
gr্习刀二小：
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## On the Retirement of our Principal Shri H. C. Goswami.



With the retirement of Principal Shri Harish Chandra Goswami, on the First October 1962-this institution of ours has parted with a man of principle and a friend in general to the students at large. An M.Sc. in Inorganic Chemistry (1930), with a uniformly brilliant career he became Sir T. N. Palit Research Scholar of the Calcuta University and served as a Research Chemist in the Bengal Immunity Research Laboratory, Calcutta (1.936.39), his work there being highly commended by Acharyya P. C. Roy, Continuing the research work, he made valuable contributions of articles to the Sciontific Journals of What time. His paper on 'rhe triple nitrites of rare carths and a new microtest for C'asinm' was favourably reviewed in the annual report of the Chemical Society of London in 19.96.

Shri Gorswami joined Colton College as a lecturer in Chemistry (1939), and proved bimeself to, be a very successful teacher and a highly eflicient laboratory guide. Elovated to the exalted position of Principalshin in 7958 , he has, during the short tenure of four years, left on us an indelible impression by his sincerity of purpose and devotion of duty. Adored by the Staff and the Strudents, he had always been of mild temperament. To our utter surprise, we found that never, under no circumstances he was found to be angry.

Ssientitic in every sutlook of life, he is away from this institution only officially and will be with us always a source of inspriation - for to him 'this institution is more than a home'.

May God bless him with a long and happy life.

# at Gauhati <br> Assam. <br> 11 April, 1962. 

THE ROSHANARA
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On the occasion of the bringing out of the 38 th issue of the: "Cottonian"- I send this message of blessings and good• wishes with my "CALL" to the students of this famous College, "Theie Cotton College of Gauhati."

My dear students, you are the leaders of tomorrow. .Our beloved Motherland-India needs in increasing numbers men and women of the highest moral integrity imbued with a sterling sense of discipline, possessing unimpeachable national character, sense of duty, value of time, sense of loyalty to seniors and subordinates and a sense of dignity of labour. You have, most of you these qualities latent in you but you MUST bring them to the surface to help you play your parts in the service of our Country as good loyal citizens, where you grow up.

India-wants her millions to serve her as INDIANS at all times, subordinating this purely parochial interests of linguising and Communalism to the main and sacred issue-the unity of our people providing for the strength of India. Communalism MUST be treated as enemy Number ONE of India's progress-prosperity and strength. Do not waste your time on useless persuits-or getting mixed up with acts of indiscipline. If you do, you will only be helping disruptive and disloyal elements in our Country-who want to invite another "foreign yoke" and if it comes, you will NEVER again enjoy the democratic freedom which you have today.

Physical fitness, mental alertness and moral correctness are all a MUST, for you our dear youth the priceless sense of our ovation. Have faith in God, worship your parents and respect your Gurus and Elders. Politeness and Good manners cost you nothing but they pay you high dividends in life. Do not neglect your spiritual education. A Godless people can never find lasting prosperity and peace in this world. Think moremread more, but, please, talk less.

God bless you all.
Sd/ K. M. Cariappa
General (Retired).

## ক ট নি য়া ন

निन्ন্য ब্রুন্নণিকা





ন্থiozত এমাব কথা আছে 心ে，आশ্রয় নহনে
 कथाषাবি সম্পুণ্ণ ক九ে भ゙চা নरबেও একেবাবে
 যयনেえ্ל সংসাবত 5লা টাन，ততনनלेक नতায়ো গছ ব। অান বস্তুব অাশ্রয়ত বগাই যাব（নারাবিবলে নিজে
 কবিতাব ক্ষেত্রতে প্রাচীন কালত এగক কথাই থাটিছিল। অनব পৃষ্ঠপোষ कতা নহনে কবিতা अর্থাৎ कবিতাব স্থষ্টিকৰ্ত। কবি তथा সাহিত্যিক সকনब পক্ষে সাহিত্য


 বাজসভাত এদিন＇অন্नচিস্তা চমৎকাবা＇বুণি কবট়
 অর্থচিন্তাব পৰ মুক্ত থকা দর্কাব। দ্বিতौয়তেত কবি－
 পাতিবো প্রোজন। এই সম্প＜ক্ক খ্থৃষ্ঠীম দশম শতিকাব প্রসিদ্ধ কবি，নাট্যকাব আক সমানোচক বাজ凶েখবব ＇काব্যমীমাংসা＇গ্রন্থব পৰা জাनिব পাবি（য，काব্য


অধ্যাপক：হছমন্তকুমাব শন্ম্ম｜ दচनाব কাবণে প্রতিভাব উপবি बবিক निর্জন ब／क মনোबম প্রাক্কতিক পবিবেশব মাজত থকা বাসগৃহ， থৰমমাটি，ফলি，बঙষ বাকচ，কাপไৈলাম，ভূর্জপত্র，
 आ＜মাগধী，অপভ্র×শ অ広 ভাষা জनা অসংখ্য
 ไহছে ব্য়় সাপেক বিষয়। ब্রচুৰ ধন নহলে এইৰবোব যোগাব কব। কगिन।（সয়েছে প্রাচীন কালত কবিসকলে
 बदा প্রয়োबন לহ পবিছিন্ন। बাए বজাসকলেও কবি－



 কণিছিল।

মন কबিনলে জনা যায়（যে，পৃথিবীব পায়বোব
 পোষকতাত বচিত दৈছে। সংস্ষ্তত সাছ্তিত্যছ কবি
 বাজশেখสেই ক্রম উজ্জয়িনौব মছাবাজ বিক্রমাদিত্য，

 ক．বিয়ে বজজাঘौয়़া পৃষ্ঠপোষকত জ্ভ কণিছিল। বাজ্জ
 নহয়। ভাবতত মू巨লমান কfব आমौব থख্রু আবৃ



 বঢ়াইছিন। জগৎ বিথ্যাত কণি ওমব そचয়ামে গেত্ব বন্ধু অাক প্রধান মঞ্রী নিজামুল মুক্ষব পৰা পৃষ্ঠপপোষনহতা


 সম্মানব 付ণি नিয়iমত ভাব্বে অর্থ সাছায় ব＂সাহিতি：ক পেন্সন লাভ করিছিল। এইদবে পৃথিবীব বহু সাহিত্যযত এন্ উদাহঅণ প্রচুভভাতে পোতা যাষ্থ।
 ইয়াবো বহু অংশ बজাঘবীয়া পৃষ্ঠপপাষকতাত স্থষ্টি হৈছে।

 বছबীष্ড भুৰণি অসমীষ্গা সাহিত্যब ৭টট বিबাট অং凶 এফালে যে：নটিক বৈষ্ণ্র কণি ব। मত্রবাসী कিছ্মমানব গাইৃজটীয়া আাক সমূহীয়া প্রচেষ্টাত बচিত় לহছিন आন－

ফালে তেনৌ．ক এটি বুজন অং，শ बাজ্জবি নাইবা

 সাহিত্যব বুবঞ্জীত লসেই কবি－সাহিত্যিক সকনব লগত্ত
 לই थা‘ゃব।

পুবি অসমौয়া সাছিত্য কেবাটীও বাজবংশব বজা

 আক आহোম। ইয়：ब जিতबত ঢকাচ অ！
 সংখ্যাত তাфব হলেও কমত।，কছাबौ অখক দবi ২জ！ককইগনমানব পৃষ্ঠটশাষকতাত বচিত হোত্রা গ্রস্থ কৈখनমানে अসমौয়া সাशিত্য মালাব বহুমূबীয়া মণি স্বষ্ণপ।

अमমীয়！ভাষাব প্রথম निিথত গ্রস্থ＇ঙ্রক্নাদ চকিত＇। এই গ্রস্থथन স্রূূ চতুদ্দশ শাকিকাब আগভগগতে কণি হেমসबন্বতীয়ে কমতাব বজা ছল্লভनাबায়ণব পৃষ্ঠ－

 ＇হনগগী：বী সংবা斤＇। इয়োখন গ্ৃতে কবিয়ে মহাবাজ্গ ছর্লভনাबায়ণষ ঞ্ানুকীর্ত্তন কবিছে।—

> "孔মতা মণ্ডল দুর্লভ নাবায়ণ

নৃপবব অমুপাম।＂（প্রহ्লাদ চিবত）


 ববণ কबিনে তাক বর্ণোর্যা হৈছছ।＇হবগৌবী সংবাদ＇ত তাড়কাস্থবব অত্যাচাব，হবগৌবীব বিবাহ আক কাক্তকব

 इরোেন সक यमिও তাব মোগো斤 অসমীয়া निষিত

 था̣िब।





 কামতাপ্রে לেশ্গ বীববন।
 जौउत्रোক সरख्य đৎসय।＂





 पूनिएছ।




 ब্রশশ্তি বচন এইদবে গাইছে－

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "वृष विय大োমপि दित মहागাनौ } \\
& \text { ছর্ন্ নাবায়ণ दাজ। }
\end{aligned}
$$

निতে প্র্র্বতে পালিनা সতটে

ढारान ढनश्र
डৈबा धर्वगत
ই＂झ্র बाবায়ণ（দす।
बशाবীब ধौन श्याढ़ে গब्बीय
निढে ক্ত্য হবি（সমll＂





 পোষকত বা অনুপ্রেবপাব ফনততই অসনীষ্গ विशिত
 ভেনেটৈক ইমান দিদন চণি অহা মৌখিক সাহিতাব ঠাইত



 একেथन পৃথিতে পদ，ছনড়ী，ছবি অ戶ি ছন্গ ब্রয়োগব



 कान बा


গোম্বার্মौ，৩কালিবাম মেধ্ি，ড：খবাগীকান্ত বাকরি बfদ পণ্জিত সকলব মাজত মতভেদ থাকিন্ৈৈও সকনো মত চালি－জাবি চাই এই সিদ্ধ‘ত্ত্ন অািন পাবি যে， অসম বৃহৎ কছাবী बতিব এটি শাথা そৈ：ছ ব্যাহী। এই ববাફौসকলব অनাভম বজা মহামাণিকাই サ্：ঃ 28 শ
 পৃষ্ঠপোষকত：ত কবি মাধর কন্দলীষ্রে সপ্তকাণু বামৗয্রণ


 «্রসঙ্গত টকছেー
> ＂कবিবান্র কकनी 《ে অামাকেসে নুলি কয়্ করিনোহে！সর্বজন বোধে।

> বামায্रণ সুপষ্রাব ख্রিমহা মালিকা（ষ বালই বাজাব অহুবোধে ！＂

মাধরকন্দলীয়ে বামায়ণ অম্থবাদ কবি এফানে

 প্রথম বামায়ন হিচাপে পবিচয় কবাই অসমীয়া ভ：ষাব




 কন্দলী＇ब প্রভার্র শ্বী：কাব কবি そগছে।

মহামাপিক্যব লগতত आন এজনা কছাबী বबাব পৃষ্ঠপোষকতাব কথা উল্লেখ কবিব পা়ি। ঢেঔ হ’ল




প্রাণ＇অगयীষ্রাটৈ সম্পূর্ণূপে অনুবাদ কবে। এইদবে
 দুথन প্রকাণ অఖুদিত গ্রম্থ ছজন কছাবী বজাব পৃষ্ঠ－ পোষকতাতেই পোনা সম্তর ไইছে।

চহूদष শতিকাত পশ্চিম অঞ্চলত कমতা बा পৃব অঞ্চजธ্ঠ ববাহ বাজ্যব बাজধাनौ অসমীষ্র সাহিত্য চর্চাব
 শতিকাতো পু্রপি কামকপব পশ্চিম অঞ্চন বিশেষৃৃ （কাচ «জাসকনব बাজধাनौ अসমীষ্গ সাरिত চচ্চাব



 পোর। প্রथ্যাত মনসা কবি দুজন হ＇ন মনকব আকব ছুর্গাবব। মনকてে পদ্মপুৰাণব অন্তর্গত স্থষ্টি বর্ণনা，হব－ পার্বতীব বিবাছখঙ্ড অাকে পদ্মাব জন্মখণ্ড বচনা কবে।



কমতাব বাজ। জল্পেশ্ববেই（যে কোচাচবাब বিশ্বসিংই丁াব বিতিন্न প্রমাণ পে＇র্রা যাষ্র।

দুর্গাববে পদপুবাণব অন্তর্গত বেউনা আখ্যান অাষ বামায়ণণ কাছিনী গীতब आকাবে বর্ণনা कবে। এর্রে। আা্্থ পবিচश্রত বিশ্বসিংইক প্রণাম জনাইছে－

আঠিচ্লিশ মহিষী বল্দে। ఆঠব Cকাঞব॥＂＇

মহাবাজ বিষ্ব斤সংহব आমোশত बসমীয়：মনসা স！হিত্যব উज্ট্ব হয়। সেই সময়ত অসমত যে বিভিন্ন बাগ－বাগিনौ স：যুক্ত गী ত পদব প্রচলन आছিঅ মनকबী

बान ছুর্গাবধौ कাবাই তাকেই প্রমাণ কবে। মনসা







 ব। ীী এলিজাবেথব গৌববসয় শাসনকালব দবেই নব－

 পबा পज্তিত অহি নবনাবায়ণণ बাজ পণ্তিব লগত তক কবি প্রায়ে পবাজয়্ ন্বীকাব করিব নগা そৈছিল।


 ভबাবি，মহনীম্র1，সদাগব，নট，ভাট সবেध স：ছ্থত শিথথক।＂बজাই শিক্ষে প্রচাবব কাবণে যেনেটৈ বব



 そৈছ巨ー
> ＂জ্য ন২নাবাষ্রণ बাজ শিবোমণি। সন্তब প४ম মিত্র ছুষ্ঠব जগনি॥ बামাক কবিশা আख্ল পবম সাদাব। ভাবতब পদ তুমি কবিস্রোক সাবে॥ অমাব গৃহত অছে ীীকা ভাষ্য যত। নিয়োক অপোন গৃহে দিলোহো সমষ্ত॥ এই বুলি iাজা পাচে বলধি জোঝাই।
 ধন－বস্তু অলক্ষাব 斤িলা বছত্।
দাস－দাসो 斤িয়া মান বঢ়iইলা অাম‘ब॥＂

बাম সবম্বতীব এই উ僪 পবাই সহबে অনুম：ন ক氏িব পাষি（ে，নबনাবায়ণেে সাগষ সদৃশ গ্রষ্থ মছাভাবত

 কাকত नाইব। ছপাবל̆ল ছপাযন্ত্র পোরা নগৈ｜ছন। ডাঠ भাঁিিপাত বা जুর্জপাতত হাতেবে লিখিব नগা
 ভাষ্যবে সৈ：ত ইাতে লিখl সঁ্ছ্ততত মহ，অাবতब ককেবব ইমান বিশান לই ছল（य，সেইবোব बামসবস্বতীব ঘবণী



 তホশেষত ততত পদবোব ศিখি যোরা এগন কবিব পক্কে অসস্তর। ঢাতে অ：কৌ মহাভাবত！সেইছে এই
 অসংথ্য দাস－দাসী निয়োগ কর্बিছল। এই कাবণেহে বোধকবো বাজশেখবব ‘কাব্য মौমাংসা’ত কবিব কাবণে অসংথ্য পাবচাবক－পরিচ।বিকাব প্রয়োজনব কধা （কারা হৈছে। আক ঐইবোব কামব কাबণেই কবি． সকনব अभिक ধৃন－জন নাইবা আনব পৃষ্টেোষকতাব প্রয়োজন રৈছিন।

बাম


 गভ｜পর্ব，বনপর্ব，বিবাটপর্ব，উদ্যাগপাব，ভীষ্মপর্ব，（্রোণ－


চাবিটামান পর্বব একোছোবা আন ক．বয়েে অনুবাদ কবে। অন্মব！দ কব্রোতে কবিয়ে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে প্রদ্রোেন অহুস！বে

 পাইছে।
 বিজয় পর্ব，থটাসুব ২ধ，কুলাচল বধ，অণধর্ণধ যুদ্ধ



 มনোবম আথানব যেiগেদি দেথুত্য לইছে। কাবা－
 বোবে গল্প－－উপন্যাস্ব দবে জনসাধাবণব চিত্ত বিনোদী কবিব পাষিছে।

অবনাবায্রণব আামানত মহাভাবতম অহুবান কার্যjত
 बাদিয়ে নামসবস্বত：ক সহায় কধি：ছল। নবনাবায়ণণব
 অशুবান কব্রিন্ন। নবনাবায়ণব সভপপণ্ডিত Јার্বজৌম






 মহাব！ब নবनাবায়ণী প্ব প্ঠষ্ঠপোষকতা লাভ কবি অসমীষ্রা জাঁিক অমব গ্রন্থসহূহ 斤ি ไৈছে। অরশ্যে
 বিশেষ্ভাবে সছায় পাইছিন। চিনাবায়্রব অ！শয়ত থকা সময় ছোরাতে •তবাই ఢিছু সান ববগীত，ञ্তণমান।，


 মুক্তিমঙ্গল ভটটমাত ？কছে—
> ＂ख्रीजজ্লধ্বজ নৃপতি প্রধান বামক বিজয় জো ক্াঅলি নাট।＂

 বथা＇न এটি बাজভটিমা বচিছিল－
निজকুন কুমूদ ঈকাশিত ইन्नू।
গईौन গক্তীব ধौব পেখিতে সিঙ্রু ॥
সভ（Aক পাত্র आপন হহাবাজ।
দেবক মষ্যে \ৈসে স্থব＜াজ ॥＂ইত্যা斤ি।
 সম্বব9 কবে। সেইদবে মাধভদেবেও জौবনব শেষ বয়সত অন এজন কোচবজ লজ্ম্মীনাবায়ণ৭ অা্রয়ত থাকি তাてতই নবদেহব অব্যান ঘটায়৷

 বচন। কবাব পবাই এতঁব পাণ্তিত্যব কপা বুজিব পাবি।

 এ ভ‘ব পবা পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা লাত কবিছিল।

মহাভ।বতব অনুবাদ কার্য্য नবनা২ায্রণব ম্যু্যু পिছढ़ চলन থাকক। অসমীয়াব এইটে। সৌভাগ্য（ে，
 বহুকাল জীয়াই অাছল। তেও নবনাবায়ণব উণ্ত্যা－





 ভাবতব শল্যপর্ব, মহাবাজ বীবনাবয়ায় অন্র্রেঝণাত





 শ


 পব' बচिত হश्र।

ককাচ্জা সকনব অামোলত মহাভাবতব দবে পুবাণ
 দেখ। নায।য়। মহাবাজ নবनাবায়ণণ সময়ত প্রোণব


 বজ্গ হবেল্রনাবাশ্রণব দিনত চনে। এইজনা বজাব





 পোষকত नকববনে 凶मגীষ্গ जাষাত শান नইলেও















 পোষকতাত গোপীনাচ্থ সভাপব', দ্রোপব', অর্গাবোহণ













[^0] পদভৈন্नে বুজিযবক যত 戶্গাজ্জাক॥＂




 বিশ্ষভার্রে গ্ন：গাত।






 কবি＇ছन। बাম！য়ণ，মহাভ！बত，ভগগরত আািব



 অ দি आহোম বঙ্গা आক ড－ডা̧बौয়া मকলব পৃষ্ঠ－ পোষকতাত বচিত হয়্র। কোজননে আহোম बজাই সত্র স্शেপন क．，মা মি－বাबী দান 斤ি לৈছে। এই সত্র．

 পোষক্নাব ফন বুলিয়ে কব পাবি।

आহেম גজ্জাসকনে निৰে কোনো গ্রন্থ निथাব প্রমাণ পোরা নাষiয় যদিও ভ্য়য়োব বজাই হ্ণণ
 কেইজ্জনমান बজাব न！মত কেইটিমান গীততা পোতা यাষ্য। স্বর্গঢৈ3 জয়ধ্বজ সিংছই এটি গীতঅ সौতাক
 এইদবে ভণিতা বোলাইছেー

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "বাম চবনে ভাবি একম!ন }
\end{aligned}
$$

巾＇4 ভণিতাত ？কছেー
নাম গোষী পাবে কদ্রসিংহ নৃপে ভণে॥＂


 মানেও गীত భচन। কবাব প্রমাল পোজা यাश।

 কবে তथাপি অাব বছাাল आগবে পা৷ आাোম বছা



 सि कथा कয়，यি মবে，যাক পাகं সकन कथा পাজতে
 পिছ
 उथा পाजि，दहना बौতি आাक গদ্য সाशिजगय एাबव

কটনিয়ান
 ডঃ গ্ন্নौত কুমাब চট্টোপাধ্যার়ে ষথোচিত মন্তব্য
 ভাষাবিলাকব মাজত এক巾 অব অতুननौয়্য। এতিয়｜－




 कथाব উপবিও 心চबচूবুबীয়i বজাসकলব बগত आহোম বজাব সন্বদ্ধ সম্পক্কে জানিব পাবি। কিছুমান বুবজী बাজ্গপণ্ডিত কটকীবোবব দ্বাবা লিখিত לহছিত। বুবঞ্জী


 उब্ধাবধানতে বুবজ্জী ब্রণয়্নन কবিছিন। दজাঘবীয়্যা অনুপ্রেণণাত সত্র आাক সম্রান্ত বংশতো বুবঞ্জী विথা そহছিল ；কিন্নু ছুথব বিষয়্র প্রাক্বতিক হুর্যেগ，মান－মনাণ্ব


 ＇পুরণ অসম বুबজ্জী’प়েই প্রাচীনতম।

ককাচ বজা সকণব मবে আহোম बজাসকনব পৃষ্ঠ－ পে।ষকতাত সংষ্থতষ অনুবাদ কার্য চबা বূণি ওপবত
斤िनত कবি বামমিखই বজাশহ্ব बাজ মন্র্রীব অদেশত

 ＇পুত্তা চীিত＇অনুবাদ কবে।

আাোম যুগব কবিসকলব তিতষত কবিবাজ চক～



דদ্র斤िएহ आা ফুলেশ্ববীব পৃষ্ঠপোষकতাত অম্রদেন্যব










তাহাব ब্রথম প্ত্র শির্রসিংহ বাই।


> (ছन শিরসিংহ बাबা প্রমথ ঈশ্বী।

মহুষ্য লোকত यেন শিব মহেশ্বौ॥ Фাছান আদেশ মালা শিবোগত কাব कবি২াब চক্রন্র্জী মर্ত অনুসবি॥ পুরাণব ख্রেষ্ঠ বস্ষীববর্ত্ত পুরাণ।
 ম

এই গ্রন্থবোব বজা－বানীী অননन বিবোদনব উদ্দেশ্যে बচा そইছিন। সেই কাबণে ‘ভাম্বীী’ত বাহিবে আটাই－

 नाমब অ斤斤 बসাய্यक কাহিনী এটাও স্মম্রাই দিছে।



＂উদ্যৌগপব＂，অनד্ত অচার্বjই＇आানन লহবী＇आব কবিচক্র্র দিজে ‘কামকুমাব হবণ’ নাঢে সং尿ত নাট










 মूलु ঊপ্ণবি কালिका পুबাণ，বামन পুबাণ，অক

 ১৭শ শতিকাব শ্শষভগগত বামচজ্দ বब পাত্রই＇যো＇গনী
 ফুকনে ‘কক্কি প্পাবাণ’ব আংশিক：অন্মবাদ সगাপ্ত কটে।

आাোম বজাসকলব পৃষ্ঠপোষকতাত ককবাইনে।






 উপবি গণিত বিষয়ক পুথি＇অস্ছব আর্যা＇，নृত্য－মূর্রাব





চিত্রবিদ্য！চর্চাব কাবণেও आহোম বজাসকমে


 গ্রञ্থथन हिত্রিত कবে। ইয়াব উপবি ধর্সপু্াণ，গীত গোবিন্，শঅচূড়বধ অ斤斤 চিত্রিত গ্রন্থব নাম উল্লেথ যোগ্য।

আহোম বজাসकলে বিহু উৎসরটোক অা斤বি（লোরাব


অাহোম বাজত্বব শেষব ফালে অছ্ষীয়1 নাটব আািত ＇কুমাबহ६৭＇，‘সীতাহ্ণ＇，‘‘निशনन＇，＇কুলাচল বধ’，

 নাট্যকাব লभ্মীনাথ দিজে লিখিছে－

> শ্凶ীচম্জকান্ত নৃপতি ब্রধান।
> কबাबন যোহি নাট निবমাণ॥
> প্র্রপষিবাব সরে থাকোক অপ্রসাদে।
> নষ্ঠষাশ্য নভন্তোক ক্কষ্ণব প্রসাদদ ॥＇




 कब। 「হছিন। ২জ！সকলব পৃষ্ঠপোষকতাত অসझয়়া




 मাক়ছ गাজে ছুলড়ী，ছবি，লেছাবী 小া斤ি ছन্গ

बमझীয়ा भौত পোবা याख। অक्षীয়1 नাটব দবে এই
 थाटक।

এইпবে দেथা यাম，অাহছাম বজ बাক ডা－ডাக্丸ীয়া

斤िनত বিশেষ র্রাতঅাশাनী কবব－সাईিত্যিকব জন্ম নইনেও











 মুগभীয়াকি বিলাই শায়।

 ছোবান ভিতरত चজ｜घীীয়া অহ্গ্রহত দুই চাবিথन



 পেनন fিনেও াব পবা बে ভতө゙নোকে নতুন সাহিত্য

 দাবই そৈছিন।

অ্বরাজোত্ব যুগতো চ৭কাবে ভাবত৭ 小ান ভাষাব कবि माशिত্যিক সকनব দবে অসगীয় ब্রभিক্ कবি

 ইয়াব উপ：ब＇भाशिज একাড়েী’ ‘প্রকাশন পবিষम＇


 বशতো সাহিত্যিক আছে，ষিসকনে অর্থ্ব बजाउভ มूलাबাन কिতাপে ছপাব প্। নাই। ইয়াব কাবণণ


 कबিব অগা হয়！এনেদাে आমাব দেশত কিমান সাহিতিকি（ে অপযহ্যু घটিছে অব জান্小 cকানো－


 অสণ্যে বর্ত্তসানে এনে সাহাय্য ব। অহৃদানব মাঅ্র
 বूलि অাশ बाथिন शाবি।



এছাত ওবণিব তলব এইখন মুখ বংশীढয়ে কেতিয়াবাহে চকা－মকাটিক ঢযন ঢদখিছিন－ আজি ভালট্ক ঢছখিরে．．．．．．

ছই পাবব সেউজ্গ হাবি বনন্নব ওপবত，পাব৷
 এই টनয়্রে কোনে। কাছানিও ইতিহাস «চनা কবিব
 কয় ডूলুঃ ট．न বুলি। এই সক lन थनব সד घাটটটাব





 মইনা পৰাব ঘাটট，তাব পিচত বাপেক ছ＇ল आবি বাপেকব পিচত मि হন ইয়াব घাটৈ। বাট আছ্ বারেহে ঘাটটো জীষাই অাছে জারে চীকাবে

ডাব নগাই দিছে। থ্যস্রোত পাহাबীয়া এক ফাল’ং মাन বছন לन খन कব निাखাবাটৈয়ে পাব इব পাবি।

উত্বব পাহাবটে।ব নौলা 飞ংてোব ওলাই পবাব লগে
 পাছাবময় ছুই শিলতটট মাজব টनथन শীলা そই नाईি ব！গি উटে। সক সক মাছবোবে সब সকু শিলজুটি বোবব নগত খেঅা খেণ। দুই পাবব সবন खখ চাপব
 ভাजীব বালিটোব পবা কঁহহরাফুন্গ অাকাশব থোপা থোপা ডাबববোব বোঝোচাত ？ল ঘবমুর্রা বগলौব জাকটো কেনিবা কबनि आততब যায়। ঘাটब ছু？়़
 পাবে थকা শাবী শাবী ওখ গছন ছবিথन उকান পাएব

 दर भब大।

 পাবে এষন নেপাनী গা̋ আな পষ্চিম পাবে এথन

 এই সকমোবোব মিনি বঙশীব বাবে এবৈাত্রেই নডুন





 অান মানুহ Cকতিয়াবা কাচিহে এই घাটেসি পাব








 বাতি घব সোমাইহি।



 यঠাব চাব মাবি মাবি যাब゙তে এদিন অজনে সুধিছিন－





 ঠिक তাব Cকইমাছ মানব অগদত সি বকুলীক বিষ্রা बबाई आविएिন।








 नाई।
（ब小ছন মানব जাগ কथा মাত। यक्रीक ঘब সোমোযাব ককমাছমানব পিচঢে घটিছিন অটনাটে।






 ভবি कंशि উटよ।





 বিভাগব কোনোবা ডা↔ব হাকিম অাহিহে fিপাবম বঙনীৗৈ। মাজে মাख্রে ছুই এজন ডাঙব মানুহ চহবব পবা কুবি মাইল দৃবब এই বঙনাঢৈ অাহে। এইপাবে
 জংघলঢৈৈ চিকাব বিচাবি বাহ। বঙলাত ছবাতি এবাতি থাকি মদ মাংস খাই শ্ג斤
 অািি，ঢেতিয়া সি দেখিলে ত：ব অন্মমান অুক্巾 নইয়। জौপ গাড়ীখनब প্য नाমি অাছিন তিनिটা পাণী। এহান মেম－চাছiব এাব এটो ডাঙব কুকুব। হুত়ে। বিতচক খুলি এてকবাবে ？নব গবাব ওচব চাপিলছি। নनখনব উর্জন－নামনি কেউফালে চকুরে দেথাঝৈকক ছুয্রো বেঙামেপি চাই कতে। निজব কथाতে কथा পাততনে।



 চাহাব হাশে সিপাবব বঙ্নাটে। চোরাব ছেপাহ

 মাबি একেবাবে বামত ঢুলি দিলেছি। চাহাবব াাত


 মানুহ—অनপ টলং ভটং কবিলেই ভয্স থাই যাব।
 जোब কাড়িছিন। অুান পাতেেে বাটটে। উপ $\overline{\mathrm{F}}$


 টিলাব ওপবজ থ্কা এই চাং বঙনাব কেউকাষব সেউজ

बाँइनिथनব মাজে মাৰজে থকা জোপা জোপ！নাষ্ছि－

 বঙলাब চूক－てকাণ চিকুনাই যায়হি। কাঠব थট थजि－

 তवে斤ি বৈ যোরা ডুলুংथন স্থৃবব לহ বৈ থকা বেন অাগে। ఆখ ఆখ গছবোবব ফাঁককদি অহা बদজাকে পানীब ওপষব সক সক ঢৌযোব
 চাইटছ। তণ্নfপি আfি যেন তাব সেইবে ব খুউব নতুন নতুन লাগিছে। বঙপাব পবা নামি আiি মম চাহাব




চাহাব মেম বঙনাব পবা ঘূধি অহামৈ বাট ঢাই নাত্ অগটিছঢে বহুত সমষ্থ বংশী বহ অছিল। সক্ नঝাব দてব পানौไৈ ভবি দুथन ওনোমাই fি সি যেন অश্তভ কবিযব यত্ন কবিছিন যে টনখন টৈয়ে আছে।
 কুকুবটে। আগে আগে আহি নান্ত জপিয়াই উঠিলগি। মেম গবাকী নাব্রত উঠttঢে דংশীয়ে লঙ্ষ্য কবিছিলー প্রকট そই ওলাই পবা মাহুহজনীষ দেহব ज゙｜জবোবে，

 চুট্টিকি কট। চুলিবোব বতাহত ঢো খেলি খেলি তাইব গালমूথ ঢাকি পেলাইছিণ। গাড়ীত উঠাब আগেয়ে চাছাবে সুধিছিন বনथन কিমান $া$ ，উজাই ব｜जটীয়াই किমান দ্বלলকে যাব পাবি ইত্যাদি। এই পাহাবীয়্রা ননখন বব বেচি দ নহলেও অতান্ত থবস্রোত। খুউব ভাबটेक চানে তলব দুটা এটা ডাঙব শিল এতিয়া




 এমাইলমান ভটাষাই গনেই ছत্রো পাবে বালি পোআা


 বেলি পবাব বহত অাগেত্রে এই মইনাপবা ঘাটত বেলি
 बেলিটো লুকাই প《ে।

 পাইছে। সেই 所না লেন সেই নভুন মাহৃহ হানে মইনন।














 घफ़ौब काणुव मবে निएँक बाহে याश्र। ब्राয় ছপব

















 नবীधन अखৌৌ टन अচि গन।













 अচि গब।












 ब居।









 চिल्চिलिश्रा 小াপোবেবে ব！
 मि उषा नाधि इाই आাছिन।

नाহে লাহে পাবব গছব্বাবব দীষল দীषন ছ゙াবোবে
 সिशँ




 नগে नগে नাওখन জি．लিকি পবিল। नाबব बচा

 अநছিन। न｜अখन ফানে नোচোরাব जাও భবি
 पभिি বানিটোব পবা নেম－চাছাবহালে किবা לকছিন।











 भि ঘাট পোরাব নগে बণে বেiি নেদেথ্যা ？₹ গল। ইতিমধ্যে চাহাব মেমে ঘাটিত जেঞ্রেলোকব নাふ বাক্شি



 বেন সেই সকনোবোনג একক গ小াকী সि fিজজ।

 বুক্ত থूলিম্পাই থাকিন।


थाशिছিन। দ্বब Cनপালী গারঁব ঘबমুর্য মছজাকब
 চिननौ टकबनोও आँতবि গु গ’ল। नौलाकाশ বোকোচাত বাস্ধি উধি ৫োর্ বগলীব बাক ঢনদেথ। হল। চবাই－চিধিকতিব চিঁ घ্ব－বাখবেবে মুখব ঘাটটে।
 बणাটটে থুউব ভাবি চাইছিল। কিহব বাবে fি ইয়্রাত


 এक অজান শজকক্তিষ্নে তাক পণিচালন কবিছে। সি
 ভিতबতে fস যেন থুউব ববলেগ কিবা এটী दহ পণিছে। ককতিয়াবা 6কতিয়াব｜অতাস্ত দুদ্দে মনীয় आস্ুবিক প্রবৃত্তিয়ে তাব মনব মাबত ক্রিয়া করিব ধঝিছছ। निববয়ব এক নামহীন ব্যথাই তাব সমস্তु দেহ－মन आচ্ছম্ন কবি পেলাকি। fিবা এক প্রাচौन প্রবৃত্তিব প্রবোচনাত
 せঠিছ্লা তথাপি যেন Cকতিয়াব। কেণিয়াবা চাব মনে এই निঃসংগতাক্ খুউব आপোন কাব লব বিচাঝে।
 অতলাস্তত ষেন এক বক্রকঠিন আকাজ্মাই বাঁহ বলছে। লাহে লাহে মইনাপबাবঘাট জুबি নদौब বুকুট্টি－


বাতি শিলব ওপর্बেিি বৈ যাওঁতে হোবা শক্ণ मि কেতিয্রাবা চক্ थাই সান পাই যায়। কেণতয়াব।
 শষত সি ভয় খাই উঠে। সেই बাতি সि এটা স্বপ্ম
 চেঁচোবাই তুলি আনিரিল। পাবত বৈ বেমজনীঢ়়ে খুউব
 পেলাই দিলেছি। অলপ পিচতত গস দেতোন দেথিলে

 চাই অছছ—অাক এখোজ ছথোজটক বকুলो তাব ফান্লে আগবাঢ় ওগছে। চক্মক্টিক স।ब পাছ fি বโছ পबিছিলিি জুইকুबাब ওБबত। গোটেই बাতি $ি স$
 দেथাব মান্ন कि হব পাবে।

তাব পিচ্ ছুটা দিন অত্যন্ত উৎকঠो আা উঞুল－ থুগুন্ব মাজ্ৈেে পাব কবিছিন বংশীয়ে।

সেই ছুদিনब পিচত। সেইদিনা बবিবাব आছিল। থুউব পুরাতত বকুনী আহি ঘাট পাইছিল্গহ। তাইব হাতত आছিল জা－জ্পপান，চাউল্ন তেলব টৌপোম্｜ ছুটামান। বংশীয়ে ঘাটব জুইকুরা ডাঙবটি ধ্িি পুরাই
 বেলিয়ে তেたিয়াও মইন প্য ঘাট পোরাছি নাছিল। আউজ্গাই＜যানা ইকবাব पুরাব খন একাষবীয়াকৈ থৈ বকুनী ঘবটোব ভিঅব সোমাল। বস্তুরোব 分ক কাব থबে। বংশীয়ে কথা আবষ্ত কবিবটৈল মূてেই পোত্র


 ইয়াত ষে बেখাই নবৈ বনবাস খাটিছেহি？＂

প্রথম বাবব বাবে বকুল্｜ব মুখ্ত মুখ থুলি Cকাব｜ কथा निजে বংশীয়্রে। এয়া निমাতो कন্যা 《 ষন মুখब！了হ পবিছে। বিয়াব পিচী পবাই বকুলীব যে তেনে এট। ধুनীয়া মাত আছছーসেই কথা বংশীম্থে কষ্পনাই কবিব পবা নাছিল। বংশীয়ে মুব তুলি চালে। তাইব কপালब সেन্দুবব ফেঁটটট゙ জুই एলাদি
 এহাত ওবণিব তল্লব এইথন মুথ বংশীয়্রে Cকতিয়াবাহে চकা মকাটি যেন দেখথছিল－আাজি ভালট্ক দেখিলে।


ক小नে ચবব fিতの ？＂

 প্রবছৌে। মই গোরাব পিচতো সেইপাল ভাতব
 মাহ্হহ পেট ভবে অাম（नজাঢনাদন ‘কবা？＂








 বং：্ণীব कাণত পবিির্লई।






＂थোबা बোরাব দুষত মই ইয়ারিन बश নাই！＂ द尺शीव कथा उनि ढाई याशिबोन उवाई आरिन।




 চালে। কববাত ঘহঁ খাই গোটেই কপালতে সেন্দूবব






 অन̄য়ে（কবাবাবাবো থাপ মাবি পাनौব অলq অ＇ছটে। निব नোবাবি ওみধढে ঘৃবি জूবিएছ।

অনপ পিচঢত চছবব পৰা গাथौব निবটন অহ





















বিব，बिব্，বতাহ उান গছপাতবোব উধি গছ




 চাই 斤স টৈ ไৈছিম।

বহ্ত সময়ব মৃবত তেぶলোকব নাওঁथन উজাই

 প্রবল खৈগেবে বোরা পানীবোবে উগনীমू্যা নারত शूक्मा শাই অগ টিঙব ওচবত বছছত ওপবলৈ উঠিছিল।
 গবাকীয়ে ছই হাতেবে ছফালব পানীবোব ভাঙি গৈাছি। বংশীী মনত ঢেতিয়া একো ভাবনাই ঠাই পোনা নাছিল। গোতঅ গতিয়ে মাজে মাজে যেন নারব গতি মস্থব কবি f斤য়ে，ককতিয়াবা যেন ইঞ্জিনটোরে
 ডেবফার্ল’；মানেই নাও থন উগ্গাই গল্। মাबতে এবাব ইঞ্জিনটে। বন্ধ לহ আককী চলল গৈছিল। এবাব
 বঃশীt়ে লক্ষ্য কবিলে নাও থन কোনোবা এটা পাকত যেন সেই পকনীয়্রাটোত পধি গল। ছপাকমান ঘু बি এবাব নাওখনে ওলাই গৈ থুব জোবেবে ওচবब শিলটোঁ যুका মাষি fিলে। নাबব পবা কোনোব। এজन চিটিকি পবিল। পাবত টৈ বকুলীয়ে এট। সাংঘ।
 পাবে বিজুলী সঞ্চাবে ঢৈ শিলটোब 35 পাই নৈত

জাপ দি দিटৈ। বंহত দিनব চিনাকি এই ঢনথंনব এই কপটো ব；শীব বাবে একেবাবেই অচিনাকি আছিল।
 নাছিল—তাব মাชো লक্য बাছিল এই ধবে゙। ধবে゙ অরন্ছাত উটি যোবা মানুহগ্গনীक ধবি बथাব। ছবাহব
 এてৈব।বে কাষ পালেহি। কাউ বাউক্巾 ছথন অुত্র মস্থণ হাত্ত ঢাক সাবটি লব বিচাবিলে। थাপ মাবি মাহুহ－
 ভबাই সি পাবৗৈ টানিছিল। তাইব ক্रান্ত শবীবব সकলো ভাবসাম্য এ氏ি fिহিল বংণীব उপবত। निब

 বংশীব গাত ঘ＂হনি খইইছে—তাত যেন তেজবোব গোট


পাবত চাহাবব বুকুত মুথ জ্জি মেম গবাকীয়ে ขুউব কাन्मिছিল। চাशাবে মুবত शাত ফুবাই মবম
 বিষ অমুভব কবিলে। बেচিন নাওখন ধিি মেলি আनि ঘাটত বন্ধা ছল। কাপোব কানিবোব অকোবাই こল ঢাহাব बেম মটবত উঠিল। সিহঁত যোবাব পিচতে। বকুनौব एকু 5 कूপাनौবে জল্জलীয়া לহ অাছিল। তেতিস্গা তাইক বুকুল্লে চপাই অनি খুউব মমম কবিবব মন গৈগছিন ব；শীब।

## অबণ্যত নানিল बজনो

শংকা, দিষী, হতাশ্।, এन্木াব



দস্থুব ভীতিষ বাদদ ন'ই সিইंতब आক অन্য (কানनা বিশ্বাস বন্ধन

শ‘का, দ্বিধ, হতাশl এभাব

अবণ্गত नाমিল बछनो।

অबণাত नाমিল बজनौ;
অन्কकাব जौতিব বাজ়্ দশোদিকে
ত্রাসত কম্পিত Ғিষ্র। মান্হহब
বিভौনিকা স্বপ্ন দেখা যাত্রীবোবে নিধ্ ভবা প্রাণনৈৈ
এটি বোজো পবা নাই आাগবাঢ়ি বাব।
কাল নাগিनীब দতন বিষব নিশ্বাস উগাबিছে।
(সোতে বাঁয়ে সিংইব গর্জ্জন

আক জোঙামুযা বাঘব গোজব
অবণ্যত नाমিন बজनौ।

সँচা कश，आমিষে আহিबেঁ। বश্বাট।
সँচা कথা，অগবাঢ়ি আशি আঢ̆ঁ আমি।
তধাপিও কিত্থ বাৰ্ব 小াুহে পেলায় आজি তেজব চকুলো？
आমি যাম কোন ফালে？
बকनि जाए बक्ष বাळ？
ক’ত ই যাত্রাষ হব শেষ？

কি হंব ইমান পথ অতিক্রম কবি，यদি سাি निচেই কাষব
মাহুহক（নানারাবে বুজ্রি？
बবण্गত नामिन बজनौ।
যাত্রীদন হতাশ অধীব－মই জানো হেতু आছে তাব।

ববফ শীতল বায়ু অবণ্যষ—সিও ষেন ইহছে বলিয়া
গছবোব বৈ অছে প্রকাল্ড দৈত্তब দবে
অন্ত্রত 厅ौতিব সঞ্চাব কবি
आব आক পबিব তুষাब
অб ই শীতन হৃ।
অবণ্যত नाমিল बজনী।

পোহব，পোহব হ্ব
হম্রতোবা তাপ পাম—
ককানোবা যাত্রীয়ে जবে বशি，
কিত্তু ঁঁঁয়্ত জোনাকীয়ে নিদিয়ে উত্তাপ
পোহব ষে সিইতত লালসাব তাড়ণ৷তত অলে।

সঁচা কথা, হেক্রাল্লা নায়ক আমাব।
তথািিও आমাব চকুত खাঁঁ ब্রলাওঁ পুনব অামি
সত্যষ পোছব।
অन্তৰ ভ্রাই লত্ প্রীতিz উমেবে आফ অशিংসাব
শান্ত পোহবেবে
এইযে অবণ্য, হ'ব এতিтাই এথनि উদ্যাन,

ক্ষতি নাই,
নামে যদি অবণ্যত নামক ঝজ্জनौ। *
(* এটি অাধুন্নিক পাঞ্জাবী कবিতাব অনুবাদ ।)





## আঙ্ছেপ

কৃষ্ণকান্ত মিশ্র












কলিবোব ফুল ई'ন
※ুনবাてে কथা ক’নে

* बাनो मब৷ब मবে

कளিতা সবিन।
বগ' ক’ন! «ঙবোব
ঘনে ঘনে ভুল হ’ল

লুক।-ভাকু খ্খলি গ’ল।

## ধূসब পাঙ্ডুলিপি ：অबণ্যब

॥ দেবের্র্রপতি গোম্বামী॥
8र्थ বार्बिक，कना


যাত্রাব উদ্যোগ－পর্ব বিবর্ণ ভয়ত।
সम্যথত অবিষ্বাসী নির্জন কান্তাব
পথব সংককচ，পাপ্রুলিপি অবণ্すব ধূসब যাত্রাব।
আব（ষে ₹＇ศー
মন－币র্শননてে ভौব
रुॅদ়़ーबতুগৃহ नীড়，
বক্ত－চ称 অধীব！！
এই যাত্র，এই পথ অতি অनिশয়
ভয়ে ভয়ে বিচাবিবো দৃষ্টি আব স্বপ্নব，নতুন বলয়।
Cケখিল্ো－
এই অবণ্যব সচ্তান সবুজ मॅГথব
আা বিমাসौ；নিচা অজ্ঞ্য় সন্ধান，
চিন্তাত সমুদ্র ঐশ্ব্র，বাক্যত বিভ্রূতি অপাব
অथচ अবোধ্য বহস্য তাব，পদ্মহौন নাভौब গান্ধাब！
আব কলেー
：बামি বে बবণ্য হায়，পबিচয় ঘোব অন্কकাব
निসংগ，নির্বাक，শূন্য，প্রয়াসী বিভাব！
শশষ ઋ’ত অভিশাপ，এই সক্ক্যাব ？？

बात शनिनে-
স্থবেবে উতন্গা বণ্ট, জটিল মবম
 অাद डয় इয়, জানব জাহৃবী সীমিত आামাব নেজানিমো बীতনো (য ইমান ন্বিষাব॥

তথাপি--
: অनছো ইয়াত পুন্ুবাব সাগবব হ'ব অত্যুদ্র;
गর্ভ́ज निशिত काব ধ্বংসব বাট आকু
ग্থষ্টিব অणৃর্ব বিশ্যয়।
আক হেননাপ্রত্যয়—గিমালয় অБन आনম়্,

মন-অপস্তত দর্শনব ভষ্ত।
মানে ঢাব-
«ক্তব 巨ঞ্চन ছ্যুতি ধাবমান-
বি বাটে বিলীয়মান—স্থর্যব কাঁ়়

শেষ হলে হ’ব পাবে তাতে


# \｜পবিত্র ববগোহাঞ্ß｜｜ <br> ৪र्थ याष्षिक，বিষ্ঞা 


প্রাগানী নদীব গতি एक ऐ’व

পছूलिত বসস্তব গান—সপ্তীব মপ্ন অামד্রণ－ এखাতে fিনাকি গাঁ অচিনাকौ সমুড় তীষব শ্রাক বিশ্ময়ে য’ত উন্মোচন बবি 斤斤নে

 তান দিলে мয়্যনাস পদচালनাद সৌবঙে আামাল কबা বতাহে জগাই 斤िてে





 —বিতোপন সবোবব－কাালী মাছ্ জিন্মিন্










जজানাनौ মूशब
হঠাতে ছেবাই গ’ল নিমজ fন‘বড় অ্মৃতি
বूगাবীব অাপোন মৃখব

বन $\ddagger$ दरम
শথবা आাছ্ তাই পপোন বিনাস মাত্র
(কাননে। এब বাজ কুমাবג।





## প্রথম সষ্ভাষণ

যামিনী ফুকন

फেখুবাবা মোক কোমাব निভৃত ঢসীন্দ্য ;
आপপানমনে আiি তুমি মোক দিতা দর্শন!



কর্গগীয়্র সকबো কোবা ঢুমি মুগ্ধ ভাষণে,
অন্তুব অভিলাষ বমাব কাষত ককারা অসংকোচে।

প্রাক্-বিশ্ববিছালয় শ্রেণী, বিख্মান

Бथ†পि
তথাপি মই নগমো প্রত্যয়।
হাজাबব মাজ্ত এয়| বাfিভে তোমাকে
মোব এই অবোধ হৃদয়ে।
अকনে থাকি आাছিনো স্বাধীন,
Cতামাব কাবনে হায়! শিকপি ভৰিত র্যাব
চিबদিন বৈ যাম রোমাব কাবণে।

অদৃ度 শাসন কবে निখিন ভূবন,
শাসনত বাてে তেওঁ নৃপগণ,
नাबীब रुদয়, প্রাণ, প্রেম চিबদিन




रिखब नशया लো9 नशवा सโिन,


आाही बाधि कौषन घ्याबं।

पूरि यक्धि विश्रका पूरक;
जबनाद गाগबত इस्वाया यन



এtि গীত
॥ न निनौ বबঠাকুব ॥
৩য় यাষ্ষিক，বিশ্ঞাन
সোণ জিন্মিল্ স্তৃষমমূধী

কাन wাণ゙ন এই দদছাটি


ধরাব বৃকুত বহন সানে，
भুনक জাগে পানে 爪াে
পবাণ বীণধ গানে গানে।
邓’তষে मপোন ভবি چ’ๆ॥
মন শে ঢোমাব আলোক बপীব


बकপ वে叉寸 रेशब।
মন ডूলিকাত ওাবেই ছাব














 পৃজাবী।

অमমীয়া (োমান্টিক কবিতাব বিষষ্েে আনোচনা


 यায্র-এই যুभব कবি সকনে ফবাচী অা লেট্ন






 आ「ছল। এই অাতীয় কবিতাব তথাকথথত সঙযমব

 বির্রোহব স্থচন কবি ইএবাজী সাহিত্য কাননত এটি নতুন বাগিগী জু：बিলে।

ইয়াব．পিছতে উননশ শতিকাব প্রাধম্ত্ব পৰা বর্ডচষর্থ，बনেনিজ，বাইবন，শ্যেলী，কীটছ，ব आাগমনিত ইংবাজ কাय্য সাश্তিত্ত এটি नতুन স্সুবג স২যোগ
 যুটীয় ভাবে＂Lyrical Ballads＂নামে কবিতাব পুণ্ এथन প্রকাশ কবি সাছিত্য ক্ষেত্রত यি যুগান্ত্ব আनে তাকেই ইংবাজী সাহিত্যত＂Romantic Movement＂，बব স্রত্রপাত বুলল ধবা হয় । এও゙ণে।কক ঘোষণা ককিলে বে কবিতা হব লাণগ সাধাবণ মাহুহে বুंखिব পสা，ভষষা হব লাগে সহছ সबन অनাড়ম্বব
 এই শ্রেণীব কiবব হাতত চকুব অগত পণি থকা দौनउম্ বস্তুবোবেও बামধেश্থ বর্ণ 乙বচিত্র্য そল জিলিকি







 আাক নগबौয়া ক্বত্রিম সত্যতাব প্রতি বিবাগ এই যুগব প্রততটে কবিতাब इबढে ফুটি উঠिन। সেইদবে বห্ষণশীল মনোব্ব্ত্তিব প্রাচীব ভেস কাি শ্বাধীন চিষ্ত। আব অঝৈগব মুক্ত বিকাশব কাবণে，সজাব পর্থীয়ে নীড়
 মনো অসौমষ ফানে উধাও হন ：－
＂Nor finds nor seeks he mortal blisses But feed upon the aereal kissss．＂


 যোগাইছিল।

পশিচিশীয়া বোমা｜্টিক সাহিত্যব ভাব ধাবাব ঈভাবব
 জাগবণব आ氏ির্ভব इन। ইয়াব গুবতে জছিন বিদেশী শাमন। घ斤斤ও বিদमশীব ভाइढौয় জौइनब ওপৰত কब！आধিপত্য ভাবতौম্থব কাবণে বব ছুथাख্মक， उथाপি আনফালে সৌভগ্যব কथ！इ’ল এথে যে ইম্রেই পশ্চিমীয়া ভাব ধাবাব লগত ভাबर्তায় ভাব ধাবাব এক অপুর্ব বোগাযোগ স্থাপন কবিলে। এই স্থাপনে ভাबতौয় সাহিত্যক এটা ।বশিষ্ট बপত গাি উঠिব大ৈ প্রেবণী যোগোরাব টপ্িও সামাজিক জौৰনতো এক
 बচि অনুযায়ী সাহিত্যত ন ন বিষয় বস্তুব অাবির্ভর হন।

 यि নতুन आखन 斤斤লে，পবাধীনতাব নাগপাশ দূ৭ কবিবীলৈ সেয়ে ই＇ল जাবতীয় সাহিত্যব স্যামন্তकম वी।＂

সাशিত্যব ‘‘োমান্টিছিজিম’ বা＇নबন্যাস’ মুथ্যত：পাশ্－

 לকছে—＂ইউবোপ বা ইংলণুত যি ষি কাবণত বোমাল্টিক आলোনनন ग্থষ্টি \হছিল অসমত সেইবোব কাবণ প্রকাশ পোযা नাছিন，অসমত ডান ধবিহে（engraft）পেই বোমান্টিক ভাবাদশ স্থাপন ক্বা ？হহছিন।＂

 এক आমুন পবিবর্ত্তন্র দেখা দিলেー
 কাম কमि आহिল।
（অ）आগৰ কবিতナত ধ্র্ম ভাব মूय্য ভাবে

 डठिच।
 ঘ্ণা，বিষাদ，প্রক্ণ；ত ইত্যা戶斤 কবিব বিষয় বস্তু לহ भবিन।




 কাবণে অামাব মাজত এট：আগ্রহ আfহ পবিল। ঘক্র্য！

 উদাइবণ। অসমীয়াব অগব গীতি যুগব কাবנই rতুন ঠেاচ বৈ आण্ম প্রকাশ कবিলে।

চমূটি ‘নর্রন্যাস’ব প্বকপ কবীলে গ’লে কব পা३－
 সোমাই नিতে অকি সন্তপ্পে আবাধ্য দেबঙাব
 গशীन 凶টবী या সুन्मय কाম্য কানनত（সেমাই সৌন্দ্র্যब উপাসনা কৰে，ব্যক্তি ঙ্রেমব পৃজাত আাপোন পাহবে।＂

অসমौয়া বোমা佌क কাবנ বৌীब প্রথম হোতা হ＇ল চশ্রকুমাব আগবব্যালা। তেওঁব＂বিग্ময়কব ब্রকাশ＂



 প্রক্বতিন লগত পোন টীয়া সম্বন্ধ পাতিছিল 分ゃ তেনেটক চ＂্র্রকুমাবেও প্রক্ব তুব কপব মাভ্ত অকপব সक্ধান পাইছিল－

 নপ্ণক। নহয্र।＂সবাবে উभবে মাহৃ সতা，কাহাব
 किन्दु मामाজिक बैख্রनত ढाक প्रणिপामन कदा





 ＂মামহেই দের，মানুহেই সের＂বৃলিছে।

 অגাধনাতে 子ট।ই দিয়া নাছিল－মাণোন পাথिज্র
 ষায়। बান্টাব ডিন্গ মেয়াবেও তাবকই לকছিল：－

> "Beauty vanishes, beauty passes However rare, rare it be."


 बবিढ্নে לকছে ：－

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { প্রক্তি 《ে তেনৌকৈষ্রে ষ’ন।" }
\end{aligned}
$$









बাগオরালাব গীতি কবিতাব যোেেি বা ক্তুগ बহूपूতি，विサাস आव जাব প্রकाশ कबा बोfिढোব






 সেই＂ब্রতিমা＂বৈৈয়ে এ斤িন বেজবক্নাই לক্巾ছল－







 ＂Father of the Romantic Novels＂नाমে






















 Britannia，Britons never will be slaves，＂









বেলাডক＂কৃত্রিম বেনাড＂（Artificial Ballads） বুলিব পাবি। ই বোমান্টিক যুগג এটl নতুন অর্রদান। ইংবাজ কবি স্কটব নাম সসই কাবনে ইমান জনাজাত। বেজবকরাই বিশেষটক＂；नবব－বতনী＂＂ব মার্জ্গ斤 ফুটাই


 কবিতা यদিও প্রেমমূলक তथাপি＂পিয়তমা＂৭ ব！হিবে

 চবাইব দবে মूক্ত প্রেম জয়গান গাইছছে। বা হিক দৃষ্টি

 खুইे দ দছন কার্য＜কা পাহবি যায়।

 মদিবাত যেন চিষকাল মচগুन לহ থাকিব।
 বাতবি পাই কবিষ অন্তবব लাববাশি উ交ল উ উ＂চুমাব＂ প্রতি আাগ্রহশ্রীল \হ পবিঢছ！
 বিম়ছ অর্রস্থাব মাজ্রেদি নানা ভাবে ঢোরাটো বোমান্টিক

 そইছছে বে সময়্ত হুয়োট। বস্তুব মৌলিক পার্থক্য fিশ্লেষণ



 থোপাব সপোন，ক্বষ্ণ পथীব লগ丁 বাষাব কাকোনব



বেই নহওক এটা কথ বেজববন্যাব কবিত সম্বক্ষে কব পাবি যে পাতলেই इওক বা গহীন কবিতাই হওক
 आশাবাদौ জौबनब জनন্ত্ প্রতীक।

 आক ঢা‘क＂नाমব প্থিত কিছুমান জোনাকী যুগত


 आবৈর্ভাব। এই কবিতাব ভাব আব आদর্শ উচ্চন্তגব।－

## 

यি অমিষ্র！ঘ＂হা আছে，ক’ঢো আক্নাই।＂ইত্যাদি




 তাঢক পাই＂－－বুলি డেও অগতথনতেই স্থখ দেथা পাইছে। মूঠতে গোশ্বামীক बসমীয়া সমাজ্大ে
 নোবাবে•।

জোনাকী যুগব অन্যতম কবি＂মই অকলশবীয়1，
 बमมौয়া সমাबব এটা বিবাট সাঁ｜থব। এও๋ব হাততে বোমান্টি ভাবাদর্শব গীতি－কবিতাই প্র্ণ বিকাশ নাভ कবে—＂बপোন স্মু＂আা＂বনফুল＂ব মাজেদি।

 そथ গেपছ। কবিয়ে לকてছ：－



 ＂＇نh，lift me as a wave，a leaf，a cloud！＂






 ＇जবিষ্যত।＂









बোমান্টিক কবিতাত বিবছ৭ গোবরো মूর্খাবত।



 बোমান্টিক कবিতাব नकণ ছুজবাব দৃষ্টিতে। ধया Ғヶᄃ下：－



＂Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought．＂


 बেन আার＜ে জীबन＂।










 बढि ছप खারदণ মাथোন। প্রেম－্্রীতি－बান পোबা
 থাকিব থোচে অকन Бबूব পানীक ঢাকি दাখिষব






 রুলি সাবট্ बব।
＂Бকু
ঢাना आशि ज丁াশাব মবग，

মনণধ অাগেয়ে ে এবাব इ＇क ：মা＜সার্থक অनম।＂

ইয়াব পপছত্গ ছুরবান ‘नব শাব দौ বুলি কব পাবি জानে।？

প্রকৃতিষ শ্যি্তিমজ্রী কপ ফুটাই তোণা বোমাস্টিক
 কধিতাত যেনেটৈ প্রক্কতিব শান্ত আক সজীভ কপ এট।



গীতি কবি ঢচৗধাবী মু্যতে প্রেমিক কবি－ーসৌন্দর্য্যব

 কম্পनা－বিনাসী কবিব，চবাইব স্মষ্ব সঙ্গীতब ধ্বनिত
 প্রেমিक रुप़য় জাগি উঠ।
 কপে＂भुটিমালী＂झুনেও ধবা দিছে। এत্যে বোমান্টিক কবিব দৃ ৷

প্রক্বতিব ষি থঈ সৌন্দ্য বাশি অাছে，তা৭ মাজতেই



＂তয়েই অলকানকা প্রেম মধু＇বম
बগতব অনুপম
তষ্থে অতি প্রিম্রতম ।＂
उয্রেই বসন্ত দৃত শা३币 ब্রতিমা
প্রচাবিছ ঘবে ঘবে মিলন মহিমা।［मिিিকতবা］

চৌধাবীব কবিতাত প্রকাশ পোন্বা＂চবাই＂


 बানन्দ মूथব। সেয়েহে চবাই জীতন তেও̈ব কাম্য।

ক‘িব জौননব＂মানস কুস্মম＂যিभিনাই সবি গৈছে সিদিনাব পারাই বিবহ্ব দহত্ন कবিब হিয়া দছি অাছে।
 जলপ প্রেমব＂অমৃত পবশ＂मिবটৈ＂গিীবমপ্পিক।＂ক অনুবোধ কবিছে।


 ＂প্রেমেই（下 লক্ষ্য औबनব।＂কাবף এই প্রেম＂কাম－ গক্ধ－বিহীন।＂ইয়াত নোてোবাব বেদনা নাই— এয্পেই প্রক্বত প্রেম । সেয়েনে কবি কীট্চে לৈছে－All breathing human passion far above．

অসझौड़ा বোমা右क काব্য ফুলनिত বিহগী कবি



 ডাঙ্ীীয়াব চবাই কবিতাবোবব বাজে অসমীয়া সাহিতাত বब বিষন।＂
 গোস্বাझী বl বেজবকন্বাব কবিততত যিদবে প্রেমব সংষত কপ এটি অমি দেथা পাও দুব্বাব কবিতাত সেয়ে মহাসাগধীয়্ গাক্টীয্য ब্গছণ কবিছে，আד আनशাতে
 চঞ্ণলতাব বাহিবে একো নহয়। কিযু শেহতौষ্র। দহন কািব হাতड সেয়ে ব্যক্তিগত প্রেমব বিক্কু সাগধীয়

 फেরকান্ত বक্গ｜।






 ₹＇の＂भाभरि＂ष।

গগৈィ बবিতাত মুক্ত ৎ্রেমব অয়পান আছে।

 नाई।








এই ब্রেয়সীব निष्टूव প্রঅ্যাষ্যানব কাবণেই＂ক小সীशাড়

 পারে สুলি।＂

পেস্যেহে＂পোরা＂ব পিছত＂‘হেবোবা＂বেদনা কিমান


অসনীষ্র बোমান্টিক কাবयেৌীত প্রেমিক কবি



 नোধোজে।




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { जनข नाई बिधित्राও ? }
\end{aligned}
$$




বিচ্ছদদ পিছত কন্তেকব কাবণে হলেও কবি

 कदा रिচाषে व्वार्षजाओী，आশাবাদो প্রানে প্রেমিকাক भানে ：－
＂My last thought was at last no vain＂




 বৈ币斤য় নিশাত：＂




> অই কবি


 অাব অানিলে সযাবে প্রাণত।

बোমান্টি巾 কবিব সতে ভগরান সकনে ঢে বিবাबমান，



 দেছাত প্রবেশ কবে অক बन্মান্তব বাদ হ＇ল ম＇ুহহ

 घায়। প্রাচ্য আד পা凶চাত্যব অপৃর্শ নিনनटन অ！মাব



 दিছু आভাষ 斤িয়া হ’ল।

নলিनो বালাব कবিঅাই आধ্যাত্মিকতাব বেব প্রব そই＂बাবাষ广 দেবতাক＂বিচাबি কুঁহেলিক।ব মাজত প্রবেশ কবিছে।

 ＂‘েরতাই＂বা ক’ $\quad$ ？：－

অनस్ত நুর্ব।

প্রেম সুকুম‘ব ？＂
 সন্কান ডডঔ゙ পাইてছ，

4ায় চৌধবব＂ব＂তুমি＂কপ ভগর্রানত প্রেমিকাব

＂


＂সবল ধেমালি＂ব মাজেবে ভগরানব কপ অনুভর করাব



এনে বুজ－হুবুझা ভাবেই বায়চৌ্ধ বौব＂ঢুমি＂



 কबिছিল－ধबা দিও ধब！দিয়া নাই। সেয়েযে কবিয়ে निधढে প্রশ্ন কবিছে：－

## ＂．．．．．．．মোबনে｜সুন্দব ক’ত？＂

ধর্ম্মেব্বী দেরীবক্বানীब＂মিলন প্রয়াস＂কবিতাত
 ব্রিয়তমক বিচাবি ফুবোডে সেই＂চিবসুন্চবেই＂Ґৈ


> "গোটেই নিশ্বত মোবেই প্কপ মোবেই অাঅ্ম।"
 পাखে কপান্তa bকুবে（नদেখা＇বুলি לकছে জাক ＂জন্মান্তববাদে＂＇শর্ম্মাব কবিতাত কপায়িত לহছে। कবিয়ে 丁াক＂দौचল बथला बई মানুহ জौ木न＂ বুন্লি অভিহিত কবিছে।


 अসমীয়্রা ：বামান্টিক কবি কেইজনমানब কবিতাততা ৎই



अম্বিকাগিবি «াঞ্রচৌধাবী，অতুল হাজবিক।，গণেশ

 बোরাব＂भাষাণ－প্রতিম＂，গগৈষ＂बয়োদশ শতিকাত সোণব অসম＂স্বদেশ প্রীতিব তেজ্রোদौপক কবিকা। ইত্রাত জাতौয় ঐক্যব আহান আছে।

অ局कাগিষিব＂জौনनব উদ্দেশ্য＂কবিতাত অসমীয়াই निজ দमশक जान পাবদৈ，निজষ फमশব কাৰণে
 জणিষ প্রতি এটা ক্ষোভ উপজিছে। অসমীপ্রাই ＂I should love my country．．．＂এই ইইबাহ कবিব মন্তुব্যটিক যেন আওকাণ कबিছে। কবিয়ে ছু্ আক থডেবে \কছে：－
＂যি बীনননত，দেশ－সেホনত
অা্মাহ্হতি অনন শিখা নাই
मिऐ জীबनত नाই অবাবত
প্রয়োজন টচ্চ নীচब ভাই।＂

হার্জবিকাব＂কেীমুদী＂$\Phi$ fি बाছ，＂＂মানব পৃজাষ＂পৃজাষিণী বোড়শী বালিকা
 দান＂ব কাবণে ভাব万 বুবब্षীত স্থান অতি উচ। ভাবতौয় नাबौक এই ত্যাগে সদাস্ত প্রেবণ 斤দে।


বাজ থোরাব＂পাষাণ প্রততম＂ত＂অসমব শxষ
 সिংহাসন বক্ষা কবিব পাবে＂পিশাচ মান＂ব হাতব
 সञ্গমস্থলত থকা शা斤িबাচকিত মানক ভেটা 斤ি ম্বাধীন অमমब ভাগ্য ববি fচবকালব কাबণে মাব থেদালে

 পাহবি ভোব্ অধণাম্ম এটi অামাব চকুৰ অ！গত ডাfি ধ氏িছে।＂
 প্রতি ভাף পোরা ইংবাজ क বे बর্ডচরর্থব＂Lucy＂ কবিতাব मবে শীতল—জোনব পোছবব मঢে অুভ্র।



 খোরা অাদদ্রেও কম বেছি পিィমণে অসমौয়। কাধ্য



 অর্থ বিচাবিছে।＇ভাইটি＇কবিতাত মবমব মৃত ভায়েকক
 আশা কবিছে।＂（ ভজ্ঞেশ্বব শর্মা ；শেরালী）




 এই ধবাব পবা লোরা বিদায়ত মাতৃব ককা বিननि।
 অস্তুব যি শোকব দাবানল प্রলিছ巨 তাতে আঞেী

＂ককণ বিদায়ে তোব
ছু্ুণে অলিছে মোব
পুর্রি সপোনবোব
জুক্র ছিয়াত।＇

সামবণিত এটl কथा कব পাবি মে यभিও কিছूगানে এই বোসান্টিক কবিসকলক পब।য়ননাদী, ভাব বিলাসী
 লাগিব বে তেঞ্ণোকব কবিত আছিন-সহজ, সষল बम-মषूব अ।




আক এতিয়া বাহহ্বত ব্বষুণ দিছছ।
প্রধচে কিন্বিন্টি, তাব পাচত টিनব ঘবত
 नियदे ধ্ধবিনে।

 भिইতब গালে-মুদেও बাগিলছি।
 কুকুব নবিব নোবাবা ববষুণ। जলপ আগবৈকেও


 চব বন্ধ। অকন্মাৎ অাি পবা মটবব তীব্র হেড , , वাইটব

 ไৈগছছন। মট্টবোব পপচান পিচাল পাব そহ ভোরা বেন वাগিছিল।




 আइ তইした？＂

 मশ＜女 यद कीव निश़ হन।



 প灱水けে।


 काव।

 अ।









এই घौপটৌত অকনে बা匕ে এই কথাষাব লাবি f
 সम काशए बरस्र।
f f গিনাচটোたৈ চাই প：ঠিযানে।
ऊাব চबুত পবিণ গগলাচটটাব ভিতবত fকজूমান





 भाइवि जই，বशि，वाषि，ईাহ कानि कूविबए।


 उ4 नाकड बभा यেन পालে fम। 川াক fम इঠाঢে
 ভাবে গভौব 巨＇ब। जা মাহুহবোব এনেকুমা मম্যত
 এథ অাদিষসর্সশিষ্ট প্রেতপৃবী।

 জ্গেবব＜ে，তাব পাচছ তীত্র ভাবে তাব মাজ্ভूত সোমাবনন ধধিবে। ববমুণব ধাবাবোবে ঢাব মপজটে। তিशাই भিতে।







 আছে। সি চিঞ্ঞি আছে，টোব্টোঝাই আছে।




बকম্ম｜তে তাব চকুত পবিল সেই সকনোবে মাজত
 ককালত হাত্দ তাব ফানে চাই হাঁহিহে আাব বাবে
 ছাহহাতে তাইক আক बুৎमिত দেयাইছে। তাইব পোকে থোবা দাঁতবোব ज1ক ఫ户ইকুবা চুলিবোব
 গান সমষ্ত শক্তি প্রয়োগ কবি গগনাচটো দ！ল মাি পঠিস্রালে। $ू$ লিবোব তাব অউ；ল বাউ．ল 了．इ পণিল। গিলাচ্ ওপג丁 বিভোব ২হ থকা মুথবোব চক্ খাই উঠिन এবাब। তাब পাচত অকৌ এবাব গগলাচব अপयত বিভোব \হ পধিল। কাউন্টাবত মেনেজাৎব চশমজজোব ডাঙ থানে। এটা সন্ধিগ্ধ fিকাব দてে דাব মাকটো উজাই এাহল। তাব পাচত আাকী
 একো নকলে। बেনেজাবে জানে ইবিদায়ালে ‘দামটো＇仰 何ব।

কেবেচ，बেবেচ্ট্র বিক্তত শব্দ কাব গ্গাকানব দবজাখन মেল খালে। ইমান বষষুণণতা（কানোবা थজিদাব সোমাই आiহন। बেন্জোবে কাউন্টাঝব পবা শেনচকুবে ধৃর্ত্তাবে চাই পঠি্রাবে। মান্থুহন

 ד্কত্রিম পর্দাব স্থষ্টি কবিছে। বেইনকে।টব পবা পানী－ বোব টপ，টপ্ট্যক পবি গোটেই কোঠাটো তিয়াই দিলে।

অ্ব বাহিবত ঢে下িয়া ববষুণ দিছছন। যদিও आগব প্রকোপ আাি নাই।

ईবৈদ্যানৈ মান্নহজনীৈ চানে। बকন্মাৎ তাব ভগ় बগগি গ’ল। ককানোবা চবকাবী চোবাইচোঝা নয়্য়্রতো ？ এটা ভয্যানক সম্তাবনাই তাব মনটোত হিমপ্রবাহ নমাই দিতে। এই ভয্রানক সষ্তাবনাটোৰে তাক


মানুহজনে বেইনকোটটে। शুলি দবজাব কাষত

＂‘দে，হবিদস্রাब নহ’যনে？＂
——ইবাব আশ্বল্ত হ＇ল সি। কিন্ত্র বিষক্তিত তাব গালখন কোঁচ আাই গ’ল।
 মই বব বঢ়িয়া জাগাত «াथि অছিছিনো দোঁ্ত।＂
 তাক জ্রালাতন কাষণে। এই মাহুহটে।বে তাক আগতেও

 ম•তে ভোब্ডোইালে ই বিদয়াবে।
 （ে：তযা ছুপব বাঁি এই দোকানথনব এই চুকটোত



 बানেও আiহ ভাগ ศলে হবিসহ্রান বব বিবক্ত হয়।
 কািছে। থঢিদ্দাব অরশ্যে থবিদ্দাबেই। কিত্ট হৃি－ দয়ালৈ সকিষ্রাই てగৃছ তiব টেবুলত য।তে बান কোনে।বেই আহি নবৃহে। 丁াতে শাকেী এই মাহুহজন











 চব，কथা গম পাব। গম পানৌ： 1 fि बজ্তিবই। আব তেতিষ্র1．．．．．．．．．

ভাব ভয্স লাগিল। জজাবটৈक সি চকু ছুটl মদব



 পিয়ানোব স্ুबটো বাজি উঠিল। এট চপল কপ্ঠ কুলু
 बबिलে भि।



 चুবি গল।


 ऊাই। থেল। থেলিব，অथচ ধষा निनिয়ে। बেনেझাবে বাক এইकव मমস্থব यাবে তাইक fিমান দিয়ে？ নীলপবो，ঢোব চবণত মই হাজাব হাজাব টকা ঢালি भिম। जোক পালে মই इবিদয়ালে জান 斤ি 斤িব পাবেঁ। नীলপধী।

 ঢল．
＂আव，का গিল্লাচ ।＂—কাঞ্চাই बলে।


 দেথিলে ষে হবিদয়ালব Cকাটবব তিতবত পাক থোবা
 শুধিনে।
 （काরা। थूব ভাল বস্তু ।＂

 ©চ付 ধবিলে। অর্থাৎ তাব খং উঠিন।
 आাক মই পবোরাই নকবো। গণিনে＂．．．．．．．．．
 ভাฮৈ ভালে সেইখন টটবুলব পবা পলায়ন কবিলে।

 পবিল। তাব সকলো क্ll হঠাতে মনত পবি গ’ল। মনত পবি গ’ল যে হবিদয়াল অগতত এনেকুজা নাছিল।
 প্ এনেלৈ बবি ফুবিব লগা হোর নাছিন।

সি फেখা পানে তাব চৌপাবে বছ্ত মাহ্হ－－শতছ্ছিন্ন ফটা कাগোব পিন্ধা অथবা উচ্চ অভিলাষौ ভদ্রলোক এইবোবব কোনোঠটাবে শামौব \｛ভতষত সি পবা নাই। ঢাব ভষ্থ লাগিन। সि অন্তভব কবিলৈ এই মাহুহ－ বোব৭ মাজত সি এক অচছজা মাহুহーকাবো বাবেই

 নাই। এই টকাथিনিব ম্，ब্যক মাহুহে যেন ম্বীক্বতি



 दिচাবে। কিন্ত সেইথিনি মর্যাদা তাক কোনেও Fिব পোজ नाई। সেই সকলোবোবব পবা बक्किज ל₹ সि


 नाबोष সॠ्भ आक घय कागड। 亏का थका मकवে।



 डखना।




 ब्वেশত পবাব চিষ্তা कबा বাডুলত। মাত্র। बाই यमि




 এৰাষ সि निजব टচধ্য প্কৃষ উজবি গািি পাবিলে।





 ডिজাইন্ অাইक बাগিব। সि দ্शिলে बে बই
 নোরাবি।





 ধবিনে। fि অনুতォ কবিলে বে তাব পাছে পাছে



 বোকা－भानौ থচदि，নन्ता丁 হামयूषि याई পfि，

 बक्ष वक्ग ব্যাজन পथ fि পাব रू গ＇व।




 মান কবিলে 《ে সি इয Cকানোবা बభन नবকভ




 किसा बातপ जেत্大ে ऊाक fि बविय পातে। उन






 दयकी 丁াব ब্রাপ।





 बसশেষত এটl চাপব，স্（কাঠাব आগত অff 2য়ো



 গ’बไॉ।














 बिখजীটোব ওচব চপাব नावा গছছিন।









 সোমাই পরিল।
层 পবিন।


 ＂亦多＂
 —উচ্চাবণ কবিলে，＂玄！＂


 बষা এটl এই দোকানথনত＂‘ব্য＂\হ অাছে। बবাটোব




[^1]সা२কেতিক শকটো इবিদशালে বুতি পাबে। fि এইবিলাক বিষম্যত অভিঞ্গ।




 बतिय প্য बমनौ তিষनা।
"बारू।"




 घूवि हूर्षिছन। भि বूखिय भाবিवে जाব לेकाবে



 जाय। याक সि घடन घढে अफ़श।बा हू भबिन।







 भि বিыািি ফুবিছে।


 बটो नाম fि লোর।

 उाई नौनপবী। অ: नौलপबौ!



 घूবি आरिন।



 इबिৈश़ानय মन গ’न जব बগไेन এই बবाढোক fि希 याग़।
"বাবু, বিল।"
"ฐँ!"


 भाक्ष ₹'न।






 অহে। বট্ণ অান, বিল অানে।
 তাব অ৷্ひাত নিচা লাগিছে।


 ধबিवে।




 কবিনে।


 fि অकवে आढে।
＂বামু＂


 नौनপধী سांकि बপकপ दर आरिएে। नौनপধोয়ে

 लোভ লাগিল，丁াব थू－心－ব（নাড লাগিল।








आাক সि মাতিলে ‘‘ীॠপবী’।








 ভিত্য পাকथাই \গ下ে।
 গब।
＂अপেোব，মেনেগাব বাবু।＂
דাউট্টাবত মেনেছাবব ছশমাজোব ডাং থালে।
 অवश्रा পালে। দাশী थবিদ্দাब इবিमश্रान।
＂वमনেজাব। नौनभবীक यই ไन যাম। नौनপবী মোঝ，মেনেনান। এইরোব，এইবিলাক চব তোমাব।＂—

 そই ঢাই বল। চশমাজোব जাব ডাং थাইঢ্রেই थাকিল।



＂वেনनबাব，মোব কथा उनिছ। वোমাक আब

 －＂निছ＂

 ক＇ত নীনপবী＂—




 এতিয়াও বিষাই আছে।

इবিদश़াवে मদथिवে তাব জীबनব চबম প্রাপ্তুব "পাগ, গন।"



## 



# |I लক্ষীর্র্র হাজবিকা: <br> Бढूथ্ याबिक, कना 






 बানপাইন পাহ।スব কাষব সম







ऐচाद्याন निज खতিব यোগাতম প্রতিনিধি, অन-





 পোন প্রথম সাহিতাত দनिত অनসাধাবণী জয्रগাन





 and Wounds"ব डाব-मम्भদ অার্सानप्रान সাহिज্যব




 পাহ\{ি ไৈ巨িन।








 অন্যাগ অছিল। এই লোক স〒্্ততি ডেওঁব কাবনে
 বাদেও बর্জ্যিয়া，চौन，जাবত，বুলগেবিষ্রা，চাবিয়া， মড্গিলিয়｜，আবय，बাপান，গ্রীচ，ডডনমার্ক অাদি বহুতো দেশন সাধু，টপকথা，বেণাড অ斤斤 ঢেওঁ निষ্ঠ｜－मহকাবে অধ্যয়ন कたिছিন।

অকन গীতিকবিত বচনাতৈ ইচাক্যানব অপ্র্রতঘ্ন থ্যাতি সীমাব尿 নাছিপ। Abu－l Ala al－Ma＇－arri बान Mger of Sasuu अfम ভাবগধূব क বিতা बচনাতে৷

 ৬ৎক্ঠষ্ঠ গদ্যব নিদর্শন অছছ।

পৃথিবীখনক ঢেও゙ ভাল পাইছিল। পৃথিবীব প্রতি


 ডেঞ゙ দেখিছিল য’ত মিথ্যা，fু শান প্রবঞ্চনাই অবাধ बাজ়্ কবে। যুগ যুগ ধ্ববি इন，পাfিিয়ান，बোমান थাদি বহি：শত্রব অত্যাচাবত জর্জবিত প্বজাতিব ইতিহাসো তেওঁ অবগত আছিন। বাঝদদ গোন্ধ আাক তরোবালব শাণিত ধাবত তেঔঁব স্বদেশ＂অর্রুব
 দেশষনক ঢেও প্রাণভকি ভান পাইছিল，যাব সেব। ক্াটো তেওঁব একমাত্র ব্রত আছিন।
 শ্বাধীनতাব বাণী ঘোষণা কবিছিন। বিপ্লর্য চবম





 সমর্थन बनाব नোরা｜িছিল। সমাহ ককনেלৈ পুনর্গঠন কবিব পাবি সেই বিষয়ে তেও্ব ধাবণা স্বচ্ছ নাছিল।

ইচাক্যানব ওপবত হাইন্নে প্রভান অাছ－অबশ্যে

 जটিন आক অপ্র্ব সমন্বয়ত ग्श底। তাত ইচাক্যানব
 बতীত，মধ্য অাক সাম্প্রতিक যুগব সাशিত্য ঐতিছ্ব সংমিশ্রণ ওপজা এఫ বাক্তিম্，চকুত পবে।

ইБাক্যান্ন বিচাবিছিল সমাজত ব্যক্তিব উপযুক্ত




 बোমান্টিক আকুতি। ব！স্ত্বব ঘোলা নৈন পাবব পব।

 মাহুহব ఆপবত ততও̈ব অগাধ বিশ্বাস আছিল।

जেওঁব বিখ্যাত কবিত Abul－ala－al－Ma＇arrio তে＊ ধনতাষ্তিক সমাজ ব্যরস্থাব প্রতি বিকপ মনোভাব প্রকাশ কবিছে। এই कবিতাব মৎল চীবত্র বাগ斤斤斤ব च্যাতনাম। কবি，ঢে＊নিজব সমশ্ত ঐশ্ব্য্য দিিদ্রব মাखত বিলাই দি নিজে পৃথিবীখন চাবীল বুণি ওলাই לৈছে। মিছ1，হিওসা，
 দাসত্ত आரি সকনোবে প্রতি ডেত্ব বিতৃষ্ণ।। एে® নিসঙ্গতাত উপভেগ কবিছে শা｜্ত্ত আক স্বাধীনত।，














 कবिज Mger fo Sasuu दБना कবिषে। जई





 প্রד্রেগ।


 ढौबগতিবে অগগবাঢ়ি ধবিনে। ハেনিন আए বিপ্নব জম भरिषে।







 পবিण। The Pipe and Patience, Banner of hope, आ/ The song of the great Chinese



 পলে। নভूন बोबনব স্ছচনা হন। बাঢছ লাছে চোভিয্রেট

 শিক্কक ছিচাবেই নছয়, অর্মেনিম্রাব বিজ্ঞন একাডেমীব
 এই সযযঠত To my motherland, Our historians and our poets बা斤ি সার্থक बবিजा दচना कबिমে।





 আাহ্বান बनাईছিন।
 আক চোভিয়েে সেন। বাহিनौব ऊभবত গতौব বিশাস
 নাबীব বিকদ্দে অशৃধ্রেবণাদাश्रक জাম্নানবাণী। চোভিয়েট যুগত বচনা কবা সবহ ভগগ कবিতাব বিষয় বস্ঠ সাষাবণ



 সমন্নয়ত কবিতাবোব ঊপাবৈয় \হ প্রিছে।





S. Gaisaryan ব গার্মেনিয়্রাব কবি ইঢাক্যানব অপমীয়া অমুক্ণপ।






 ইढिशाम।




পবাই অर्थाৎ अभমত दिখिত সাক্তিত উ









 सूব आक बहनाद मशबिखनব एनउ खमयोष्र'

 the Assamese-speaking population is touched on all sides by Mongoloid tribes some Aryanized, and some still retaining their tribal affiliations, the folk-lore of the former raises many interesting problems of borrowing, of lending and of

 সষ্ছ| শयই একেনগে জন সাহিত্য, লোকনৃত্য, লে!ক-





 अभियाभौभकनব মাজত অজानिउ जবেই এळ সুके x



भमাब্ মাজত পৃর্তোদ্যমেবে চनিয্রেই আएে। এই



 जिबा। श्यवि दनाठ यका সबनब मिनड बडखा
 उथाপি কব প্বি বে গোবালপাবা জিনাই তাহানি কানব









 ＂সোণপাशী＂$\ddagger$ মাজত।


 Folk－lore does not belong to a particular era in history，it is a stage in the elabora－ tion of thought and art．＂

শতিকাব ঘंহন্থ থাই থাই লোকীীতবোবো পধি－











 א্র্র斤 ম

 ＂It＇s love，it＇s love that makes the world go round．＂नেই निচिनाऐक आমाब अभमौয়া


 সমাজব ডো－গাতকব মাজত বি ধ্রেমব স্থী’ לহছিন


 জোবাই जোবাई गীত गাইছিন।＂পীबিতিব অてেণত



 যাম্র，बবিতা়োন পমি গীত לছ সিৰে সিবে সোমাই याয়।＂


 बजাব হাতীব घহন ই ্্যাদিবোব।
 গোপন্न তাব গাउक সকনব লগত পীfিত্ बदाऊ বব পাটৈত आছিন। সেইবাবেই অািিও এই অঞ্申নত

মাহ্ণব গীত অতি জনপ্রিষ। মাহতে হয়তো ছোবালो－


> "হ्ञुौ БЄサๆ
> एস্তা নবাণ

হশ্তীব গোলায় 斤斤্গ，
उबে，সত্য कবিয়া বোল＇म কন্ঠা
বিয়ে নাহি কবি।＂

মাহুত অবিবাহিত，গতিৰক পীবিতি কবাত কৃানে।

 কবি তৈছিল আষ প্রেমিকাই অাদबেबে এবাব সিহঁতব ঘबढৈ মাতিছিন ：
＂অআমাব বাবীত，য！ইস্ মাহতত बে
মাহ্ত বইস্তে দিববে পিৰা，
খাইতে দিব পান দূপাবি
বাটী ভবা গুন্রা মাছ্ত বে।＂

আক্কে ：
＂আমাব বাबীত ষাইम् মাহুত বে
ম’হুত，খাইতে দিবভে চিকণ চিষা
গোতালপবীয়া টটঙা לन
গোনীপ্য．বব মালভোগ কলা बে।＂

 ডেকা－গাভকব ম！ছত পীबিতিব পলস পেলাই দি：ছি।

> ＂চম্পl नशীব বগলে বগদে বানিয়াব বর্সাত， কাণেব সোণা निবাব অলে বাঢ়！ইললেন পীধিতি।’


 नেयায়।
 নহत्र। বিচ্ছেদদ বেদনা চপাई बানে আা সেই বেদनাব




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Бাবিষ্র নাयাইসৃর্ব } \\
& \text { fিও সথি, বৃক্ক শেশ 戶িয়া, } \\
& \text { शাতিয়া यাইচে কমব ঢোো } \\
& \text { आহাবেব ক।কক⿵冂卄 গাহেব ज্ञा।" }
\end{aligned}
$$








＇মাই চাবলং বাপ চাবল্লং
চাবনং ভবেব বাবী
গোরালপাबায় চাষিয়ে $া স ্ ম ং ~$
সখि，अষ্প বয়সেব নাঝী।＂

সি বেচেবাই গোবানপাবাত নিজব ম：ক－বাপেক，
 এबनो कस ग्ऱभীয় ছোবালীকো এfि आহিছে।


 そ币路：
＂চপ্পা জুলেব ডানে ডানে
কাজোল তেমোবা টবে，
যি নাবীব প্ৰুষ নাইবে
তাব কপে ¢ি काম কবে।＂

大ेश পতাব आাব্থক নকবে। সেন্থে：
> ＂गুन্ীী মোবে মাই
> ঢঢউनী লাবে মাই
> দুন্নাब্লে যুক্তি কবি চল পালাইয় যায়।＂

भীবিতিব পাশত বাক্ধ যাই বएত ডেকা－গাতকাে


 কथाढো তেতিয়াব 斤িনত বব শশোভनौत्र আছিন।

 গভীब। সেד্রে c্রেমিকে לҒছে：
＂नाई अनः মাই বाभ
মৃথেষ बান
চান্দौ জলাব মতো অলে তোব গাৰ， बাবে তোক য戶ি পাতঁ মুই চা«ং বাপ－মাব।＂
 বাবেই निबব মাক－বাপেকাো এবিব পাবে। অতেে
 बबिব：
＂凶ख্তি ষদি হয় কোনে｜গঙগোল এব দাঙ্েে চনিঙ্যা যাব মবচমাবীব কুন， অধি অাए বब মাম কবিবে আদব।＂

ইমানবোব জুহুনি অুন প্রেপিকাব মনত থোলি－রোল बाগি পरিছে। ঢাই একো বুজি নোপোর। そহ পবি


बামাস্র बूरूका গঢ়িমা $\pi$ ，

জूহ्रবান जबাতে মूই হাতিবাব নাপাবং


 পলাই গোছ बাক বাটত অাগবি পবি c্রেমিক্ব নগত হूপতি মাবিছে যাতে তইক পিটিত पूলি নিচ্রে।

 आছিন। ইয়াতে ডেকা গাভबব মাबত হোবা প্রণ্যব आवমত বश्ত গীত্ব স্থি दूছে। বিহাবী লে’কীীত এউাত＜্রেমিকাই গাইছে：

> "भाকबन পাকেন পান্নাব। बে বামা পীबিতি आনা বাহ ।"
 কাবণত চ৭কাবে হাজোত্ত ভ্বাই থোবাত তাই，
 मৃந़ মত প্রকাশ कবিছে।





 बाগিছছ। অানিি গোরালপাবাত পবি থকা এই
 भবি आছিন। কোনनও ই श्राक উদ্ধাব बবিবটण মन
 পাবไল নাই।

গোবালপাবা জিশা মহব বাঠানব কাदণে आबিও
 ไগ গাভథব बগত পীबিতি কবিছিন। मেד্রে খনিব পোরা याয়：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ‘‘‘ ঢেংবা ไдছেব দাষাদাব ভাই } \\
& \text { দালা সঙজাও, দাল্া সাজাও } \\
& \text { Бन ন্ছছাল বাতানनरত यাই।" }
\end{aligned}
$$


 কালद সাফদাধ সকনেও বাঠানไৈ যাওঁতে লোনাত Є屶衣 ไ斤ছছন।





 মन সাধাবণতত বब लেएक। অা সन्मिशन। मেষে প্রেমিক বোরাব সময়ত প্রেমিকাই \｛্র্র্র্রনক＇কাজোল

 কোন fিন आগিচেন ব্রু ¿कग्रा যাইসৃবে।＂
 সেশ্েে ঢাই बবশেষত গাইছছ：
邓বি לбছে：
बোব বক্রুब মায়া（তমন（ब）＂
 ＂জী\ন＂आथ্যা fি গাইছে：
＂‘’ জौरन बে，জौबन চাবিষ্গ नायाইम् वোবে




 ইমান নির্টেঅাল।

 গোবাवপাবাতে जাব बহकপী गীত जनियोन পোব｜

 ই વ্রেমিকক বুজাইছে। যিদবে ब্রেমিকাই গাইচে：

> "ø’ বাউবা बাইস্
> অাইमृढে বাউবা ব良म्
> শাজি গগগাব ধাবে «েনে
> (氏ो ब氏木t बোল বানা,
> भीबिতি कीবনः বাউঝ
> বাউঝ৷ গনাব মানাহছ।"


 ডিfes মালাগपৃশ।＂

आ＜ে ：
＂＂खाজি ধল্লা নদীত \েমন
চিৎबाबে यাটি，
প্রিबিতি কবিলঃ বাউবা，
खा－মूই গना काটि，

কनाब গাছে ব্রেন বাছলে দুলে
সেऐ মত ঢুনবো অাি বাউגাব গনে।＂
＂४झ्षा नদীব বাবি ধাবাই পাবढ शूक्षा याई कन्－ कन् শद্রেবে পাবक কन्नू




小（ক）बाए ：
＂Cেöবাব গাছছ पেমন ঘুঞ্তেব বাসা，

বब গাছে বেমন অাবো কবে লঅ
অ－দূखেব বাউঝা，অমাব
আশা হণে। মিছ।！＂







 ऊচि खा़्र। घবণ रू्र প্রেমিकाबएে।
 ডেকা－গাভকব পবশ্পגব মিলনব অাকাজ্মাই আটাইবোব
 ই হ্রাত অধ্লীশতাব ছ্ছান নাই। এইখিনিতেই গোরাল－











 মন-শ্রাণ यেতিয়া आচ্ছদ কবি বাথে, মनব গতীবতম

 প্া বহ-বহ দ্ব্যৈত থাকে; ভগরানব প্রতি তাব











 जिछ (Par Lagerkvist)؛ উচ্চ তম উপचাम "বাবাকাকা"丁 (Barabbas) ।



 চनত नনাবেন 捾 बাত \$বে।





















 （Virgin Mary）आक्ष অ弓श্থ্য তিবোত।। সেই

 চল্লিছিল। বাবাষাচে সকণ্ো গল্য্য কবি＇ছল। f






 প্য অণিবনধাবে লোতक বার্গ‘ বধ্যশালাবে ধবাহিত





 বোগ fिছিন ไগ।

ইয়াব পিচত অাब বেছি সময় নেনাগিছিন। इঠাৎ


 উদাস বু ব্র आবজি ধবিনে। পশ্চিম आাকাশ丁 প্বব

 গছে－গছে চবাইবোবে কিবিলি পাবিব ধহিনে। শিষ্যাপ্গ cোবে fিনঢত হোরা দিবोন্ ধবিলে।





এই অ｜টাইবোব ঘটনন বাবাকাচচ গছ্ব জজাপোহাব




 سাটিইবোব ঘটনা भि নিজ চচুবেই দ斤খিছিন।

 यাব গর্ভত বাবাক্কাচব জন্দ そহাছন，সেই তিবোতাজনী

 निজেও নাজানন，অানকি মাকেও নাজান। গর্ভানথাত








 শাপগ্রন্ত সমাজব fবণদে，जগ্বানব বিఫদ্้ে ঢাব বিচেষ
 वाईिल।











 બাব মনোবাজ্যত जোনপাব बগাईছিল। fि বৃबিব















所 গ’न ।＂

বাবাকাচ একেবাবে আচষিত ไহ গগছিন। जাব













 ＂পবম্পবম প্রতি প্রেম।＂




 মাব-ধব कबিব লাগr, ধन-সম্পত্তি লুট কবি才 অাগে, তিবোতাব সত্ত ন্ষ কবিব গাঢগ, গাভबব उপবত


 ऊाব জী:तनय এकমাত্র काমन।।






 গল। नাম তাব লেজজোচ। লেজেবাচে কলে बে



 जগবাनব কथ! বিশ্ধাস কढে।

बाছে লাছে বাবাষ্চ'চ্ জীবनज চবিब্র পবিবক্তুন
 মন্লোবাড্যত যেন किशবাই থেলি মেলি बগাই 戶িছিন।




 घृबि आईিব। नভून বাজा बथन পাপ-তাপ ভबा এई






 किस, মইতো ভগরানব প্ত্রক দেथl নাই।"









 এжাব नामिছিন। বাदাকাচে তিবোতাঅनीक শিলब
















 মনটে। বেছ অল बাগিল। সি তাব লগত এবেনঢে








 প্ববৃৃপ্তি।

ঢেতিয়াব পবাই চাহাকব মনব পবিব্্টন घিিছিন।




 পিচিত কোব শোধাইছিন। ইতিমধ্যে অফিচাবজন




 পथাবত דুলিব দবকাব। जাকেই নব बাগে। অকিচাব－
 यাধ দিব নোঅারিণে। কिছুদিন পিচछ যেতিয়া－




 অনুমতি 斤িয়ে ढততিম্যাহ याব। बइলে সि আা भূ ধব ধবণীব মনোনোল পোহবকণ উপভোগ কবিব नোথে｜জে। অফিচাবজন আচবিত ₹＇ब সামাঘ






 बাবষ্ত কবিছছ，কিছুমান দাই ไগছছ। কুলিবোবব





 চिজাবব नाম। মানুহজনে একেথবে চাই কथাবোব



＂তোমাব প্রতু চিজাব নে শীษ，চাशা巾？＂

 इय ？＂

চাহাক মবে মনে ব’ন। মনত ভষ্ব সক্巾ার হ’ন।



 बকबে＂।। মোব Єগ্রান নাई।＂






 ब थমবাব৭ কাবণে।




 উঠাই দিয়াব পবাই তাক बেন जिन, তিন, לळ অহ.


 কাব কাবवে প্রার্থনা কবিছ!"? "(তামাব কাবণণই"-উ共 fिजে।














সোমাई সि बাत্তা ঠাব্রবাব नোরাবিলে। बिণि fিণি





 पृতनেशब बौজ্য।
 नোবাবে—তাব মনত ধাবণা ছ'ন।









 নতুন পৃথিবী গঢ়ি ডুলিব: ব||ব|কাচ্চে গবিলে পেই



 भबিলে।
 অগ্নি প্রয়্রেগত অপবাদ f斤 ঢেঞ্বিবাকা निর্যাতन


 इ’ब। ঢাব মাজ্র বাবাকাচো আ






 थোखা नाই।








 भिख बেচिटि หबि थका नाई। বাবৈতোक। उथाপि fि निबाশ शোবা नाই। ঢাক b巾ा बातে। ঢाब



পাচব চিতটোত বशা যাত্রী ছগ্বাকীব কגাত তাব কাণ ছথन বাবে বাবে পাচ ফালে ไগছিন।
: নरत्र মিহ, पूমি মোব সकলোতে আা্য।
: भ̈षा ?



 बाइा। बাन निश! তোমাক ইয়াত এবি बै












 विब्वाषन तन तन आाइिन।
 जाभ काषण भर्विण।






















 मि अनियोल वाहरिक बमयव कथा। बमशज कम


 याकिव मित्न।

 यनত ल⿰丬夕 जाद बाष नाशिन।





 बেनख़ পাइ।




：bَा！fि लबन खाकाषय भवारह भरिश। मि






खानि भि চাদী बदिय। जাব ๒ত ईंशि विबिfिन।





 এবাद नেদেথিতে थাকব जোবাবে, বি জनौक এবাব नেমাতিনে थাকিব নোরাবে, সেছ অनौक এবি भि

 कてে?








 धबिरटेन मि खোজ आগ বঢ़ाই मिखে।











எাব বাহ्य মাজ্ সোমাই খাকিষ্রে তাই লেনিম্রাই



 উদूপ্পে্যেই উঠিছিন।

: 伩?
 भानौবোব ব!ধাহীन जবে সবিছিন।


 কथাधিনি जাব ওंচেবে কথ্মপিহে বাগবি आহিছিন।



 সমম্র বাবে হোাই ไৈছছিন।














ศ্নেটফম্ম বাহিবটৈ ওबাই आহি অপ্রত্যাশিত ভাবে তাব এবছব অসগতত অছা ভণ্ডাবীক লগ পাই অাচবিত
 চেহেবা नাছিল। মুখব দাগটটী নথকা হলে বামবিলাসে
 बবাক ঢৈ গৈাছিন ।
：আবে ভাই বিলাস आशিনি ？ভণ্ডাবী একপ্রকাব
 তাক গাবা মাষি ধ্বছিল—মই জানিংলেঁঁ fিলাস তই
 অাছে নেকি बাম？यो সোনকাল্ ‘ল আহ । মই তহঁতক רৈ যাওँ।

बাম বিলাসব ইাহিবব চেষ্ট কবা চকু জুবিত বিষা斤 नামি आহিছিল।
 बঙব পব1 बক্কী（যে তাব লগত অহ নাই সেই কথ বুজিব পারি তাব খং চবিল—‘‘क বেইমান এই মাইকী সব！＇তাব চকু ছুটे बঙা ঢই পबিரিল।

 বেজ্রাবত তাব ভাষা তাষ ওঁৰুকে ওলাই अহা নাছিল।
 ভাব ফুটি উঠিছিল—তই জানে চাদী কবোনা নাই ？
：নাই ভাই！চা斤ौ बてোরা नহল।

 काম कबা न斤ছিলি ？টকাবোব ঢতढন Fি কলিলি ？
：টক। ঢা ম ম৭টটে কেত্নবা नाগগছিল। এই টকাব বাবেই আজি সি অসম পাইছছহি।
：नকব্র＇কিয় টকা 丁ই কি কবিছ ？
：কাবখানাब মালিকক টকা অলাপ fি কাম বেয়া


























 এবাব डচপ थাই 出店ন।
：कि চাইБ ？
 बान ब्रশ্木 क



## 

॥ আঘ্ৰনiथ গোস্বামী ॥
कृणोश्र यार्बिक कना
 বাইđণ৭ किব। বিশেষ অাসन थाকিলেও, অজিকালিও



 greatest genius of the century. He is not antique and not modern." পেই কাবণৌই এই সকन कবিব बগত তूলनা कবিলে বাইৈबক অभिक










 भातে।

 থেষ্রানী প্রক্ততিন লোক অছিন আা বাইবণব बেতিশা



 বাবে জ্র্শ কবি fিছিন। কমব্য়তে বাইবণে মাকব






বাইবণে প্রंথমতে এবাবডীंনব গ্রামাব स্কুল্ত পঢ়িছিন। পিছত তেঞ্ হেবোন বিথ্যাত বিদ্যানয্র


 বাই৯ণে পঢ় বিদ্যালয্য ক্রিকেট থেলত তেঔ অংশ ब্রइণ কবিছিन। বাল্যকানত ডেওঁঅ প্রক্সত অ｜ছিল

 বিষা斤 মনিন হনেই বাইবণে অকলশবীয়াীক ফুবিছিল।


 শিক্ষীজীন आবষ্ঠ इয়। এই সময় ছোবাত ঢত＊ ऐতিशাস आক कथा সাছিত্যত মনোনিবেশ कढে।



 কてে 1
 গোলমালব বাবে তেও゙ बেটকচিয়াই থোজ কাঢ়িছিল। ইস্রাব বাবে ঢেওঁব অ！্ম সচেতনতা স্পর্শকাতবতাত পবিণত \হছিন।



 Review＇এ গ্রষ্থथনब তীব্র मমালোচনা কবে। এই
 সब大ো লেষককেই ব্যস্গ সমালোচন কবি＂English Bards and Scotch Reviewers＂निढে। ব্যF
 লিথథসকল্লব শাবীত বহৃবায়।
 ছু্ছব ধবি ৷্পেন，পর্তুুগাল প্রহৃতি ইউবোপব নানা方玄 কটায়। এথেন্স নগবতে ঢেぶঅ ভ্রমগ কাহিন্নী＂Childe Harold＇s Pilgrimage＂निখिবไ．न অা৭ष্ট कてে। তেঞ্ প্রথমতে গ্রন্ৃখনব ছুট। সর্গহে প্রকাশ কবে।
 ভাষাত，এमिন बাতিপুর্রা সাষ পাই দ斤খিনে তেও ডাঙ্ মাহুহ לৈছে（I awoke one morning and found myself famous）। লগুন নগধীব বিপুল बোt এই তबव कবিক সন্মান প্রদর্শন কবিबে।
 Bride of Abydos＂প্রकाশিত इয়। ১৮১৬ श্ধৃ｜কত ＂The Siege of Corinth＂बाए＂Parisina，＂
 ＂Hebrew Melodies＂প্রকাশিত इए़। এই ब्वस्ट কেইথনব প্রকাশব লগে ศগে বাইবণে ইউবোপত প্রথম শ্রেণীব बেথক কপে প্রতিষ্ঠা वাত কনে।
 কান বাইবণব সামাজ্রিক প্রতিষ্ঠাব সমד্র। এই কান－
 ড্রু বিबেন নাট্যশালাব（Drury Lane Theatre） পबিচালক সমিতিब সদশ্ব \হ যথেষ্ট থাািি बাভ কবে।

১৮১৬ চनত তেত্ৰ Anna Isabell ब वগত বিবাহ বিছ্ছেদ হয়। ঘৈণীয়েেেে বাইবণব মস্তিষ্ক আক মনোবিক্ততিব কাবণে পবিত্যাগ কবিছিল। সমাজ্র



बেনেভ মনোমোহা কপ बাশি চাই কেইটটামান 斤िन বাইঝণে






 "Don Juan" निथियदल आबष्ठ কবে। এלे সग刃



ইটালীয় বিপ্ন্ন বাইবণে অাগভাগ বনছিন।



 judgment' ब्रवा‘শबत. रत्र।










 কब्रना। সেইযবেই এই সকन কবি কম cোছ পাি-






 आय्या मिचছ।







 निया "Manfred" नाট্য काব্যব Abbot Manfred ब
 "This should have been a noble creature : he Hath all the energy which should have made A goodly frame of glorious elements, Had they been wisely mingled, as it is, It is an awful chaos, light and darkness And mind and dust, and passion and pure thoughts Mixed and contending without end or order, All dormant or destructive........."




 ulay) ర $\begin{aligned} & \text { F玉 -"He was himself the begi- }\end{aligned}$ nning, the middle, and the end, of all his own poetry, the hero of every tale, the chief object in every landscape." бिनिडे

 ब্রথাব বিஈদ্ধে কबা র্রতিবাদব জলন্ত निদর্শন এই


 যেন লাগে।

निःসक्ष আা বিষাদে মলিन নায়ক ম্যান্ফ্রেড ভাগ্য জম কাবাব ক্সাশ্刃িবিহौन জौবনানেথ্য এই নাটকত পোরা যায্য। প্রথম অক্কত，ম্যান্য়্রেড গ গীব চিন্তামগ্ন


 পৃথ্বিতীত মুখ কদাকাচিতহে আছে। पूथ দহজে পোরা
 কোনোদিনে জীबनब মুকুলত মूঞ্জ，বিত לহ নুঠঠ＂The tree of knowledge is not that of Life．＂ বিশ্ব স্বকপ যাব মাबত প্রিৈভাত לইছে সেই সকনক

 দাবী অनाबে। এই বब সাষ্যাতौত ভাবি মানनख্खেডে
 ম্যান্ফ্রেডব ভাগ্য তাবকা সপ্তম আশ্যাটে। এক লারণ্য－
 বিলौन ২হ জ্ঞান হেক্রালে।

এই পৃiথौौব তৃষ্ণাই ডাক অামनि fিছে। मि


 बाए সাধু সन्ष बबढৈ পবামর্শ मिबে। ম্যান্ক্রেডে बनে কোনো মাহুহকেই সি निबব দুর্দশাব घাবা


পब। অহ！नाই，ষিয়ে ভাল পায় তাব ধ্ব！সব মাষ্ এই দানবौয় শক্তিব প্রকাশ হয় ।

 ख্রেডে তাইক নিজব ছथ काহিনौ जनালে—＂যৌइनব
 লগত（কানো যোগাযোগ बथা নাই，মাহুহব চকুবে

 মাব ভ।ব।বেগ，মোব শক্তিয়ে মোক একমূবীয়া কবি
 fिজः प斤হ बক্ত－মাংপব শবौবব প্রতি মোব কোনো স্পৃহ বা সহাহ্ুত নাছিন।


 কনে ষে পাবিপাধিকতাব প্রাত তাব যিমান ঘ্বণাই নাथাকक কিয়，মাহৃহक জौौ্রাই থাকিবটৈল দিষ্সা উচিত।

গভীब बাनি মा ন্যফ্রডে অাগ্য দেবতাক 小াহান জनালে।

 বাবে ধর্ম যাজক অাহিন। মান্ফ্রেডে কনে，丁াব fষ পাপ অাছে fি দেবতাব ওБ৭তহে，ধর্মयাজকব ককানে।
 মাহুহ চিবকাল অকনশবীয়াটি আছে সि ডাব জীষনব
 সि চিবকান ঘৃণ बবি आহিছে，তাব बগত ম্যাनุख্রেডে নিলি যাব নোরাবে，এই কथा मि স্ধীকাব কবিवে।

 বশ কবাব আশাবে वগত অপ্সবাও निযूক্ত কबিढে

 বিশেষ ঠাইক উদ্দেণ্য কবি নহয্र। ম্যাन्ফ্রেড 凶েষ কথ অাছিन－
＂Old man ！＇t is not difficult to die．＂ বাইবণব এই＂Manfred＂मাউকথনি গীতি ক！বিতাষ নাটক। বাইইণ বহুতো গীতি কধিতা আছে সিবোন বিশ্ব সাश্তিত্য অমুল্য সম্পদ। তেতঁষ গভौব बাকু
 পাオে゙। せেনে－
＂She walks in beauty，like the night of cloudless ciimes and starry skies．＂
 ञেই নাबী লাবণ্য সঞ্চািিী）। এটা অপৃর্ব কধিতাত




 পোবা যায়্র। অৰত্যে বছবোব কবিতাত্ বাইবণব আাবেগ ঘন উদাসী মনোভাবহে পোর্যা যায্র। এটা কবিতাত ততওঁ আকেপ কবিছে－
＂So we＇ll go no more a－roving
So late into the night．＇

 পোরা যায্ন। অব্রশ্যে এনে ধ্ধরণব কবিতা বাইবণে বব
 বাইবণब कাব্য ব্যঙ্গ প্রধধন। এইখিনিতে এই ছুজ্ন
 পৌরা যায়। দুয়োজনা কবিয়েই বিদ্রোইী কনি। ছুয়োজনেই সমাজব অন্যায় আক্ ভণ্গামীব বিক্দ্কে fিয়

斤িয়্রা নাই। বাইবণে সমাজব বিকক্রে ঠिয় দিছিন

 দুয্রোজনে বিপ্নবক স্থাগত জনাইছে মুক্তকর্ণে। এতঁচোক শ্বাধীनতাব পৃबাबী। এত்तোক नতুन স্র্য্যব উमয়্যব বাবে ব্যস্ত। এটট। কবিতাত বাইবণব স্থাগত স্বাধীনতাব গম পোনা यাব। তেওঁ উৎকণ্ঠবে সৈতে স্বাধীনতাক 4াহান बনাইて下ই
＂The mountains look on Marathan
And Marathan looks on the sea；
And musing there an hour alone，
I dreamed that greed might yet be free．＂
 কাব্যব＇The Isles of Greece＇नামব কবিতাটিব 9《1।
 বাইবণে1 এজন। ঢতওঁব শ্রেষ্ঠ ব্যঙ্গ বসাশ্মক কণিতা ছুটা ₹＂ब＂The vision of judgment＂आক
 অত্যাচাব অमिয়েইই বাইবণব ব্যঙ্গ কাব্যব সমন। তারোপ্ি ডাবাবেগ আক তীব্র কৌতুকে बচনা－বাखिক আককो कौब क小 তুनिছিন। পেই বাবেই তেওঁক

 সকনব মাজত ঢেত̋\＆এইখিनিয়েই পার্থক্য（যে ত্তে बোমার্টিক যুগय কধি रৈও বুদ্বিদীপু হাস্যयস বা বিऊ্রপাण্মक बচন निখিব পাबিছিল। অব্যষ্যে বাইবণব হাস্যবস কষ্পনাব বহনেবে बঞ্জিত। সেইবাবেই বাইবণ ऐংबাজী সাহিতব কাব্য মালঞ্চত এপাহি দুর্ণड পুष्প।

Southey ই তেふ্ব＂＂A vision of judgment＂ （১৮২১）उ रबा তৃতौয় बর্ब গুq－গবিম গাইছিল আক বাইবণক बিছू কটাক কবিছিল। সেইবাবে বাইবণে ইয়াব উত্তব 斤斤ছছল＇A vision of judg－ ment＇निथि। ১৮२＞চनउ निया बই Parody কবিতাব যোগেসি বাইबণে তৃত＂त्र ऊর্জ आক স্যাদেই অদিকৈক ধবি সমসামপ্রিক ইংবাজ কবি
 কবিছিন।
 মোলটो সর্গबে বচিত। এটা आঠপংক্রিব ইটালীष्र ছन Octavarima ডে विय৷। এই কাবাত বাইবণব थেষ্রাকী মনোভাবব निদর্শন পোরা য।ষ্থ। ইয়্রাত जাছে সামাজিক ছুর্নীতি，ই«बাজ সকলब ठनতিক बপটত।，চাবিত্রিক इুর্বলত आব শাসন ক্ষমতাব অপব্যবহাবী মোহময্র প্রকাশ। অबশ্যে তैব্র উপহাসব
 তাবণ1 কঝা રৈছে।
＂Don Juan＂बाবJত প্রকৃতিबে｜সুन্গব বর্ণনা পোব। ষাম্র। ইয়াত অাছে প্রক্বতিব হ্বহ প্রকাশ। এইথন কাবাতো বাইবণক বিচাবিনে অা্যবিল্লেষনী কপত পোরা যাব। ইয়্রাব নাষ্রক খাম－খেস্র｜নী। भाপ जা尹 পাপ কার্যুब কাবढে কোনে। 厅য়ব ভাব
 পোরা যাব।

বাইবণব बীরন্টৌ অছিন এক আসু‘ক সংগ্রামব জীबन। মদোন্মত্তう，অய্মম্তবিত মানব বিদেষেই
 সशানুভূতি ব！অন্নকম্পাব অভাব নাছিন বাইবণব।
 এইবিলাকব বিকদ্大েই তেত্তেব চলিছিন নিবষ্টন সংগ্রাম।
 দিছিন এব তौব্রতা। বাইবণে বহ্হ य斤িও মাজে সময়ে ব্যাকবণদেiষে ম্পশ কबা আক শিষ্পগত ত্রীী পকা कবিতাও একাধিক CদV｜যায়।

 তেতিয়াই বাইबণে কবিত। লিখছল। সেইসমভ্ত

 miss my first spring，I go back to my jungle again．＂পলম কबिबে হয়তত্ত কল্পनাত বিজুতি আহিব পাবে। কাব্যব স্বধাপ সম্বক্ধে বাইবনে రকছে．＂The lava of the imagination whose eruption prevents earthquake．＂বাইরণণব কাবנও


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\｜पूनাল बয় ॥ ०ः বাबিक，कना，

## ｜ $\mathrm{\sigma}$ बিত্র পबিচয়｜｜ <br> হबিミবーতপনব দদউতাক <br> उপन－ডডका テ’\＆1 <br> Бাन्দ－－丁পनব বক্ধু <br> শ্য斤4 বাবু—ఆচববে ধनौ মানুহ <br> পদুমী—তপनब মাহী ম।ক <br> এ








 （घাব থোজে）
（इनिश्यব धてে＊）
 মাহুহব ঘবে ঘবে কাম কবি পইচা৫ অানিব
 जোব হাত ছথনহে！
 ঢোক মই ঘব চপাই खাनिছিনো；किব্ব

মানুহে পাতে ঈষশবে ভাঢৎ ；এ斤িন মোবোতো টকা পইছা সকলো অছিন। একোট্য ঘব
 আ䧹ছিল্ো। কিন্তু निয়তিয়ে জানে। তাক
 সাজোতে মোব এই হাত ভবি সФলো থোবা হ’ল। এতিম্নাযে এটা পইচাবো মুষ नেদেथা হলো।
 মबय，সকনো লাগে। किস্তু তোব পবা মই কি आশা ক＜িব পাবো？
হবিছব：এবা পছুমী，小োব পবা তই अজি এবৈারেই আশা কবিব（নাবাব। অজি তিनনবছব ধবি মই অকামিলা そহ অাছে，পिक्षिবไৈৈ এষন ভাল কাপো২ー খাবনৈ এমুঠি ভাত，অাক．．．


 মই এてোবেই 仰ব পবা নাই，পছুমী।
পছুমী：মইতো তোব পবা সেইবোব এてোরেই বিচবা
 মোক অ居 খুর্রাব，তইযে মোব প্বামী সেয়েই যথেষ। স্বামী नाबौ जौजनब অলঙাব। অকু সেই কাবণেই মই লোকব ঘষত কাম কবি হলেও তোক থুর্বাইছে। কিত্তে এই অপদার্থটটো－ষাব মাক দেউতা－ কবেই（কাবন）পবিচয় নাই তাক মই প্রিছি মबিম কিয়？সि মোব Cকান？এটা পাই পইБ1 घবত fি戶斤য়ে।
इबिছब：বুজ্জোঁ，পছুমী！उপनব চিন্তাই जোক
 পাবিছে কবিছে।

পছুমः fি কবিঢছ？পইБা পাইছে，লোকব ঘবত বিলাইছে। খাবন সমদ্তত ঘবৗৈ আহিছে， তাব বেচি कि কदिएে？ইষ্राक ঘবব পবা आাতবাই দ斤। নহচ্প．．．．．．
इবিহব：नইণে？
পছুমী：নइনে মইঁ়়ে এই ঘবব পবা ওলাই ধাবণ্ণ বাধ্য श्ম।
 মষম f斤 ইমান ডাঙব কবিবৈোーতাক अखि

 চেনেহ，তেন্তে সিয়ে থাকক।

হবিহব：পহুমী—！
পছমী：आক মই মাহহষ ম্ষে ওनिব পাইছো তাব ছেনো চবিত্বব অধঃপতত ঘটিছে। যিখিনি
 পঢ়াद থোবাকি যোগায়।
হবিহব：ঢাन্দব ভनौד়্েকন পঢ়াব ৰোঝাকি যোগায়！！ পদুর্ম ：তাবোপবি সি মোক মাকব চকুবে চাবढৈ টান পায়।

হৃিহব：পদ্মী！！
পছুমौ ：তাততই জানো শশষ，সি অজি অতদিনে （य অगুथ অসুथ রুfি অাছ，তাব বে fক （বষ্যা বেমাব ঢহছছে তাব आান। খবब बएथिए।？
হबिशब：किনে बেয়। বেমাবটে। যহছে？এই
 অস্থथ そইছে। আকূনো কি বেম্রা বেমাবটে। इす？
পছুমী：পানীबগা বেমাবত কাবো মূথে斤ি ততজ वৌলায়।
इবিহব：তেজ！丁পনব মৃথেদি তেজ ওনায়？
 তাব খেকাবব লগত তেজ প্ৰ। অাক তেজ পबিলে（ছুন্গ ক্ষয় বেমাৰ ইয়।
হ氏িহবः ক্ষয়！
 ইয়াত থকাই টা冋 रुय। आক এ তয়া ষি पুই जপইচা লোকব কাম－বन ককি आনি জীষ্রাই আছে। ত্ৰবৌ হয়ততা বাট মबিব।
 ఆলাই যাম।
［ তিতব ऊসামাই यায়। আন পিনেদি তপনব প্রুর্ণ ］
 একেলभে भঁচচ चन পোষ্টাব गাষিব লগীয়া לহছে। पুটাই বাজিল কিজানি এই－
 লাগিছে। মাছ゙দেউ！মাইীদেউ！ডডাত इ＇बनে नाই ？（ ভिতब্টন याয় ）
［ ছबिহবক চিত্তামগ্ন ঢেখ্খ यায্য］
［ ক্ষেন্তে পিচতে ভিতনব পৰা তপন থঙ্ণ ওলাই অগ্ মঞ্চ万 প্রার্রশ করে］
 নাই，ভোকততো মানুহ কাই ম বিব নোরাষি।
 সম্য মতে ভাত পাবি？बাম কণি বাহিঝে বাহিবে পইচাবোব ब্नাকক দিবি আকু ভাত थাবটি आiি́ব ঘবত।
丁भনः পिতাই！

হबিহন ：मই সকढো গম পাইছো তপন，তই বাহিবে
 কब？মই এইবে！ব कि नाख্ৰানে বুলি ভাবিছ？

 পোষ্টাব মাবিয়েই বা মই কেইট刂 পইচা পাত্। এইটটেতত：মাহেকীয়া চাককি নহয়；
 আক মৌব যে কি そইছে তাকতো তইঁতে অनাই নাই।

［ভিতबढ़न প্রেস্থান । চান্দব প্রবেশ］
চাन्म：তপन！
চ্তপন ：：কান？ज＇চাन्ञ।


 করেঁ）এてকাষে টপায় নাই। এই কেইটা টকাম অবিইনে হয়তো অাজি মই মাক চিবদিনব কাবণে ছহক্রাব নাগিব।

চাन্तি：ষোরাব কথাই לকছनে？\গ হাতৈ ভবিয়্রে ধাব＂কিমান কাকুতি－মিনতি কষিটলা， ＇মাহব মূবত কাটি লন，মই দিढन বাছি কাম कबिম，（মাক অাগত্য়়াটি বিশট। টকা দিয়ক।＇কিন্তু বননেজাবে বিশট। টকাব কাবণে ডমাক বিশ্বাস নকবিলে।
তপন ：জান চাक；आম বनिয়াব দ্তে বাটট ঘাটট চিনেমাব পোষ্টাব মাবি ফুঁৰো，নগबব হেজাব बনতাই সেই চিতেমা চাই অানन্গ উপভোগ

কবে，চিণেমা एञब মালিকবোबে হেজাব হেজাব টेকা উপার্জ্জন কবে—f⿸丆⿰丨丶万匕 সামান！ কেইটけगান টকাব কাबণে অগমাব Cয মা－Cদউতা ম बি যাষ্র—তাब Cকানোবাই খবব बাचখनে？ বুজিছ，आমাব ছথত কোনোর্রে সহান্মর্ভূতত নেদেখুরায় ভাই।
চান্ড：সিহঁতে সহামুভু：ি নেদেথুর্রানেওতো আমাব মা দেউতাক অামি যি কোনো উপায়েবে জौয়াই बািিই नাগিব তপন！
তপন ：সুচা কथ ঢোব মাবক বচাবই লাগিব। বাক। তই কামুব তাটিকক য।—কাগबখন মোক 斤ি যা—মইও চেষ্টl কবেঁঁ।（ （াগজ লয়）
［চান আক্ তপনব প্রস্থান। ান বাটেদি পদুমীব প্ররেশ ］

পছুমী：（निজে निজে）घবত ভাত পানীব যোগাব जাছছ নে नাই তাব থবব নাই— তাব পিতাকক থাबে নে নাই—তাব একো খবব নাই কিস্ত চান্দব মাকরৈহে তাब তানতো। মছাপুরুষে এতিয়া লোকব কাবণে টকা টোগাব কবিব ওলাইছছ। মই য斤িছে আজি ত্তোক খেদিব নোবাবে তেন্তে ঢমাবো নাম পছমী নহয় ।
（শ্যামবাবুব প্ররেশ）

## শ্যামবাবু：পদুমী।

পদুমী：অ＇শামবাবু！আহক，াহক বহক।
শ্য়মমাবু：তইढোন অাজি কামלলকে ন্গগলি，কिया अস্থথ কबিছে নनকি？
 नাই। এই নनজাঢৈনन ঘবব জঞ্জালথন，आজি

বোনে ইটো নাই，কাপি বাােে fিটটl নাই；
 ঢাবোপবি এই অপার্থটটারে ঘবয় এট।巾ইচけఆ 斤িব丈 नाई।
 ঘবীলन এक অশান্তি অানিছে। ইপিন্ন
 आাएে बन নাই ？
 त्निक？
শ্যামবারু：नाই নৌাণে মাতিব। মই অইন সময়ত

 বেমাবীটে।ক ঘবত বাথিলে অহँতব झীবি巾াব आশঙ্ণ অছে।
পহমী ：মই সকনে। לকছে। পোব কथাচচান মানিবই जোব্যোজ।
 भাব চাবি ঢোব ওপবढ্ প্রতুত্য চনাইছে।

 পबा মूক্ত कवियदে পবাই नাई बानকি
 मि मिय পবা नাई। হবিহব काপুकষ অপদার্थ श्यागী！fि य斤ি তোব মढে নচনে，cেন্তে

 অকানতে পুবি শেষ \হ যাব फिব नোরাবি পқूী।
भছম ：サ্যামবাবু！
（ হবিহবব প্রর্বেশ）

হবিহন：ককান，শ্যামবাযू।
凶্যামবাবু ：（অম্বল্তি বে！てেবে）অ’，পহমী কামלৈ বোরা ন：ই নহষ্র，মই বোলে। ভাই寸 কি হ＇ল丁াবে খবব লবীলল বুলি এপাক আহিতো। রোব দুমহলীয়া ঘবটোরে ঢোক পঙ্ুু কবিলে সেই কাবণে তইঁতब প্রたি মোব এট সদায় जন জাছে।




 শ্য।মবাবু：ইস্－এতিষ্রানৈকে একো থ্াো নাই ？ घবত य斤斤 একো নাইয়ে প，াুমী，তইয়েতো

 आনिবি।

 সহায় কবি আাছ！！অপ্পি নহলে অামাব （य কি অরস্ছা হ’লহেঁতেন।
শ্ঠামবাবুः নাই নাই，সেইটটে কোনো কथা নহয়

 ভাল লায়। হবিহব，या Cॅাকানব পব： কিব：কিনি আনগৈ।
 अर।
（পқমী মোনা অাनিবীল ভিতবঠ্ঠ यায় ）

শ্যামবাব্ ！হবিহব！जোক মই এষাব ক্থা কఆ， বেয়া নেপারতো？
 कथा।
শ্যামবাবু：তপ্নক হস্পিতালত থোরাঝেটোন কিবা এট। ব্যরস্থ！করিব পাব？কাবণ জান্টটো তাব টি，বি そৈছে। এबनব লগত গোটীই घবथन টি，বিব গ্রাসত ধ্বৃস হোরাতে। মই fिয় आান দহজনেও निবিচাてে।
হবিহব：কিद্টে হস্পি丁ালত বাখিবটৈ বা টক！ক’ত？
（পছুমীব ঞ্ররেশে। গামমাচা এখন হাতত थাকিব）

পছুমী：মোনাটো ক’ত থাধিল জানো বিচাবি নাপাতে। এই গামেচা অনৰক বন যা।


［ शবিহবब প্রन्रान］

শ্যাম বাবু：মই তপनক হম্পিতালত থে＇র্যাব কষা


পছমী：ভাল，
শ্যাম বাবू：তই এপাক नোযোরাלি নাथাকিবি আকৌ।
［ Јপनব প্রবেশ：Јপনে ককবাইী屯ৈ
শামবাবুব ফালে এবাব চায，শ্য！মবাবুই
এবাব চাই প্রস্থান कবে］
তপন ：মাই＂দেউ！মানুহব মৃখে মই শ্j＇মব；বু ইয়াtলল অशাব বিষয়ে বছতত：কथा খनिएছা।

তপন：মাহুহে তোমাক বেস্থা বুলিছে।
পছমী：বেয়া বুণিছে，কিয়？

बপন ：শ্যাম বাবু（ইてো বনয়্ মানুছ। মানুহে কয়， কর্শ্মচাবীয়েহে মালিকব ঘবনৈৈ যায়্ ；সালিক
 नरয়।
 ভ্লল মাशइ जन বেয়্য মাহহ 丁াক বিচাব কबিবটৈৈ তই ককাन ？
丁পন ：উ মোব কथা নহয় মাইীঢদউ। মানুহে Cকারা কथাহে মই কৈঢোঁ।
পছমী ：आমাব ঘबไৈ（োনোবা আহক নাহক তাক লোকব সমালে｜চনা কাাব Cকানে। अधिকাব नাই। बই ঘবढ তিনিটা প্রাণী নেখাই यবিছে নে জীয়াই आছে তাব（কাননা থবব নাই；কिম্ব অপবান बটন बনাত मिएँত সিক্কহস্ত। ম亠 কাবো কথাককই খাটিব নকবেঁঁ।
তপন：মান্থহব এইবোব ইতিকিং মোব ভাপ নালাগগ মাইौদৈউ। नেथাই মবিব পাবে゙！；কিন্ত आমাबোতে মান মর্ষ্যা斤 বোলা এটা ব＂্তু আছে।
পহমী：ই—ই—थাবট্ল नোঢোবাব আককो মান মর্যাদা！এই ডডকা ল＇बাটো থাঢকাঢে যে
 লাজ নাপার। মই לক দিছে এইইন घবड মোব কथाढ़ মू घমাবब কাखে।豳す নাই।
उРन：মাহীদৈউ！
পদুমী：কাক তই মাহীদেউ বুলিছ；কোন ঢোব মাহীদেউ ？মোব লগত তোব কোনো সম্বक্ক
 পিত্র বুমি ভাবি অছ Fিও তোব প্রক্ত পিতাব নহয্র।
তপন ：মাছौদেউ！
 পব। বুটলি অनिছিল। তোব লগত পিতাবব （কানো তেজব সম্বন্ধ নাই；তই অবৈবধ সশ্তান ।


পদুমী：ইয়াব উত্ত্ব পিতাবক স্ষধিবি，ওБব চুবুবীয়াক স্থুধিবি। যি সকলে মোব অপবাদ বটনা কबিছে，সিহঁরু जোক এই সত্যটোব সন্ধান এতিয়াও দিয় নাই নে？
Бभन：［ অЄব কোব万 কাঁহ মাবিব］
( ইবিহবব প্রব্বেশ )
 পছুমौ：মই आষ এইঘব丁 নাथাটো，মই এতিয়াই ওনাই याず।
হবিহব：অহ，কি ફৈছে，বুজাই ক＇চোন！
পদুমী：কি অাক হব গোটেই বপ্তিব মাহুহন লগ そহ মোব ব斤নাম কবি ফুবিছে，শামবাবু（ইনো বেয়া মাহহহ，সি পোব পেটব লবাব দてে অথচ সिয়় মোব আগত এনেবোব কथা কবটৈ সাহ কবে।
丁পन：नाই，মই।．．．．．．
इবिइय：उभन！उই ইমান ব！ঢ়ি গৈছে，一তই মাছীয়েব্ব চবিত্রত ধধি কथা কর। বদমাইচ， তোব ইমান সাহ।
পছ্মী：ইेয়াব এটা উচিত বিচাব হবই লাগিব। इয় fি ঘब্ত－থাকিব，নহয় মই थাকিম।
 অটৈ४ সন্তান；ঢোমাব ততজব बগত মোব বোলে কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই？এইবোद জানো স゙চ পিতই ？

इবিহব：পদুমौ，কই—
পদ্মী：（ का कि ）মই ইয়াত কাबো কথা র্ন थাকিব
 থুজিছ，বাথ। মই এতিয়াই ‘ওাই যাওં।

## ［ ভিতबরৈ প্রস্থান］

হবিহী：পদ্মौ！．．．．．．
［ স্ৰী পবিবৰ্তন कবি］অপদার্থ কুনাহাব！ यাব উপার্জ্জনব ধনেবে बौয়াই আাছ তাইব লগডে কাজিয়া ববিছ；（েব，ঢাই ওাই গ’হে তকাই মবিব লাগিব যে অাব থবব बাथिছ जে নাই？অ’ তোব মই－ーভোব মই আক কেতিয়াও মूय চাব नোথোজো！তই এতিস্রাই ইয়াব পষা ওনাই যা।
তপন ：পিতাই！－
इবिशबः অ’ बभদার্थ रू জौয়｜ই থকাতi＇क মबি যোব্যাই ভাল।．（হৃ＇মবি যোবাই লাল।－
 এढৈাই আশ कশিষ নোবাব। ববঞ্চ অশান্তিহে ভোগ কবিছ，友ি আছছ，মোব অনুপর্থতিত যদি তইঁতে দুবেলা হমূমি থাই স্থথেবে প্যিষ পাব，ভান कथा।
［इবিহবद প্রস্থাन। গৈ থাকোতেই］মই র্তিয্রাই যাম।
 এট৷ মনিবেগ থাকিব］

Бान्म：उপन！उभन ！
उभन：कि ছ＇न？

চानक：खान？
 ডাক্ত্ গৈছে নে নাই ？
চান্ড ：নহয় মই！
তभन ：কि．．．．．．মাবक তই ？
চান্廾 ：নহয় তপন，মাক মই বচাব নোবাবিম কিজানি， সেষ়া fিহ้তত बোক ধবিব অদিছছ！
उभन：बোन？ক্কাनে তোক ধবিব अহिছে？
চान्斤：প্রি戶ি।
তপन ：পুলিБ！কিয়－কি কবিছ তই？
চাन্দ：জান। ফজলে মোক এই অণিবৈগটটা 斤ি পলাই ไлছে। মোব ককানৌ দোষ নাই তপন। তই ববগটে। ল，ইষ্রাত বহুেো টকা অাছে। बোক य斤斤 প্রিচে ধবি Cन যায় মা বে ম বি यাব— তই，তই মাক চাবি।
丁পन ：এইয়া ফজ্জলে পকেট－মया টका？नে，यাব টকা তাক ফিষাই দৌগ，এইয়া পাপব ধন। এই টे巾াবে তই जোব মাবক বচাব নোবাব


## ［ হাবাল্ড।বব প্রবেশ］

হারাল্ডাব：বদমাইচ－ーচোব，－
চাन্া：নাই，নাই，হাবালডাব চাহাব，মই একো সোষ কবা নাই। মই চুব কবা নাই，ফজনেহে ハোক বেগটে। দিলিস্রাই দি প্ৰাই ไৈছে।
 হানাল্ডাব：ব斤মাইচ，ব＇ন থানাটৈ ব＇ল।
 भि চूब কब नাই। লই মনিবেগটো মই চুব কबিনছ।। মই ইয়াব হাতত 斤斤ছছলো।
চাन্দः 丁পन।
 শয্যাত ডোব কাবনে চাই আছে।
চান্দ：নহত্র उপন তই এইবোব।．．．．．．
उপन：চাস্গ। মই आগি দেখিব बাগিব যে তোব মা সম্পূর্ণ সুম্থ रৈছে। তোব মাক বচাবय কাবণেই মই এয় পাপ কবিছেঁ। ম ম শাত্তি পোরা উ位ত। ব，লক হাবাল্ডাব চাহাব আইনে সকলো বিচাব কবিব। ［ হবিহব আা পদুমীব প্রব্রেশ ］

হৃিহন：কি ইহছে হারাল্ডাব বাবূ।
হানাল্ডাব：চোব कবি ধ্যা পबিছে।
পছুম ：এইয়া দেখিছা তনে তপে মছা চোবো \হ পবিছে। মাহীटमউ；যাব মাক দেউতাক नাই তাব Бবিত্রচে। दिচাব नाই। बোক থেসি তোমালোঢে স্থথব সミসাঝব সপোন দ্থিছা凶ে 心য়া মইও তোমানোকব চকুब কাঁইট হহ থাকিব निবিচাবেঁ।। সেট়ে মই এই কামটৈ बাগ বাড়িছো।
হাব্যাল্ডাব：ব＇ब，—ব＇ন।
তপন：তোমানৈাকব মबম নেওচি য।বণণ মই টান পাইছিলে；बাজি ডোমাबোকেতো মোক
 কबिছে। অशिखো！


## 

नভুল বাজ্যপালढन आমাব ওলগ：
 बাজ্যপাল স্বকুপে কার্য্যভাব গ্রহৃণ কবে। ढ丁থেতক
 ইয়াব অগগু ১৯凶০ চনত দুমাহ্ব ছুতীত তৎকাল্র্ন
 স্যীভার্রে অপমব বাজ্যপান্ কার্যভাব বহন কষি－ ছিল ：এই সমম্রてত অসম বাজ্যভভষা বিলথনত ঢতখেৰ্ড बাब্যপাのব সম্মণি দিয়ে।

গুরাহাঢী বিশ্ববিছালয়্নব ন তুন উপচার্য্য ডক্তন হেবল্ড জन টেলবক आমि আমাब 「হয়াভबा उज্গগ आক্



 কबिएো। ।

## অধ্যগপক নর্রান্ত ন＜ুর্রাব রুfিয়া ভ্রমণ：

ছোভিয়েট কচিয়াত ববাল্জ শতবাষিক？উेৎসব্র যোগ দিবढলল ছোíভর়েট ক্ডিয়াব লিখক সংঘব আম－ স্ত্রণক্রনে，ভাবতब যশপ্বী সাহৃত্যিক সকলক ৃচয়াخিল


 জুবি কबা ভ্রমণ কানত তেখেতে ক্ছিয়াব বিভিন্ন
 সৈতে आढেখচনা করে। যোবা চেপ্তেম্ববব দিনা শিক্ষ ‘দবস উপনক্ষে আমাব কলেজত（ছার এখন সভাত ঢৈখেたত এই ভ্রমণ অ अর্জ্জন কব অজিজ্ঞত সমৃহ বর্ণন ক্র

## निভিম্ম কम্ম＇ক্ষিত্রढল ত্যার্রা অ｜ম｜ব অধ্যগপক गকलढ़ ：

निষ্ঠাबে সৈてত बই পুबণণ কলেজথनব बগত বছুহব জড়িত কেবাগবাক্যও অধ্যাপক এইবাব অমাব মাজ্র পৰা বিভিন্ন কর্ম্কক্ষত্রলৈ आগবাঢ়ি

 অধ্যাপক বাইহান শ্ব／হ（ইংঁাজী বিভাগ）শ্রীডম্বক্ধব গخ八（ «माয়न বিছাগ），＊্র্দেবী মহন্ত।

নতুন কর্ম্মক্ষতত आসি তেখেতসকন্ উত্তবোত্তব উন্নত কামনা কবিটৌ্গ।

## আমীব ওলগ：নত্জ－नিয়ৌজিত অধ্যগপক সকनढन

এই হ্রযোগঢত নব－নিয়োজিত অধ্যাপক ख্র্য়্য？ন










# शুनि गयिज्ञ \& 

## মায়াচক্র ( উপәাস)

















 काबान फिश ? दराए।
 भबिচ्र्रम्नक कथाथिनि ঢা才 পাবি: মूথত ক'क্ড



 ছव্রীয়ে কলেজত नाম बগাইছিল। बই घটনাई











 একোটা आদর্শ মানি চfিছিল অ क fিহ্হুমান বিষप্রে







 रश़।



















































 পदिচश।





 बन्मूक्व ऊुणोত मया পरिक।













 बाएে।

凶नाটন অथচ বাহিত निवाभिळাপৃণ জोबन याপন।





 বিলাকব ভিত্থন কোপোলা।'





 निश বক্ত্যय সবল जাবে প্রকাশ কবাটোরে লिখকব




 ব苏
-৬পেন্দ্র নাথ গোষ্বামী


## 


































## 


























## ব্যক্তুলৈৈ ঃ व্যাক্তিগত ভাবেঃ





 ক্ততজ্ততা জ্ঞাপন কবিন্ৈে"।

## अম্পুর্ণ ন্যক্তিগতः পबরর্ত্তী সম্পাদক্ৈলৈঃ



















## $\mathcal{D}_{\text {istinguished }} \mathcal{G}_{\text {uests }}$ :

Shyi Devakanta Baruah, Education Minister, one. of the distinguished guests in out Diamand Jubilee Celebration (5th, 6th, and 7th April, 1962)


General K. M. Cayiappa, addressing the Stulents at our Callege on "Necessity of physical education

## The $\mathbf{C}$ O <br> $$
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NO. 381962

Editor :
Shyama Prasad Sarma

## the Cottonian

## NO 38 1962

Cuntelits

General K. M. Cariappa
Prof. R. G. Goffin
Deven Dutta
Shantanu Sharma

Jyoti Prasad Rajkhowa

Jyoti Prasad Saikia
Sekhar Bengani

Satyen Chaudhury
Prof. K. M. Pathak

Aruna Patgiri
Prof. Kamaleswar Sarma

Bhabani Prasad Saikia
Hiren Phukan

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Editorial

## Education

 andPublishing


> [We are thankful to Prof. R. C. Coffin, the first Editor of our College Magazine, formerly known as "The Cotton College Magazine", some forty years back, for his kind contribution of this article, which, we are sure, will serve as a link between the past and the present. -SPS] emptory, invitation received early this year from your editor prompts this contribution. He tells me, and I blush with pride at his reminder, that I was actually the first editor of the College magazine! He asks for reminiscences of my own College days, but I believe that I exhausted my store of any items of interest that had stayed in my very fallible memory-suitable items of that kind-in an article that I wrote for the Golden Jubilee Volume of
1952. So I have had to cudgel my poor rusting brain to devise some other subject that might interest Cottonians of a letter vintage than my own.

After some thirteen years (1914-1927) on the staff of your now venerable instrtution, I joined the Oxford University Press, being appointed manager of its branches in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. (I trust you will not hold it against me that I am a Madrassi by birth; I even remembor some of my childish Telugu.)

Educational publishing, my new work, differs greatly from ordinary or general publishing. To take an extreme example: a publisher of fiction may put out sorne twenty novels every year, each one adjudged by his expert advisers to possess the qualities necessary for popular success. Of these, perhaps, some nineteen may fail or only just cover the expense involved in their production : so impossible is it to gauge popular taste-apart of course from t.re work of already established writers. But one 'best-seller' will frequently not only atone for the unfortunate nineteen, but win so great a prize by means of its sales as magnificently to reward him for bis whole enterprise.

An educational publisher, on the other hand, works much more slowly and surely. In fact, ideally speaking, he publishes successes only. For first of all he looks very carefully for desiderata, that is, empty pigeonholes, openings for new books n school and college syllabuses and curricula. He consults professors and teachers, menbers of boards of studies, examiners, all the experts. At length he discovers that there is no adequate book of the desired standard and scope in such or such a subject. He must then discreetly look round for the likeliest author-finding him is indeed the crux of the whole business.

Even when, however, the book is finally written, or brought at any rate to its proof stage, the prudent educational publisher does not rest content. He will circulate his proof copies for inspection by a widely distributed range of experienced pundits. For a school history or geography or botanical or agricultural textbook might well suit Bombay but not Assam. But perhaps its scope can be adjusted to fit a larger area. This ultimate concern as can be readily understood, applies particularly to educational publishing in large countries like India and the United States.

There is one underlying principle which is the basis of all publishing : that of copyright. This fundamental right of property in literary ideas and their expression is often ignored by the ordinary person who is not an author himself. The selfrespecting 'man in the street' who would scorn to purloin, say, someone else's fountain pen is too often curiously blind to the equivalent act of taking some published work of his and using it for his own purposes. I dare say you have read how the great English nineteenth century novelists, Dickens among others, suffered serious losses in this way from American literary pirates. In India, during the British regime, the Indian princely states did not subscribe to copyright laws, and prescribed
texts as well as other boo's, could be reproduced there with impunity. Now, fortunately, the scope of this fundamental law of literary property receives almost universal acknowledgement.

Finally, publishers themselves have not always enjoyed a reputation for probity in their work as agents for authors. Byron's nickname for a publisher (was Barabbas, that being the name of a notorious thief mentioned in the New Testamont, and a well-known publisher) not long ago entitled a volume of bis reminiscences The Chronicles of Barabbas. But this notion about the profession has inevitably disappeared over the years. labour.


## Russel

## and the

## World

Deven Dutta<br>4th Year, B.A.

$\mathfrak{V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ view of the acutely tense situation prevailing in the world arising out of the barbarous imperial motives of the big powers it appears to be crystal clear to Bertrand Russel, the greatest philosopher of the age, that if sufficient preventive steps are not taker against in due time, the horril le dragon casting its hundry look upon and keeping its sharp teeth open to swallow the world will devour is in no time and this much therefore seems to be certain that the days of the globe are numbered.

Extreme greed for power and territorial aggrandisement have made the major powers of the world blind to the true facts of life and death of humanity proper. Both America and Russia, the two most
powerful states at present are outwardly shedding crocodile tears for peace and peaceful co-existence, whereas both are lehaving sbamelessly so far as arms and ammunitions are concerned. They cry for total disarmament and pretend to push out the weapons of war through the front doors, whereas actually they are dragging terrible arms and ammunitions through the backdoors. These, no doubt are instances of savagery and falsehood. It is a sad irony of fate that the same bombs which have been discovered for producing optimum amount of output from cultivation are used for the total destruction of mankind as a whole. Big powers craving for political aggrandisement in the territories of the minor ones are not rare.

These are instances of extremely barbarous exhibitions of seriously nefarious political brigandage. Big powers are expending territories at the expense and in utter defiance of the nationalistic sentiments of the minor ones.

Russel is of opinion that the big powers of the world are big fools so long as they seem not to realise the grim fact that territorial aggrandisement or building up empires are not as easy and as possible now-a-days as they used to be in the past because the present-day weapons are so very dangerous that if they are used for the destruction of one particular part of the globe, they will destroy not only that part, but also the globe itself as a whole while weapons used by warriors in the past ages of histury were suitable for the destruction of a particular part in case it was so desired.

Nevertheless, this much seems to be certain however that the moment a war takes place, the wholesale massacre, of humanity and the traceless annihilation of the world are sure to come. There fore the whole trend of "Make peace," "Save the world" or "Save humanity" depends entirely upon the achievement or the realisation of the idea of "cease war." No sooner can the world be saved from
its impending crisis than the demonic appearance of a war is driven out from it. The 'yes' or the 'no' with regard to the question of the safety of the world is hence dependant upon the realisation of the actual situation by those who are at the helm of affairs of the major powerstates. If due to the misfortrue or ill. luck of all one of them be of a high temparament, the world is sure to survive its days out soon, because such a high temparament will naturally result in the use of the deadly weapons the respective laws of which will undoubtedly hold good.

But the moment peace is established in the world, the future of mankind as Russel says will be brighter than at any time in the world's history. Nonetheless, this is true, because in the bygone ages of history the sphere of activity of the popula. tion of the world was too very limited and had no scope for sufficient widening. Exempli gratia, he cites the civilization of ancient Greece. So far, ancient Greece had been the pinnacle of learning and civilization but Hellenistic literature, Hellenistic culture, Hellenistic civilization and everything in those days was in the hands of the limited few and they afforded nothing for the common mass. Hence humanity as a whole was lagging far far behind the achievement of civilization in the true
sense of the term. The horizon of scope for everything in those days was too much limited. But civilization at present is noc for the few but within the reach of humanity proper unlike that in the ages of the Greeks.

Science bas done much for us and provided, the resources given to us by science are utilised to the fullest extent, they assure unlimited wealth and prosperity, and that is why if instead of being used for the destruction of mankind the scientific materials are used for the actual purposes meant to be served, the future of mankind undoubtedly promises to be brighter than at any time in the world's bistory.

Now the point at question is, who will hang the bell in the cat's neck and how, id est, how war is to be avoided and peace brought into being. Russel rejects outright, the move for the intervention of a third power to maintain the balance of power, the scope of the same being too narrow. Such a power, no doubt, may succeed to a considerable extent in serving some diplomatic purposes or suggesting impartial views and ways to be adopted and thus go a great way off but that is no solution so far as the problem of the intense and prompt need for solving the crisis of existence versus non-existence of the world
is concerned. Hence the way to solve the problem as Russel says, lies in the forma tion of a world government which will excercise full control over the arms and ammunitions as the only alternative to such a device is complete annihilation of the world ; but it sounds to te too theoritical since nobody would like to be controlled by others, specially no American would like the idea of sharing powers along with the Russian and instead he would prefer to breathe his last.

Russel therefore suggests the formation of an organisation, "The League For The Preservation of Mankind" to name it, as an organ of the proposed world government which organisation will compel every nation to come to some mutual agreement the rejection of which by any power ultimately will be its destruction. No nation will have the power to carry on with im. perial programmes and the moment a state starts such programmes it itself will be conquered by the League and hence any nation can start such conquests only at its own expense and peril.

The next step according to Russel will then be the abolition of nuclear tests but not total disarmament since it will be too hasty and extreme. The League then is to try for the diminution of electromotive forces by prevailing upon public opinion in
the west and on government in the East because the cure for the former is not as much wanting and prejudiced in the latter as it is in the concerned. Iublic opinion is not monolithic in the East and some wise men are there, but that however will do no good since ninety per cent of the public are ignorant moles. Propaganda therefore is a promising measure according to Russel, but taken only in the real sense of the term, propaganda will serve its purpose whereas taken in a biased, prejudiced and perverted form it will exhibit keenly contrasted results and thus commit great harm. Hence the whole Lusiness is looking for diffusion of knowledge in a wider aspect bindering propaganda being a means used to achieve survile ends. Education here is no knowledge since education now-a-days is in most states the mouthpiece or the relaying organ for its respective government. Knowledge in its true aspect therefore will help man in realising the actual
situation and afford a solution for the problem of peaceful co-existence versus wholesale annihilation of mankind. Put the realisation tolerates or admits of no delay for long because meantime the world will perish, since the present problem is not one like that of the crusades in the past which was solved even though the loophole caught the eyes of all after long seven centuries. The problem at point in question before us is one necessitating instant realisation and instant effective measures.

According to Russel therefore, one of the two distinct ways left for mankind at present is complete annihilation or destruction of mankind, the other being the formation of a world government which will establish complete peace and prosperity in the world rendering it be an earthly paradise where mankind will harvest the fruits of the fields of heaven without going there.

## Waiting for the Unknown

Shantanu Sharma<br>2nd year, Science

[7adst Thou been, 0 my Lord, One I struggled with

How easily I'd have won
Even without shield and sword!
For Thou knowst me well
Sir, I who did in vain
Contend constantly with
The huge, black mountain.
Eruised and bleeding, no more
Do I strive, now that
I've got my prize in
I)epravity, disgrace and decay. And my cup, 0 my Lord,

The cup of clay, you'd given
The cup in sea I did
Dip and drink, is now broken.
No more I drink, now that
]. store my miseries in
That broken cup-
And my cup of misery is full !
The winter that with me
Strives nay smother it not ;
I take a dizzy delight
Watching the hour-glass
Of Eternity pouring sand
In a soft shower on me.
I donot know the end
Nor do I care to
Only I wait, O Lord,
For something I haven't yet got
I wait for what I know not !



The Modern Cigarette Lighter

Venus Vs. Venom (?)


# Role of the Public Sector in the Third Plan 

Jyoti Prasad Rajkhowa

3rd Yr. Arts

Qurs is a mixed economy where both the Public and Private sector have been allowed to develop side by side, in so far as the exploitation of resources and ensuring economic development of the state is concerned. The experience of the First and Second Plan indicates that, growing emphasis has been laid on the development of the Public Sector rather than on the Private Sector.

Indian Planning, based principally on the Directive Principles of State Policy aims at the realisation of a socialistic pattern of society, which to a considerably great extent is connected with the proper growth of the public sector enterprises.

In the Second Plan the Government of India unvested a sum of Rs. 4600 crores in the Public Sector and Rs. 3300 crores in the Private Sector respectively, The Third Plan envisages, for the present, the financial outlay of Rs .7500 crores in the Public Sector, although the programmes of development approved for the Public Sector involve an outlay of over Rs. 8300 crores. Investment in the Public Sector would be Rs. 6100 crores while that in the Private Sector is calculated at Rs, 4300 crores.

The emphasis given to the Public Sector in comparision to that in the

Private Sector is considerably high, which can be justified on the following grounds :-
(1) In a demonatic country like ours, the Laissez Faire doctrine, which encourages individual enterprise resultirg in the final creation of the labour and the capitalist classes, creating economic disparity, which is the main hurdle to the success of democracy should not be allowed to grow uninterrupted. Proper growth of the Public Sector can reduce the prevalent inequalities of income and wealth and promote equality of oppartunity.
(2) It is only by developing the public sector that we shall be able to accelarate the rate of economic growth and achieve the take-off stage within a defined period,
(3) Public sector enterprise has the merit of maximising the growth of national income and of raising consumption levels consistently with the second objective.
(4) When the Private Sector is allowed free development there is much of concentration of economic power in the private hands. Private enterprise, having exercised a dominating influence over certain sectors often create monopolistic conditions which result in higher price-level (aimed at profit maximisation at the cost of public welfare). Under such circumstances the consumer's sovereignty is lost sight of,
(5) When certain industries are let
into production in the Public Sector, there is least product differentiation of the individual firms. There is, under public supervision, standardised outturn of commodities and also of quality product.
(6) When the Public Sector is allowed to grow, there is little chance for the growth of the most troubling classes, namely the labourers and the capitalists. Here the Government is the sole supplier of capital and hence there is no chance for frequent clash betweer labour and capital. Rather, in the Public Sector when the labourers take interest in the affairs of management, there is close coordination between the two, resulting in increasing efficiency.
(7) Extension in the Public Sector will also be followed by a substantial growth in the volume of national savings and investment, as well as of the funds available for government outlay in social services. It is argued by a section of critics that public sector enterprise should be based on 'non-proft' and 'no-loss' basis. But even in the Public Sector, profit must be there. Of course, this profit would be a controlled ons. Profits in the Public Sector would go to the state, which would invest it in other welfare activities. Again, even in the Public sector enterprises we cannot avoid loss: specially at the inital

- stage some loss might be there (as the fixed costs might not be covered by the sale proceeds in the short period; although in the long period there is every possibility of profits. Again whether there will be loss or profit will depend on the operation of the Laws of Returns or mal-adjustment or proper adjustment of the factors of production or the operation of the economics of scale ).

Considering the above advantages of the Public Sector over those in the Private Sector, increasing importance has been laid in Indian Plans for the development of the Public Sector; although the Private Sector has not also been removed from the scene. For the immediate practical difficulties the private enterprise cannot be totally got rid of. Particularly in the small-scal and cottage industries, the role of the Private Sector cannot be ignored.

The Public Sector is expected to provide specially for the further development of industries of basic and strategic importance or in the nature of public utility services, such as Railways, Post \& Telegraphs, Road Transport, Ports and Power Stations; facilities for the development of agriculture, specially irrigation and the expansion of education, health and other social services and other large scale in. dustries. So far as the Private Sector is
concerned, it not only includes organised industry, but agriculture, small industry, trade and a great deal of activity in housing and construction and other fields. Activities, which are promoted through the facilities (granted by the Public Sector) are in considerable part in the hands of private individuals and organisations, and increasing numbers among them are being assisted.
*Thus the Five Year Plans enlarge the scope for individual initiative as well as for co-operative and corporate effort." It is mainly within a limited area in large-scale industrial enterprise that the question arises whether particular tasks should be assigned to the public sector or to the private sector. "The Private Sector has a large area in which to develop and expand. It has to function of course, within the frame work of national planning and in harmony with its overall aims; it is also essential to ensure that the opportunities available in the private sector do not lead to the concentration of economic power in the hands of small numbers of individuals and businesses and that disparities in income and wealth are progessively reduced." Only on these conditions that the Planning commission has justified the existence of the Private Sector.

Now, let me come to the economic resources and outlay in the Public Sector as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan.

The financial outlay in the Pullic sector is larger than in the Draft outline by only Rs. 250 crore- Rs. 7500 crore as against Rs. 7250 crore. Considering fro:n the price level in 1960-61 when the target was revised, with the price-level in 1958-59 when the Plan was drafted, the gulf is still narrower. The Private Sector investiment compared to the Draft and Final programme is practically the same-Rs. 4100 crores as against Rs. 4000 crores, both excluding the transfer of Rs. 200 crores from the Public Sector. The Physical Programme in the Public Sector, as al.. ready mentioned, is however Rs. 8,300 crores (strictly calculated including Rs. 200 crores to be transferred to the Private Sector).

Every effort has to be made to mobilise internal resources adequately to carry on the programmes in full. There are however uncertainties as to the precise phasing of projects and the actual expenditure that will be incurred. Availability of foreign exchange is an important deter. minant factor for the progress of industrial projects. Although the actual requirements of external assistance are somewhat larger it has been decided to limit the drawing of external assistance (apart from
P.L. 480) to the figure of Rs. 2,600 crores indicated in the Draft outline. Of the Plan outlay of Rs. 7500 crores in the Public Sector current outlay, representing expendilure on staff, subsidies etc, at Rs. 1200 crores.

The Third Five Year Plan like the previous ones aims at establishing a socialist pattern of society and it is expected that through the encouragement of Public Sector enterprise this aim could be realised. "It is a basic premise in India's Five Year Plans that, through democracy and widespread public participation, development along socialist lines will secure rapid economic growth and expansion employment, reduction of dispansion in income and wealth, prevention of concentration of economic power and creation of the values and attitudes of a free and equal society."
-(Third Five Year Plan, p.9. ; Sec. 17) The position gets further clarification from the statement that "the development of the Public Sector and a co-operative sector are among the principal means for effecting the transition towards socialism." Accordingly, the Third Plan raises the proportion of investment in the public sector from 52.5 p.c., as it was estimated in the 2nd Plan, to a little over 60 p.c. The estimate is that by the end of the

Third Plan, the contribution of public sector will increase in the organised industries from less than 2 p.c. in 1950-51 to nearly 25 p.c. and in mineral production from less than 10 p.c. to more than 33 p.c. "The share of the public sector in the net output of organised manufac turing industries is expected to increase from less than one tenth in 1960-61 to about one fourth in 196566 and the bulk of this will comprise capital and producers goods." -(P. 64. Third Plan)

Although the Old Industrial Policy Resolution guiding the destribution of industries between the public and in private sector is still operating, yet it is assuring that the Planning Commission has atlast recognised that "the public ownership of means of production is an essential condition of socialism ond that a gradual extension of the area of public enterprise is a step in that direction. For it is in this sense that socialism is associated with Planning,"

Although growing emphasis has been laid in Indian Planning for the development of the Public Sector we are to ke conscious of certain drawbacks that come in the way of its development. Until and unless these drawbacks are removed or set at right, the success of the public sector can hardly be imagined. The fol-
lowing suggestions, along with the defects inherent in the Public Sector may be forwarded here with:-
(1) Public enterprise, it is often feared may lack the vigour and resource fulness that private enterprise can aptly claim. In the event of state, taking up businessenterprise it may be subject to too much departmentalism and red-tape. The fear is not entirely baseless, for too much departmentalism may result in and actually results in delay and inefficiency. Decision making tends to get centralised and usually at Govt. Head Quarters.

Parliamentary responsibility should be implemented not by detailed control by Govt. Departments but by periodical review of progress and the fullest data on the working of the public enterprise. For it may be suggested that semi-autonomous boards of Public enterprise be formed and special Parliamentary Committees be constituted.
(2) Secondly, in the Public Sector, there is no personal risk in the running of business enterprise. The entrepreneurs are salaried managers, who might not take as much interest as would have taken, had the enterprise been their own. For increasing managerial efficiency, it may be suggested that they should be given special amenities through some per-
centage of the profits or by creating opportunities for future prospect at a speedy rate. The Managers should be properly framed on the lines and central rewards in considerably covetable amounts be declared to the best enterpreneurs.
(3) It is found that, in the Government undertakings mistakes are treated more as crimes than as lapses. Such rigidity on the part of the government must be lessened and proper enquiries be made into the actual state of affairs taking place.
(4) Though there is hardly any scope left in the public sector for conflict between labour and capital, disputes do. For this the labourers are to be educated on their particular lines and emphasis should also be laid for their general education. For better labour relations they should be allowed participation in management. Rewards should be declared for initiative and for suggestions for cost. reduction. They should be given productive bonus from time to time. It is often objected that in private enterprise the labourers and the managers are highly paid, for which the best of labourers and enterpreneurs generally go to those concerns. The objection has got its significance.

For attracting the most efficient labou. ars special amenities such as recreational
facilities, wholesome factory atmosphere, sanitary housing programmes, and such other welfare measures must have to be undertaken.
(5) Again, in choice for public enterprise, proper attention should be given as to the nature of the commodity or the service to be produced. Those industries that have earned a monopoly and one in the possession of strategic economic power over small enterprise or the community at large, are to be taken in the Public Sector programmes. The second choice should be in the fields of production, distribution and exchange, where ths economic units are big and their operation involves the use of substantial economic resources and gives rise to large profits in absolute, though not necessarily in percentage terms.
(6) It is sometimes feared that when the enterprise is public, there is the reckless expenditure on the part of the managing staff. The Govt. must always take cautious look into the expenditure of different units and there should be flawless auditing of the accounts of the enterprise. If there is an over expenditure, it is the tax payers' money that is involved there in. This fact should be borne in mind while utilising public money.
(7) The general administrative machinery also needs close attention. "In the recent past, certain aspects of administration have attracted pointed attention. These include the slow pace of execution in many fields, problems involved in the planning, construction and operation of large projects, especially increase in costs and non-adherence to time schedules, difficulties in training men on a large enough scale and securing personnel with the requisite calibre and experience, achieving comordination in detail in related sectors of the economy, and above all, enlisting wide spread support and co-operation from the community as a whole. In the large setting of the Third Plan, these problems are accentuated and gain greater urgency. It is hardly realised that the benefits that may accure from the Third Plan will depend, in particular in its early stages, upon the manner in which these problems are resolved. As large burdens are thrown on the administrative structure, it grows in size, as its size increases, it becomes slower in its functioning Delays occure and affected operations at every stage and the expected outputs are further differred. New tasks become difticult to accomplish if the management of those in hand is open to just criticism. In these circumstances there is need for far-reaching chan-
ges in proceeding and approach and for re-examination of prevalent methods and attitudes.

(P. 277, 3rd Plan)

Efficient conduct of industrial and busineas enterprises requires prompt operational decisions. "They need not always be right, for most such decisions are reversible and can be corrected later. For greater delegation and flexibility of operation is necessary to enable the management of the enterprise to provide results. If an enterprise does not enjoy real auto. nomy it is not likely to be effective."
-(Theodore Gregory)
(8) It is necessary to maintain adequately staffed Research and Development Departments in the public undertakings, which should constantly endeavour to improve the quality of the product and operational and technical efficiency through scientific studies. Creation of a separate Central Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in India is a healthy measure in this direction,
(9) "It is incumbent on public enterprise to produce efficiently and to accumulate surpluses which should be earmarked for further development."
(Third Five Year Plan)
(10) Another important suggestion is that, all companies should be provided
with an internal Financial Adviser who should function, subject to the authority of the General Manager, The financial adviser should be more and more concerned with the problems of financial manage. ment rather than devoting exclusive e.ttention to those of control of expenditure.
(11) Lastly, the Board of Directors should be to lay down the broad policies and general objectives of the undertakings. Membership to the Board should te on the basis of ability, experience and administrative and business competence and not on bias or prejudices. "The wide delegation of powers from the Ministry to company controlling several undertakings of allied character, should be acsompanied by, sufficient delegation of authority by the company to the General Managers of individual enterprises; otherwise the defects of excessive centralisation would remain and the operational undertakings would be adversely affected."

Before concluding we may quote the following words of Dr. Asir vadam who has beautifully summarised the value of public enterprises as follows:-
"Notwithstanding the obvious defects of socialism, it is perhaps the part of wisdom to adopt a policy of judidicious and gradual extension of state activities in the direction of the socialistic ideal
aiming at the same time at the moral elevation of mankind. Free competition may be allowed to a lower level of production, but when we come to a large scale production, which affects the lives of many people, State ownership and control might well be the order of the day."

The objectives of the Third Plan, in so for as the public enterprise is concerned, are expected to be fulfilled, provided the Government is aware of the difficulties that are likely to arise from its various operations and also the defects inherent with public enterprise. The organisational in effieiency, the Government must ke able to turn into one of efficiency resulting in low cost, quality product etc. Investment of crores and crores of rupees does not and will not mean that there is an increased growth of the Public Sector. The proper growth of the Public Sector could be visualized, only when there is proper utilisation of the existing manpower and natural resources of the state to the best possible account, which in its turn would result in a tremendous use in the national income, standard of living of the Indian masses, rise in the per capita consumption of different commodities, self-sufficiency in capital goods etc. Another words an over all growth of the cumulative
economy of ours, from the stand depend on the policy and the attitude of point of state activities world act as a the Govt. of India towards the Private symbolic mark of the growth of the Public Sectors. They should be so related to one Sector.

Indian Economy stands in the doorway of a revolutionary change and the period of the Third Plan remains a transitional one, in which the successful operation of the Public Enterprise will largely another that coordination, co-operation and mutual interdependence can be very well maintained to avoid threat ; distrusts, confusion and hatred that may creep into the process of gradual taking over of private Enterprise by the Public Sector.

## $A V_{\text {crisificd }} D_{\text {rowsy }} \mathcal{E}_{v e}$

Jyoti Prasad Saikia
Pre-University (Arts)

On a mute and forlorn eve
While but twiddling fingers
I heard some one knocking on my remote door
And some rustling footsteps on the path untrodden.
I hied to open the docr.
But through the door $\varepsilon$.jar
I found none,
But the dismal dire night ; clad in darksome raiment.
And I felt a peaceful flow of wind entering amain
Carrying a rosy fragrance.
And haply did I list to a dulcet tune hard by.
The wind ruffled the red flow of my heart
And titillated me with her pleasant wickedness.
It lit my heart with autumnal moon-beams
And with the odour of unseen roses.
It whispered that life is not a walk
Through a portal of dreams.

It is more eternal than the immortal sky. On the night many a goblets did I quaff And swam on the main of numbers But ere I pressed my heart to me Somebody marshalled the wind her way.

And on this dank evening Through the doleful threnody not far off I am listening to that evening tune. Eager I am to unbosom myself, But where in this heartless world $\}$ Where?

## Liberty : AND HOW FAR IT EXISTS IN INDIA

Sekhar Bengani.
Fourth year, Arts
©he fundamental idea of liberty as of developing his own capacities in his an important part of the armoury of human ideals goes back to the ancient Greeiss and the funeral oration of Pericles makes it clear that it is born of two notions: the first is the protection of the Group from attack i.e. the protection from foreign invasion or the maintenance of natio nal liberty, the second is the ambition of Group (viz, the people) to realize itself as fully and as best as possible. The stoic philosopher Zeno and his successcrs also developed the idea that "men, being rational in their nature, should all be regarded as free and self-governing in their actions." This was the principle of individual liberty. Sir Ernest Barker maintains that "State treats each and every moral person as a free agent, capakle
own way, and therefore capable of enjoying and exercising the rights which are the conditions of such developments."

The most modern valiant exponent of the concept of liberty was Prof. H. J. Laski. Prof. Laski defines liberty as "the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves." That is, liberty may be regarded as the affirmation by an individual or Group of his or its own essence. Such conceived liberty means the maintenance of those conditions, positive as well as negative, which are necessary for the all-round development of the latent powers and capacities of individuals. "Freedoms" again to quote Laski, "are therefore opportunities which history has shown
to be essential to the development of personality." And that can be acheived only by granting some fundamental rights to the people. Without rights we cannot conceive of freedom. Broadly speaking, there are three forms of liberty in the State-The civil liberty of the individual person, 'In mind, body and estate', the political liberty of the citizen; and the economic liberty of the workers, whether physical or mental.

First, there is the civil liberty of a man in the capacity of an individual person. To Blackstone this concept of civil liberty consisted in three aspects or articles:- personal security, not only of life and person, but also of reputation; personal freedom, i.e. the freedom of movement ; and personal property, or the free use, enjoyment and sale of all personal acquisitions. Prof. Laski has gone a step further to say that private liberty may be said to be denied when the poor citizen is unable to secure adequate legal protection in the courts of Justice. In short, due to his miserable conditions and acute poverty when an individual has no easy access to the courts of Justice, he is said to be denied the civil liberty.

Next to civil liberty, there is in the capacity of a citizen his political liberty. To Laski political liberty is the power to
be active in affairs of State. Political liberty is the power of Constituting and controlling the Government and its policies. Constituting it means the act of free and general choice or election in which everyone freely shares on the basis of adult universal franchise; controlling the policies means a general and continuous process of discussion and criticism. Political liberty, therefore means, free expression of individual's ideas. According to Laski for political liberty to be real, two conditions are essential: mass education and honest and straightforward supply of news. Each and every child, who is the future citizen of a country, must be educated to the point where he can express his ideas and make it convinceable to others. The second condition of political liberty is the provision of an honest and straightforward supply of news. We must, very largely, take facts on trust. But if the facts are deliberately distorted and given a different colour, our judgement and the formula of ideals will be opposite and unrelated to the truth.

Besides the civil and political liberty there is also a third form of liberty which every modern State tries to maintain. This is "Economic" liberty, which belongs to a person in his capacity of a worker, whether physical or mental, engaged in some profitable occupation or service. Without the
economic liberty the political and civil liberties are meaningless. In short, the absence of economic freedom is the very negation of the whole concept of likerty. "Without econom c security, liberty is not worth having." A man must be free from constant and high-hanging fear of unemployment and insufficiency which curbs the whole strength of personality. Political thinkers like Harrington, Madison and Karl Marx all insisted and to a large sxtent with truth, that the political powe $s$ s, in fact, belong to the owners of the economic power. In the presence of modern inequalities in the production and distribution of national wealth the economic feeedom cannot be materialised because economic equality and liberty are complementary to each other To Laski economic liberty means security and the opportunity to find reasonable significance in the earnings of one's daily bread. The constant woes and worries for bread and cloth are fatal to the realisation of creative faculties and it is therefore incompatible with liberty.

From the foregoing discussion it was made clear enough that there are two most important factors on which depends the liberty. These are (1) Democratic form of Government, and (2) The presence of Equality in its all aspects. The only form of Government in which Free-
dom can be enjoyed by the masses is the Democratic form of the Government. In the monarchial and modern Dictatorial forms of Government hopes for Liberty are meaningless and empty. In the absence of democracy the political Liberty which is the most fundamental aspect of Liberty, can never be attained even to its minimum extent. The universal adult franchise can only be materialized under this system of Government. Theoretically speaking, it is undeniable fact that the people are given the civil, political and even to some extent the economic liberty in the democratic form of the Government. The freedom of press. and platform is the example in question. The formation of Trade-Unions and Workers' Association are all the illustran tions of the efforts for achieving economic liberty. Thus, we see that without democratic form of Government there can not be freedom.

The "presence of equality in its all aspects" implies that all men should be provided with equal opportunities to develop their best selves. Equality does not imply the identity of treatment. But it is also bistorically true that in absence of certain equalities freedom can never hope for realization. The limited right to vote only for the owners of the property means the legislation in the intrests of
that group only. If liberty is to reach to its celeberated end, it is of fundamental importance that there should be equality in the modern State. Equality is inseparable and seems to be inescapably con nected with liberty. The every step towards freedom is as much as a step towards the equalisation of privileges and opportunities which are still held unequally. In a word, equality and liberty are complementary to each other.

After examining the meaning of the concept 'liberty' and conditions for its development, now it remains to call attention to one further problem. The point is: "How far does Liberty exist in the Sovereign, Democratic, Republic India? In the Preamble To The Constitution Of India it has been clearly written that She is Sovereign, Republic and Democratic Country and it has also been included that She will secure to all its citizens: Liberty of thought; expression belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and opportunity."

Thus we see that both the conditions democratic form of Government and equa-lity-for the realisation of liberty do exist in India. Theoretically, therefore, liberty in its full extent exists in India, Now, it remains for us to see how far in practice, and without which the theoretical aspect
may be a mere camouflage, the Indians enjoy the real liberty.

Few points will make it clear and intellegible that we are still far from the true realisation of liberty. First, let us take the economic aspect of liberty and see how far it has been achieved in India. Although it is generally heard that our economic system is based on the socialistic pattern of society, it is still predominated by the capitalists. Not to speak of the State ownership of the means of production, which is an important condition of Socialism, the economic policies of the country are formulated by the capitalists and on the capitalist pattern of Society. Ours is a mixed economy, based on 'partnership capitalism', but surrounded by a camouflaging halo of Socialistic pattern of Society.

It will be a mere mockery to compare the famous axiom of Laski when he says that "I have no right to cake if my neighbour has no bread" with the so called our socialistic axioms. In socialistic and democratic India millions of people are dying of starvation, while others are enjoying the luxuries of life. The masses in this country have not the resources to secure even two square meals a day-not to speak of meeting their wants of cloth, housing and education. There are vast
unequalities in the production and distribution of wealth. The citizens are sharply divided into rich and the poor. And it seems to me that there are no hopes in ihe near future to bridge this broad gulf in he distribution of national wealth. For, india had been the land of diversities and unequalities, She does not want o remove these inequalities so easily. n fact after the achievernent of Indepenlence the National Government has been trying to achieve the economic liberty. 3ut these efforts have made the poor 1 oorer and the rich richer. Although some r'rade Unions and Labour Associations tave been formed but to a large extent they are still titular in the mighty hands of the capitalists. We Indians are always launted by a sense of economic insecurity and the failure to feed or clothe our children properly keeps always immersed in g :ief. Thus we see that in Indian eco.. nomic freedom is still a distant goal.

It must be remembered that if such a state of affairs continues to prevail, the diys are not far when there may be a uass revolution for the economic salvation. The history of Russia is still ringing the bell for the attainment of economic liberts. By this I do not mean that the revolution is the only means to achieve economic freedom. We can also attain
this by the slow and gradual process of Sarv daya.

So much ahout the economic liberty, let us also see the scope of political and civil liberty enjoyed by the Indians. The constitution of India confers on the citizens a number of valued fundamental rights. It crants both political as well as civil rights to the citizens. Thus in theory and to a great, if not in full, extent we enjoy both civil and political liberties. Our Constitution gives us the most fundamental right-Right to Vote. But this right is seldom exercised honestly. Due to the fear and favour the uneducated masses are misled and sometimes forced to cast their votes in favour of unworthy persons. If plain truth is to be told, I should say that there is much corruption and malpractice in our political life. Under such impact of corruption coupled with mass illiteracy we cannot honesily hope that people will exercise their rights honestly or in right direction. In my opinion such acts of corruption and malpractices are detrimental to the realisation of freedom. Though there is no denying the fact we are given political freedom, the fact remains unchallanged that in the enjoyment of political freedom we are still haunted by fear and lured by favour. Thus it is some sort of
hindrance in the enjoyment of political freedom.

As analysed above the two most important factors for the successful working of the political liberty are the mass education and true and straightforward supply of news. But unfortunately in India the poor millions cannot afford to have proper education due to the high cost of education. Only small fraction of our population is educated. The major portion of the people are still illiterate and are unable to express themselves before the press or on the platform.

Regarding the honest and straightforward supplies of news, we are still lagging behind. Our press is owned and ordered either by capitalists or by some party. The facts are very often distorted and are misleading. Sometimes the press is influenced by provincial and communal feelings. Regarding the neutrality of press, we have much to learn and improve on our present system. Still our press is a means of earning and propagation and the work is not honestly done.

Now let us also see the scope of enjoyment of our civil liberty. At the present moment in India the life and property
of masses are not secured at all. We always remain haunted by apprehensions as regards security and stability, Undesirable things are happening that threaten the very existence of the society and peaceful life. As if we are sitting on the top of a volcano that may be blown up any moment. Our life and prestige are in the hands of "Goondas" who are fully supported by our security department. A day never passes without some events of stabbing, looting, arson, kidnapping and murder. The precious human life has got no value in free India. Sometimes people are heard complaining that we are given political liberty but are deprived of civil liberty and security. It has become the most easy task in India to take the life of a man. Really it is a matter of great regret that to day we do not find ourselves secured, not to speak of other states of India, but in our own state and even at our homes. If such a state of things continues there will be a rule of chaos and anarchy and the might will be right. I do not know what is going to happen in near future. Under such circumstances one cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the future of India is dark and callous,

## A Jeremiad :

Satyen Choudhury<br>Third year, Arts.

The dynamic century
Combats with temptations disturbing and eccentric
Like an entity losing everything in life, And makes the mortals cry over the sky With corrosive sensations.

The missile in the street stretching out to the horizon Harangues, lingers and listens to lamentation-
Lamentations of the human bones, of history
And a billion puny children coming down
Through the bloody waves of birth.
In this wide strife-ridden universe
The sun shivers in the gale
Loosened by the undulating wings of the hawk;
To us darkness is dazzling than spring-dawn,
The storm is stranger than the stream.
The sabre, snugly unsheathed after a serene search (?)
Is the pleasant possibility of earth's epochs-old dream.
The arrival of the human child is made
Manifestly unmeaning,

Life is led through the ruins of reasons rationally restive ;
The human child is ossified, alas, The human child is ossifiedHis microcosm is crowded with

Many a skeleton and carcass.
The age is one of grotesque gloom; we shed no tears, The year is one of anxiety; it comes amiss, The season is jejune; there is no plumage to pluck. The day is marked by the nugatory dichotomy Between dream and decay.

We will giggle and giggle and giggle
And go back;
We will have a sky overhead and a life beneath.
We are not lurid to utter any polemic philosophy;
For it we will bave no occasion in actuality.
We will inhabit a world
Worn-out with dreams-
Dreams marred by macabre objectivity in this extending land.

## From Atomic Nuclei To The Fundamental Particles

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- 7 he picture of the complete atora as it now stands before us can be divided into two aspects-that presented by the nucleus and that of the electron-cloud. These two aspects, though distinct, are not independent of each other, since in a neutral atom the number of electrons must always be the same as that of the protons in the nucleus. It should be noted that it is the composition of the nucleus which determines the electron cloud and the reverse is not true.

According to the Modern Theory of Nuclear Physics, any stable nucleus, the positively charged central core of an atom, is made up of two kinds of particlesprotons and neutrons. Protons are positively charged (each carrying unit charge) while neutrons are electrically neutral. Protons ( P ) and Neutrons ( N ) are together
called "Nucleons." A neutron is slightly heavier compared to a proton; the mass of a proton being $1.66 \times 10^{-24} \mathrm{gm}$. In natural radio-active disintegration, betaparticles (electrons) are found to be emitted from the nuclei. So natural suspicion . was that the electrons might be inside the nucleus! But it has now been conclusively proved beyond doubt that electrons can not exist inside a nucleus. George Gamow, a nuclear Physicist who has made many valuable contributions to our present understanding of Radio-activity, put the above like this : "Electrons do not exist inside the nuclei before they are emitted, just as soap bubbles donot exist inside a pipe before they are blown out." Although it is now definitely known that a nucleus is made up of 'Nucleons' but no one has yet been able to answer
conclusively "In what manner do the Nucleons exist inside a nucleus?" Depending on the nature of experiments, the opinion varies. So, vigorous researches are being carried on in different laboratories throughout the world to reveal this bidden treasure. This story of endless researches is analogous to the "Churning of the ocean" by "Devasur" depicted in our legends. To know a nucleus completely is one of the most difficult things confronted by the present-day Physicists. They have broken up the nuclei, studied the various consequent phenomena. They are discovering many a new, hitherto unknown particles called Fundamental particles.

There are two main aims in breaking up nuclei. The first and foremost one is the most commonly known purpose which attempts to release the atomic energy (more correctly nuclear energy); the other aim is the study of Fundamental particles, production of isotopes etc. etc. It is to this latter aspect that we shall confine our discussions here.

Once it is established that the atomic nucleus contains "Nucleons", then the natural question arises what is the nature of the "cohesive force" that binds a positively charged proton and a neutral particle 'neutron.' This peculiar force is termed
by the Physicists as "Exchange force." The nature of this force arises from "Quantum Mechanical" conception. There exists no analogy for this force in classical physics. To get a very rough picture of this force, one can compare the Exchange force with the exchange of the modes of oscillation between two loosely coupled pendulums.

In 1934, Yukawa, a dapanese Physicist, calculated on the basis of available data the probable exchange forces in nuclei. Yukawa predicted that 'nucleons' inside a nucleus can only be held together if they share a negatively charged particle, having the same charge as an electron but with about 200 times the mass of an electron. These new particles are termed as "Mesons." Prof Anderson et al in USA, and Prof. Powell of Bristol, and others have verified experimentally the existence of these Mesons. Till now three distinct types of Mesons have been detected by the Physicists. These are named as Mumeson (with positive and negative charge), Pi-meson (with positive, negative and neutral charge), and K-mesons (with positive, negative and neutral charge). Negative Pi-mesons ( $\pi^{-}$) with mass $\approx 273$ times the mass of an electron and with unit negative charge, are Yukawa's predicted particles. It is now more or less conelu-
sively proved that the strong cohesion of atomic nuclei is due to the exchange of mesons between protons and neutrons. If a neutron gives out its meson to a proton

$$
\mathrm{N} \rightarrow \mathrm{P}+\pi^{-}
$$

it must change its nature, having parted with unit negative charge. It then turns into a proton according to the above scheme, while a proton inside the nucleus taking up this negative charge changes into a neutron as follows:

$$
\mathrm{P}+\pi^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{N}
$$

Thus individual protons and neutroas continually interchange their identity but the total number of neutrons and the total number of protons remain the same in a stable nucleus.

Since Yukawa's prediction, extensive studies are going on the nature of the nuclear forces. The nature of the nuclear forces is bighly complex one. As a result of various researches, we can now say that the nuclear forces are exchange forces. These are short range attractive forces that are charged independent. Meson field responsible for the nuclear forces is a noncentral one.

The nature of the nuclear exchange forces immediately provides an explanation for the existence and greatness of atomic energy. $\Lambda$ number of protons, all positively charged, repel each other with
a considerable force; and the repulsion increases while distance decreases. But with the decrease in distance, the attraction due to exchange forces grows still more rapidly, and as a result the electrostatic repulsion between the protons, however great, will be overbalanced by the still greater exchange attraction. The distance at which this happens determines the size of the atomic nucleus. In order to be a stable nucleus, the protons in the nucleus must be in close proximity. If by some means, one or more of them are taken out of the reach of the exchange forces, they will escape, never to return; consequently, the nucleus will become un. stable and begin to disintegrate. Furthermore when a proton is taken beyond the range of the exchange forces, the strong electrical repulsion acting, no longer coun-ter-balanced, will make itself felt and the proton will be shot out of the nucleus with immense speed! It is due to this fact that heavg nuclei like Uranium, thorium etc are found to suffer natural disintegration.

To peep inside a nucleus, there is no other alternative but to break it up. But how ? Leaving aside the naturally radioactive nuclei, a stable nucleus can only be disintegrated by adding energy to it. Energy can be supplied to a nucleus by
injecting a foreign particle into it. But a nuclei is surrounded by an electrostatic field called "Potential barrier." In order to enter inside a nucleus, a charged particle must overcome this great barrier (neglecting the nuclear tunnel effect). Therefore the usual procedure to add energy to a nucleus is to bombard it by means of highly energetic cosmic ray-particles, or by

means of energetic Machine-accelerated par ticles. The projectile usually employed are protons and mesons. Sometimes deuterons and alpha-particles.are also employed. If the incident particle happens to be a negatively charged one like negative Pi-mesons, or negative K-mesons, then it may be captured by the positively-charged nucleus; and the required extra energy for disintegration may te obtained by this capture process. If the incident particle is a + vely charged one like protons etc, when it can enter inside the nucleus or impart its energy by virtue of its having very high kinetic energy. On entering the nucleus, a compound nucleus is formed. The bom. barding particle, apart from adding itself to the other nuclear particles, contribu. tes its energy of motion which now it shares with the rest of the nucleus. This conception of compound nucleus is due to Prof. Niel Bohr. A compound nucleus thus formed becomes unstable and begins to disintegrate. One of such disintegrated nuclei detected by the Nuclear Emulsion technique is photographed by the author in the Physics Laboratory, Cotton College, and is shown in Plate $I$.

In this case, the target nucleus either a silver or Bromine, is bombarded by neans of a 45 Bev (Billion Electron Volts) negative pi-mesons.

There are different techniques by means of which the particles emitted as a result of nuclear disintegration can be stułied. One of the best methods is "Nuclear Photographic Emulsion Technique." On studying the emitted fragments, Physicists in the Nuclear emulsion have detected nusleons and the particles other than nuclecns. Besides protons and mesons of various kinds, they have found Deuteron, Trito 1s, isotopes of Helium, Lithium, Berylliu n, Boron, Carbon etc. etc., coming out of tie disintegrating nuclei. These result due to the interactions of $\mathrm{Ag}, \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}$ nuclei present in the emulsion with the bom:barding particles. The emission of particles other than nucleons from an excited nucleus has led the physicists to reconsider the problem of nuclear material, rather more intensively. Among the emitied particles, an altogether new variety of particles are detected. These are termed as Hyperons. Their masses are intermediate between proton and deuteron. Till now the existence of three different kinds of Hyperons are established. They are (1) Lambda ( $\left.\begin{array}{l}\circ \\ 1\end{array}\right)$ hyperon with mass 2181 times the mass of an electron; It is electrically neutral.
(2) Sigma Hyperons ( $\Sigma \frac{ \pm}{0}$ ): With mass approximately 2325 times the mass of an electron. Three different kinds of sigma hyperons are detected-there are positively charged, negatively charged, and neutral sigma hyperons.
(3) The Cascade hyperon $\left[\Xi^{-}\right] \rightarrow$ having mass 2583 times the mass of an electron with unit negative charge.

The masses of mesons range from 200 $m_{e}\left(m_{e}=\right.$ mass of an electron ) to $1200 \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{e}}$ and mean life time from $10^{-6} \mathrm{sec}$ to $10^{-15} \mathrm{sec}$. They are lighter than nucleons [ mass of a proton $=1836 \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ] whereas hyperons are heavier than nucleons; their masses, as we have seen already, extend from $2181 \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{e}}$ to $2583 \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{e}}$ with mean life time $=10^{-10} \mathrm{sec}$. Furthermore, a series of new particles called Antiparticles are detected by the physicists. There are antiparticles corresponding to every elementary particles. Thus there are anti-neutrino, positron (antiparticle of electrons), antiprotons, anti-neutron, anti-hyperons etc. An anti-proton differs from a proton only in electrical charge. Anti-proton carries unit negative charge, whereas a proton carries unit positive charge. The other properties are same. For uncharged particle, an antiparticle differs from its corresponding natural counterpart only in magnetic moment. All these particles are termed as

Fundamental or Elementary particles. Except neutrino, electrons, protons all other elementary particles are unstable. When a particle meets its anti-particle, they at onco get themselves annihilated and thereby create energy.

In 1953 Danysz and Pniewski discovered a new type of nuclei called Hyper-nucloi, or Hyperfragments. We have seen earlier that protons and neutrons combine themselves to form the ordinary nuclei. But when one of the neutrons of such an ordinary nuclei is replaced by a neutral Lambda hyporon the characteristic of the resulting nucleus is changed altogether.

This nucleus in which one neutron is replaced by a neutral Lambda particle becomes a hyper-nucleus, or a hyperfragment. It is very unstable and decays within a very short time $\left\{\approx 10^{-10} \mathrm{sec}\right)$. This spectacular discovery has added fuel to the imagination of the l'hysicists. 'lhey want to know more and more about the nucleus. Throughout the world, very extensive rescarches are being carried on the properties of Hypernuclei. As researches progress, we may see new light in the hitherto unknown world of the mysterious nucleus.


Dr, W. O. Lock, in the Nuclear Research Laboratory at Cotton College, with the author, Prof. K. M. Pathak.

7 ${ }_{\mathrm{n}}$ the stillness of the night Standing by the River's side To look at the murky flow Is a deadly sight !

Now, away from the world
Away from the noise, and

## Portrait of the Black River

Aruna Patgiri

th Yeftr, lots

The clamours of the crowd
I alone am awake this lonely night!

Now, the familiar world of the day
Is lost to my senses and sight.
All the creatures are paralysed
liy the touch of the black arms
Of the night
And the trees stand siupefied!
I see the pale sand-ridge
Iyying calm and quiet
On the ber of the River.

Suddenly I feel newness pulse in my veins;
$I$ identify inyself wilh the River.
The memory that had once enliven'd
My soul with ripples of delight
Is now lying on the bed of my heart
Just like the pale sand-ridge
On the bed of the Fiver.

# RAGHU NATH CHAUDHURY, The Poet Of Nature 

-Prof. Kamaleswar Sarma.

> The moving accident is not my trade
> To freeze the blood I have no ready arts;
> 'Tis my delight, alone in summer shade
> To pipe a simple song for thinking hearts.
> —Wordsworth : "Hart-Leap Well"

Whe literary work of Jean Jacques Rousseau, that strange, erratic genius of eighteenth century France, took the whole of Europe by storm. His work contained dynamite. It touched off the French Revolution and blew off the French monarchy. It set up the reign of the Common Man and started the vogue of cultivating rare ideas and individual thoughts. In literature it took the shape of the great Romantic Movement. The movement sought to free man's mind from the narrowing, cramping influence
of industrial civilisation and the deadening and benumbing effect of customs, conventions, dogmas, and tenets, leaving man free to develop in his individual, original way. It paid a premium to man's originality and uniqueness. Conformity and compromise were now at a discount. It moved after fresh fields and pastures new, looking for excitements and adventures, thrills and ecstasies. All these urges and aspirations could have been satisfied only in a state of nature, a state of simplicities and purities,
which, paradoxically enough, proved in society he began to discover in Nature. to be unsuitable for the harmonicus development of human societies. So it is a state that man has left far behind. But the complexities of the march of civilisation and the intricacies of the growth of legal machineries, with the concomitant evils, made man increasingly aware of his misconceived ideas and $\dot{m i s p l a c e d}$ sympathies. Gone are the days of natural feelings and simple affections, of open-hearted joy and full-throated experience of pleasure. Civilisation brought man to the verge of extreme sophistication. The romantic movement was a challenge to this sophistication, and for the matter of that, civilisation itself. The sensitive souls of Europe unconsciously joined in a kind of literary Sturm Und Drang and fought for the emancipation of man's sensibilities from the yoke of rule and reason. But the primitive ways of life are irretrievably lost. The social machinery keeps rutblessly driving on. The man who flies in an aeroplane cannot it the same time enjoy the pleasures of valking on the ground. He can, however, look out into the bright horizons and nark the changing scenes and the shifting vi.tas and admire the land-scape and the sk'-scape. Thus arose the necessity of vic rrious pleasure. What man had lost

Love of Nature became integral part of the Romantic movement. Nature never ceased to attract poets. But the romantic conception of Nature was fundamentatly different. The Augustans introduced Nature in poetry merely for decorative or descriptive purposes. The romantics attributed all the living qualities to Nature. The soul of the poet was solicitous for establishing contact with soul of Nature. That is why romantic poetry is often defined as the rediscovery of Nature. From the infinite introspections of Rousseau there developed an intense attachment to Nature. Nature that was used by the poets of the preceding ages as a quarry of similes and metaphors, images and symbols, became inextricably mixed up with the poetic imagination of the nineteenth century. Rousseau's famous gospel, "Go back to Nature" became an article of faith with the new group of Nature poets. If Rousseau was the prophet of the movement Wordsworth was its evangelist. He looked to Nature with the reverence and humility of a true disciple. He set the muse of poetry to sing about the glories of Nature.

His poems are like the choric songs of the Greek drama sung before an altar recounting the manifold qualities and virtues of the Deity and stressing the
need of efficacy of its worship. Wordsworth firmly believed that "Nature never did betray/The heart that loved her;" and complained that "Little do we see in Nature that is ours." He would rather be a "pagan suckled in a creed outworn" than live in the corrupting, baneful surroundings of modern life, cut off from the vital springs of joy and happiness. Taking their cue from Rousseau and Wordsworth other poets joined in the chorus of humanising Nature or naturalising man. Nature, thus became an all pervasive force in the romantic variety of world literature.

In Raghu Nath Chaudhury, Assamese poetry found a perfect exponent of the new faith and interest in Nature. From the time of Madhab Kandali, a poet of the thirteenth century, Assamese poetry has been fully responsive to natural effects and natural beauties. But Nature assumed new importance in the eye of the poets who flourished in the early part of the twentieth century. It is at this time that the influence of the romantic movement was felt in Assam, Beginning from the "Kadamkali" (the buds of the Kadamba flower) of Lakshminath Bezbarua and the "Pratima" (An Idol) of Chandra Kumar Agarwala coming down to the "Papari" (A few petals), the "Swapna Vanga"
(After dream) and the "Rupjyoti" (the resplendent Beauty) of Ganesh Gogoi and the "Sagar Dekhicha" (Have you seen the sea?) of Deba Kanta Barua Assam reaped a rich harvest of romantic poetry. Amongst the romantic poets Raghu Nath Chaudhury lives, moves and has his being entirely in the world of Nature. His love of nature finds its fullest expression in the poems of Sadari (The darling), Keteke (To the Nightingale), Dahikatara (To the Magpie) and the poetic stories of "Nabamallika" (The Violets) are the completest expression of nature-poetry in Assamese. The poems of Raghu Nath Chaudhury link Assamese literature with the vast poetic movement that swept through the modern world, especially in the important aspect of its attitude to nature; and they place the Assamese poet in the exalted brotherhood of nature poets whose works fulfil the noble dictum of the devout poet, John Milton, "A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, emblamed and treasured up on purpose to a life heyond life".

Raghu Nath Chaudhury seems to be a visitor from the Pagan world. His kinship is with nature, with all its sights and sounds, forms and colours. He is a total stranger to the complex world of ties and titles and habitually dwells
in the world of cooing birds and incensebearing flowers. He sbares fully in the joys and sorrows of nature. He looks out into the bright world; follows with his acute sensibilities the changes of seasons and his changing moods find sheir fitting expressions in his poems. In spring he is delighted, in winter he is depressed. In his poem "Hepah" (Ihe Desire) he has painted a little lovely world of spring with fullness of colour and freshness of appeal. The poet looks out in a bright sunny spring morning. He is captivated by the sight of innumerable lotuses blooming in a beautiful lake. The vernal breeze begins to blow and scatter all the delicions coolness and fragrance in the land. The humming bees turn the lake into a melodious plot. The sun slowly rises in the east and throws its golden colours all over the world. The poet gazes all around him in all the joyousness of his heart. The bright day passes making room for the soft white radiance of the Moon. It was a full Moon. The lovely image of the moon is fully reflected in the transparent waters of the lake. The poet gazes at the image and is lost in wonder. It is a perfect form, a matchless design. It is the Queen of Beauty, the soul of Delight. In his fullness of feeling and
ecstacy of emotion the poet holds out his hand muttering to himself:-
"I wish I were the lake to embrace the fair image". It is a perfect picture of spring and a perfect portrayal of the poet's moods of happiness without any attempt at a vain moralising. Like Keats, Raghu Nath Chaudbury is a painter-poet. His poems have no "palpable design upon us" but they have a perfect design of their own suggested by the creative instinct and artistic conscience of a sensitive heart. Pictures such as these were possible only for the Venetian artists.

In contrast to the moments of happiness the poet has his moments of grief. Even here his heart moves in sympathy with the spirit of nature. In nature the happiness of spring is counter-balanced by the sadness of winter. The poet's heart is fully responsive to the poignant sense of pathos in nature and he convincingly relates it to the woeful tale of man's misery. His poem 'Bishad' (the Grief) is a contrasting study to his poem 'Hepah' (The Desire). Bishad (The Grief) is itself a study in contrast. Once in a late autumn morning the poet was out in the field. He was looking at the Sewali flowers fluttering in the mild air. There came a sparrow and perched upon a branch of Sewali. The bird began to
play with the flowers, now dancing, now singing. The bird was an earnest actor and the poet was an interested spectator. But the scene changed with a lightning rapidity and the sweet drama took a sudden turn to a heart-rending tragic piece. A severe gust of wind suddenly upset the whole show. It blew with a sleety whistle and brought hail and storm in its wake. The tiny white flowers fell down on the ground and lay buried under the dust of the earth. The branches of the Sewali broke out and the naked tree remained. The bird flew away no body knows where. All was bleak and bare. The poet was dumb founded. The change was so sudden and so complete that he could hardly trust his eyes. It set him thinking deeply about chances and changes of life. Life appeared to him to be no better than a falling shower, a breaking billow. It is so transitory, so evanescent. It may be that the autumn will again arrive, the flowers will bloom and the birds will chirp. But the joy of the beart is irrecoverably gone. In the span of man's life there can be only one spring, one autumn ; once it is gone it is gone for ever. In the life of man the season disappears never to reappear. How short a spring, visits life to leave it empty and barren with tormenting memories and
agonising reminiscences. All these reflections arose naturally in the poet's mind as he looked at the storm-tossed scene and the ravages it had wrought. It brings home to our mind the truth that "sorrows crown of sorrow is remembering happier Lhings." "Bishad" (The Grief) is a finely meditative poem without the slightest jarring note in its structure. A sweet moral lesson is artfully conveyed as in the following poem of William Henry Davies:-

## The Example

Here's an example from
A butterfly;
That on a rough, hard rock
Happy can lie;
Friendless and all alone
On this unsweetened tone
Now let my bed be hard;
No care take I;
l'll make my joy like this
small butterfly;
Where happy heart has power
To make a stone a flower.

Both the poems, Bishad (The Grief) of Chaudhury and "The Example" of Davies are fine parables. But unobtrusiveness of their moral note is the measure of their success.

Raghu Nath Chaudhury was no great revolutionary, nor a daring innovator. He founded no school and propounded no creed. But his life has a rugged grandeur and a tragic beauty of its own. He started life as an invalid. Hardly he was nine months old when he met with a serious accident. He fell from a high plinth, struck against a stone and received severe injuries in the legs. Neither the improvised method of bandage, nor the quack application of herbs coc:ld save the left leg from being permanently useless and the right leg bopelessly weak. Since then a strong wooden stick became an indispensable part of his life. It might be said that he wass almost bo:n with the crutch. But this was only a beginning of a frightful series of miseries and misfortunes that distressed and darkened the period of poet's infancy, Lisaster stared the family in the face when Raghu Chaudhury was four years old. At that time cholera broke out in the village its most precious toll being from the Chaudhury family. The brother and the sister of Raghu Chaudhury fell victims to the foul epidemic. Then it was the tirn of his mother, the sweetest and the dearest thing on earth. Edgar Allan Poe lost his mother at the age of three. The sight of his mother dying of consumption left an
indelible impression upon the mind of Poe and later transposed itself into the figures of Berenịce, Morella, Eleonorth and Ligeia. Raghu Nath Chaudhury, too, has a vivid recollection of the tragic irony of the scene of his mother's death. She passed away in the early hours of the morning. The poet woke up to find his dear mother lying outside in the court yard, covered in white cloth and surrounded by grim, tearful faces. He was astonished to mark the contrast between the strange but peaceful manner of bis mother's sleep and the distressed and ominous presence of the by-standers. 'l'he child's instinctive reaction to the scene reminds one of the simple but moving words of the little Maid of Wordsworth's lovely lyric, "We are Seven":-

Two of us in the churchyard lie,
My sister and my brother ;
And, in the churchyard cottage, I
Dwell near them with my mother. When the significance of the tragic event was brought home to his mind he involuntarily burst into a paroxysm of irresistible cries. He felt as if the whole sky was breaking in upon his head and the entire ground was suddenly drifting away from under his feet. A mysterious fear seized him and choked his voice, It seemed he was moving frantically in an
abysmal darkness, groping for solid support; and gasping for air and light. Later on when he composed his fine elegiac poem, "Matridevi," (The Mother) he drew upon this solid base of personal sorrow.

A happy peasant home was now in rack and ruin. The repeated shocks drove the father of the poet into insanity. This was the last straw on the camel's lack. There was no one else in the house to look after the four year-old-child. The promising son of a happy house found himself wallowing in a bog of wretchedness. It is here that one feels automatically resigned to the course of destiny. It was desting that destroyed the family; it was destiny again that saved the poet from sheer destruction. "There is a Divinity that shapes our end-Rough-hew them how you will." Life is a strange phenomenon. Here it defeats the brightest illusions; there it defies the darkest premonitions. Inscrutable are the ways of destiny. At the time of dire distress there appeared in the house of Raghu Nath Chaudhury a distant kinsman of the family. He was a well-to-do man of Gauhati, the premier town of Assam. On the other hand he was lacking in the graces of progeny. He was a god-send to the ruined house. He took the ill-starred, lamed child with him and made him the
centre of all attention and care of his family. There Raghu Nath began to grow up in an atmosphere of warmth and sunshine under the loving care and tender attention of the whole house. It was the strange hand of destiny that saved the precious life of the poet and gave appropriate setting for his future development.

The boy was taught his early lesson at home. Then he was sent to a local High School where he gave a good account of his merit. He did well in the class examinations but he could not stay long in the stuffy atmosphere of the class room. Once he felt that he was unjustly deprived of some marks in an annual examination and refused to attend school as a mark of protest to that act of injustice. It was a tempest over a tea.cup. But he would not be persuaded for the world. At this time his father passed away. The news came to him as a bolt from the blue, The last surviving link with his family was now snapped out. Wild with grief he rushed to his father's farm at Beltola where the old unhappy man breathed his last. There he performed the last rites and after that decided never to leave that place. Nothing would induce him to return to Gauhati and to resume his studies. All the harshness and sadness of the world settled
upon his mind and he felt that nothing could lift the smothering weight from off his breast. To his sensitive, impressionable mind all appeared to be "Void, dark and drear." This was the period of intense gloom and darkness in the poet's life. Experiences of this period formed the core of a set of pathetic and pessimistic poems including Vikshya (A prayer), Birahir Ukti (A Lover's complaint), Banijar Katha, (A trader's reflections), Santap (Discontent), Naswaratta (Transience ), Antim Jyoti (The last ray), Ful Sayya (The bridal bed), Kabipriya, (The Poets' paramour), Madhulih, (The bee), Bairajnyar Katha (The world renouncer), Pratiddhwani, (The Echo). In all these poems tears seem to well out of the depth of despair and roll down to the moving but chiselled lines and pathetic but graphic pictures.

But this man of sorrow was really born for joy. From the darkness of the night he once again emerged into the light of the dawn. Time took away much of the sting of the sorrow as he began to take lively interest in the management of his father's farm. Son of a cultivator, he instinctively knew the art of cultivation. He replenished the farm with passionate toil. But this period of intensive cultivation was marked by an equally intensive absorption in finer, deeper recesses of
$h$ is mind. The result is a fine and excellent crop of lyric poems unsurpassed and unsurpassable in Assamese poetry and only comparable to the best in all nature poetry.

Assam is the land of red-river and blue hill. It is a play-ground of the Dryads and the Naiads. Here Nature speaks to man with the myriad voices of birds and brooks. Here man moves in the company of immovable rocks and interminatle wonds. The natural beauty of Assam is a feast for the senses. Assam is proud to have been able to produce a poet of the stature of Raghu Nath Chaudhury who captured the essential appeal of Nature in the magic casement of his verses. From his boy-hood he had a flair for poetry. In the early period of his life he found pleasure in making verses and setting them to tunes to the delight of many a social gathering. In his young days the poet was connected with the publication of the famous Assamese literary magazine The Jonaki (The Glowworm ) that shed new light in Assamese life and literature. It was through this magazine that romanticism made its full impact upon the thoughts and work of the young Assamese writers. Through translations and discussions of the works of the western writers a new awareness
of literary problems and possibilities was created in Assam. The magazine performed a two-fold missions. It made the foreign Classics available to the Assamese readers and writers; it also gave scope and incentive to the Assamese writers to express themselves fully and freely in their native tongue. As a member of the Editorial Board of the Jonaki, Raghu Nath Chaudhury got ample scope to learn and mature his own art. Some of his early experiments in verse saw the light of print in the pages of the Jonaki.

In all these early poems he was at his best in 'Maramar Pakhi' (The Beloved Bird ). Though a maiden venture it is a fine bird-poem, a fact that goes to show what an innate sense of intimacy with the world of bird this poet brought to bear upon his work. The poem is about the capture of a bird and its ultimate escape. The poet caught hold of the bird by a clever ruse and put it in a golden cage. He lavished all his care and affection on the bird, feeding it on delicious roots and fresh waters. He flattered himself that the bird would sing him to rest and lull him to sleep and his sleep will be embroidered with dim dreams. But lo and behold! The bird untied itself from the knot and flew away into the forest. An unfettered and free creature of the wood,
it detests and despises the chains, however precious and golden, of the human world. But the poet was mad with grief. He looked in thousand ways but the bird was not to be seen. He felt the piercing pathos welling out of the depth of his heart and by weeping and remonstrating like a disconsolate child. This simple theme was the embryo of all the subsequent developments. The culminating point is the compositive of the two long books of verse 'The Keteki' ( The Indian Nightingale ) and 'The Dahikatara' (The Magpie). In these two poems the poet achieved supreme effects of human speech, imagination and thought. There is a happy valiancy of style that explains the poet's perfect mastery over matter and form. 'Keteki' is a 'cyclic poem' of five cantos, which the poet with his unerring sense of rhythm and music of words has called waves and not cantos. As wave succeeds wave the poem takes on a crescendo-like movement and reproduces the delight of a rare symphony. The first section introduces the bird as the darling of the spring. In the rejuvenation of Nature in spring the poet has traced the influence of the superb melody of the bird's song. The poet is himself enraptured and enchanted. In the second section the poet conjures up an ideal world of surpassing beauty and loveliness
in which the bird habitually dwells and from which it derives its inspirations for its transcendental music. In the third section the poet breathes life into the legends and romances of the past-the immortal stories of Sakuntala, Damayanti, Usha and Radha -imagines that all these are directly linked with the divine raptures of the KelekiBird. In the fourth section the poet fnds that the bird's song has transcended time and space and held in its deathless ditty all the essence and the fragrance of past and present, of the living and the nonliving and of the visible and the invisiblethe swelling of the river, the lightening of the sky, the emotional exuberance of the heart and the verdant fulness of nature; all these emanate from and redound to the glory of the song. In the fifth section, the long dream breaks, the bird. flies into the dim distance and the poet, half-dazed, returns to the sordid realities of life. The poet has expended all his imaginative splendours, all his beauty-making and with-making powers around this central theme. His second important work, the Dabikatara is a pure love-poem of a life-long celibate. A soul to soul
communion with the bird was the highest object of his desire; its failure was the keenest agony of his mind. From intense ecstasy to acute pain the poem moves a full circle giving the readers the rare satisfaction of imaginative adventure carried through all the intricate magic and enthralling melodies, intricacies and excellences of evocative sounds and suggestive pictures. Keteki and Dahikatara both are enduring monuments. . Considering the structure of a church the two noble madrigals of Raghu Nath Chaudhury may be compared to the vast domes and his other works in prose and poetry on nature and man may be likened to the chapels, cells, oratories and recesses; each retaining its distinctive quality and beauty and at the same time contributing to its overall impression, imposing dignity and grandeur of the entire design. The poet is now in his eighty fourth years. His recent birth-day celebration on January 2.1, 1962 was the occasion of some of the moving tributes and scincere praise. In the culture and life of Assam the octogenarian poet of Assam is a force to reckon with. May he live long!

# WHITHER UNDNAN CRUCRET. 

Bhabani Prasad Saikia<br>Department of Anthropology.

( ricket is one of the most popular games in the world to-day. Its internationalism is not equalled by any other game, although Foot-ball and Lawn Tennis make the nearest approach. Tens of thousands of youngmen play the game while millions watch and follow it with interest.

In India too, Cricket has become extremely popular and has fired the imagination of young and old alike. The development of Indian Cricket is itself phenomenal. It was due to the keen interest on the part of the former Rajas and Maharajas who took some pains to make the game popular in India. Now its popularity in our country can be easily felt when a foreign side comes to our country to play test matches against
us. Months ahead of the fixtures all the tickets are sold out; those who are not blessed with a 'test ticket' spend hours and hours with their radio sets listening to the commentaries, many officers are operated on a skeleton staff and crowds in the streets cluster around shop radios.

There is no need to tell anybody who knows Cricket history that a ccuntry's great days ebb and flow. By and large Indian Cricket has not done too badly out here and we have some remarkable and historic test victories lehind us. It is heartening to note that our Cricket Administrators are determined to make the game more entertaining and have introduced Tournaments for the Provinces, Universities and Schools.

Ranji Trophy is one of the leading tournaments in the game like the Shefield Shield Tourney of Australia and the Lancashire league tournaments of England. Besides we have the Duleep Trophy named after the great Duleep Singhji, nephew of the illustrious Ranji, to be played between the zonal sides. There is the Rohinton Baria Trophy for the Univer. sities and the Coach Behar Trophy for the Schools. Bombay, Holkar, the Services, Delhi, Rajasthan and Madras are some of the strongest provinces and the Bombay side has lifted the Ranji Trophythe blue riband of Indian Cricket for many years.

Our own Assam Provincial Cricket Team has been participating in the Ranji Trophy for the last few years and some of her players have represented East Zone against formidable commonwealth, S.J.O.C., Pakistan and M.C.C. sides.

Lancashire league tournament of England attracts top Cricheters of all the Cricket playing countries, and some of our leading players who participate in that tournament have become very much popular with the English Crowd.

Vinoo Mankad, one of the greatest all rounders of the game has just retired from Lancashire league after sixteen years of distinguished service, and his retire-
ment caused a great disappointment to the English people. Dattu Phadkar, Yijay Manjrekar, Polly Umrigar, Chandu Borde and Girdhari are some of our players who played Iancashire League Cricket with distinction and repute.

As a country's great days ebb and flow Indian cricket also had moments of triumph and failure. The Indian Cricket team went to England under Colonel C. K. Nayudu during the early thirties while Lord Tennyson and Jardine took out their England sides to play tests against us. The Indian team also visited Australia, West Indies and Pakistan.

India's great display in England in 1946 and in Australia during the 1947 tour did wonders in rejuvenating the game in our country. Md. Nissar, Amarsingh, Amarnath, Merchant, Mushtaq and Hazare were some of the outstanding Cricketers of our country at that time. India went to Australia without two of her most prolific run getters-Merchant and Mushtaq.

Though our boys played against one of the strongest batting and bowling sides led by Don Bradman, the most dominating personality in International Cricket of all time our side was never outplayed and outclassed. Our players saw such stalwarts like Bradman, Hasset, Harvey, Miller, Lindwall, Johnson and Johnston
in action. Bradman batted against the Indians with the same ruthless consistency and suffocating dominance as in his hey day. India's Vizay Hazare created a record by scoring a century in each innings in Adelaide. Vinoo Mankad, besides playing two three-figure innings in Melbourne bowled consistently well. Dattu Phadkar also turned out to be a glorious all-rounder.

In 1946, during his first trip to England with the Indian side Manked performed the rare feat by a yisiting player of completing the 'Double'. Although Mankad has accomplishments as a batsman it is as a left arm bowler that he is best known.

Among Indian great players of the past Ranjit Singhji, Duleep Singhji and Nawab of Pataudi were most distinguished, all of them played test Cricket for England and scored centuries.

Colonel C. K. Nayudu was a dynamic personality in Indian Cricket; Merchant and Mushtaq opened India's Innings with great confidence and credit; Hazare and Adhikari always provided stiff resistence, Amarnath was a resolute aggressive batsman and a dashing Captain, Mankad was always a great all-rounder, who along with Ghulam Ahmed and Subhash Gupte formed the strongest spin trio for India.

Of recent years although Umrigar, Contractor, Phadkar, Ramchand, Manjrekar, Borde and Roy have all played noble parts it has been India's grand and raried spin attack that has given them the remarkable victories over England, Australia, Pakistan and New Zealand. Mankad, Gupte, Ghulam, Phadkar, Desai and Durrani bave provided almost everything there is in bowling with one exception-India has not produced a really great fast test bowler.

When the West Indies came to us we saw Worrell, Weekes, Walcott and Ramadhin. The three "W"s were mighty bitters and runs flowed from their broad blades with a power that was amazing and a hard-hitting batting technique with hardly any room for flaw in it. Some commonwealth sides with top ranking players from Australia, England and West Indies came to India to play "unofficial" test matches.

India made another trip to England under Vizay Hazare in 1952. Umrigar, Hazare, Manjrekar, Phadkar and Gopinath provided stability in Indian batting. Mankad coming in the Lords test played a wonderful innings scoring 184 runs, high est by an Indian against Eagland. He proved a great all-rounder; as a close in fielder he ranks among the foremost in
the world while he has few equals as a fielder to his own bowling. India played against Pakistan at home and safely own the "Rubber". Hanif was the product of the tour and has since become one of the leading batsmen of the world.

Vizay Hazare's Indian team to 'West Indies in 1953 earned ovation as the finest fielding side seen in the Island. We lost the series by the narrowes: of margins but Subhas Gupte fully lived upto his reputation as the great leg break-cum-goodly bowler of the world today. Umrigar, Ramchand, Manjrekar and Fioy made noble contributions.

Mankad led an Indian side to Pakistan in $195 \pm$ and the series failed to produce any result.

The most satisfying feature in 1905 was a splendid $2-0$ victory, we scored against New Zealanders, three tests ending in draws. Mankad was engaged in the longest first wicket association with Pankaj Roy for all test matches producing 413 runs. Scoring another double century Mankad became the only player apart from Bradman and Hammond who has to his credit two double century innings in a series.

Australian Chicketers played three test matches in India on their way back home from England. Ramchand made a delight-
ful century in Bomlay. Umrigar and Manjrekar also had a few bright knocks. In Calcutta Mankad, Ghulam and Gupte bundled out the Australians for a low score but our batsmen failed to make the best use of the opportunity.

When the West Indies side made an. other trip to India under Gerry Alexander we saw some of the finest players of the present generation, Hall, Gilchrist and Taylor, menacing and hostile fast bowlers, Sobers, Kanhai, Hunt and Smith all polished and dashing batsmen and the s'iipper himself was a dynamic leader and a great stumper. Our side lost the series but was not humiliated. Contractor, Umrigar and Borde played some heroic innings.

Immediately after this series the Indian Cricket team got ready for another English tour under D. K. Geakwad but our side was humbled in every test match they played. The English side was without four of her great players-Hutton, Compton, Bedser and Evans-all of whom played against us in 1952. The only redeeming feature in the Indian side was a maiden test hundred by Abbas Ali Baig. Contractor returned home as a vastly improved batsman and his great innings in Lords with a broken rib will remain fresh in the minds of cricket lovers.

But when Australians came to India in 1960, Indian Cricket took a refreshing new look and the series turned out to be one of the most exciting and enjoyable series played in India and while great credit would reflect on Ramchand and his young side, Benaud and his members emerged with deservedly enhanced reputation as exponents of dashing and dynamic cricket.

In the Third Test in Kanpur, India created a new record of her Test Career by defeating the mighty Australians by a handsome margin, thanks to the magnificent bowling by Jasu Patel and Polly Umrigar and superlative fielding by our fielders. Nari Contractor battled so attractively and consistently throughout the series that Benaud had no hesitation to rank him as one of finest left-handers in the world. The Australian side was a nice band of youth and experience with ,Benaud, Davidson, Lindwall, Harvey, O'Neill, Meciff, and Rorke on the ranks.

In the short time that the Australians were with us Indian Cricket has been transformed from a shaken and dispirited side to a resolute fighting unit-one that -has rediscovered the joys of attractive stroke play and overcome technical imper. fection in the field.

Another very remarkable victory achie-
ved by India at home was against Ted Dexter's England side of 1961. Led by Nari Contractor, India own the series by a 2-0 victory. In Calcutta, it was Polly Umrigar who took the captaincy at the absence of the injured Contractor and indeed made a splendid and memorable job of it and was duly awarded with a glorious victory. In Madras, it was Contractor himself on whom the highest approbation should be showered for the excellent manner in which he led India to another victory.

Manjrekar, Jaishima, Umrigar, Borde, Durrani, "Tiger" Pataudi and Engineer were in the limelight, When Pakistan Cricketers came to our country during 1960-61, the series never rose to the expected standard and ended in a draw. Fazal and Contractor were the rival Skippers.

Indian Cricketers have just returned home after their inglorious test series against the West Indies. In cricket the unexpected often asserts itself and India's batting landslide brought splendid victory to the home side.

Dogged by injuries in West Indies and overcome by fatigue after the strenuous series against England at home our Cricketers could not play as expected. Nari Contractor suffered a grievous injury and

Pataudi took the leadership for the rest the highest tradition of sportsmanship of thẻ tour. Hall, Soberes, Kanhai aad with never a complaint on either side, skipper Worrell were in excellent form. Umrigar played one memorable innings while Borde, Nadkarni and Durrani played some innings full of charm, grace and audacity to steer their team out of humiliation. Indian players earned repeated applause for their grand Gelding throughout the tour.

A grand Cricketer and a Cricket team sometimes become so incredibly popular as to evoke the most enviable applause. A memorable example of this was seen during West Indies Team's last tour to Australia. That was a series played in

When the series came to a close one million people-men, women and children lined the streets of Melhourne to give the West Indies players the greatest send-off known in the history of sports.

It is heartening to note that the Board of Control for Cricket in India and its selection committee are encouraging young talents, have arranged tours for the youngsters, have arranged coaching schemes under top foreign cricketers and if our cricketers are keen enough, Indian cricketers are sure to create miracles in International Cricket.

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\text { again is } \\
\text { one cf those } \\
\text { triangles. The idea } \\
\text { is not particularly new, } \\
\text { but yet it is amazing that } \\
\text { despite its staleness and its lack } \\
\text { of humour, most everyone will read this } \\
\text { all the way down to the very, very end, }
\end{gathered}
$$

# SALUTATIONS 

Hiren Phukan<br>4th Year, Arts.

(1) reat Teachers. Lecturers. Professors. Our Pathfinders. Mystic priests of the Grand Deity : Examination. Dedicated Souls. Lost in your noble task. Would you ever leave your cause for so much hard boiled cash of a better job? Never, Never.

Zest, you have for your profession. Infinite love you have for us, your púpils. Undrooping interest holds you spell-bound in the class: those abstruce roll numbers, alphabetical sections, the impersonal, unknowable homo-sapiens confronting you as one mass mind. Not as individuals with differing grey cells, backgrounds, prejudices, predelictions.

Post Masters of the art of the unbroken discourse. Untiringly you pour out informations, facts figures and fictions. Rightly do you fashion our intellects into sacks for we must gingerly hold the great imponderables till the auspicious day when the Mighty Annihilator, Examination arrives.

High Priests of the Grand Deity. You have roused in us overflowing religious fervour and worshipful awe. At the feet of the unplacable Deity we prostrate ourselves for weeks at a time, light midnight lamps and offer oblations with the discourses we converted into notes. But sinners that we are, more than half of us are damned every time we approach that Merciless One.

The intellect blocked, the spirit never awakened we drift. We follow where the senses lead-into the world of trivialities, inanities, sensuous transmissions. That for us is enough, delectable, unsurpassable. And when at times we burst into rapturous yahoos do not be confused. We are not a crowd of ignovamuses, grovelling in darkness, mental slums. We are great India's greatest hopes. Trekkers into the New Frontier. And you our Pathfinders have shown us the way. We remain forever grateful. Long live our education.

## Letters from

## Editor to Editor:

[This column, under the caption "Letters from Editor to Editor" is introduced here for the first time with a view to bringing the ex-editors and thereby the ex-cottonians in a close relationship with the present generation of the Cottonians. Due to the unavailability of the present addresses of same of our ex-editors, it was not possible to contact all of them. This column is open for all our ex-editors and they are cordially invited to write to this column and send us news of their own activities or of those of other ex-students known to them. In any case, we trust in their full cooperation in making the magazine as widely known and successful as possible, -SPS.]

2A Derby Road,
Caversham, Reading England
5 February, 1962.

Dear Mr. Sarmah,
Thank you for your letter of 17 January last in which you invite me to contribute an article for the 38th volume of the "Cottonian." I have duly obeyed your behest, though, as I explain in the article, I could not find enough suitable 'reminiscences' to make a satisfactory articles. So, instead, I have written a few hopes on educational publishing, the work I took up when I left the College in 1927, in the hope that such a subject would prove of interest.

As for a photograph, I have already
sent one (together with another article) to Mr. A. Sarma for the Diamond Jubilee Souvenir Volume. Perhaps he will allow you to make use of the same photograph, or of the printer's block of it.

I hope you will be kind enough to send me a copy of the issue of the magazine which-if you find it acceptablecontains my contribution, as I expect to find many other items of interest to me.

With greetings and good wishes for the magazine of the college.

Yours sincerely,


Company Bagan Road, Gauhati, Assam.<br>The 30th March, 1962.

To Sriman Shyama Prasad Sarmah, Editor of The Cottonian,

My dear Sriman Sarmah,
Thanks for your letter of 26.3 .62 , asking me to write a few lines for the column "Editor to Editor" in the ensuing issue of The Cottonian.

A few Professors of English served as editors of the Cotton College Magazine since its first appearance in December 1922 to March 1933. I have no records after March 1933. It was firs called The Cotton College Magazine in the beginning, which name was changed to The Cottonian from the issue of March 1933. I hope you will compile a list of the latter-day editors, and publish it in the magazine.

With regard to your request for writing a few lines on the occasion, I would repeat what I wrote in the editorial columns of The Cottonian in its issue of March 1933, as the appeal is fresh and green till now.
"With effect from the publication of the present issue for March 1933, the Cotton College Magazine will be known as The Cottonian. The title The Cottonian will bring all Cottonians, present and
past, within one great family of kindred associations, traditions, equipments and ideals, looking upon our common proge-nitrix-our Alma Mater-with steadfast reverence, love, loyalty and devotion. "Love the College, love the Cottonian, love others and love jourself, What can be a better religion for a Cottonian ?"
"Let The Cottonian aim at producing the right sort of Cottonians, by instilling in them inspiration and ideals which will last through life. Considerable weight and prestige are associated with men who had their training at Oxford, Cambridge, Sorbonne, Padua, Gottingen and Heidelberg. Let the word Cottonian be a synonym for dignity, grit, reliability, culture and refinement, so that an outsider may pick up a Cottonian from amidst a throng and he will not be disapointed. Then only will be justified the huge expenditure of human and financial energy that has been lavished on the maintenance and up-bringing of our Alma Mater."

Wishing you all success, and best wishes to all Cottonians.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/ S. K. Bhuyan
Ex-Editor of The Cottonian.

## Ex-Editors

Bbupendra Baruah : Vol. XX ; Part II
(April 1942)
Abdus Sattar : Vol. XXI : Part I
(Feb. 1944)

Prof. R. C. Goffin, From December 1922 to Dec. 1923, Tol, No. I-1 to Vol. No. II-2, Issues No 1 to 3.
Prof. Ashutosh Chatterji, April 1924 to April 1928, Vol. No. II-3 to Vol. VI-3, Issues Nos. 4 to 16.
Prof. S. K. Bhuyan, From Oct. 1928 to September 1929, Vol. VII-1 to Vol. VIII-2, Issues Nos. 17 to 20.
Prof. P. G. Abraham, Dec. 1929 to Dec. 1932, Vol. No. VIII-2 to Vol. XI-2, Issues No. 21 to 30.
Prof. S. K. Bhuyan, March 2933 , Volume XI No. 3, Issue No. 31.
Prof. Dibakar Goswami, served as Editor, Assamese Section, from Oct. 1928.
Bbupendra Baruah : Vol. XX ; Part II
(April 1942)
Prasanta Baruah : 22nd Issue: 1945
Dhiren Barthakur : 23rd Issue :
Ghanakanta Chetia : 24th Issue: 1948
Phukan
Md. Piar : 25th Issue: 1949
Syed Merash Hussain : 26th Issue : 1950
Chida Baruah : 27th Issue: 1951
Chandra Kumar : 28th Issue: 1952 Baruah
Md. Taher : 29th Issue: 1953
Basanta Saikia : 30th Issue: 1954
Rohini Kumar : 3lst Issue: 1955 Mahanta
Gajen Hazarika : 32nd Issue: 1956
Shyambhadra Medhi : 33̈rd Issue: 1957
Sushil Kumar Gogoi : 34th Issue: 1958
Nagen Talukdar : 35th Issue: 1959
Gangapada Chaudhury: 36th Issue: 1960
Ranjit Kumar Kakati : 37th Issue: 1961
(The editor regrets the unavailability of a few copies of the Cottonian, which has resulted in the incompleteness of the above list.)

## It's For Everyone Of Us

My visit to Cotton College on January 22-23 was all too brief but most enjoyable. I was most grateful for the opportunity to talk both to the students of the Physics Department and to the general body of the students. The utmost hospitality was extended to me; everything possible was done to make my stay as happy as possible.

I was most impressed by the enthusiasm of both staff and students. The record of Cotton College since its founda. tion in 1901 has been one of almost continued growth and expanding influence. I feel sure that given adequate support which it surely deserves, it has a great future in front of it. I send to all of you in Cotton College my best wishes for 1962 and for the years to come.

Thank you again for your most kind hospitality.

Sd/ W. O. Lock.
24.1.62.

## Ignorance is Not bliss......

(A few facts about the College)
"In spite of the difference felt by a section of the advocates and promoters of female education, co-education in the College came to be accepted in principle without reserve. In 1933, two girls were admitted for the first time to the I.Sc. Class. The first lady professor was appointed in 1940. At present there are six lady Professors.

Since then, the number of girl students in both Arts and Science classes vent on increasing steadily even after the starting of separate colleges for women, first at Shillong and then at Gauhati. The admission of women students in the Arts classes then, were restricted, admission being allowed to them only after the demand of the boys were met."
"The rate of tution fees was originally fixed at Rs. 5/- per month whereas the average rate for nine first grade colleges in Bengal at that time was Rs. 5-8.0 approximately. The same rate was maintained for the degree classes as well when the college was raised to the first grade. With effect from 1st June of 1923, the rate was increased to Rs. 6/- P. M. The increase, however, did not have any effect on the enrolment. In 1932 the fee-rates for the I.Sc. and B.Sc. classes were increased to Rs. 7/- and Rs. 8/- respectively."

The question of publishing a magazine from the College had been broached in 1918 but it had to be postponed for the
time being, the project breaking on the question of language. It was not till 1922 that the matter was settled and the first issue of "The Cotton College Magazine" was published on December 1, 1922, printed entirely in English, "in order to avoid difficulties." The magazine was to be published three times every jear. In 1932 the name of the magazine was changed to be more euphonious "Cottonian." In 1935, it was decided to publish only two issues in a year instead of three. This resulted in enlarged issues and general improvement in quality. The first editor was Prof. R. C. Goffin. (The reader is referred to his article in this Issue.)

Mention may be made of two manuscript magazines "Seoti" in Assamese (founded in 1907) and "The Morning" in English.
(*From the Golden Jubilee Commemoration Volume, 1952)

## Twenty Nine Years Back......

[ Beautifully and significantly designed, the College emblem, with. which everyone of us is fariliar, was first introduced in 1933. The artist who gave us the much-adored emblem is Shri Mahendra Nath Phukan (or, as he writes Phooqun) of Gauhati, an ex-cottonian. In an emergent meeting of the Cotton College Union Society, in 1933, Shri Phukan, who worked with great zeal and enthusiasm for the emblem, presented the same to his brother Cottonians. The emblem, however, needs explanation and here we furnish the necessary explanations, condensed from an article of Prof. Raihan Shah, (The Cottonian, 33rd Issue) who, then, was one of th; students most eager for a badge. The then Union Secretary was Shri Madhab Bezbarua]

The back of the badge, shaped like a tia Muslims live in our country. The shield represents the shield that protected Assam through the onslaughts of foreigners. Its division into two parts, orange and green has a greater significance, the orange symbolising Tyaga or renunciation which is the essence of Hinduism and the green, the peace of Islam. The combination of the orange and green is beautifully put in the badge and as the artist explains, the two colours indicate how in peace and amity the Hindus and
green also indicates youth and felicity to the Hindu mind. There could be no ketter colour, as the artist explains, chosen for the youth of Assam.

On the foreground, the badge. an oval shaped out of eight arcs, reminds us of the glories of the Ahom kingdom. The blue, reminding us of the clear and mighty heavens, will ask us, the Cottonians, to widen our heart and embrace everything as the blue sky bends over us all.

There are the hills of Assam where a lamp, there is the familiar Sarai. There great part of us live; we, the Assamese people belong to the hills and plains of Assam. Behind the hills, there is the rising Sun, the symbol of hope and light and the destroyer of darkness.

In the foreground, there is a lamp. It is the Jnyana-Pradipa, the symbol of all seekers after knowledge. Below the
cannot be greater symbol for the Assamese of showing respect to their elder. In the Sarai is a book, one Sanchi-Patia-Puthi, which will serve to bring back to our mind the ancient Assamese culture and breed in our heart respect for it. The stars indicate the limitless path of progress and the bright goal at the end.

# Ninth Glorious Year of COTTON COLLEGE 

In the
All Assam Inter-College Music Conference.

| Year | Venue | Best team |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1954 | Gauhati | Cotton College |
| 1955 | Nowgong | Cotton College |
| 1956 | Shillong | Cotton College |
| 1957 | Jorhat | Cotton College |
| 1958 | Shillong | Cotton College |
| 1959 | Tezpur | Cotton College |
| 1960 | Jorhat | Cotton College |
| 1961 | Gauhati | Cotton College |
| 1962 | Gauhati | Cotton College |
| 1963 | $\ldots$. | $?$ |

## Cotton College in the Gauhati University $\mathcal{E}_{x a m i n a t i o n s, ~} 1962$.

Pre-University (Group B) Examination, 1962.
Cottonians within the First ten positions in the University:
3. Nripendra Chandra Changkakati (M).
5. Debojit Barua ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{Ph}$ ).
6. Indreswar Hazarika ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{C}$ )
8. Dipti Kumar Banik (M,C,Bio).
9. Dilip Kumar Choudhury (M).
10. Sankar Prosad Ghose (M,C)

Pre-University (Group A) Examination, 1962.
Cottonian within the First ten positions in the University:
3. Pona Mahanta.

## I. Sc. Examination, 1962.

Cottonians within the First ten positions in the University:
2. Farrukh Saduddin Ahmed (C,M).
9. Mohan Prosad Tewari (C,M)

## 1. A. Examination, 1962.

Cottonian within the First ten positions in the University:

1. Gautam Barooah.

Shri Gautam Barocah secured the highest marks in Civics in I.A. Examination. B. Sc. Examination, 1962.

Shri Prabhat Chandra Goswami of Cotton College has secured the highest
aggregate of marks in the Honours sub. ject amongst the students securing Honours in the various subjects.

## Physics: Class 1.

1. Gajendra Nath Talukdar.
2. Binanda Chandra Barkakati.
3. Binoy Chandra Ojah.
4. Pabitra Bargohain.
5. Kulendu Pathak.
6. Gaurangadhar Boruah.
7. Debabrata Sarma.

## Chemistry : Class I.

1. Prabhat Chandra Goswami.

## Mathematics: Class I.

1. Md. Matiur Rahman.

## Botany : Class I.

1. Rajeswar Sarma.

## Zoology: Class 1.

1. Kharga Narayan Dev Goswami.
B. A. Examination, 1962.

Sanskrit: Class I.

1. Amulya Kumar Bhattacharjee.

Shri Amulya Kumar Bhattacharjee of Cotton College has secured the highest aggregate of marks in the Honours subjects amongst the successful candidates who have secured Honours in B. A.

| Examination | Total Nos. in the Class (A) | No. sent up for University Exa mination (B) | Nos. passed <br> in the Ist <br> Division | Nos. passed in the 2nd Division | Nos. passed in the 3rd Division | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Nos. } \\ \text { passed } \end{gathered}$ | P. C. of Pass based in (B) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | -8 |
| Pre-University Group-A | 149 | 149 | 5 | 12 | 74 | 91 | 61.07\% |
| Group-B | 400 | 399 | 57 | 93 | 163 | 313 | 78.44\% |
| I. A. | $\begin{gathered} 190 \\ \text { (including private) } \end{gathered}$ | 150 | 10 | 44 | 42 | 96 | 64\% |
| I. Sc. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 472 \\ \text { (including special) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 413 | 98 | 145 | 52 | 295 | 71.43\% |
| B. Sc. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 187 \\ \text { (including special) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 179 | $11$ <br> Distinction-7 | 38 | 60 | 116 | 64.8\% |
| B. A. | $\begin{gathered} 296 \\ \text { (including private) } \end{gathered}$ | 291 | 1 | 54 | 83 | 138 | 47.42\% |

(* The possibility of absence of students in the Final has not been considered here)

## Degree Examination

|  | Subject | Nos. in the <br> Honours <br> Olass <br> (A) <br> 2 | Nos. <br> Sent up $\begin{array}{r} (\mathrm{B}) \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | Nos. of 1st <br> Class <br> Hons. <br> 4 | Nos. of 2nd <br> Class <br> Hons. <br> 5 | {f3e1dc72e-f548-45c9-8801-af71eed9d6b3} Total number  <br>  securing  <br>  Hons. }$\qquad 6$ | ```P. O. of students gotting honours based in B 7 \(\square\)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B. A. | English | 11 | 6 | - | 3 | 3 | 50\% |
|  | Assamese | 11 | 11 | - | 6 | 6 | 54.54\% |
|  | Sanskrit | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100\% |
|  | Education | 5 | 5 | - | 2 | 2 | 40\% |
|  | Economics | 32 | 28 | - | 25 | 25 | 89.3\% |
|  | Philosophy | 9 | 8 | - | 7 | 7 | 87.5\% |
|  | History | 5 | 4 | - | 3 | 3 | 75\% |
|  | Bengali | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. Sc. | Chemistry | 18 | . 17 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 53\% |
|  | Physics | 36 | 36 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 66.6\% |
|  | Mathematics | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 100\% |
|  | Statistics | 6 | 5 | - | 4 | 4 | 80\% |
|  | Botany | 9 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 75\% |
|  | Zoology | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50\% |
|  | Anthropology | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |

(* The possibility of absence of students in the Final has not been considered here)

## College Week

## Results of the Fine Arts Competition, 1962.

## 1. Assamese Estay-

1st Basudev Bharali,
2nd Krishna Kanta Misra, 3rd Jaymati Deka.
2. Hindi Estay-

1st Ramendra Nath Sarma.
3. Bengali Essay-

Ist Juthika Hom Choudhury,
2nd (1) Ramendra Nath Sarma,
(2) Hemadip Bhattacharjee,

3rd Satyes Ranjan Bhattacharjee.
4. English Estay-

Consolation prize. Jiten Goswami.
5. English Poem-

1st Khiren Chandra Roy, 2nd Dilip Baruah, 3rd Jatindra Mohan Sarma.
6. English Short Story-

Consolation prize. Manoj Kumar Sarma.
7. Hindi Poem-

2nd Kausalia Kanuga.
8. Hindi Short Story-

2nd Ramendra Nath Sarma, 3rd Mohan Prasad Tewari.
9. Bengali Short Story-

1st Hemadip Bhattacharjee, 2nd Sunanda Roy Choudhury, Dilip Baruah,
3rd Ranjit Mukhapadhyay.
10. Assamese Short Story-

1st Apurba Sarma,
2nd Manoj Kumar Sarma, Harekrishna Deka, 3rd Dilip Baruah.
11. Assamese Poem-

1st Krishna Mishra, Dilip Baruah,
2nd Harekrishna Deka, Satyen Choudhury, 3rd Apurba Sarma, Kula Gogoi.
12. Bengali Poem-

1st Jyoti Saikia, 2nd Hemadip Bhattachar:ee, 3rd Pabitra Patowari.
13. Needle Work-

1st Kaushalia Kanuga,
2nd Jaymati Deka,
3rd Renu Hazarika.
14. Weaving-

1st Jotsna Kakati.
15. Crochet Worls-

1st Jaymati Deka,
2nd Renu Hazarika.
16. Water Colour Painting-

1st Bijan Kr. Seal,
2nd Swapan Das Sarma,
3rd Jawaharlal Hazarika.
17. Pen \& Ink-

1st Phulsing Rajput,
2nd Krishna Sengupta,
3rd Rabindria.
18. Pencil Drawing-

1st Jaymati Deka,
2nd Phulsing Rajput, Nabadhar Bora,
3rd Swapan Das Sarma
19. Paper.Cut-

1st Sayera Khatun.
20. Black \& White-

1st Phulsing Rajput.
21. Photography -

1st Amitabha Roy,
2nd Kaushalia Kanuga,
3rd Krishna Sengupta.
22. Best Workers-

1. Amulya Kalita,
2. Umesh Roy Choudhury,
3. Dharma Sarma,
4. Nagen Buzarbarua,
5. Rohini Bhuyan,
6. Shyama Prasad Sarma,
7. Mukibur Rahman,
8. Ramendra Nath Sarma,
9. K. Kakati,
10. Jogen Phukan.
11. Best Collectors-
12. Phulsing Rajput,
13. Nabadhar Borah,
14. Charu Challeng,
15. Rita Barpujari,
16. Promod Das,
17. Manjula Das,
18. Anubha Medhi,
19. Indira Barua.
20. Assamese Recitation-

1st Swadesh Bhattacharjee, 2nd Arunima Baruah, 3rd Jogen Phukan.
25. Bengali Recitation-

1st Swadesh Bhattacharjee,
2nd Sabita Mitra,
3rd Aparna Roy.
26. Englivh Recitation-

1st Amitava Roy,
2nd Siddique Rahman Hazarika, 3rd Hemadip Bhattacharjee.

STUDENTS IN THE LIMELIGHT :


Gajen Talukdar
topped the list of successful candidates, securing First Class in physics in B. Sc. Examination of G U. 1962 .


Binanda Barkakati
Secured the second position in physics, Class I in B. Sc. Examination of G. U. in 1962


Gautam Barua
topped the list of successful candidates in the last I. A. Examination of Gauhati University with highest marks in Civics.


## Matiur Rahman

Secured First Class First in Mathematics in B. Sc. from G.U. 1962.


Deben Dutt
was adjudged first in the All Anschat Inter College B. Barooah Mtimorial Trophy Debating Compesision held in Noyember 1965.


Sisir Sarma
the best-man-cup-winner in the Fine Arts Compctition.


Ajiteswar Goswami
was adjudged the lest actor in the Onc-ict Play Competition of College Wicek 1962.


Kaustalia Kanuga
Triple Crown Winure in Table Tennis Compericion.


Dilip Kumar Medhi who won Double Crowns in the Annual Badminton Compe. tition 1962.



Miss Polly Chowdhury
Triple Crown winner in Badminton Competition, 1962.

Sanding right to left :
Pranab Changkakati, Assam State No. 4, represented Assam State T.T. 'Team to Ceylon Calcutta and Bombay; Pranab Barooa.1, Assam State No 3, represented Assam State T.T. Team to Ceylon, Ahmedabad and Bombay. Situing tiom left to right :
Bimal Dutta Lahkar, Assam State No. 2, represented Assam State T T. Team to Bombay with, Partha Pratim Bharali, Secretary Boys' Common Room. P. Changkakati has won College Double Crowns in T.T. Singles and mixed Doubles this year.


Hiren Bhuyan
who won the badminton champion. ship (Boys' Single)


Miss Helmina Klatoon
the best lady athelcte of the year, in a should-besnaped position here. (Photo Prof. B. Phookun)


Shri Harendra Kunar Pathak
the best Athlete of the year


Shri Dharani Barman and Shri Devakanta Sarma, were adjudged best Social Service Workers in the year 1962 .


Abani Hazarika
"Mr. Cotton" of 1962 .


Lambodhar Brahma
of Fourth Year Arts, donated blood for the rescue of a patient in 1962 at Gauhati Medical Callege.

## 196


D. Barman.

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第 Patgiri, K

Champions of the Annual Tennis Competition, 1962


Sanding left to right: Devakumar Sarma, Bircsh Das 〈Sccy, 〉, Jitu Chowdhu Sitting left 10 right : Chittananda Bharali, Ashok Das.

## Compefilion.


From Left to Right :-C. Imna Ao, Kamal Kakati, Dharmakanta Sarma and Gopal Medhi.
27. Hindi Recitation-

1st Kaushalia Kanuga,
2nd Arunima Baruah, Brd Siddiqur Rahman Hazarika.
28. Sanokrit Recitation-

1st Arunima Baruah, 2nd-Nihar Ranjan Sarma, 3rd Amulya Bhatta, Consolation Prize-Sabita Mitra.
29. Per oian Recitation-

1st Siddiqur Rahman Hazarika, 2nd Jaidur Rahman Hazarika.

## MUSIC

30. Gazal-

1st Sisir Sarma,
2nd Jaidur Rahman Hazarika, 3rd Anil Kumar Bhatta.
31. Rag Pradhan-

1st Sisir Sarma,
2nd Dwijadas Bhatta,
3rd Padma Sengupta.
32. Bangeet-

1st Sisir Sarma,
2nd Golap Hazarika,
3rd Sonali Hazarika.
33, Deh bichar-
1st Bimal Baruah,
2nd Sisir Sarma,
3rd Monaj Kumar Sarma, Amulya Kalita
34- Assamese Modern Song-
1st Sisir Sarma,
2nd Jaidur Rahman Hazarika, 3rd. Mesbahur Rahman.
.35. Bengali Modern Song-
1st Pritibhusan Guha Neogi,

2nd Dwijadas Bhatta. 3rd Mesbahur Rahman.
36. Hindi Modern Song-

1st Mesbahur Rahman, 2̄d Sisir Sarma, 3rd Pritibhusan Guha Neogi.
37. Lokageet-

1st Monaj Kumar Sarma,
2nd Sisir Sarma, 3rd Amulya Kalita, Mesbahur Rahman, Khiren Roy,
38. Aainam-

1st Manoj Kumar Sarma, 2nd Golap Hazarika, 3rd Amulya Kalita,
39. Sitar-

1st Sibani Ganguli.
40. Flute-

Spl. prize Bimal Barua, Biren Boro.
41. Electric Guitar-

1st Habibur Rahman.
42. Spenish Guitar-

1st Habibur Rahman.
43. Khol-

Consolation Prize. Amulya Kalita.
44. Eeraj-

1st Kalipada Seal.
45. Rabindra Sangeet-

1st Padma Sengupta,
2nd Pritibhusan Guha Neogi, Sisir Sarma, 3rd Dwijadas Bhatta.
46. Khayal-

1st Kalipada Seal, 2nd Pradip Raha.
47. Tokari Geet-

1st Monoj Kumar Sarma,
2nd Amulya Kalita, 3rd Sisir Sarma.
48. Nichukoni Geet-

1st Mono, Kumar Sarma, Mesbahur Rahman,
2nd Jaidur Rahman Hazarika, 3rd. Amulya Kalita.
49. Bia Nam-

1st Golap Hazarika
2nd Sisir Sarma, 3rd Biren Kakati.
50. Tribal song-.
lst Anitax Sangma,
2nd Khenny Sangma,
3rd Mesbahur Rabman.
51. Bihugeet-

1st Sonali Hazarika, 2nd Jaidur Rabman Hazarika, 3rd Sisir Sarma.
52. Bangeet-

1st Mesbahur Rahman,
2nd Khiren Roy,
3rd Anil Bhatta.
53. Bhajan-

1st Dwijadas Bhatta, 2nd Sisir Sarma, 3rd Pritibhusan Guha Neogi.
54. One Act Play-

Best Group: "Tini Bandhu," "Octopas."
Best Actor: Ajiteswar Goswam.
Second Best Actor: Tarangadhar Rajkhowa
Best Actress: Sandhya Purkayastha,
Second Best Actress: Monomoti Barua.
55. Chorous-

Best Group : Second year, Third year, Second: P. U. Class.

## Results of the Annual Gymnasium Competition-1961.62.

## Wteight Lifting-

Group A
1st Mr. M. N. Sangma,
2nd ", Sarat Phatowali, 3rd , Abani Pait.

Group B
1st Mr. Lakheswar Dekari,
2nd " Gyanendra Mitra.
Group C
Mr. Ghana Gogoi.
Parellel Bar-
1st Atonu Baruah, 2nd Abani Pait, 3rd Sarat Phatowali.

## Abana-

1st Gautam Baruab, 2nd Gaynendra Mitra, 3rd Pratap Medhi.

## Muscle Controlling-

1st Mr. Abani Hazarika,
2nd ", Atonu Baruah,
3rd „ M. N. Sangma.
Best body-
1st Mr. Abani Hazarika, "Mr. Cotton'62
2nd " Atonu Baruah,
3rd " M. N. Sangma.
Ground Exercise-
1st Atonu Baruah,
2nd Abani Hazarika, 3rd Aboni Pait.

## Barbel Playing-

1st Abani Hazarika, 2nd Atonu Baruah, 3rd Sarat Phatowali, M. N. Sangma.

| Chest Expanding (By spring)- | (C) 1,500 metres race |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1st Sarat Phatowali, | 1st Harendra Kumar Pathak |
| 2nd M. N. Sangma, | 2nd Indra Barua |
| 3rd Ghana Gogoi. | 3rd Indrajit Namchoom |
| Skepping (Boys)- | 4th Rohini Bhuyan |
| 1st Abani Pait, | (D) 800 metres race |
| 2nd Abani Hazarika, | 1st Harendra Kumar Pathak |
| 3rd Mukul Barkakaty. | 2nd Rohini Bhuyan |
| Results of the Annual Debating Competition- | (E) $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ metres race |
| 1st Deben Dutt, 4th yr. Arts, | 1st Harendra Kumar Pathak 2nd Kutubuddin Ahmed |
| 2nd Dharma Kanta Sarma, 3rd yr. Arts. | 3rd Aftab Ahmed |
| Annual extempore speech CompetitionIst Jamini Phukan, P.U. Sc. | (F) 200 metres race |
| 2nd Dharma Kanta Sarma, 3rd yr. Arts. | 1st Ramen Deka |
| 3rd Satyesh Ranjan Bhattacharjee, 3rd yr. Sc. | 2nd Kutubuddin Ahmed |
| Inter-class Debating Competition- | 3rd Aftab Ahmed |
| Best Team-4th yr. class. | (G) 100 metres race |
| Runners-up team-P. U. class | 1st Deepak Das |
| Individual Prize-Winners- | 2nd Aftab Ahmed |
| 1st Dharma Kanta Sarma, 4th yr. Arts. | 3rd Habibur Rahman |
| 2nd C. Imna Ao, do | (H) 200 metres hurdies race |
| 3rd Gopal Medhi. do | 1st Kutubuddin Ahmed |
|  | 2nd Ramen Deka |
| Results of the Annual Sports, 1962. | 3rd Abani Pait |
| Boys' Events | (I) 110 metres hurdles race |
| (A) $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ metres race | 1st Kutubuddin Ahmed |
| 1st Rohini Bhuyan | 2nd Deepak Das |
| 2nd Harendra Kumar Pathak | 3rd Ramen Deka |
| 3rd Indra Barua | (J) Hammer Throw |
| 4th Bikash Purkayastha | 1st Ghana Gogoi |
| 5th Amulya Chandra Lahkar | 2nd Ramen Deka |
| 6th Amitava Roy. | 3rd Srimanta Kalita |
| (B) 5,000 metres race |  |
| 1st Harendra Kumar Pathak | (K) Javeline Throw |
| 2nd Indra Barua | 1st Mohan Kalita |
| 3rd Indrajit Namchoom | 2nd Thankima |
| 4th Rohini Bhuyan | 3rd Ghana Gogoi |

(L) Discus Throw

1st Ramen Deka
2nd Ghana Gogoi
3rd Abani Pait
(M) Shot Put

1st Ghana Gogoi
2nd Thankima
3rd Indrajit Namchoom
(N) High Jump

1st Aftab Ahmed
2nd Kutubuddin Ahmed
3rd Mohan Kalita
(0) Pole Vault

1st Mohan Kalita
2nd Srimanta Kalita
3rd Abani Pait
(P) Broad Jump

1st Mohan Kalita
2nd Nikhil Das
3rd Deepak Das
(Q) Hop.Step and Jump

1st Abani Pait;
2nd Mohan Kalita
3rd Ghana Gogoi
(R) Slow Cycling

1st Hem Barua
2nd Santiram Deka
3rd Robin Sarkar

## Girls' Events

(A) $\mathbf{5 , 0 0 0}$ metres Walking Race

1st Helmina Khatoon
2nd Kaushalia Kanuga
3rd Kalpana Bora
4th Charu Chelleng
5th Indumati Lahkar
6th Nandeswari Deka
(B) $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ metres race

1st Lahari Das

2nd Helmina Khatoon
3rd Joymati Deka
(C) 200 metres race

1st Lahari Das
2nd Helmina Khatoon
3rd Renuka Das
(D) 100 metres race

1st Helmina Khatoon
2nd Lahari Das
3rd Arunika Baruah
(E) 80 metres hurdles race

1st Helmina Khatoon
2nd Lahari Das
(F) Music Chairs

1st Swaruprani Gohain
2nd Lahari Das
3rd Kalpana Borah
(G) High Jump

1st Helmina Khatoon
2nd Lahari Das
(f) Broad Jump

1st Lahari Das
2nd Helmina Khatoon
3rd Renuka Das
(I) Hop step and Jump

1st Lahari Das
2nd Helmina Khatoon
(J) Shot put

1st Helmina Khatoon
2nd Swaruprani Gohain
3rd Renuka Das
(K) Javeline Throw

1st Helmina Khatoon
2nd Joymati Deka
3rd Renuka Das
(L) Discus Throw

1st Helmina Khatoon
2nd Swaruprani Gohain
3rd Renuka Das
(M) Hammer Throw

1st Kalpana Bora
2nd Helmina Khatoon
3rd Lahari Das
(N) Fast Cycling

1st Sunita Sengupta
2nd Helmina Khatoon
(O) Three Legged Race

1st Helmina Khatoon and Lahari Das
2nd Kaushalia Kanuga and Tanulata Changkakati, and Joymati Deka and Arunika Baruah

## Other Events

(A) Inter Class Boys' Relay $4 \times 100$ and $4 \times 200$

Champions : 4th year class
Kutubuddin Ahmed
Deepak Das
Hem Barua
Habibur Rahman
(B) $\mathbf{4 \times 1 0 0}$ Inter Class Mixed Relay

Champions : 2nd Year class
Miss Helmina Khatoon
Miss Lahari Das
Mr. Abani Pait
Mr. Amal Dutta
(C) Tug of War : Prof, of Arts Vs. Prof. of Science
Result : Keen Contested Draw.
(D) Tug of War : Old Executive body Va. New Erecutive Body
Result : New Executive body Won narrowly.
(E) Volunteers' Race

1st P. Sonowal
2nd L. Deka
3rd J. Pait
(F) Go-As-you Like

1st Deba Kanta Sarma
2nd Miss Rajlakshmi Brahma
3rd Utpal Bezberua \& Partner
(G) Menials' Race

1st Deonandan
2nd Mali
3rd Bishnu
(H) Special Prize

Utpal Bezbaruah
(1) Beat Four Boys

Long Runner : Harendra Eumar Pathak
Short Runner : Kutubuddin Ahmed
Thrower : Ghana Gogoi
Jumper: Mohan Kalita
(J) Best three Ladies

Runner Lahari Das and Helmina Khatoon
Thrower Hesmina Khatoon
Jumper Lahari Das
Boys' Champion : Harendra Kumar Pathak
Girls' Champion : Helmina Khatoon
Results of the Ánnual Indoor Gamess
Competition, 1962

## Boys'

T) T. Singles:

Winner-Pronob Changkakati.
Rannersup-Pronob Barua.

## T. T. Doubles : <br> Winner--Pronob Barua. Dilip Medhi. <br> Runners-up-Sankar Datta Lahkar Pradip Das.

## T. T. Mixed-Doubles :

Winner-Pronob Changkakati and Kaushalia Kanuga.

Runners-up-P̈ronob Barua and Roma Sarma.

## Carom Singles:

Winner-Devajit Barua.
Renners-up-Ranjan Das.

## Carom Doubles :

Winner-Devajit Barua and Ranjit Parua.
Runners-up-Ranian Das and Bidhan Iringia.

## Chess :

Winner--Satron Cho '
Runners-up-Faruk i +

## Girls'

T. T. Singles:

Winner-Kaushalia Kanuga. Runners-up-Anita Lily Sangma.
T. T. Doubles:

Winner-Kaushalia Kanuga and Roma Sarma.
Runners-up-Anita Lily and Kabita Sarma.

Professors'
T. T. Single: :

Winner-Prof. B. Phukan.
Runners up-Prof. T. N. Barkakati.

## Results of the Annual Minor Games Competition, 1962.

## BADMINTON :

## Boys' singles-

Winner--Hiren Bhugan
Runners-up-Dilip Kumar Medhi
Girls' singles-
Winner--Polly Chaudzari
Runners-up-Swarup Rani Gohain
Boys' doables-
Winner--D. Medhi and B. Gohain
Runners.up-D. Pbukan and M. Das
Girls' doubles-
Winner-P. Chaudhari and S. R. Gohain Runners-up-B, Ao and A. Sarma

## Mired doubles-

Winner--I. Medhi and P. Chaudhari Runners-up-D. Phukan and S. R. Gohain Miss Polly Chaudhari won Triple Crown.

## Volley Ball Competition :

Inter clab and Inter hostel Competitions
Winner--The L. M. Hostel
Runners up-Third Mess.
Sri Jiten Goswami was adjudged the Best Voliey Ball Player.

## Annual Reports of the Secretaries

## General Secretary :

First of all, I offer my heartiest thanks to the Cottnians for giving me the opportunity of serving them as their General Secretary for the term 1961-62.

This year we have celebrated the 'Diamond Jubilee' of our College. But even after sixty two years of its existence the present condition of the College Hostels are sympathetic though most of the Cottonians are outsiders and they reside in hostels. The amenities of the College Hostels are not up-to-date. I have pressed the Education Department to remove these difficulties several times and as a result, the state Education Minister paid a surprise visit to the College Hostels on the 9th September last and promised to try his best to remove these difficulties. A student delegation consisting of the members of the C. C. U. S. and myself met the Chief Minister, Finance Minister, Education Secretary and the D. P. I. of Assam with a
view to getting a considerable amount for the improvement of our play ground 'New Field' and I am glad to inform you that the Government have sanctioned Rs. 90,500 for the same.

This year, the Cottonians were fortunate to meet three distinguished persons. They are Dr. W. O. Lock, a nuclear physicist from Geneva, the retired commander in Chief of India, General Carriappa and Dr. Miller, a well-known scholar and a Professor of Jadavpur University.

Last of all, I would not have completed my report if I do not mention the name of the Principal H. C. Goswami, Prof. R. K. Dev Sarma and Prof. T. K. Bhattacharyya to whom I will ever remain grateful for their kind guidance without which I would have failed in carrying out my duties properly.

Long live Cotton College with its fine tradition and glory.

Nripen Goswami.

## COTTONIAN

## Cultural Affairs Section

Before penning my report, I would like to proffer my I heartfelt thanks to my Cottonian friends for electing me to this port-folio.

Particularly this year, the College W'eek was a grand success. We had amids'; us Shri Ambika Giri Raychaudhury, Shri Atul Chạndra Hazarika, Shri Chandra Goswimi, Shri Daiba Chandra Talukdar and Shri Ahmed Hussain as Chief Guests in d:fferent functions during the year. I am thankful to the student contributors in the Art Exhibition, and particularly to Shri Adya Sarma, the renowned artist.

I am really proud to record that his year, that too after a long interval of three years, a full-fledged Assamese drama was staged with great success on the 15th of August '62. Now-a-days in pressure of One-act-plays the full-fledjed dramas have been supperessed for long; but this should not be the case and we should develop both the arts simultaneously.

Lastly I am thankful to my Cottonian friends for rendering me all possible belp and particularly to Shri K. Sarma, Prof.incharge, Cultural Section for his valuable advice and help.

## Debating and Symposium Section

First of all I offer my heartiest thanks to my dear Cottonians for having enabled me to serve them as the Secretary, Debating and Symposium Section, C.C. U. S., for the Session 1961-62.

In December ' 61 , one friendly debate was held under the Speakership of Shri Hareswar Goswami, the then opposition leader of Assam Assembly, in which Advocate Baharul Islam, Advocate A. M. Mazumdar, Prof. A. Ali and Prof. N. Sharma also participated.

This year's Annual Debating and Ex. tempore Speech competitions were held in connection with the College Week festival, under the Speakership of Shri Hem Barua, member of Parliament, on 6th January, 1962 and I am happy to mention that this year the participation of the girls was quite encouraging. Advocate Dinesh Goswami, Advocate Baharul Islam and Prof. A. Sharma, Prof. A. Jalil were the judges and they were much impressed by the standard of the debators and the punctuality of the function.

Our College team, represented by myself and Shri Deten Dutta, participated in the debates organised by the Law College, Gauhati, in conrection with the Debating Week.

To increase the enthusiasm of the students for debates, this year I organised one Inter Class debate on 27th September '62, in which the response from the students was much encouraging.

Lastly, I offer my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian friends who rendered all possible help to me in all my funotions. My thanks are also due to the Prof.-incharge, Shri A. Barua for his valuable advice and guidance given to me in disoharging my duties and responsibilities.

Kaushalia Kanuga,

## Music Section

Thanks to my dear Cottonians for electing me to serve them as Music Secretary for the session, 1961-62.

As I pen my report on the activities of this year, I would like to inform that this year we held the Annual Music Social on the 9th January '62, with our revered and learned Principal H. C. Goswami in the chair. The chief guest was Shri Prasannalal Chaudhury, the most beloved and the respected artist of Assam. On behalf of the Cotton College Union Society, I must offer my heartiest thanks to my dear Cottonian friends for their all round help in the Music Social, as well as to those guest artists who, by their kind favour, made it a success.

I am glad to record that, for ninth consecutive years we have won the title of "Best team" in All Assam Inter College Music Competition. It is indeed gratifying to be able to say that this year we have secured the first position in the One Act Play Competition in the All Assam Inter College Music Competition. Beside these honours Miss Stuti Hazarika, a student of our College has earned the title of "Bestmanship" in A.A.I.C.M.C.

Lastly, I am thankful to Porf. B. B. Chaudhury, Prof-in-charge, Music Section, and to the artists of our College for their unguarding assistance rendered to me and service to the College.

Thanking you all-

## Kamal Kuıar Kakati.

## General Sports Section

Let me begin by thanking my Cottonian friends for electing $-m e$ and then helping me to serve them as the General Sports Secretary for the year 1961-62.

The annual sports were succesfully held but yet I regret that the number of competitors was not to our expectation. Those who did join showed keen interest and the proper spirit for which I am indebted to them. Our team to the 8th All Assam Inter-College Sports was selected from these fow and they brought
honour to the College. Special mention must be made of Miss Helmina Khatoon and Mr. Ghana Gogoi. Miss Khatoon set a new record with the Javeline and came very near to the best competitor mark. The other team-mates deserve no less praise.

In the world of sports, it is seen that all advanced countries take a very keen interest in Sports and Games not only to bring out champions but to make its people physically fit and strong. We need strong healthy people to make a strong nation. When we discipline our mind by disciplining and training our body prosperity results. This is very important Here may I suggest that our country should encourage sports and games more seriously rather than deliver long speeches? I call upon all soung men and women to take up Sports and Games for the benefit of themselves and their country.

Last of all but not the least, I thank Sri Deben Dutta, in-charge General Sports, for his help and guidance; I also thank the section's captain Dhiren Das for bis great help. I end by wishing a bright future for our sports section and all sportsmea.

Deepak Phukan.

## Social Service Section

First let my thanks be conveyed to the Editor for the opportunity he has given me to produce the annual report of
the Social Service Section. My deep gratitude is ever to all cottonian friends for their kind help that enabled me to serve them under this section. This section was fortunate enough to have the chance of extending its helping hand in the Diamond Jubilee celebration of this college in early April '62.

During the dreadful natural calmity of flood, a contribution of Rupees one thousond and three hundred seventy five (Rs. 137500) was made to the Chief Minister's Flood Relief Fund. Social work was done two issues within the college compound. I am thankful to Sri Lambodar Brahma, a student of fourth year B.A. for douating blood at Gauhati Medical College Hospital this year.

This year the Social Service Annual Competition was held during the puja vacation, constructing a road of about one mile and two furlongs at village Aujuri, Nowgong. Prof. Jiwan Bhatta accompanied us and took unyeilding efforts and interest in bringing out the camp to a success.

It is not an exaggerating fact to say that this section seems to be neglected by the authority. I am true in belief that the organisation of this section can contribute a considerable part in the deve. lopment of backward societies. So I re-
quest the authority concerned to give a serious consideration over this section.

Finally my cordial thanks is towards Prof. Jiwan Bhatta for his kind help and able guidance in the camp. I also thank Sri Sachi Goswami, Prof-in-charge, who by his kind help and needful suggestions made my tenure a success. Thanks to Shri Dharani Barman a student of 4th year B.Sc., Deva Kanta Sarma of 3rd year B.A. for their best services in the camp. I, extend my heartfelt thanks to all cottonian friends for their kind co-operation and all-time help in discharging my functions.

Lahendra Basumatary.

## Minor Games Section.

At the very outset I offer my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian friends for electing me to this protfolio.

Compared to previous years, this year the standard of Badminton Game was not up to our expectation and regrettably enough the number of participants from the Girls' Section was very poor. Due to unavoidable circumstances, most of the games had to be played, as in the previous years, at the Gauhati Indoor Stadium. The most interesting feature of the Annual Badminton Competition was the Professors' final. This year, we annexed the

Latika Devi Memorial Shield in Voliey.ball in Inter Gauhati League Championship. The L. M. Hostel became the winner in the Inter Club and Inter Hostel Volley-ball Competition. I am proud to record tbat this year the standard of the Volley-ball Competition was up to the standard.

Unfortunately, this year the Inter College Minor Games Competition was not held in which we expected to earn much repute, especially in Volley-ball Competition. It is suggested that the Volley-ball Section be separated from that of the Minor Games. Section in order to avoid difficulties which arise out of the amalgamation of the two.

Lastly I offer my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian friends for assisting me in all possible ways and to Shri B. Phukan, Prof-in-charga, Minor Games Section for his valuable advice and guidance in discharging my duties and responsibilities.

> Dilip Kumar Medhi.

## Boys' Common Room Section

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 1961-62. I cannot but be grateful to my Cottonian friends for the all-round help they bave
rendered to me during this session, and to Shri Ahmed Hussaid, Prof-in-charge of this section for his valuable help and guidance.

Partha Pratim Bharali.

## Girls' Common Room Section

Before I forward my annual report as the Girls' Common Room Secretary, Cotton College, for the Session 1961-62, I offer my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian friends for giving me the opportunity to serve the Almamater and friends.

At present the Common Room is supplied with two dailies and two weeklies and there are provisions for indoor games like carrom, table-tennis, chess etc. What with the furniture and what with the game-boards, there is scarcely any space in the Girls' Common Room, which is too small in comparison with the increasing number of girl-students. My predecessors laid repeated requests for the bigger and better equiped Girls' Common Room, which saw no fruition. Hence I humbly request the College authorities to look into the matter.

The Saraswati Puja as usual was rerformed separately in the Girls' Common Room successfully. Inspite of the success of the function, we feel a need for the combined observance by the girls and the
students of the College. As the College allows co-education, it may also allow the co-activity on such occasions.

Lastly I thank my advisers and helpers for helping me in discharging my duties. My thanks are due to Prof. S. Datta for her kind advice and help given to me in discharging my duties.

## Charu Chelleng.

## Cricket Section.

At first I like to convey my sincere and deep gratitude to the students of the Cotton College, for the reliance they have shown in me by electing to the responsiile position of the Cricket Secretary.

This year also the Inter Class Cricket Competition was held and ended successfully, the trophy being annexed by the fourth year Class.

It is a glory on the part of our College that two Cottonians represented the 'Gauhati University Team' in the Inter 'Versity Cricket Tournament'. They were Mr. R. C. Das and Mr.. D. Das.

Our College team participated in the Inter College Cricket Tournament', but unfortunately the team could not come up to expectation,

Here I would like to mention that, the play ground, of our College is in a
morbid condition where the practice cannot be carried out at all. I, therefore wish strongly to urge the College authoriy to take proper steps for the improvement of our College Play ground.

Lastly, I gratefully acknowledge the help and guidance offered by Prof. P. L. Pathak, Prof-in-charge, Cricket Section.

Thanking you all.
Tarun Chandra Sarma.

## Foot-ball Section

First of all I extend my hearty thanks of the Editor, 'Cottonian' for giving me the chance to proffer my genuine gratitude to the Cottonians who have given me the privilege to serve them as Foot-ball Secretary.

Here is the synopsis of my humble service. During the tenure of my office, our College Foot-ball Team participated in the All Assam Inter College Foot-ball Tournament held this year at Golaghat. Our players maintained the tradition in enlightening the spectators by displaying their brilliance, and the college team entered into semifinal, but unfortunately enough, we could not enter into the final of the Tournament. From our college
team Sujit Gohain, Jelil and Indrajit were selected to represent the Gauhati University Team in the Inter Varsity Championship held at Benaras. Besides, Sujit Gohain was declared the "Bestman" and was made the "Captain" of the University Team.

In the Educational Iustitution League Competition held annually at Gauhati, our College team has been capturing the first position for the last two years. This year also we bope to retain the title.

I cannot help mentioning that the condition of our college play-ground is extremely deplorable. It is merely a pasture land being used by refugees and vagabonds. Pedastrians make their way through the field. If not properly fenced, it will not be an ideal play ground. Cotton College, being the only Government College in Assam, should have such a play.ground which can provide all the facilities of the players and sportsmen. So I hereby draw the attention of the college authorities to adopt certain constructive measures for the improvement of the College play-ground.

I am also thankful to those foot-ballers who have kindly co-operated me in different Foot ball Tourneys. Lastly I must express my heart-felt gratification to our Professor in-charge, P.C. Das for his sincere guidance and valuable advice.

Romakanta Bora

## Hockey Section

It is with a sense of pride and pleasure that I take the opportunity of reporting you the Hockey Section of our: College. But before going to report I would like to express my heart-felt gratitude to my Cottonian friends for the kinciness and favour they have done me to serve them as their Hockey Secretary.

During the tenure of my office there was only one Hockey Tournament in Gauhati, as well as in Assam, in which we are invited to participate in. In the Local Hockey Tournament a team has been represented by our College in which we received a high standard.

Although it is correct to say that Hockey is the National Game of India, yet the Hockey Section of our College is truly a misnomer. In the Olympic Games, our Indian Hockey is always maintaining a higher prestige in comparison to all other games participated by our National Teams. But it pains me to report that our College Hockey Section can progress very little because of without having a hockey ground of its own. In a Government College, like ours, it is unjustifiable to think of running a Hockey Section without having a hockey ground of its own uptil now which is its primary necessity. I, therefore, would like to urge
the Colloge Authority to provide the College Hockey Section with at least the largely essential facilities necessary for a better improvement of the Hockey Section.

Lastly, I owe my gratitude to Prof. T. K. Barkataki for his valuable guidance.

Rothuama.

## Swimming, Rowing \& Gymnasium Section

This year's Secretarial report of the above mentioned Section is nothing but a record of unproductiveness in the annuls of the College. This tale of failure will surely serve as an eye opener ; at the same time it is a serving to the well wishers and patrons of this section.

This time Cotton College has failed to keep its former prestige in the All Assam Inter College Gymnastic. This also shows the lack of initiative of our students in comparison with other institutions. But this at all need not depress us. Cotton College has passed through a violent storm in these recent years, so now again we should strive hard to keep Cotton College at its former position of glory.

Personally, I offer my thanks to the Cottonian friends who co operated in the activities of this section. Special reverence goes, to Prof. M. Saloi, Prof.-in-charge of this section and Prof. H. P. Misra for their all round help and guidance in times of need. Thanking you all.

Netradhar Das.

## Tennis Section

I do hereby avail myself of the opportunity of offering my heartiest thanks to my Cottonian friends for having elected me to this portfolio, and rendering me all possible help in discharging my responsibilities. I am grateful to Shri M. Islam, Prof-in-charge Tennis Section, for his valuable help and advice.

## Asstt. General Secretary

I convey my heartiest thanks and good wishes to the Election Committee for having nominated me to this portfolio. I am also thankful to all my Cottonian friends for the kind co-operation they have rendered me to perform my functions properly.

With these few words, thanking you once again for your kind co-operation and sympathy, I conclude.

Sincerely yours,
Pradip Kumar Saikia.

## Asstt. Magazine Secretary

At the very outset of my report I like to offer my heartiest thanks to the cottonians for giving me the privilege of serving them as the Assistant-editor of the "Cottonian" and the auditor of the Cotton College Union Society. My hearty thanks go to the Cotton College governing body for giving me the burden of two portfolios, though from the standpoint of execution, it is no big achievement. Thanking you all.

Madhab Nath,

## Ediorial

## Compulsory Military Training :

The naked and barbarous Chinese aggression on the Indian soil is, not only a case of betrayal of friendship and a negation of one's severeignity, but also a serious blot on world peace. No peace-loving country can support such actions, but China is adamant and arrogant on continuing her aggressive designs, though apparently she seems to end these all by peaceful negotiations, the terms and conditions of which are highly insulting to India. The border tension along the NEFA has not yet been eased and fresh turmoil in the Ladakh region has been started by the Chinese, No doubt we have lost some bases in the NEFA and Ladakh in Kashmir to the Chinese army, in spite of gallant resistance by the Indian army. But wars are neither lost nor won simply by losing or winning a few battles. India-as the world knows and as is crystal clear from her foreign policy (despite the aggressive designs executed by China, India is still trying to get a seat for China in the U.N.O )-is a peace-loving country and had traditionally lived in peace and amity with all other countries of the world whether Capitalist, Communist or Democratic ; but China would not-as is clear from recent aggresions in NEFA and Ladakh—let India live in peace with her. They have attacked our land and in defence we have to rise to the occasion, with all our might and preserve, at any cost, our freedom, won after a long struggle. At this crucial position of our country, we, the people of this border state which is in a strategic
position, have special responsibilities on our shoulders. No doubt, the country as a whole has been stirred to depth by the unprovaked and pre-meditated chinese aggresion, and the countrymen are up and doing to resist and drive out the enemy with 'men, material and money'.

This may, however, may, I am sure,-will enable us to drive out the enemy from our sacred soil, which will only be a temporary measure and not at all sufficient with a trecherous neighbour, devoid of all scruples such as China. The strategic position of this border state necessitates permanent development'in martial resources and as such there is no way out except making malitary training compulsory to every youth in Assam. This ought to have been realized earlier at higher levels and even though it was not realized earlier, it is high time now to realize and act accordingly. Moreover, the Chinese aggression has made it imperative and essential that every Indian youth should have compulsory military training in order that everyone of us be fit enough physically and mentally, to resist and drive out the enemy from our sacred soil, may it be the Chinese or any one else. Hence right from now, beginning from the school stage upto the College standard, military training should be made compulsory, which will not only help us in emergencies such as this one but also will be instrumental in making the youth self-cenfident, organised and disciplined. Organised and disciplined youthes are, undoubtelly, the greatest assets of a free nation and backbone to national defence.

Words of Thanks and Gratitude And An apology : I am thankful to all those who have extended their helping hands in bringing out this issue of the Cottonian, and particularly to Prof. R. C. Goffin and Dr, Suryya Kumar Bhuyan for their kind and immediate response to our invitations. But at the same time, I must apologise to the reader for the omissions and commissions that might have crept in and request them to excuse for the same. Last but not the least, I must thank Shri Harekrishna Barman and the staff of Gauhati Press Private Limited for printing the magazine with due interest.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Bezbaruah Editor :

Shri Shyama Prasad Sarma
Asstt. Editor :
Shri Madhab Nath

Editorial Board :

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[^1]:    ＂‘মমন＂
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