagohain and Satyen Burhagohain were adjudged the best Social Service workers for the year 1964. Credit goes to Sri Nareswar Sarmah, Jaga-
dish Pathak and Miss Nilima Hazarika for rendering valuable service in different social works.

By the by, it will be wrong on my part if I fail to mention the mames of two students. They were J. Swargiari and B. Cbakravarty who saved the lives of three Serious Patients at the five operations by donating blood without any sense of besitation. But for their blood, three patients would have not regained their lives.

Before concluding my report, I intend to offer a suggestion to my successor to keep always ready a batch of volunteers which can be placed at the disposal of any authority in time of need.

Lastly, I gratefully acknowledge the help and guidance oftered by Prof. Arun Bhuyan in the Camp. Special reverence goes to Prof Chakravarty, Prof-in-charge of this section for his all round help and guidance in times of need.

Once again, I take the opportunity to extend my heartful thanks to all Cottonian friends for rendering me all possible help.

Badan Ch. Daimary

## Secy. ,Gymnasium, Rowing \& Swimming <br> Section : <br> At the very outset I would like to avail this opportunity to offer my heartfelt thanks to all Cottonians for giving

me a chance to serve them as their Gymnasium Secretary for the year 1963'64. My term of oftice has come to an end, and on reflecting upon the acheivements of the past year, I feel a sense of satisfaction in that the year ' $63-$ ' 64 was a year full of activities,

The Inter-Coilege Sports Festival was held at Nowgong from the 26 th of December ' 63 to the 1st of January, '64. Romen Deka secured the 3rd place in Back Stroke and 100 metres free style swimming, while Deba Kanta Sarmah secured the 2nd. place in 100 metres free style. Besids this, Mr. Ghana Gogoi was declared first in weight-lifting in the heavy-weight group. Mr. Gogoi being also declared the Best Body of the year gave us immense pleasure. Thus, the performance which we put up in the Inter-College sports was on the whole a pretty satisfactory one.

The College Annual Swimming Competition was held on the bth. January, 1964, and proved to be a great success. Romen Deka was adjudged the best swimmer. My congratulation to Mr. Deka for his remarkable performance. This was followed by the annual Gymnasium show which was held on the 7th. January, ' 64 and which to be an interesting event of the year. Mr.

Gogoi was decelared 'Mr. Cotton' of the year.

That we could have achieved this much despite the many obstacles we have had to face is indeed a matter of joy. It seems that without the construction of a good swimming pool matters will take to a downward trend. The absence of a proper swimming pool is one of the major hindrances and I appeal to the College authorities to fill this gap. Secondly, the absence of an Instructor is also being greatly felt by all those who are interested in Gymnastics etc. Therefore, the college authorities should also try to appointed an Instructor. Such action on their part will greatly henefit the students. Over and above these, the extension of the present hall is also essential. The present Gymnasium Hall is suffers from lack of space and its extension will greatly help the students.

I would like to conclude my report with a request to my friends. During my tenure of office I have come to see that many students are interested in Gymnastics and a glance at the after empty Gymnasuim Hall proves it. But I don't think that it would be possible for us to have real healthy brains without healthy bodies.

Therefore, I would like to request $9 t h$ A.A.I.C.S. F. held at Nowgong when my friends to develop interest in Gymnas- our girls' team carried the day. The tics and become regular visitors in Cotton College Givls' team won the Team the Gymnasuim Hall and thereby Championship and Miss Chandra Ronajah, become the proud possessors of splendid a member of that contingent not only bodies.

## Secy., General Sports Section :

Let me proffer my heartiest thanks to Cottonian friends for electing me to serve the Premire Institution of Assam as the Secy., General Sports Section for two consecutive Sessions.

The activities alloted to this portfolio are limited. The Secy., General Sports Section, is to hold the Annual Sports meet and is called upon to send a team to the All Assam Inter College Sports Festival. In the former Annual Sports meet hadbeen a success but generaly the number of competitors are decreasing day by day. In regard to the standard too one cannot feel happy. Because except a few athletes other falls below the standard. Huwever within the limitations, there are moments of joy and satisfaction whose reminiscences inspire me with hope and promise. Special mention can be made of the girls' team sent to the
bettered the existing record of some events in our Annual General Sports. But also was adjudged the Best Lady Athlete of the Festival. It will be an injustice not to mention about the performance of Sri Lohit Deka who joined in the Decathlon events and secured highest points. I look back with pride and satisfaction that our boys and girls could put up a good performance there.

Sports and Games $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ve now a days been regarded as the ambassador of friendship, good will and universal brotherhood. It is being regarded as the cementing force of international tie of friendship. The Govt. of India has left no stones unturned to provide excellent facilities to the sportsmen. The 'Arjuna' award gives to eminent sportsmen of our country stands as the pillar of witness to any statement. But to explore the facilities we must have determination, aptitude and above all the will to undergo the vigorous training which sports and games demand. I hope brother Cottonians will come forward and take up sports and games earnestly. Let me remind them
the wise saying, "All works and no play makes Jack a dull boy"--is as true as steel and as good as gold, Let us try to imbibe the spirit of the Olimpic and accept "Citius, altius and fortius" as our: ideal of life.

Once again, I offer my hearties thanks to all my friends for their kind help and co-operation in performing my duties. My heartiest thanks go to Prof. N. Sarma and Vice-President of Athletic Section Prof. A. Rahman whose guidance was always with me. My thank goes to all the judges, whose helping hands made my functions a success.

## Ghana Kanta Gogoi

## Secy. Boys' Common Room :

I offer my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian friends for giving me the opportunity to serve them as Secretary, Boys' Common Room for the session 1963-54.

Compared to previous years, this year the standard of games of my pertfolio was not upto our expactation and unluckily enough the number of participants from the Girls' section was very poor. In this respect $I$ would like to mention
that the size of the present Common Room should be extended. The present Common Room suffers much for its space. So I appeal to the authorities concerned, to take proper interest in expanding the hall.

Lastly I offer my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian friends for assisting me from all sides and to Shri B. Chowdhury, Prof. in-charge of this section, for his valuable help and guidance.

## Deepak Borah

## Secy, Tennis Section :

Let me first convey my heartfelt thanks to you all for giving me the opportunity to serve you as Secy, Tennis Section, for the session 1963-64.

Cotton College has produced many fine tennis-stars of Assam. It is a pleasure to note that still the same tradition is going on in producing the players of high reputation. This year is a glorious year for us. The stars of our college showed a grand performance in the IXth All-Assam Inter College Sports Festival held at Nowgang. They stole the limelight by grabbing the championship out playing all other teams. The
players were- Chittananda Bharali, JoyJyoti Chowdhury and Gopal Dutta. These three players also represented Gauhati 'Versity Tennis Team in the Inter 'Versity Tennis Tournament held at Allahabad this year and played upto their reputation. In the month of Dec. '64, Sarajit Baruah and Dipak Agarwalla of our Colloge played in the All-Assam Open Lawn Tennis championship held at Dibrugarh.

To sreak about the tennis-court, it is pity to see that there is only one court at present for 1800 students. The interested students have to wait long hours for their turn to play. I, hereby ${ }_{i}$ request the authority to take necessary
steps to construcl at least three more good grounds. I also request the authority to make enquiries about the construction of tennis courts just beside the Church in front of our College Union Hall.

At last I thank Prof. M. Islam and Prof. S. Bharali, Prof-in-charge of my Section for their valuable advice in carrying out my activities. I thank all of them who belped me all along in my term and their whole-hearted cooperation.

Long live Cotton College with its glorious tradition

## Results of the Annul Indoor Games Competition, 1964.

| Table-Tennis (Boys') | Runners up-Jiten Chetia |
| :---: | :---: |
| Singlea - | Doublea- |
| Champion-Surajit Baruah | Champion-Anil Slnha and Nripen |
| Runners up-Paban Kumar Earuah | Barpujari |
| Doubles- | Runners up-Barin Sarma and Girin |
| Champion-Paban Baruah | Mozumder |
| \& Jayanta Dutta | Chens- |
| Runners up-Surajit Baruah | Champion-Surajit Baruah |
| \& Deepak Kr. Agorwalla | Runners up-C. Lalsangluaia. ( dr ). |
| Table-Tennis (Profs)- | Best warker- |
| Champion-Tirtha Borkataky (Geog.- | Ananden Burhagohain. |
| Dept.) | Satyen Burbagohain. |
| Runners up-Jogobanta Bhattachya (200) | Best organizer- |
| Carrom (Boys ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Nareswar Sarma |
| Singles- | Best careful warker- |
| Champion-Anil Sinha | Jogodish Pathak. |

Results of the Annual Debating And Extempore Speech Competition:

## Debate-

1. Miss Jayanti Chutia. P.U Sc.
2. Mr. Utpal Bezboruah 2nd yr. Arts.
3. Mr. Kamalesh Chowdhury. 1styr. Sc.

## Extempore-

1. Mr. K. Hariharan. 4th. year. B. Sc.
2. Mr. Utpal Bezbaruah 2nd year Arts.
3. Mr. Pradeep Acharyya. P. U. Arts.

# Principal's Address at the Freshers' Social 

Revered Chief Guest, Esteemed colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, and my dear Cottonians, old and new,

I am very happy to participate in the Freshers' Social of our College held under ithe auspices of Cotton College Union Society. I heartily share the feelings and sentiments expressed on the occasion and fully associate myself with the old Cottonians in extending a cordial welcome to the freshers of our College. The total number of new.comers in Cotton College this year is 945 ; 353 in P. U. Science, 157 in P. U. Arts, 200 in 1st year T.D.C. Science, 153 in 1st year T.D.C. Arts, 80 in 1st year T.D.C. Science (Night). It is pertinent to note that there were more than 2000 applicants for admission in Cotton College. Our new-comers will do well to remember that every student who has been admitted into this College has deba.
rre, at least another student from joining this College. I congratulate the freshers for their creditable performance in the last examination on the strength of which they have secured admission in Cotton College. It is hoped that the successful entrance into the College will inspire them to do more strenuous and davoted work which alone can pave the way for their glorious exit from the College in due course. Their present position is not only a matter of pride and pleasure but a condition of their striving for all-round development and wellbeing. Students are sent to this College with high hopes that the academic discipline and the intellectual nourishment provided in this College will enable them to rise high in other people's estimation
and live as useful members of the society. It is a sacred trust and a great responsibility. It calls for your constant endeavours and persistent toils. In this formative stage of life there is absolutely no room for slackenig your efforts or loosening your grip. You are to work with single-minded devotion and whole-hearted zeal. Let there be no deviation and no distraction, no dreamful ease or easeful dream. Only high ambition and hard work will lead you to success. Having given this impulse of work and sense of direction, I am sure, every new comer will be an asset to the College, and not a liability.

Herein I call upon the old Cottonians to set such examples before the new Co ttonians that will benefit both the cld and the new members and enhance the prestige of the Institution. The term "Cottonian" has its distinctive connotations. Over the decades it is being used as a synonym for cultured and refined people with a high order of academic attalinment. A true Cottonian is recognised for the sweetness of his manners and behaviours and his proneness to learn all that is noble and beatiful in thought and deed. No doubt the Co. llege passed through many a period of stress snd storm as was witnessed during the war jears and the time of language movement. But the ingrained love of dis.
cipline and order of the Cottonians and their innate passion for learning and culture always helped them to steer clear of the pernicions effects of all turmoil and turbulencs. Generations of Cottonians have left their precious legacies bebind tbem. The present Cottonians are the proud inheritors of this noble tradition. People send their sons and daughters and wards to Cotton College out of their high regards for its traditions and deep faith in the continuity and vitality of the traditions. But some of the old boarders in our hostels are reported to have contracted a strange malady known as ragging. The hostels of Cotton College are traditionally known as quiet and sweet places to live in, and cultivate intellectual friendship and fellow-feeling and prosecute studies in perfect, peaceful conditions. Ragging is an ill wind that does no one good. It vitiates the whole atmosphere and tarnishes the fair name of the institution. It is a form of inhuman torture which ultimately leaves the torturer full of remurse and the tortured full of hatred. This is not the way of love and affection with which the old boarders should welcome their new friends. This is not the way of creating a congenial climate in the abodes of learning where academic pursuits can be ca. rried on unhampered and uninhibited.

Cottonians should be true to their high traditions and should be able to devise such forms of pleasure and merry-making that they can enjoy in public and share equally with others and that will not leave any sting or bitterness in anybody's mind but will provide an abiding thrill and an aromatic joy to all concerned. I am glad to say that the $\epsilon$ vil has now subsided and the old boarders are found to be fully responsive to the call of the authorities to rise above these heinous practices and behave as true Cottonians. These practices were surreptitiously introduced into our hostels by some outside agencies and our boarders have now fully realised the evil effects of these practices and have put an end to them. I an sure boarders will never allow such things to happen again and to mar the beauty and warmth of the hostel life and to lower the prestige of our Alma Mater. I specially thank the boarders of the Cosmopolitan hostel for rising upto the occasion and setting things right in no time. Other hostels were also equally prompt and firm in doing away with these obnoxious practices and everything is now as clean and quiet as ever. It is the long tradition of this College that always serves us in good stead and continues to inspire us to follow the paths of sweetness and light.

The past of Cotton College is wellknown to all. But we cannot live in the past. We stand or fall by our work in the living present. The glories of our past will be a perennial source of encouragement and inspiration to us. Our successive glorious acts will vitalise our tradition and continue to kindle and stimulate the activities of our successors. I am glad to say that even in the preceding year Cotton College has won laurels worthy of its high position. The results of our students appearing in diffe. rent University Examinations in 1964 have been fully satisfactory. The breakup of the University results of 1964 is as follows:-
B. Sc. Examination of 1964.

Total numbers of students appeared- 270
First Class Honours $\quad=6$ (out of 10 in the University)
Second Class Honours $=61$ (out of 107 in the University)
Distinction $\quad=16$ (out of 46 in
the University)
$=108$ (out of 379
in the University)
Percentage of pass $=70.8 \%$
University $\quad, \quad=50 \%$

## Honours.

Chemistry 1st Class 1st-
Farukh Saaduddin Abmed

achieved but also in achieving such records that will remain unsurpassable and unapproachable for their counter-parts in other colleges of the State. Ours is the biggest and the oldest College. We have a glorious past; and our glories are still undiminished. But now there is a challenge. Recent years have seen huge expansion of collegiate education in Assam and a host of colleges has sprung up in different places and Cottonians will have to face the challenge of their counter-parts boldly and squarely befitting the high traditions that they inherit from their predecessors and the high expactations that they arouse in the minds of the public. It is good for the Cottonians to know what a huge amount of money is spent for their betterment in this College. The total annual expenditure of the College in 1963-64 is Rs. $1^{5}{ }_{3}$ 67,331 -. Out of this amount Rs. 4,12 , 838/- are distributed amongst the scholar. ship holders reading in this College.

The expenditure is met from the State Govt. grant of Rs. 760398/-(General) and Rs. 79305/- (Scholarship); central Govt. grant of Rs. 3,40833)- (Scholarship) ; U. G. C. Non-recurring grant of Rs. 70, 500/- and collection of fees and seat rents etc, of Rs. 3,05320 -. Besides. the State Government spends the necessary amount
of money required for the upkeep of the buildings, premises and fields and other developmental purposes. This year the State Govt. has made provision for 1 lakh of rupees for the purpose of fencing the College compound, and half a lakh of rupees for replacing worn-out furniture of the hostels. We have also forwarded a scheme for extending reading facilities in the College Library from $10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. to 8 P.M. The scheme is awaiting Government sanction. The P. W. D. is entrusted with the task of repairing the New field. As soon as they complete their work, our students will be provided with a suitable play-ground. Thers are various schemes of development to be initiated for meeting the increasing demands of Common Room, reading. room and other facilities.

The College has grown from strength to strength. It is the outcome of devotion and sincerity of the generations of students. Every generation had left it better than what it was before. Now it is the bounden duty of the present generation to see that the reputation of the College grows further and the achievəment become still brighter. The future developments of the College depends upon your present achievement. The College offers ample facilities for
the promotion of your hopes and aspirations. There is a vast field of work and pleasure beaconing to you from the class room to the library reading-room, from the play-ground to the N. C C. parade grnund. N.C.C. training is compulsory in Cotton College. There is provision for training in all the three wings- Army, Navy and Air besides the provision for alternative training for girls and disabled students. As students of independent India, you must be prepared to safeguard the honour and integrity of our motherland. It is an opportunity for you to receive military training along with your College education and you should all try to be good cadets by attending drills and parades regularly and secure $B$ and $C$ certificates by completing the necessary training. As for studies, the Colleges offers best possible opportunities for the students. Honours has been introduced this year in Geology, Political Science and Arabic for the benefit of the students interested in these subjects. All the subjects except Hindi are now taught upto the Honours standard. It is now upto the stndents to take the fullest advantase of the available opportunities and justify the huge expenditure of the Collese spent out of the hard-earned money of your
parents and guardians and the heavilyburdened funds of the Government and the public.

Here I want to draw your attention to a fact that has struck me very much. The authorities feel that the facilities for reading should be, augmented in Cotton College. But, to my utter surprise and distress, I find the reading room generally unattended. However small the reading room may be about fifty students can sit together and read the journals and news-papers, and books of general knowledge and general interest made available there. But whenever I go there I return with this sad experience. Sometimes I do not find a soul to tell me why we want reading rooms at all. There is not a single item of luxury in this College. Whatever you find here has its own use and importance. I hope you will all learn their use and use them to your atmost advantage during your stay in this College. It is only after a full utilisation of all that the College offers that you can leave the institution with a name and a glory behind you that will brighten its annals and sweeten your life. The aim and ideal of the College is to help you to go out into the world with a mental make-up ready to face the harsh realitit of life with dignity and confidence. On
your present activities and achievements lie the hope of our future and the future of this great and glorious citadel of learning.

We are glad to receive in our midst to-day our beloved leader Shri B. R. Medhi, a former Governor of Madras. A staunch fighter for onr country's freedom, a lifelong worker for the welfare of the people Shri Medhi is a living symbol of untiring zeal, ceaseless work and selfless service. May God grant him many more years of health and energy so that be can continue to serve the causo of the country with the same earnestness and sense of dedication with which he has been working over last 40 years or so. Shri Medhi is an institution in himself, He is a self-
made man. By sheer application of his energy to noble ends be occupied the exalted place of Chief Ministership of Assam and Governorship of Madras and made his mark in all the offices he held. Our students should take a leaf out of his life and try to emulate the noble qualities that characterise his long, eventful and illustrious career.

With these words, I once again welcome the freshers and offer my good wishes to all Cottonians.

Thanking you all,

Md Nurul Islam,<br>Principal,<br>Cotton College, Gauhati

## News and Notes

## OBITUARY

Death has snatched away many eminent figures of political, literary and scholastic fields of the day during 1963-64. The world have mourned the loss of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy (May 29, 1917November 22, 1963 ) of U.S. A., novelist-journalist-essayist Aldous Leonard Huxley (July 26, 1894—November 22, 1963), Poet Frederick Louis McNeice (1907-September 3, 1963) and Dr. Franklin Edgarton (1885December 9, 1963), one of the great Sanskrit Scholars of America. The assassination of Kennedy is not only a most shocking event to the Kennedy family, but a curse to humanity as this has deferred the forty - six - year - old President from fulfilling his mission in life. He did not visit President John F.Kennedy

India; yet Indians regarded him as one of themselves, Huxley contributed


Aldous Huxley with Indian Novelist Kushawant Singh on his last visit to India in 1961.
much to English literature. He visited India twice and was very much influenced by the Indian mysticism and supernaturalism. These with pacificism and scientific studies and background made his last works strong and instructive. McNeice's poetry was marked by a greater occupation of symbols, pscychological problems and


Louis McNeice
deep study of Latin and Greek classical literature. He was in a visit to India, in 1947, when the attitude of Indian life was very 'sympathetic--there was time to think, to talk, to relax. It was for him... the entering of a new world.' His deep love for classical art made him roam in the Indian temples and monuments for three months. Dr. Edgarton, a Professor of Sanskrit, visited India twice (in 1954 and 1960) and wrote many books on oriental literature and culture.

India has lost Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (November 14. 1889-May 27, 1964), whose sudden death has been a great loss and has cast a gloom in the hearts of the people all over the world. He was
a friend and champion of peace, a great statesman and one of the outstanding figures of the twentieth century. Gandhiji was the Father of the nation, but Nehru was the Father of the Indian people, If any people chose to think of Nehru, then he liked them to say: "This was the man who, with all his mind and heart, loved India and Indian People. And they, in turn, were indu'gent to him and gave him of their love most abundantly and extravagantly." When the shocking news was announced on May 27, 1963, people could not but express the very sentence which Nehru used on January 30, 1948-"The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere". Nehru began his life in the shadow of Gandhiji and built the modern India with his admirable leadership: He with uncomparablc courage, knowledge and personality influenced both the East and West and had been one of the greatest leaders of the world. Nehru was a distinguished writer too. To quote Pearl s. Buck: 'I know that had our times been more peaceful he could have found
 a high career as a creative writer, for Prime Minister Nehru
his style of writing is distinguished and his imagination is alive and quick. 1 regret the loss of the books he might have written had he not devoted his talents to his country in political life.' 'By his bed-
side when he died was a verse from Robert Frost (1874-1963) in Nehru's own handwriting which was a favourite, too, of President Kennedy:

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The death of Dr. Radhanath Phookan of modern occidental scientific outlook. M.A., D. Litt, Vedanta-Bachaspati (June 15, 1875-June 28, 1964), Dr. Birinchi Kurnar Barua M.A., Ph. D. (November 20, 1910March 20, 1964 ), Dr. Suryya Kumar Bhuyan M. A., Ph. D., D. Litt, M. B. E., Padmashree (January, 1894-July 5, 1964), Poet Jatindra Nath Duwara (March, 1892July 5, 1964), literateur and musician Parvati Prasad Barua (1904-June 7, 1904) and journalist Kedarrath Goswami (1900May 22, 1964) results in the dearth of many an illustrious figures of our times: Dr. Phookan the first M. A. in Physics among the Assamese, was a great scholar in Sanskrit literature and translated ‘বেদান্ত-দর্শন’ (Vedanta Philosophy), ‘भাং্যj-দশ্শन’
 (Srimat-Bhagawat-Gita) into Assamese. In all his books he depicted the moral and spiritual ideas of Jpanisadas in the light

Dr. B. K. Barua, an established scholar of Pali and Prakit, was the first Assamese to obtain the M.A. degree in Pali language. But he is known more widely for his remarkable contributions to Assamese literature. Besides the monumental works on Assamese culture, history and literature, both ancient and modern, Dr. Barua with two pseudonyms, Beena Barua and Rashna Barua, wrote an one-act play ('এবেলাব नाট̈' : Drama of a Half Day), two novels ('Gोবनब বাটত': High Way of Life and 'সেউজী পাতব কাহিনী': Annal of the Green Leaf) and many short stories which have been published in two collective works 'শাঘোণী বাই' (Aghoni-Bi) and 'পট-পাববর্ত্তন' (Change of Screen). He served as a Professor of Assamese in our Collon College from 1938 to 1948 and during this term he was awarded the Ph. D. degree by the London University for his research
work＇A Cultural History of Assam＇．The Award of Sahitya Akademy for 1964 has been given also to Dr．Barua for his no－ table book ‘অসনব লোকসংস্ষ্ৰীত’（Popular Culture of Assam）．Our greatest Academician Dr． S．K．Bhuyan was also both a student and teacher of Cotton College．He belonged to the ninth batch of the Cottonians and passed the I．A：Examination in 1911．On the 4th of July，1918，he joined this College as a Professor of English and become the Principal in 1946 During his Study Leave in England from 1936 to 1938 he completed his research work＇Anglo－Assamese Relations＇ for which he was conferred the Ph．D． degree by the London University．He also served as the Vice－Chancellor of the Uni－ versity of Gauhati for the sessions 1957－ 1960．As a poet and short－story－writer， Dr．Bhuyan earned great reputation．But he devoted all his life to historical researches of Assam．He wrote so many remarkable books on Assam History and was the Director of the Department of Historical and Anti－ quarian Studies for a long time．It is a matter of great sorrow that he could not
finish the＇Greater History of Assam＇；he passed away．Poet Jatindra Nath Duwara sang his own soul with the symbols boat， helmsman，river，bird and way－farer．His poetry was full of beauty，fragrance，love， separation，sufferings，reminiscences and despair．After all，there is a touch of spiritual truth and uncommon melody in his poetic expressions．Besides original work in poetry， Duwara won wide acclamation by transla－ ting Rubaiyat of Omar Khayam into Assa－ mese as Omar Tirtha and introducing the Assamese readers with Katha－Kavita written in a style of Turgeniv＇s＇Poem in Prose＇． He won the Sahitya Akademy Award in 1955 for his collection of verses ‘বনকুল＇（Wild－ Flower）．Parvati Prasad Barua gave many dramas and songs to Assamese literature． His lyric dramas＇ल⿵冂卄⿰习习习＇（Goddess of Wealth） and＇সোণব সৌলেং＇（Golden Herb）are full of symbolic characters and melodious songs． He also produced and directed a film，Ru． pahi，which was chronologically the third Assamese film．During 1919－21 the late Barua was a pupil of this College．

## Our Staff

During the session 1963－64 seven mem．Teachers leaving the College： bers of the teaching staff left our College and fifteen lecturers bave been appointed in ten different Departments．

1．Shri C．D．Gogoi，Professor of Zoology，
to join as an A．D．E．I．，Assam ；
2. Dr. H. ㅈ. Barpujari, Professor and Head of the Department of History, to join the University of Gauhati;
3. Shri A. Goswami, Lecturer in Physics, left for U. K. on study leave;
4. Shrimati S. Dutta, Lecturer in Physics, to join as Special Officer, Female Eiducation, Assam ;
5. Shri A. Das, Lecturer in Mathematics, to join the University of Gauhati ;
6. Shri O. M. Sarma, Lecturer in Botany to join the University of Gauhati University and
7. Shri B. Purkayastha, Lectuter in Statistics, left the College in October, 1963.

New appointments:
Department of English:

1. Shri Dilip Kumar Das
2. Shri Bhabani Goswami

Department of Bengali :
3. Shrimati Mukti Dev

Department of Mathematics :
4. Shri Tarakeswar Choudhury

Department of Political Science:
5. Shri Rohini Kumar Das
6. Shri Surendra Mohan Mahanta

Department of Physics :
7. Shri Paramananda Mahanta

Department of Chemistry:
8. Shri Rabindra Nath Talukdar
9. Shri Paramananda Gogoi

Department of Botany :
10. Shri Kusha Ram Das
11. Shri Chandra Kumar Sarma

Department of Zoology:
12. Shri Jashabanta Bhattacharyya
13. Shri Chitta Ranjan Barthakur

Department of Statistics :
14. Shri Jishnu Dutta

Department of Hindi:
15. Shri Paresh Chandra Dev Sarma.

## Seminars

The Departments of Economics, English
and Assamese have their own Seminars. In the Seminar classes articles written by the students and Professors are read out, and after the papers are read out, there follows a discussion on them. Both the students and Professors present take
part in it. Sometimes distinguised guests are invited by the Seminar authority to give talks on some topics. Thus the Seminar classes are of great help not only to the students who specialize in Economics, English or Assamese, but also to the students in general. During
the session under review, aotivities of the History Seminar were dormant. In this connexion it may he suggested that other Departments of our College should have their Seminars which will assist the students in acquiring knowledge as well as in increasing the creative power. Much improvement of the newly established Assamese Seminar was seen. The activities of the Seminars in 1963-64 are given below:

## Assamese Seminar:

This Seminar was established in Cotton College on December 12, 1963, with Professors Binoy Bhusan Choudhury, Head of the Department of Assamese, and Dr. Upendra Nath Goswami as the President and the VicePresident respectively. Four classes were held during this Session and four essays were read out by the students-

1. 'অসমীয়া নতুন কববতাত পা凶্ডাত্য পভার’ (Western Influence in comtemporary Assamese Poetry) by Shri Dilip Sarma,
2. 'অगমীষ্রা नাটকত পাশ্ডাত্য প্রভান' (Western Influence in Assamese Drama) by Miss Neelima Barthakur,
 (Western Influence in Assamese Modern Poetry) by Shri Satish Chandra Bhattacharyya and
 শইকীয়া আক হোমেন বबগোঁাাfほ (Two Medern Short-story Writers: Bhabendranath Saikia and Homen Borgohain) by Shri Biswakinkar Goswami.
The essays were followed by discussins between the students and Professors present. Besides them, many short stories like Shri Gobinda Mohan Deka's ‘नতুन সথ্থেন’ (New Dream), Miss Arati Bhuyan's ‘'োনাব মबনন’’ (Thy Affection) and Shri Biswakinkar Goswami's 'fচচিন্খেলব টকা' (Lottery's Money) and Poems of Shri Utpal Bezbaruab ('প্রক্নতিব বাসন্তী পুজা' : An Ode to Spring), Shri Satish Chandra
 Nehru) and Shri Kulesh Deka (‘এয়| মহানগব’: This the City) were read out in the Seminar classes. Dr. Goswami gave one talk on the new technique of modern short story writing in one of the classes. He also organised the first two classes. Other two classes were held under the guidance of Prof. Narayan Sarma. Shri Paban Kumar Barua of 2nd year Assamese Honours class was the Secretary of the Seminar.

## English Seminar:

During this session, the Department of English held many Seminar classes
where important literary papers were read out. The classes were enlivened by the discussions that issued after the papers were read out. Shri G. C. Sarma Baruah, the A.D.P.I. of Assam, who was present in one of the Seminar classes, expressed his satisfaction for being able to associate himself with the class Prof. A. Sarma of the Department of English read an illuminating paper on Carlyle. Prof. U. Sarma also said a few things on Carlyle. Several students also read out some valuable essays. Mr. Daniel Miller of the U.S.I.S., Calcutta, who was invited by the Seminar gave popular talk on modern American literature Prof. K. Sarma of the Department was the Professor-in-charge and Shri Yamini Phookan of 2nd Year English Honours class, the Secretary of the Seminar.

## Economics Seminar :

During the Session, the students of Economics Honours classes prepared thrie Seminar papers on the topics-

1. 'Industrial Development in India under the Public and Private Sectors during the Plan Periods' by Shri Riazuddin Ahmed,
2. 'Agricultural Progress and Problem in India' and
3. 'Industrial Finance' by Shri Amulya Kalita.

There were lively discussions on the topics. Shri E. Saikia, Professor and Head of the Department, guided the students in preparing these essays and members of the teaching staff of the Department took active interests in the Seminar. Shri Deva Sarma of 4th Year Economics Honours class was the Secretary of the Seminar.

It is the Planning Forum that had been known as Economics Association which arranced these Seminar classes as well as excursions during the session under review. The Forum organised talk on 'Socio-Economic Problem of Gauhati'. Shri L. Ingty I. A. S., Chairman of Gauhati Development Authority, gave the talk and Shri Hareswar Goswami presided and Shri Deven Sarma, Ex-Chairman of Gauhati Municipality, was the Chief Guest of the meeting. Shri Baharul Islam M. P. gave a talk on 'the Role of the Opposition Parties in Parliamentary Democracy with special reference to India'. Shri Dandeswar Gogoi was the President and Shri B. M. Sarma, District Judge, was the Chief Guest of the meeting.

## Celebrations


#### Abstract

Shakespeare's Fourth Birth Centenary on the different aspects of poetry and Anniversary

On April 23, 1964, the 400th birth anniversary was held in our College with due pomp and grandeur. On this occasion a Symposium on the life and work of the immortal poet-dramatist was held under the Presidentship of Prof. H. K. Choudhury, a former Head of the Department of English of Cotton College. Besides reading out of papers by students and learned speeches by members of the staff, a cultural programme of songs (including two from Sbakespeare's plays), Film-show and others were there. There was also a display of a play on Elizabethan England which was very much instructive.

The Department of English also prepared a manuscript of literary articles dramatic art of Shakespeare (in Assamese) to be printed and published as a Shakespeare Souvenir.

\section*{Tirobhav Tithi of Sri Sankardev :}

The death anniversary of Mahapurusha Sri Sankardev in Sankarabda 515 was celebrated in our College on September 7, 1964, under the Presidentship of our Principal Shri N. Islam. Dr. Maheswar Neog was the Chief Guest and Prof. A. Jalil, the appointed Speaker. The celebration was highlighted by 'Nam-Kirtan' and intellectual discussions relevant to the occasion. Shri Satish Chandra Bhatta charyya of 3rd Year Arts was awarded  অनोन丁।' (The Universality in the works of Sankardev).


## Excursions

Although a general excursion was not are required to attend excursions under
performed during this year, yet the Depart- the guidance of the Professors-in-charge
ments of Zoology, Botany and Anthro- and submit their records of the field-
pology organised many excursions to observations in the Degree Practical Exa-
different places inside and outside Assam. minations. These field-studies give the
According to the Degree Course Syllabus, students a first-hand knowledge and infor-
the students of the above Departments mations which, are very important consi-
dering the systematic Zoological, Botanical and Anthropological point of view. Excursions have their high educative values; they widen our knowledge and experience. Such excursions give the students manifold benefits. By seeing the modern scientific establishments they develop a scientific
brackground in them which can enable them to pursue scientific knowledge. They also get the opportunity to come in contact with fellow friends of the other states, which might help in some way towards national integration.

## Botanical Excursions:

Several Botanical Excursions were undertaken during 1963-64 both inside and outside Assam. Those are--

## Excursion to Shillong :

Along with the Professors Dr. P. Choudhuri, K. Chetia, S. Bharali, N. Goswami, C. Sarma and K. Das, the Botanical Excursion party, on the 8th of February, 1963, went to Shillong, the Capital of Assam, at 6-45 A.M. Shillong commonly known as the 'Switzerland of the East', is situated in tne middle region of the Khasi Hills, at a distance of 64 miles from Gauhati, and at a heigbt of about 4980 feet from the sea-level. Favourable soils and bumid climate help in the growth of richer vegetation and evergreen forests here. Pines, orchids, ferns, grasses and other plant communities add to the richness of the flora of Shillong. The party visited the Botanical Garden near Ward Lake,

Orchid House and Forest Nursery, collected many specimens, and was back to Gauhati on the same day at 5 P . M.

## Excursion outside Assam:

During the Puja Vacation in 1963, the 4th Year and 2nd Year Honours students went out on excursion to Northern India under the guidance of Professors Dr. P. C. Chaudhuri and S. Bharali. They were eleven in number and visited Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Darjeeling.

The Party reached Calcutta on October 31 and visited the National Museum, Eden Garden, Victoria Memorial and the Botanical Garden at Sibpur. The Botanical Garden which was established by the East India Company in 1786 at a distance of 12 miles from Calcutta, is now the largest garden in India covering about 273 acres of land providing enough ground for 15,000 plants. The most
remarkable feature of the garden is the Great Banyan tree, about 200 years of age, whose original trunk is dead and is supported at present by equally big prop roots. The Palm House and Fern House contain different varieties of palms and ferns respectively. Two nurseries, one for ornamental and annual plants and the cther for avenue trees were observed, and many specimens like the giant Water Lily of South America and Pitcher plant of Borneo were collected by our students. The most attractive part of the famous National Museum of India is the Botanical Division where the attention of the party was drawn to the fossil plants of Godwana Series and the economically important plants preserved there.

The party then went to Delhi and after a stay of four days in Delhi they arrived Lucknow on November 9 and visited the National Garden where there are two Research Stations and one big Library containing about 13,000 books. Nearly 80,000 herbarium sheets are available in the Station and the arrangement of the plants are made according to Benthum and Hooker's system.

The party, on November 13, arrived Darjeeling, the best Botanically known part of the eastern Himalayan region.

Darjeeling is siruated at a beight of 7000 feet ASL, and is the most hurnid part of the region, where rainfall is heavy and the climate, temperate. Its vegetation is evergreen and luxurient. The most important plants found here are Magnolias, Laurels, Oaks, Birches, Conifers, and Pyrus. Besides these, the party come across a few species of dwarf bamboos, two specimens of palms, polygonum and wonderful Rhododendrons. Here our students collected maximum specimens. Thus the excursion of Northern India ended and the party arrived Gauhati on the 18 th of November, 1963.

## Excursion to Mathanguri :

The last Botanical Excursion of the session was at Mathanguri. On February 23, 1964, the students of 1st Year Honours and 2nd Year Pass and Honours classes with Professors P. Das, N. Goswami, K. Das, C. M. Sarma and U. Kakati started at 6 A. M. and reached Mathanguri (Manas Game Sanctuary) at 2P.M. The sanctuary is situated at the north-west part of the district of Kamrup (Assam) and it is about 27 miles from Barpeta. It is a very nice place for collection of plant specimens. Here plants are heliophytes and sciophytes due to the variation of the intensity of the falling light. From
the flouristic point of view there are present (1) herbs, (2) shrubs, (3) trees and (4) climbers. Besides these, some other parasites, epiphytes, saprophytes, symbionts, carnivorous are also found.

Students collected a number of cryptogams, viz., several species of algae, fungi, bryophyte and pteridophytes. The party collected certain interesting specimens of angiosperms.

## Anthropological Excursions:

The Department of Anthropology arranged two excursions during the session, 195:-64 Excursion to Kalimpong :

On October 18, 1963, Professors Hari Prasad Misra and Manabendra Phookan of the Department of Anthropology and four 4th Year Honours students went out for an excursion to Kalimpong by the morning train. After reaching Siliguri Junction at 2.30 P . M. on the next day the party started for Kalimpong by ar zig-zag road. On the way they had to face danger as there was land-sliding ahead. After three hours haltage, they crossed the steep slope of the Hill at 7 P. M. with the aid of lantern. Then they arranged one Jeep and reached Kalimpong at $10 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. in the midst of Octber mist.

This team of students worked there among the Lepcbas of the Kalimpong sukdivision of the Darjeeling district. They studied the socio-cultural aspects of the Lepchas. They also studied the econcmical prospects of the Lepchas, village $\sim$
types and investigated also the problem of original habitations there. They visited the long Leapcha villages situated in the mountain ridges. After studying the Lepchas for ten days in the Hills, during the cold October, the students collected a good number of Anihropological data for their reports to be submiteed in the Degree Practical Examination. Then they left the beautiful land of the Hills and reached Gauhati via Darjeeling on the 2nd of October, 1963.

## Excursion to Rani :

On February 22, 1964, the 2nd Year Natural Biological Science students under the guidance of Professors Hari Prasad Misra, Sachidhar Goswami and Manabendra Phookan visited Rani, a tribal village, 23 miles off from Gauhati, for an oneday excursion. They visited the Garo villages and investigated the problems of the area. They also collected some other Anthropological data. Then they left the place before dark and arrived Gauhati just at 7P. M.

## Z̈oological Excursions:

During this session the Department of Zoology made two excursions, one inside Assam (at Kaziranga) and the other outside Assam (in the Lake Chilka and in Madras)

## Excursion to Kaziranga,

On the February 2, 1964, the Zoologi. cal Excursion party of our College with Professors Dr. K. N. Sarma and S. K. Chakravarty wert to Kaziranga, a wild life sanctuary (i.e.an area where the kiling or capturing of animals are prohibited except under the order of eompitant authority) of Assam and the home of the Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros. This rhinoceros is the national animal of Assam and numerous visitors come to Kaziranga to see rhinoceros. The sanctuary established in 1952 is 166 square miles in area and is situated in the district of Sibsagar at a height of 150-300 feet from the sea level. Except rhinoceros (rhinoceros unicornis), many animals like elephant (elephus maximus), swump deer, samber deer, barking deer,
wild buffaloes, tiger, wild bear, pigs, hedge hog, wild cat and rat are also available in the sanctuary. Our students studied the topographical factors, like the flouristic and faunual condition of Kaziranga and started work of observation of vertebrates and invertebrates. They also visited Katpara Bil and Vasalimari Bil located to the north-west of Tourist Lodge, Bagpara Bil, Daflong Bil, and Jakai Bil for observations and enjoyed the sights of the wild elephant area near the Halpat Camp, saw many hogs, deer, rhinoceros and wild buffaloes from Arimora Rest House. On the 13 th of February, the party returned.

## Excursion outside Assam:

During the Puja Vaction in 1963, the 4th Year Honours students went out on a Zoological Excursion to Madras and to the Lake Chilka under the guidance of Prof. B. C. Choudhury In this excursion the students studied the flouristic and faunual conditions of both the places and collected many important specimens from the Lake Chilka.

## Planning Forum Excursion:

During the session under review mem. bers of the Planning Forum were taken out to visit the Jagiroad Silk Spun Mill under the guidance of Prof. E. Saikia,


#### Abstract

the Head of the Departmeut of Economics, and the students collected important facts and figures relating to the working principle of the Public Sector Industry.


## Research Activities

During the session under review many of the Professors of Cotton College are engaged in research activities in various fields of Science. It is generally felt that research and teaching should go hand in hand and so it is of great importance that Post Graduate classes should be opened in this Premier College of Assam. With this purpose in view the Government of Assam drew up a scheme as early as in 1962 to establish Post Graduate classes in this College, but we have reason to regret that for reasons best known to the authorities, the scheme was subsequently dropped. However, there is a Science Teacbers' Training Course in Cotton College where teachers of various Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools take theil: training in various science subjects like Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Instead of opening an One Year Diploma Course, the authorities in consultation with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Vice-Cbancellor of the University of Gaubati could have well considered the scheme of opening a TwoYear Degree Course leading to the M.Sc. Degree of the University. During the sixty-four years of its existence (1901-
1965), very little progress has been made towards raising the status of the College to the Post Graduate level. There are Post Graduate Departments attached to the Presidency College and the Central College in Calcutta, Ranchi Collegə in Bibar, Kanpur College in U.P and almost all the colleges in Delhi. There is a great demand of properly qualified teachers in the Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools of Assam. In this state of Assam even the private colleges are running short of teachers and particularly the science departments of these colleges are suffering a lot due to the dearth of trained scientific personnels with Post Graduate qualifications. The University of Gauhati alone cannot meet this demand and the proposed Dibrugarh University is yet to come into existence. The Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Botany of our College are already well equipped even to produce Doctorates in these subjects and so there will be very little difficulty in opening Post Graduate classes in these Departments with the space and equipments already available in this College. Research activities in different Departments during this scssion are given below !

## Department of Physics :

Research activities in the Department of Physics deserve special mention. In order to encourage research activities in this Department a Research Project was sponsored in 1959 under the guidance of Dr. Gobinda Chandra Deka M. Sc., Ph. D. (Bristol) by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. Since then a group of young lecturers bas been inte. rested in research problems of Nuclear Physics using the photo-nuclear emulsiontechnique which is one of the most modern tools for such studies. In 1963, Prof. Kishori Mohan Pathak who worked in in this Project for a period of three years obtained the Degree of D. Phil from the University of Gauhati. Dr. Pathak worked on the problem of 'Hammer-fragments' emitted during the explosive disintegrations of emulsion-nuclei which were bombared by the pi-mesons of energy 4.5 Billion Electron Volts. At present there are three lecturers, one from the University of Gauhati, one from Pragjyotish College and the other from our College, who have been carrying on research work under Dr. Deka. Three microscope assistants paid by the Department of Atomic Energy, are constantly assisting the research workers in their research programmes. Shri T.D. The following research grants-in-aid
to this Project under Dr. G. C. Deka in Cotton College have been santioned by the Jepartment of Atomic Energy, Government of India :

Rs. 7900.00 during 1961-62,
Rs. $17338.00 \quad, \quad 1962-63$ and
Ks. 16326.00 ,, $1963-64$.
This year, the University Grants Commission awarded an amount of Rs. 3000.00 to Dr. Deka in recognition of his research activities in our College.

## Department of Botany :

In the Department of Botany, research activity on different Botanical and Biochemical problems by a group of young research workers under the supervision of Dr. (Mrs.) Parukutty Baruah M. Sc., (B. H. U), M. A., Ph. D. (Cantab), is a new feature in our College.

The following seven lecturers, five from our College, one from D. M. College, another from the University of Gauhati, are engaged in researches for the Degree of D. Phil of G. U. under Dr. Baruah :

1. Shri Sailajananda Bharali, M. Sc., on 'Physiological studies on the pollination of certain species of cucurbitaceae with special reference to the fertilising power and fruit formation';
2. Shri Chandra Barua, M. Sc. on 'Certain

Ecological aspects of Mycorrhzal formation in orchids';
3. Shri Nagen Goswami M. Sc. on 'On the Biochemistry of certain fungi affecting roses and their metabolic significance' ;
4. Shri Kalindra Nath Chakravarty, M. Sc., on 'Polyphenols, Conmarines and Phenylalanine and their role in resistance of plant tissues to infection with particular reference to die back disease of Citrus and HelminthoSporiose disease of Rice';
5. Shri J. Singh of D. M. College, Imphal, on 'Physiological and Bio-chemical studies on certain wood rotting fungi';
6. Shri Debendra Nath Baisya of University of Gauhati on 'On disease reactions and enzyme substate relationships led plant tissues, with particular reference to infection and rotting of potatoes in storage' and
7. Shrimati Renu Prava Bordoloi on 'Alage of Assam: Systematics and Ecological factors.'
A scheme on 'Investigation on the Phenolic Constituents and Colouring the Arecanut' financed entirely by the I. C. A. Committee, Government of India, was completed under the supervision of Dr . P. Baruah and the results were published
(Ref. Bulletin Ind. Central Arecanut Committee, 〕962).

In addition to the above a number of original scientific papers have been published by Dr. Baruah in India and abroad.

## Department of Chemistry:

This year Prof. Jyotidhar Rajkhowa, M. isc. of the Department of Chemistry submitted a th.esis on 'Physico-Chemical Investigations of Inorganic Colloids in Soils'. Prof. Rajkhowa worked under Dr. Rohini Kumar Baruah, M. Sc. Ph. D. (Liv), Head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Gauhati. A part of his research work was carried out in the Research Laboratories of our College.

Department of Geology :
Shri K. Barua, M. Sc. lecturer in

Geology of our College is contiuing his research on Sedimentology under the guidance of Dr. G. M. Choudhury, Head of the Department of Geology, University of Gaubati. He is also engayed in research in Sedimentory Petrology, a sub branch of Geology.

The Department of Geology in collaboration with the Department of Physics adopted a scheme for studying the Radioactivity in Assam Rock-types and Prof. H. K. Gayan, Head of the Department of Geology, took active part in the scheme.

## Department of Sanskrit :

During the year under review Shri Dimbeswar Sarma M. A., lecturer in Sanskrit obtained the Drgree of D. Phil from the Calcutta University. His thesis was 'An interprerative study of Kalidasa'.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS

## Cottonians Securing First Class in B. A. \& B. Sc. Honours :

[ It is a matter of regret that all the names of these Cottonians in limelight are not given here due to unavailibity of some of the Examination Results]

1923

Sanskrit

Philosophy

5th Uma Kanta Sarma
6th Tulasi Narayan Sarma
14th Kali Charan Das
1st Aghore Nath Bhattacharyya
3rd Prafulla Kumar Sarma

| 1924 | Sanskrit | 1st Rati Kanta Sarma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 13th Mahendra Nath Gohain |
|  |  | 15th Radhanath Goswami |
|  | Philosophy | 3rd Abala Kanta Goswami |
| 1925 | Sanskrit | 3rd Tosheswar Thakur |
|  |  | 9th Korjengbam Goura Singb |
|  | Philosophy | 2nd Prafulla Pran Changkakati |
|  | Mathematics | 7th Nalini Kanta Barkakati |
| 1926 | Sanskrit | 2nd Dwijamani Dev Sarma |
|  |  | 3rd Ghana Kanta Das |
|  | Philosophy | 1st Harendra Nath Deka |
|  | History | 3rd Keshav Narayan Dutta |
| 1948 | Physics | 1st Birendra Kumar Barua |
|  |  | 2nd Sivaprasad Sarma Thakur |
|  | Persian | 1st Md. Ataur Rahman |
| 1949 | Physics | Gobinda Chandra Deka |
|  |  | [ He secured the highest aggregate of marks in B. Sc. Honours in the University] |
|  | Chemistry | Sailajananda Daws |
|  | Mathematics | 1. R. Rajendra Singh <br> 2. Sarat Kumar Barua |
| 1950 | Physics | Subir Kumar Das |
|  | Statistics | Mihir Kanta Das |
|  |  | [ He secured the highest aggregate of marks in B. Sc. Honours in the University ] |
|  | Philosophy | Tarini Charan Baishya |
| 1951 | Physics | Dwijesh Kumar Dutta Majumdar |
|  | Chemistry | Hemanta Kumar Majumdar |
| 1952 | Statistics | 1. Bhabesh Chandra Thakuria |
|  |  | 2. Mrigendra Narajan Mahanta <br> 3. Ratna Kanta Barua |


|  | Mathematics | Bhupati Chandra Deka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Botany | Maya Kundoo |
|  | Philosophy | Animesh Chandra Medhi |
| 1953 | Physics | Rabindra Natb Kakati |
|  | Chemistry | Girish Chandra Goswami |
|  | Statistics | 1. Hanjabam Hari Deva Sarma |
|  |  | 2. Munindra Narayan Choudhury |
|  | Mathematics | Saroj Kumar Ghose |
|  | Philosophy | Anil Ratan Barthakur |
| 1954 | Physics | Amulya Chandra Das |
|  |  | [He secured the highest aggregate of marks in B. Sc. Honours in the University] |
|  | Statistics | Ardhendu Bikash Roy Choudhury |
|  | Zoology | Hitendra Nath Deb |
|  | Economics | Dhirendra Nath Sarma |
| 1955 | Physics | Amrit Lal Biswas |
|  | Statistics | 1. Krishna Pada Das |
|  |  | 2. Jogesh Chandra Bhuyan |
|  |  | 3. Rameswar Prasad Chakravarty |
| 1956 | Physics | 1. Gurudas Chatterjee |
|  |  | 2. Hiralal Duwara |
|  |  | 3. Rabindra Chandra Barua |
|  | Chemistry | Asis Kumar Dev Roy |
|  | Mathematics | Arabinda Dev Misra |
|  | Zoology | 1. Tikaram Sarma |
|  |  | 2. Anupama Tamuly |
|  |  | 3. Priyabala Uzir |
| 1957 | Physics | 1. Birada Charan Sarma |
|  |  | 2. Amala Dhar |
|  | Chemistry | K. Z. Nawajuddin Ahmed |


|  | Statistics | Amalendu Dey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | [ He secured the bighest aggregate of marks in B. Sc. Honours in the University ] |
|  | Zoology | Sachi Prasad Bhattacbaryya |
|  | Assamese | Satyendra Narayan Dev Goswami |
| 1958 | Physics | Chanehal Kishore Chatterjee |
|  | Chemistry | Purna Sarma |
|  | Mathematics | 1. Sreedban Roy |
|  |  | 2. Dinesh Chandra Saba |
|  | Sanskrit | Apurba Chandra Barthakuria |
|  |  | [He secured the highest aggregate of marks in B. A. Honours in the University] |
|  | Economics | Bal Krishna Agarwalla |
| 1959 | Statistics | 1. Binoy Bhusan Purkajastha |
|  |  | 2. Sambhu Nath Goswami |
|  | $M_{a}$ thematics | 1. Gunindra Chandra Sarma |
|  |  | 2. Tarun Cbandra Barua |
|  |  | 3. Amal Cbandra Sarma |
|  |  | 4. Anath Chandra Das |
|  | Zoology | Tarini Charan Deka |
| 1960 | Physics | 1. Biswanath Bhattacharjee |
|  |  | 2. Mibir Kanti Dev |
|  |  | 3. Amitava Das <br> 4. Dimbeswar Bora |
|  |  | 5. Kamal Cbandra Barua |
|  |  | 6- Rabindra Nath Hazarika |
|  |  | 7. Dilip Kumar Chakravarty |
|  | Mathematics | Upalananda Bharali |
|  | Statistics | 1. Gopal Chandra Majumdar [ He secured the highest aggregate of marks in B. Sc. Honours in the University ] |



Cottonians securing position in Pre-University Examination̄̄:

| 1962 | P. U. Sc. | 3 rd | Nripendra Chandra Changkakati (M) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Debojit Barua (M, Ph) |
|  |  | 6th | Indreswar Hazarika (M, C) |
|  |  | 8th | Dipti Kumar Banik (M, C, Bio) |
|  |  | 9th | Dilip Kumar Choudhury (M) |
|  |  | J.0th | Sankar Prasad Ghose (M, C) |
|  | P. U. Arts | 3 rd | Pona Mabanta |
| 1963 | P. U. Sc. |  | Dilip Kumar Deka (C, M, Bot) |
|  |  | 3rd | Kumud Chandra Bhattacharyya |
|  |  |  | (M, Ph, Bot) |
|  |  |  | Kiran Chandra Barua (C, M) |
| 1964 | See Princ | ress | t the Freshers' Social |

## Award of College Diplomas

Award of College Diplomas was introduced in our College in 1923. These Diplomas are awarded to those students who are regular in all the College Examinations in each academic year: and secure $70 \%$ or more of the aggregate marks. From the session 1923-24, 294 Cottonians were awarded these College Diplomas. Here the names of the Cottonians securing these Diplomas from 1961 -62 are given.

1961-62 4th Year Test Examination :
278 Md. Matiur Rahmen 74\%
in Mathematics Honours

279 (a) Binanda Chandra Barkakati 73\% in Physics

Honours
3rd Year Annual Examination:
279 (b) Hirak Chandra Bhattacharjee 71\% in Physics

Honours
1962-63 3rd Year Annual Examination
(Old Course) :
280 Farook Saduddin Ahmed $76 \%$ in Chemistry Honours
1st Year Annual Examination :
281 Satyendra Kumar Das $85 \%$ in Physics Honours
282 Nripendra Chandra Chang-

| kakati 83\% in Physics Honours | 289 Satyendra Kumar Das 76\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| 283 Dilip Kumar Choudhury 77\% | in Physics Honours |
| in Physics Honours | 290 Dilip Kumar Nag 71\% in |
| 284 Debojit Barua 76\% in Physics | Physics Honours |
| Honours | 291 Dilip Kumar Choudhury 73\% |
| 285 Dilip Kumar Nag 76\% in | in Physics Honours |
| Physics Honours | 1st Year Annual Examination: |
| 286 Dipti Kumar Banik 75\% in Chemistry Honours | 292 Dilip Kumar Deka 81\% in |
| 1963-64 2nd Year Test Examination : | Physics Honours |
| 287 Nripendra Chandra Changkakati | 293 Kamalesh Choudhury 75\% in |
| 76\% in Physics Honours. | Chemistry Honours |
| 288 Debojit Barua 76\% in Physics | 294 Tarun Sarkar 71\% in |
| Honours | Mathematics Honours |

## Bestmen of College Weeks

| Here the names of the 'Bestman' cup winners in Fine-arts competitions, Best | 1955 Miss Gurada Das <br> 1956 Sujit Bose |
| :---: | :---: |
| tors, Best Actresses, Best Debators, | 1957 Miss Gunada Das |
| Best Athletes, Best Lady Athletes and | 1958 Apurba Kumar Das |
| Best Physiques in the College Week | 1959 Sachin Barua |
| Festivals held in different academic sessions of Cotton College are produced. | 1960 Miss Mridula Das <br> 1961 Miss Tulika Das |
| Most of them can not be collected since a few Volumes and Issues of the 'Cotton | 1962 Sisir Sarma <br> 1963 Miss Deepali Acharjee |
| College Magazine' and 'Cottonian' are available in the College. | 1964 Miss Kalita Sarma Best Actors: |
| 'Bestman' Cup Winners in | 1958 Suren Das |
| Fine-arts Competitions : | 1959 Pradip Barua |
| 1952 Miss Himani Roy | 1960 Pradip Barua |
| 1953 Miss Himani Roy | 1961 Santanu Kumar Das |


| 1962 Ajiteswar Goswarni | 1964 Lohit Deka |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1963 Nara Kanta Das | Best Lady-Athletes : |
| Ajiteswar Goswami | 1953 Sabita Das |
| 1964 Nrisinghadhar Rajkhowa | 1955 Purnima Hazarika |
| Best Actresses | 1256 Nirmala Barthakur |
| 1960 Hemanta Deka | 1957 Urmila Barthakur |
| 1962 Sandbya Purkayastbea | 1958 Chitra Choudhury |
| 1964 Aparna Dhar | Chabi Roy |
| Best Debators : | 1959 Sone Barkakati |
| 1953 Robin Goswami | 1960 Nizara Barkakati |
| 1958 Jyotish Gogoi | 1961 Helmina Khatoon |
| 1959 Ghana Gogoi | 1962 Helmina Khatoon |
| 1962 Deven Dutta | 1963 Sunanda Bhattacharjee |
| 1953 Imna Ao | 1964 Chandra Rynjab |
| 1964 Miss Jayanti Chutia | Best Physiques: |
| Best Athletes : | 1952 Suren Sarma |
| 1953 Pradip Bhuyan | 1956 D. S. Gohain |
| 1955 Bhupen Barua | 1957 Paban Kumar Neog <br> 1958 Girin Baglary ('Mr. Cotton 1958') |
| 1956 Kuladhar Sonowal | 1959 S. N. Sangma ('Mr. Cotton' 1959') |
| 1957 P. Buragohain | 1961 Prasanna Buragohain ('Mr. |
| 1958 Prafulla Das | Cotton' 1961) |
| 1959 Hasan Ali | 1962 Abani Hazarika ('Mr. Cotton'1962) |
| 1960 Choujit Gohain 1961 Choujit Gohain | 1963 Ghana Gogoi ('Mr. Cotton'1962.63) |
| 1962 Harendra Kumar Pathak: | 1964 Ghana Gogoi ('Mr. Cotton' |
| 1963 Harendra Kumar Pathak | 1963.64) |
|  | Muself |

Although the $A_{d}$-hoc Committee has appointed me the Editor and entrusted me with the duty of making full-fledged this Issue of the 'Cottonian' which was remaining halfdone in the Press, I could not function as the Editor, property so-called, for as much as, besides discharging my duties in connection with this particular Issue, I have had to busy myself with my activities as the Editor of the 4 Ist Issue for wich the Cottonians eleeted me. In the context of the fact that my Final Examination is round the corner, I have obviously had to face immense difficulties in arranging the news and notes for this Issue and there may, therefore, be some shortcomings in presenting them. I express my sincerest gratitude to those Professors and my Cottonian friends who have helped me in my work. My gratitude and thanks go specially to Prof. Jyotidhar Rajkhowa and Prof. Bhupesh Chandra Dutt who have been kind enough to spend their invaluable time in helping me in everyway to discharge my duties.

Pradip Saikia

## EX-EDITORS

Prof. R. C. Goffin, From Decembei 1922 to Dec. 1923, Vol. No. 1.1 to Vol. No. 11-2, 1 ssues No. 1 to 3.
Prof. Ashutosh Chatterjee, April 1924 to April 1928, Vol. No. 11-3 to Vel. VI-3, lssues Nos. 4 to 16.
Prof. S. K. Bhuyan, From Oct 1928 to September 1929, Vol. VIII-2, Issues Nos. 17-20.
Prof. P. C. Abraham, Dec. 1929 to Dec. 1932, Vol. No. VIII-2 to Vol. X[-2, Issues No. 21 to 30
Prof. S. K. Bhuyan, March 1933, Volume XI to No. 3, Issue No. 31
Prof Dibakar Goswami, Served as Editor, Assamese Section, From Oct. 1928.
Bhupendra Baruah . Vol. XX : Part II (April 1942)
Abdus Sattar : Vol. XXI : Part I (Feb. 1944)
Prasanta Baruah : 22nd Issue, 1945
Dhirendra Barthakur : 23rd Issue
Ghanakanta Cheria Phukan. 24ıh Issue, 1948
Md Piar : 25th Issue, 1949
Syed Merash Hussain . 26th Is:ue, 1950
Chida Baruah : 27th Issue, 1951
Chandra Kumar Baruah : 28th Issue, 1952
Mr. Taher . 29th Issue, 1953
Basanta Saikia : 30th Issue, 1954
Rohini Kumar Mahanta : 31st Issue, $195 j$
Gajen Hazarika : 32nd Issue, 1956
Syambhadra Medhi . 33rd Issue : 1957
Sushil Kumar Gogoi : 34th Issue, 1958
Nagen Talukdar : 35th Issue, 1959
Gangapada Chaudhury 36th Issue, 1960
Ranjit Kumar Kakati : 37th Issue : 1961
Shyama Prasad Sarmah . 38th Issue, 1962
Jyoti Prasad Saikia : 39th Issue, 1963.
(This list is not complete due to the unavailability of a few copies of the Cottonian;


[^0]:    ＊আীগঙ্গাবান（চাধুবী——ালাপাহাবব অসম অাক্রমণ।

[^1]:    1st row (sitting L. to R.) : Prof. S. C. Chakravarty, (in-charge Social Service Section), Prof. A. Barual (i.c. debating Sec.) Prof. T 2nd row (Standing L. to R.) : Tilak (Union Chaukidar), Akan Baruah (Cultural Secy), Prof. K. K. Marah (in-charge Music Sec). Prof. H. K. Sarmah (in-charge Cultural Sec.), Prof. B. Phukan (in-charge Minor Games), Miss Mena
    Chaudhury (Secy. Laoies Common Roow), Mr. Yamini Phukan (Secy. Debating Sec.) and Devi Nandan 3ed row (L. to R.) : $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Chaudhury (Secy, Lacies Common Roor.), Mr. Yamini Phukan (Secy. Debating Sec.) and Devi Nandan } \\ & \text { (Chaukidar). } \\ & \text { Deepak Borah (Secy. Common Room), Arkendu Baruah, Dost Habibur Rahman (Secy. Music), }\end{aligned}$ Badan Daimari (Social Service Secy.) Mecrinal Balsya (Secy. Foot-ball).
     R.) : th row (L. Sport Secy.), Ramen Deka (Hockey Secy.)

[^2]:    Standing (L. to R.) :-Miss Preetishree Borkataki. Mr, Pankaj Bora, Mr. Arup Bordoloi, Mr, Dhir

[^3]:    *It is learnt on the authority of contemporary students that even Sir Henry Cotton incurred the odium of the authorities on his becoming the President on the Congress and was denied the honour of a formal reception at Cotton College when he visited it in 1905.— Secretary, Editorial Board.

