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 এম, এ ; পি,এইচ, ডি

 and east Bengal was held: by the Pragyotisha kingdom which is nowhere connected with any of these races and would seem to have been found by an invasion of Mongolians from the north east, though tradition is silent aboutthis outlying devel.pment." (Ancient Indian Historical Tradition 1922. P292) পুবণি প্রাগ্যোতিষ ককানোবা মচ্গোলীয়্র

बাতিব जাবা স্থাপিত হোরা যেন चাগে। আর্যা-




 কোনে। সম্পক নাছিন। সম











 সমভৃমিষ উ"ল্লে নबवि नোরাবিন্ছিল।




( किर्कित्वापद又)













 প্তিব মান ইর্रাব পবাই বুজা যায়্র।













 बन পোর। নাই।






 মिनে।




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- জিত্রে शत्र सার্বিक ( ििळान)

 निশা উজাগ্ব কটাই गনত বব বিबক্ नাগিছিল।





ঘোবহাট नগবভ कাপোন মাহুহ মোব ভালেখিনি







বাট匕ে ম!ढলা পথাব।






 बना ছাইবোব পপিয়াই ধবিছছছি।

 কমাব পাबিছিল। দू্বণিত গাব"ব কাবব পथাবद उপ্ত

 পथাবব নবা পুবি টকলা কबি তাত টেঙা থেলিবלল ঢেতিয়া এবি নাইবা ইাতোবা לল পथাবত ঢেটচোব
 সক্कিয়া নগাব অগঢত चिড়িকীてবাব জপাব লাতে অাক

 नকবি!লে খः কবিরিল।

 তनে তढन বালিবাটটট।। কিমান বাব সকণত নগবব








 यूपि काई थाয়!

 তাব পালত एবি: বিচাবি आানিব নোবাবাব বাবে









ব!লি বাটটো উত্ত্রাছানব কাধেদি ไৈঢছ। উত্ত্যা-
 এটl बel ফুল ঙুলিচছ। তাব তলగত মোব Cচননছব
 ফুল্যবোব বেন অাত থবি नিয়া মানুহবোব৭ তেক্乛েবে बए। ?







 ২াহিভে অাन একে! नাছিন। आাক তাবেই ক্ষীণ পোহ্বত










চোতালত এমূবে সৌটো গোপীবাম 'কাই़ । মূবব

 Cকাসল ধান সিজাইছে। ধানথেবব জूইব পোইবত





 বহি অাたছ। ম! মজ মাজে কফবোব জুইব ছাইঢে পতিছে।













## 








 ককনে？কান্না ভাল ई＇ব？






 मাম কমে．তেন্তে গাগেয্রে বেছি：দামত কিন্না বশ্তু সি





 थाकिल । आक জाब कालि গधूंल एब C斤ৗकानত









 ज゙षে।

তততিয় সক্কিয় লাগি ভাগিচ্র । পিতীয়াব ন জোনটে！ ডूবি洰！
















 থৈছিলো।＂


 नাই চাইছিল।

এইথन চোতালাত எাइनियन घই সखटে，





 থেবে प্বি কাটি ঘ｜লগাই বুলি। बোম ইদেউইঁত
 बिকিব न্াগে।




 এঠ এরো木：নাই। সেই बাবণে অাছি পায়েই ঢাব
 आডডা বহিছিল।

মোব অগো অাগে Cকানোবা এটাই বিড়ি এটা হপি




 ছাষাব जাল वেয়্যা কथ্থ।







 সোষাব পাচত সি নিজে অ：বষ্ঠ কবিলে তাব দিनবে＇বব





 ঘাটত Cকবানীব কাম কবে বूলিয়েই মৃষবব বিষটে।












 এ斤িন 《াতি চোব সোমাই বস্ত্রেবে বেহানিয়্যে উকাই


 এইবোব কল্গ লিযা নাছিল।


 বুুথন বব গধ্বু বেন লাগিছিল। ওनাई आशিব থোছ।


 পীदा «थन পাবি 犭ुই পবিছে ：



 পবিনढত লबালি কালব পঅ অা斤斤 কবি লেথেবি निছিগা ভাববোবে জूহুবি 斤ি หबি৷ে। টোপনি Cকनिবা গ’न ।

অাইনাব থিড়ি কী থননেদি তামোল গছৃ ফাটক ফাটক
 চ！লিথনব ভनত ন ধানব। ডাセ্টীবোব। আধা ককচা
 মোব উন্মেনা কবি ঢোলে ）এই ককাঠtটৌてত মই
 থকা গজাল মোব市নাকী। সেই ধানব গোন্ধট্া।



 टল Cকচা মাছব চিষা চোবাই চোব：ই ছুপীীয়া ব’দত





 জনা শুনা মান্হই यूलि ভাবে নइয়।

অখিলটৌব কথামনত পてে। ইযান বছব এলেগে



 সि। आানকি গন্ত উপন্থাসত্া অস্বাভাবিক কিবা ঘটনা



 এথन উপয়াগী সমাজ পাইছিল। সকてে পাব। কষ্টेত
 প্রায় সকনোবোব ঘটনাব বিষয়ে সি সছাগ অছছি৷।

 তাক চিनिব নোঝাबিলে।।
 পবী帅す একবকম ভানৈই কবে। সি কয় পবীকা 3 পাছ কবাব याহিবেও তাব কবিবলগীয়া কাম অাক
 ফিচিঙা ফিচিঙি，কবে। fिছঁতে অাবে অথিলে বাম পঢ়ন

 भि নপঢ়ে। সি অলপ বেছিটি ভাব－প্রবণ অছিল।
fि বিজ্ঞানব ছাত্র অাছিল। তাব লগত ফুবিলে আান কथাব মাজতে সি চকুব আগত 所খা সাধা｜বণ ঘটনাবোবে।乙বজ্ঞানিক যুক্তিবে বুজায়। ভাল লাগে－অামনিও লাগে




 চकুত পাব ঢिমিक् ঢামাक् কবি थ का যেন লাগ্গ।



 কওঁ，‘‘ई ধूनীয়া প্ররাটোব আকাশथনত বঙা মেঘব









 जिन Cকनियो लุकाয়




























 そबत ভাा প্রবন












 Cन्याय कथा 3 निचिलে।











 পৃথ্বীথন বহুত त্বয়．．অাতবি বোবা যেন লাগিল । তাব মনব কथাবোবো ফুটাই বুজাই কব নোবাবিলে।

 यमশ কালত কোদ্নাবা এটা ম！नাকম পুহাত ধুনীয়া পথিলা

 সেই মবমব পথিলা অন্ন Cমাব কাষব পবা Cকনিবা অাঅবি উবি গ্ণচ গ’ন। आজিও মनত পৰে। পথিলাজনী মোব কাষট় आব উবি নাচি নাছহল।＂

 পেঁঁতটটাত आকাশী তबাব জিলিমিলनि উঠিছিল।
 কবির্যেই বি，এচரছ，পাচ কবিলে। তাব সেই কৃত－



তাব পিচত্ত কেইবা বছব বার্গাब ไগ্গছ । মোব




 তাইলল পুতৌ লাগিছিল ঠিক অন্মমান কবিব নো্রাবিলো।। কিন্ত অথিলটোটৈল মনত পবি বেক্গাব ন্গাগিছিল। নিখা－ জनोब कथा অথিढল आজিও ণi゙ひে। অাক শিথাই অขিলब বার্থতাব কাহিনী ศिथि প্রতিযোগিতাত প্রথম

 বোলৈ निজব बথাবোব অানব বুলি जাক निজব

ঘটनাবোবcক आनব জौबनত ঘটা বুলি লिথि 斤िলেই গ্ন इয়। শিथाই বোধছয় 丁াকেই কबিলে। অথিলে শিयাক बতিয়াক ভাল পায়।

भि মোীি লিথিছিল：－
＂ মমম আढোক，

বহহত দিनব মৃবত চिঠिथन পাই চাগ্গ মব।
 यद কম সমভহে পাও অজিকাणি। প্রুণা বन्कु－ বোবব কश্গা তাছাनিথন cেমিট্টেব ফবगুলাবোব পাইবাগিয়েই পাз বি ไৈাো। । কিন্তু ভোব কথাটট। চালফিউবিক এচিডব ফবমূলাটোব দববই মনত
 বিক এচিডব দােই তই মোব জীবনব এটা অপধি－ হার্য অ؟×। মোব বइত কथाইতে। 『ই बान।

নবোবে বিয়া কবাবৗল ধবিছে। শকলেই থাকি অাকা কাম কবি（ছেনো বব টান পাইছে। তইতো জানই এট！পেট্ কथা ভাবোতেই তপা そ₹নো
 ওপবে ওপবে চায়।

उनৈ ઢলে（ছনে！নবৌবে ছোবালীఆ চাই そথেছ। মোক לबাছল। ছছাকালীबनী মই
 বোরাকটাたে। আছে। বিয়াকবোকা হয়তো মানুइব প্রয়োজনীয়। সিटচ প্রয়োজনব थাতিবত
 थোबাটো শ্বভাব বিক্ন। আা সেই
 ব্লি ।












## 干ित्रोন স্সাía


 नाপাব＜ে কथा：
কাবণ आমি প্রেত，শিল্মীব মবি বোল্রা দেशটোব
बশयौदो आण्ञा आমি
－चाমাক চिनि পাব কোনে ？．．．？̣．．．

চोनय 爪্রাচोব，কনোচচ，丁াबমइल । आবরব उপত বালিত आমাবেই ঘাম পবি পবি


बिब्ञী মবি গ’ল


হাড় মাসসোন পচিল
 आড্বব মिঠ। बস।
সেই ওরেচিচ－
आबिв आரே।
 पूरवि क्रित्राব 5 वे जं＂पन।
अन्बित काढ大 चूर्व सू：

ज．
＂ब．क প 5 ब न＇य＇বা পাহবি नायाया＂
কিত্তু তনে くাননে？

শाक आघि ？—आমि भिচ भरि याँ।
সমश्रव বৃaœীত

কাবণ बामि মবিছো
শिख्ञী মবিएছ－！－！！
এबा．শিল্গী आাক নাই

．．．শিল্জী নাই．শিল্পী হ্েবাই গ’জ．．．．．．
 किन्ত भाব ক＇ত ？

ইতিছাসে কয়：
 সভ্যতাব শিপা।
 साढि थान्मि याা्र।
वाए ？





बाघि किस्ध बाপाइवে；

आघि সাব পा丁
ब＇नरश्र खायि সাবেই बाहেँ：
वপ্न CFथाव সময় क＇उ？
সপোন आমাব ভাি匕ছ
এरुजाব এनिশाব কभाबो मभোন आাক নাই．．． बाমি इन्म Бহবোরা শিজ্পী．．．

## সেふ়ৃইー


সম্প্র্ ब্রাতি কমাঘাতে

बाशि खান্গো－

শিঞ্ছীব বোেনাবোব



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> — ম্মক্তানन्म खiti
> 8र्थ वार्षाक कब!

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निজ্ব ঘবד খাবخৈৈ নোగপারা মাহুহ এধবব

 तौबनব সুथ্ব या অ'घয়া नाভব কथा मृবৈত


 র্রাব দপिত। দেশবাসীक পোइপাল দিবटन



 トবিবলগীয়া কथा এয়ে यে তथাপিe आরাশ্যক

 াহিবে সকলে। ঠাই!ఠ কমি আহিছে। ভাবী দনাটনব পবা হাত সাবিববৈ প্রত্যেক জাতিস্গে




 উ जाকব, ইஈাनে বিদেশী बাহাबব जাবা বइन
 বৃøित্রে कब नाগिय।



 शिচाপ কবি পোরা গৈৈছছ বে এই বছবত जाবतে चाদ্য आমদাनि কবিব नाগिব 9. बाथ


 আয়োজন इয়-আাজিব পৃथিবীখনেই এনে অ木-


बाराब अाभिखে সराস্র कবিব ？
ইপিরে আন এটি মন কবিৈশ্নগীয়া fিষয়









 গতিকে চবকাব जাক বাই巨 উত্ত্রে অাজি
 eॅЯामन बबा।＂Produce or Perish＂（কবল
 जสশশ｜শ্তাবী পবিণতি।







এইটটl নুই কবিব बোরাてব（य খাদ丁－







 অडियान（The Grow More Food Camp－



 চাবি ব巨dয়া শাসন কালতে। অমম্ছাব অকণো


 পালে।（েইটটে। পাহবিব নাबাগিিব।






এढ़ চমু হিচাপ দিম্রা হল।＂

|  | ভাবত | পীti স্তান |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $99^{\circ}$ | २2＇9 |
| याजि «ाशि＂ | 9＊） | マこえ |
| ชীন（হারা ভূ，ম ， | १२＇3 | २．\％ |
| গম হেखふ। लृ4＂ <br>  | $9 \bigcirc$－ | co• |
|  | Q＇＊ | $86^{\circ}$ |
| চबকi बौ খাส্কেবে পানী यো：গারা fিই | 86＊ | $3{ }^{\circ}$ |










＊Adopted from＂Population and Food planning in India－＂by Baljit Singh．


 किন্তু ই একেবাবে जসম্ভর। ——नियक







 বানপাनী, ভूँইक์भ आभिय ফभত ৬० লাখ টन
 অবেই অবশাঙ্ডারী পবিণাতি স্বকৃপ খাদ্য আম-


 लগ| रয় ।














 sive Cultivation) পৃবष कबिব পবা নश্য.
 नाগিব।" जाমাব টेकाব মूल্ল ञ्ञाम कबाद









 পেপুরা बগাব দবে ए'ন।







| ই：লগু অ！\lll | ：223 | $9 \cdot 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22：0 | $2 \times 0$ |
| दान | sass | －）${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| अन | 532 | $\pm 0$ |
| ভाद ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$－ | 2ล： | 980 |

习ীर्धমিয়াদী आাচনिপমूহ
（Longterm means）
 II民ি ড＇ঙ্ব জংশ এট। কৃষিব পব！ધানি আন
 यब্যিয়কসকল্লব হাতड आাধুনিক সজুল্পিপাতি


 গষ ব্যরন্ছাকে এ＜ৈ বাতিব ভিতবউ পবিবন্তন

 पबাचौौ সছাম্যক স্বকৃপাহে（As a complemen－
 Not for replacement）। मइस কथाब，इाल






 ব্যরহৃব এফান্ত প্রয়্রাছন 1 অবোপধি এ！खু


 ব্যরহ：ব কৃষকাসকন্নব ছৃি্টি গোচব কयিবব সম পা〒গগি।









মাটিহীন কৃষকব সংথ্য। বিলুপু কবি সকরোোরে
 निপীড়িত，निबन्न খেতিভ্রককে অकनि অশাব बেঙনি সन्ম चত बাথি খেতিত মনোযে！গ দিবৗৈল यত্नপব হব। इথ্ব বিষয়，আচার্য বিনোরা
 চিত্তা কবিছে ？

ভूমি বাষ্ট্রীয়কবণ প্গস্তাग্ব（ Nationalis：－ tion of Land）পবিকল্পন। আয়োগে বিবো－
 ৫পবত কৃষকব গ｜ইগুটীয়া স্বত্ব স্বীকাব কবিছে आব বর্ত্তমানব（বষম্য দুব কবি সমবায়মৃল্ক পদ্ধতিব（Co－operative System）প্রুচমন
 মাটি－নীতি নিক্রপণ কবোতত তিনিটা টট্দেশ্টেত

 অধिक উৎপাদন（Maintenınce and increase of total Production），（२）अर्थ नৈতिक কৃ万कार्य্যতा（Ecnmic efficiency），আব （०）সামাबिक न्याয়（Sccial Justice）।

ज ४িক শসা উৎপ！দনব কथা কぶতে কৃষকব অর্থনৈতিক অরস্থাটট। বাদ 斤ি！ম নছব। কৃষ－

 लোকব ভিতষত সংগঠন，গললৈくক পোত

 পবিणす कবা নিম্ন দর্ম্মহাব বিমখন（Minimum Wages Act．）এতিয়ারৈকে সককো বাজ্যিক চবকাবে কi্ব্য কथा। কৃষি যাढ़ অকল बौবिका निর্রাহবে ৬পায় নלই ব্যবসায়ত পবিণত ইষ্র তাব বাবে অনুকূম্প বা－বতাহব স্থৃ্টি কবা উかিত।

যিবিহ্নাক নাদী উপত্যকা পধিকল্পনা（River Valley Project）（কল্ল্রীয় চবকাবে বাब্য চবकाব সমूহব লগ बাগি হাত্ত নৈৈছে，সিবিনা－ কব পবা যাতে আশানুকপ ফল পোরা যায় ত।ব বাবে চবকাব आাৃ বাইই উेভয়্রে সতক্কতা অবমম্বন কবা উচিত। থ্থিি উংপাদন বৃদ্ধি কবাব উপবিও শিল্প－কাবখানা আদি অর্থনৈপ্কিক জौবনব প্রতিটো স্তেতে এই आঁচনিসমূহে অశুবিক＇ব দকে যুগন্তব আনিষ＊।

[^1]কিন্তু এই आঁচনিসমূহব পবা সম্পুর্ণ एウ ভোগ কবিবڭৈ आমাক সময় ্াগগিব। পবি－ কষ্পনা আয়োগে নান। 丁থ্য পাতি সংগ্গহ

 ভাবতে খাদJ অハমদননি বন্ধ কবিব নোরাবে－ अম্তত：也• লাখ টনלৈ বিদஈশব পবা আনিবই व্वाগিব। পাঁচ বছबौष्र आँচनिथनত（Five year plan）अতিবিক্ত খাদI টৎপাদনব निবিখ ชবा そইছে ৭২•，২••• টन आख जই মঠ উৎপাদন তন্নত দিষ্গা ধবণে সম্তরপণ হব বুসি ใৈरছー－




 সঞ্ছম্গাগাব স্থাপন কবি নিয়্ত্ণণ অষ বেশ্যনিং অধিক बৎপবজাবে ब্রবন্ত্তন কবি थাদ্যসমস্যাটোব
 পাবি। এই বিষপ্রত্ত বোমে আব মাজাজ চব－
 （হার্গা উচিভ

> ঘাই অলসিঞ্চন প্রাণাল゙てে সাধাবণ बলসিঞ্চন ब্রেণালী
> পতিত মাটি चেতিব উপমোগী কবি
> ট্ন্নতব সাব ব্যরহাবব দ্বাবা

অস্থায়ী বারস্থামম্মুহ（Short term Schemes）আহাবন পরিনর্ত্তন－

## প্গংখ্রহ Jযরস্থ1ー

ইস্নাব পাচণ্তে যিছেত্হ খাদ্য ব্যরস্থ। স্বচ্ছল ছ下ারাব आশা অनूব ভ＇রিষ্যত্ত নাই，आমি এনে কিছুমান खাশুফনপ্রদ পবিকस्পনা শীয়ে



The Cottonian

From the left - (standing.) Messrs. Abani Grohain Borua, Kiron Bora, Dilip Borua, Nibaran Das, Harendra N. Patowari, Sada Saikia, Kamaleswar Sarma, (Union Secy.) Chittaranjan De, Thaneswar Rabha, Abdul Hamid, Somesh Duttr, Pratul Talukdar, Anowarud Zaman. Gogoi, Sitting- Prof. T. K. Bhattacharyya. Prof. A. Ali, Prof. N. Islam Prof. A. Jali, Prof. K. Duttan,
Prof. A. Rahman, Prof, M. Islam, Taffajul Ali, Renuka Devi, Jogen Sarma.

 ऊাত খাफ্য ब্রানব পবিমাণে বেছি，উৎপাদবনা
 मयश।

## অপ巨য় নিবানণ－

খাদ্য ज্রব্যব অপবায় कबा आমাব এविধ बাঠौষ্র বোগত পবিণত そৈছে । आমাব দেন－ निন आহাব या ভোজ ভাত আमिও नিসてক্কোতে





 ২ আউ尿ক থাম্র उथाপি ব巨্বד 8 बाष টन






 বাইছ্র সशयোগত এই অপচ্ম্ব এটا বিবাট
 নइश ।

जाমతণণ－







 आशिज बन्ठ：ब এतোথन কৃি কनেब या





 স্ছিতি ঠিক ইয়াব ও৷োটl বাবেই आমাব खাশি




ইয় 乙丁 সিদিন দিল্পী নগঠীভ বিশ্ববিদ্যালষ্বব
 （Land Army）গঠन कषा প্রস্তারไЯ मनड
 আটাইকিট，বিশ্বধিদ্যান্ত অ গবাঢ়̣ অহা উচিত।


 বোব যোগমুত্রব निচিনা इব। শিকার্থীসফলय প্রতি এই यে আহ্বান ই ইতিহাসব দাবী； ইয়াক উপেক্য।＜াবলে জাতীয়ু ্াাপত পিপ্ত इব লাগিব। ছাম जनাবৈার্যা ডেকাক বিশ্ব－













 ননোরাষি ই ইতিছাসব অলনু সত্ত্য।


## चबত1 <br>  <br> 

বসস্তকুমাব শইबীয্র｜<br>गম বाषिक，कना।

মোব হ্যতো কধাষাব বুজি উঠাত পলম \इছিল—
 মান্হহ। তাইब মানত মই এতিয়া অপদার্থ আক কিষা।

 পবিবత্তনত কপ সলাঁ্রই সকনোতে গতি কবে। ইমান কম সময়ব ভিতবভে fিনাকি মাহুহবোবে অতীতবোব প্রি খাব পাৰ্র！এবা，অগতথनত বেলেগ মনব বেনেগ ভাব৭ বহতো মানুহেই অাছ্। তাই इয়ে সেই প্বলি斤िन ককইটাক পাহবি পেলাব পাবিছছ। তাই অন্তবব


 পাছবিব নোরাব। \ছ পবিছ্ছে। মই आজি কালি ভাবো।।
 जাन बाগে। नেভাবি ভাবিম कि？মমাব অত্তবব ভাবী ঢৌবোবে গুপুত কোণত ঠিকা খাক্রো পাব নেপায়।

বি，এ পবীए্ছ দিয়ার ণিচতেই বোপায্যে বব জোবל়ক ধবিছিল－মোব বিয়াখন পাতি fिবয়ল। ছছারানীও বোন্ িিকथাক কবি てथছে। কোনোবা মেধিব জীয়্রেক।





 ঘবথनবো নাগ－বাা্ক थাকিব। মई কিন্ট বিয়াত মত
 বूलि ভবিয়্যেই বিয়াত মত দিয়া নাছিৰেঁ। সমनীয়া ছই－এ৭ন্ন হতুবাই বোপায়ে Cকাবাইছিল। কিন্টু সকলে। চেঠ্গা বিফনে オৈগিন।

বি，এ পবীকাব ফলাফল ওनাল।＇ইকनমিকচ＇ব
 বব মনটো आছিন। ঠিক এনে সময়ঢে বাতবি কাকতত পঢ়িবয় পালেঁ। মার্ধেবীট｜ত হাबাব গাজাব চাছ শাক মিল মজহ্বय ধর্মঘট। cকইজনমান বক্রু বোলে সংগঠনন কামত ইতিমধ্যে ไৈছেই। অাই－বোশাইব অশ川，এম，এ পঢ়াব কহ্পনা সকলো ত্যাগ কবি সগগঠঠনব কাবণে মার্ঘ্বীট। ওলালোীগ । আই বোপাইব মত হলে লোর।

 नাছিলেঁ। অাই বোপাইব মত নোলোরাটিক যোবাত
 থনত কবিব লীগীয়া ২হুত কামেই আঢছ। আই বোপায্রে
 इলেও মই नि：সস্কাடে সেই পাপてকই কবি পেনাঢে＂। অন্ত্রथनढ खে কি এढা সাছ नাছিল！






 াইছিলে！। সমশ্যাব ভাব ধাবাই ষি ভ：ส：পনन কবি







卜বিছিল। মই কিক্টে সেইবোবত নেলাগিছিরে।। निজবক

















 ईீ नाम！ট। इनोंब बाईिছिल।



 নइয়＜ूनि দিছিহো：

 घर्थ






 ছোরালীব পব！अতি কম প্রনন্木হে পাইছছ！＂＂रহত
 शाश़ এढा মাবি 丁फ़ कয় ।
 প্রथম Cদयtटদキि।

 সাईহত্য যে সমাজ，উন্নতি आাক সভাতাব ছূড়াত আবোহণব








 ভিতবত मীপালিহে তাত উপস্ত্রিত आছিল। মই मভাব


 আগ্রাই ไৈ এথন নতুন সমাজ বচনা কবিব পাবো এয়ে আমাব ঊদ্দেখ ।（মাব কঞ্গ সকলোরে সমর্থন কबিলে। তাব পिচত কমিটি গঠন কबা ছ＇न। সজ্বব সভাপতি
 সম্পাদক পাতিতে যদিও স＂চাই মিছাই বহুতে আপাক্ত


 ভেওঁক অাগয়াই দি বটৈল মই গলেঁ।

 ब্রগすিবাদী आাক শ্পপ্টোদী। কথাত মাধুর্যাব নতুনত প্রকাশ পায় । বেচ ভাল লাগে બালৈাচনা কবিー।


সজ্ঘব খ্রথম অধিববশন বিবাট आয়োজনেবে ไছ গ’ল। অসমব বিভিন্ন ঠtইব স্ষুল－কলেজব ছাত্র－ছাতীবোব आাি এই অধিবেশনত যোগ 斤িছিল। সভাত সভাপতি্ব কবিছিন বিथ্যাত বস্গ Cনভ। পてেশ মুথার্জীয়ে। দীপায়ো এটা সুন্টব বক্তৃন 斤ি দর্শকব পাবা প্রশংসাব ধ্বনি পাই－ ছিন। মোব বক্ত＜তাটটাও গেনো বেয়া（হোঝা নাছিল। সভাত এই সজ্ঘব জবিয়তে প্রণ্র্তত＂আাজ্বান＂বুলি

 সশ্পাদক সম্পা｜িকিা বাথিবন।


 অাক ময়ৌই এই কামবোব পবিচালनা কবিছিহো। সক্कিয়াব লগে লগে নগবব চাবি ওखানৈ বিচুলীবাতিবোব


 भिभিমা দীপালিয়ে কলেজতে লগ ধবি লোক তেজ্ট ঘবীল মাতি ไগছছ । বোধকবোঁ আালাচনীব বিষ＜্রে


 অনি মোব অগগ থলেছি। মই সম্পাদ কীয্রটো মাতি গলো＂ছাত্র সমাজ্ জাতিব মেম্দাণু। জাতিব উন্নতি অবনতিব বহুতথিনি নির্ভব কবিছে ছাত্র সমাজব দৃষ্টি－ डঙ্গী आক কাय্য প্রালীब ওপবতেই．．．．．．．．．．ছাৰ্রসকলব ঘাঝাই বিপ্লব্ব মাজেগি এথন নতুন সমাজব কল্পন

 চাই fিি্ভি সকলো বিলাক প্রেছত 斤িয়া।
 দকীয়্রটো পাডি সকবৈা আর্চবিত ₹＇न। দौপাবে। যে এনেনুৰা বৈহ্পবিক ভারধাবা তাক বহতেই ভবা নাছিল।
 （＂সम্পাদক，সম্পা斤ি কা জোবা বেছ মিলিঢছ）জোবাই 斤ি
 মাজে মাজে হেনো দদউতাকও বব ধর্মক দিছিন গাক আানাচনীব ছিচাব পত্রবোব बোক গতাই দিবটল לকছিল। পা़া অবহ্ছত বাহিবা কামত ঘৃবিলে বোলে

 गानि थबिছिल।

斤িন যোবাব नগে লগে দौপা আাক মোব মাজত

 মাব পধিপৃকक এনে অনুমান इन।

বি，এ，পবীकা f घ ঘবল आशিব লগা হলো।





＂দাদা थাওক—আজিতো যাবไগ।＂ভে＊চাহ

 মাক দাদা বোলাব অধিকাব আাক মই তেও゙ক ঢুাম বালাব অधिकाব পাই⿸厂⿱二⿺卜丿口（েোー।
 サছিন।＂
＂ই：．．．．．．．আাপ্রননও बে কथাবিলাক কয় । বোরাব নগগতেই এই ওজব অাপত্তিয্রই নমবিল ：＂

মই এরো উত্ত্ব निদিদেোー। ভদ্রামি 《াथিয়ৌ थাবা শেষ কたিলো।
＂बাব বেছি সময় পলম নকবো—। কর্ত্ত্য ভান－ বে পালन ববিবা••। দবকাব পবিলে बমার্ন লিখিবা। ই উঠঠা
＂অलপ বइक।＂তেও̆ব কथा बাথিয্রেই आরকो
 नনব পিচত ওলাই बাহহ। চেও কিবা এটl ভাयভ भ ब बা যেন দেথ ไৈছিল। ＂পি ভাবিছ দীপাー？＂

ভবিঢছ1—অপুনি দোব এটা ক্কুদ উপহাব গ্গহণ কবিব লে নকবে ？
＂গ্রহণোপてোগী হলে গ্রহণ কবাত ఁকানো আপাত্ত बाई।＂

 হাতঘड़ী উनिד्राই बগগ বঢ়াই 斤िয়ে ।

＂ঘড়ীটোব কাটা কেইডালেই বেন আপোনাবে মোবে ঘनিষ্ঠতणথিনি মচ থাব नোবাবা？़ জিিিকাই बাथে－＂


 বিচ্চেদৃ দাবাनल बलाई मिख्रে।＂

তে゙্ব মাত্ কঁপनि। ইমান সে।नকালেই তিবোতাই পুহমষক ভাল পাববৈ শिকিব পাবে। मौপাক বে মই
 মই উত্তে দিবীল．ল ভাষ：বিচাবি নেপাললা। এফালল
 কৰ্তया পালन—उাব পिচতহছ অन्ञ．．．।
＂আজি নइম দীপা—এโ্রিন তোমাব ঊপহাব গ্রহণ

 জীবনব কর্ট্যাত সহায্য কবিবไৈলে এই অভাগিনীক ষেন স্থিবিা দিয়ে ।＂

তেজ্ৰ কথাব উত্ত্ব দিবীন মুক্তি বিচাবি নোপোবাত পধিढে゙।
＂দীপা，তুনি बতিয়া বি অ＇দर্শেবে অनুপ্রানিত
 ত্রত इয্र তেন্টে মোব কবলগ＂য়া নাই।＂মনढো यেন পরিবత্তন そৈ পবিল।






 रिচाবड চबकाषय बा़नउ बभरोप्रा युलि ब्रयाविउ
 ศभী"











































 जनপानেनেन निय किश? …..........।




 वसाक बবिराम रदिए।





मिनब পাচত 斤िन বाগবি গল। বহ्ड मिन

 बिিলে অাকী চকুব পাनौ ওলায্र। দौপাबनौब কथाও
 গছে। ঢেぶবনো অারকী কিহব অভিমান। बোধকবে।

 পাক্রম পাইডে। Cथাপি এজনী শ্মళ্যাাদী ছোবালী ＇মান সহজে পার্িতত হব নनলাগিছিল．．．．．．।

 तাनक্দ পাढनও কिছू ছथ পাইছিশো। ইমাनবোব


 आমানে। घবไল যোবাব आগভে মবমब দীপাबनीक ।বাব চাই যাবব ইচ্ছ। इन। बাজি বহুত দিন Cদथা ई－। किবা बथד্তেবে इব পাবে। ऐত্যাদি না ना




 ‘ন্লে বেডিঅ＇ব মাত आক ভাছি অহ সেই চিন｜কি






গেটখন খুলি সোমাই গলো। অট্যালিকাটোব সমঘথত ষিয্র

＂ভूক；ভूক！＂అই থকা কুকুষটৌবে ডুকভুকাই উঠिল। मि बেন মই বিচবা থব্টো ইল্পিতেবেই প্রকাশ কবি দিব थৃছিছিন।
 লাজ কবিছছ？？
＂নাই वোণা；ভেটে কপা ঢকাঝানে？তোমাব
 आiিছা থোরাব বোগাব बবিছে ।＂মাকে কয়।
 ছथन অनि মোব आাগত fि যায়़ि।
＂cবাপা চাছ ব্যাব্বা＂
＂দौषा नाईিन फেてোন？＂



 ๙্খেলী কथাষাবি মোন इঠাতে চबুত পढব। Ou： sweetest songs are those that tell o saddest thought．＂সচাלेकয়ে মোব জীবনব স্মষপ্র


 কस्षন कवा नाছিলে।
＂বোশা তামমাল থোবা＂—তামোলব đটাটো ？ মাক बাকो ওলাই आাহइ।

 そহ পবিছে।


 তাভে অাকে $\qquad$ ．＂
出竕尼।


 বিয্রাত থবব দিম！निজব दू⿵ि आशि काম বन এথन＜ক কবি fि সহায়্ কবি যাঝাহি। ঢুমি অহ！গম পাई

 দেथা সাক্ষাত इব পাবিলাたহঁতেন！＂কব নোবাবাלকষেে এটা इম্মিয়াহ পাব לইइ গन। কथাবোব लुनि কপাল－ यन Cকাচ यাই অাক গাব গ্তেতক ডাল নোমেই
 শেতা হাঁছি মাবি কఁলা－

 বাহিন ওলাई অগিনো।





 निघिपে তাতে অढ़ो স্কুब！मই উ今ि जহा बीदन
 তাইক পুনব স্কু बত নাম লগাই 斤ি তাইれ সক্লো থবচ－ পাতি বइন কবিবীল গাত ললো। বাब্ কেইট！ টকাবে তেন，নিমখ কিনোনেই শেষ इভ । ひ্রতিব মাটি থিনিও आধিয্রেই fিছো। घবথনত এতিয্যা বোপাই অাব মই। घবथन চলোবাব সম্পূর্ণ ভাব মোব ওপ্ভে
 আজিকালি আয়ে বোপাইব মই থবব লঞ । বোপাইব অরস্ত্য निनক भিনে বেয্রাব ফানেছে গতি কবিছে। দিনটোত কিবা এটা অশষ্তব আাছেই। এতিয্রা বোপাইব স্থথথই মোন স্থথ বোশাইব ছথেই মোব ছথ হন।

 মোক এ এদিন থোলাথুলিてক לকছিরো＂‘োপাই মাবো

 হোব্যার অাগতে ভোব সুথ চাই যোবাব বাহিবে
 निমাত অছিত্ণে। বিয়া বুলিবেই মই উচপখাই出何合所）



 लেমটোব ホগটী ঘড়ীটো नि চাত ছই ডাল কাটাই

grow－


oup orifunct suttr．
－斤िभाषो बबकाबढ़
১ম বার্বিक（ বিষ্ঞান）
：পব निশাব নীবর পৃথিবী
iभমহন্লত কপব পবীt্रে
দथাব দাবে সপোন দে［̌

সাণব काঠिব স্পের্শ।
नेप্রামগ্ন পৃথিবী বৃকুउ
bস্রামগ（জানানী－

কানোটি \＄ানেই টে｜পনি নোযোর্র｜
เড়ীद ศাाলब।
মাক সাবে আা区
মাব शणनूळ

शড়িমা মनिন जর্রসাদ；

গাানিব সেই आগিম পৃबিবীীনি।
5याबौব घালিকাবে खाকাশ শাববা
¡ष्टिব পুরাবে মহা শূন্যতাব
সई এ＜েथनि ছবি！
के


हिनि भाला？यूखि खानো भाना ？？


बাগে তাতー
প্রান পোরা－बোপোরাব অসীম পাবব
ক太 বূলি नোকোরাকে बোরা
অハ্লে：বাবञ।


कितো কथा कয় ？
（ কथाবোবে। বোবাব কथाব मবে ব্যাকবণণীী）
হেবোরা সোণব কাঠি
आஎせতো হেক্ালা！
प্रৃ্টিব সাগব भিচি
भাবিব। आविय खाনে অমৃত जাতাব ？
किन्तु চাব1－নोलकर्ठ आधि आাক नाई

खौর্নক মবণণ জিনিব।
जग्र थाबा？नाई（হवा एग़


 ছগানত জিল্গিকি থাকিব
কোনে কাশে মচিব ধনারাবা চক্কেলোব ডাগ মাহুছব চকুব চকুলো।
ভয় নাই বূবিপ্নে ওপঙি উঠিব
আমি সজা অ＇মাবেই নাও।

बামাব সপোন পখী


পেঘে ••ช নোরাてে বোধিব！
আগ্নেয্木গিবিষ শিখবত

পৃথिषীষ্रে बानে बना नाई ？
পবাজछ आমাব নহয়
आমাব বককুব কथा এ‘मनाতে হব．जে＊।
आ氏ি यদি নइন সময়？
由সীমবৌ সীমা ๔ানে। नाই ？？

## 

Шাদোচনা］

－ब्र्वा बारिक बना





 ডাক্তেবে ત্যো কবিব পাঝে। সেড়েে প্রথমে প্পাগে প্রাপ－স্ম，तাব পিচচহছ অ＇নবোব। এই






 বুबাই 斤ি কবিয়ে স্থিষ্টি আনन্দ অছুভব কবে। কাব্যব অন্তবালত শ্বাি যযানে কবিক কাব্য


 নাথাকিজে নাইবা জौরন－দেরতা সম্পককে পাঠকব
 भদে পদে বাধা হব পাবে নাইবা ববীন্র্র কাব；ব बস भान कबाব घুক্ত घাব बক্ধে হব পাবে। खগত্ব যিবিनাক ख্শেষ্ঠ কবি，ঢেভ்নোকব সক－ （নাবরেই ৬নে একোটি ब্রেবণাবদাবা অনুপ্রা ণিত হয়； কिन্তু बबীw্র কাব্যত ই ইমান স্পষ্ট बাক ইমান



 यদিও কাবা－বস आস্বাদনব কাবণে সকজোবোব অశুকৃন নइজ্র। कবিব মতে যি শক্তিয়্রে





 অমুপ্রেবণা 斤িছছ দসউ শক্তিয্রেই そইছে কবিব

＂এই যে কবি，যোনে মোব সমস্তু ভাম－ বেয্রা，সমস্ত অমুকৃন आফ প্রতিকূস উপকবণ নৈ মোব জীব্বনটো বচন কবি গৈ下ছ，＜েও゙てকই


 সামঞ্জেসা স্থাপন কবিছে，ডাক মই নাভাবে।；


 বৈ यোরা অস্থিত্রধাবাব বিবাট শ্থিত．．．．．．．．．।
 এनৈ भুবণি ఏক্য बনুভব कবিব পাবিছছ।； সেই কাবণে এই বিশান্গ বহশ্যমম্ন প্রকাত্ডগত


কবিব কबাব পবাই বূब্রিব পাবি যে ब্রক্ন－

 আন বস্তুুব बগত কবিব যি নিগৃঢ় সম্বন্ধ আছছ，

 भศিচিఠ！＂




 গাইছেー
＂धार अन्रुणउम
মিটেছে कि उব সকন চিয়াস
आभি অন্ত্রে মম？

পাত্র ভবিম্রা দিত্য়ছি চোমাম্র，
निঠेৰ পীড়ন্ন निঙডড়ি বক্ক
मनिछ 屯ाम्र। সম।

কळ «ে बাগিনী，बळ यে ছन्দ

বাসব শ\ুन बव।＂









そ币た્
 ওभো কৌহুকময়ী！
यে‘দしক পাহ্থ চাঢে চলিবাবে চनिढ区 भिতেছ ক’亏？

এধদা ब্র্ম ब্রভাও বেনাম
বে পথে রাহিব হইইু হেনাপ্র
 কাটায়ে ফिবিব বাত；
পடদ পদে তুমি ভूপাইচ্তে দিক （दाथा याব অí नाशि भाई हिक
 এসেছি নূबन গেखে；

कহू বেদনাব তহমা গাম্মবে
fिनि ना यে পথ मে পঞোপ＜ে
চાেছি পাগø বেশে｜＂








 बबि לক উঠেー




＂（তামবা হাসিম্রা বহিয়া চপিয়ে য＇বে
আমবা দাঁড়’য়ে বহিব এমनि ভাবে ।＂




 बाब फबতिয়াব।＇मानস सूम्मबो＇फफरो；किত্ত


 बালোক বিচ্ছ，বিত לু পবিল। কবিতের जান－

＂आबি এ প্｜ভাতে बবিব बব

（कमনৈ भশिन बুुাব आাषাবে
बভাত শাধীद গান।



 ＇মানসী যুগఠ＇কবিt্রে ফি মানস স্ন্দबীব ইদ্গিত্ত চলিছিন，ডেট்কেই ঐীবন फের্যাব
 চनिमেв ब्यथমে সד্দন কবি बবিয়ে টৈছৈ，一

এসৌছ ভুटল．
■বू এकব：ব চाఆ মूथ পা！न
নষ্রন ঢুस্大｜＂




 पஈथv घেন মনন इয় f6नि উহাবে।

ভবা পামে চচ্চে घাম্ন


फमてひ 《यन मনে एध्र চिनि ऐইँてে ．＂
 পায়ে সন্তু⿰亻
 আাকুলতাবে לৈছে，＂আমাকে बছ কক巾া কবে；



নাই＂ছোট পে ভবী，＂बोরু फেরতাই কবিব






＂বौণ। खেমে দিয়ে এস মানস সুन्णবী


 হাহি অতবি যায় । ๒゙शিব অর্থ বূজ্জিব নোবাবি কবিষ্রে לৈছে－

> "হাসিতেছে बীবে

চাহি মোব গুহথ，ওগো বহস্য ম丬ুবা． कि বলিতে চাহ মোবৈ প্র小গ্ন বখুবা সীমস্তিনী মোব कि কथा বूঝাדে চা৫।
 অমমাব সর্ব্বাঙ্গ মন তোমাব অঞ্ড！ে， সম্পুর্ণ হবণ कবি অছগো সবৰে ब（মায় बামাবে।＂

মানসী সুন্পবীt্থে কবিক ধ্া मिखে। কবি
 নাबানে যে মানস স্রন্দবীয়ে ৫৫ও゙क（কান



বল কোন পাচে খিড়িওে তোমাব সোলাす Шौौ।

যষ্ণনি ৫াই 氏গো বিদেশিনী
पूमि হाস 刃ुपू মधूন शामिनो，
বুজ্রিটে নাপাবি．बী बাनि कि আफে
ঢোমাব মরে।
नोखवে पनथध बनूळो पूलि
जক্ন সিষ্কূ উঠিছে শাকুনি
भৃखে ডুবিছে তপন পশ্চিম গগন（কাてে，


 পাইছছ । সেয়ে কবিয়ে ণেষ்ক বিচিত্রকপে
 চেরততা＂বিচিতকপিনী＂خই প্রকাশ পাই！ছ ।

কবিয়ে জানে，అই সংসাবব অপংখ্য মাম্হহব
 সাধাবণ ছনৈৈө，সংসাবব অরাহন্সিত হনেষ बবি


 সেয়ে কবি！ষ্র＇ब্রেমেব অভিষেক＇কবিতাত

 निবিড় ভাবে পাবব आশাত কবিয়ে निজद क बाक পिন্ধাব बোखে । बাবেमন बবিতাচ



কবিয়ে বিচাবে জौबৈन দের্রাবপגা এটি
 नाছिन，याब कथा काइাनिe कुना ना़िए।



 ঞ্জি＇কাব্যত কবিব অस্তুবব ভাব প্রকাশ পাইছে－ ＂‘কান সাগঝেব পাব ইতে আনে

ককান স্রদূবব ধন
ভেসে যেটে চায় মন
কেলে দিতে চায় এই কিনাবা丬্র
সব পাఆয়া，সब চाधয়। ${ }^{*}$
 जেe बौরন দেब্াই ₹मে 孔বিক মুঠেই बिবণ
 फেরতাই ডেs゙क নানা প্রলৈাভন फেথুরাই আগবঢ়াই নিয়ে । সসয়ে ‘बশেষ’ কবিচাঅ কবিয়ে বেজাবনে बীরন দদরতাক＇মোহিনী＇． ＇নিষ্ঠু বl＂，＇बক্তমোভাতুবা＇আসি বুমি সম্বোধন


 অनব৭ত অ：হান কবি आছে। বাতি সাব
 বাबি बক：সেই आছ্বান ধ্বনিহে। बবিষ มनไৈৈ অরসা斤 आएে ；কিनु बীরন－ দেরতাব আহানত সেই অরসা斤 দूব बবি কবিয়ে לক উঠে－
＂বबো তবে कौ বাজাব ঋুল ছিষ্েে की সাজাব ত্ব চ＇てে অার，
बক্ত দিয়ে कि विधिব，প্রাণ मिt্যে कि শিকিব


इবে হবে হবে অয় एহ फদবী কবিনে ভয়， इব आभि बख़ी
ऊোমাব आ！হ্বান বালौ সফল कবিব বালী
कে मरिघ। घड्री।＂
সেই आহানক সফন ধবিবব কাবণে কবি নতুন यাত্রা পथে আকৌ বাহিব ছ’্য। ইয়া－

 काবJए।
 কোনৈリ 斤িনে এবি দিম্রা নাই। এই बौরন－ দেরতাব সংস্পের্শত কবি যে बাগি উঠে बাক
 কবিয়ে דাক বিশ্ব＇স কবে। खীরন দেরত।

 তায়় কবিষ পৃজাব আবকি প্রদীপ জ্অাই





 छोण्री फफरो दबान ？

## 

ख্রোsানাथ দাস<br>२श्रा याषिक，रिछान

《াতি（নो প্পা ऊঁতেই কানত নাঙল বুরুলিযোব לল

 গাটে। শীতলাই দিয়ে। उপবব ক＇লা ডাৰবব পবা বন্ুণ্র টোপালবোব তাব মূবব ওপবব জাপিটোত টপটপট়ক পাব। জাপিটোব চাবিওফা়ে বাগবি বোকা भীनথिनि হাচেবে চনুপাতি ধবি সি মুथथनত ছঁছি भिख्यে।

मि বबযুণ ভাল পায়；—পাববেই কথা—বষযুণ টোপব ওপবতেই নির্ভब কবিছে খেতিটো। এই ধান－


 ববযুণ ভালদবে नোহোঝাত ববদলनী মমীছাত থেতি





 তাব 习ขथन মমালান পてে।

मि গকহাল অগগ आগে থ্খে কানত নাडল－

 ভাবে！．．．．．．এই てকইবছব ববদলनौब बাইজক ظশ্বরে
 সুথ नোহহাবা হ’ল। এবছব গ＇ল বাनপানীত—সি ব巨্ব গ’ল অাকালত—এটাব পিচত এটা বিপদ আছছই।
 ঢাব যিছে ধুनীয়া Cনাtদাক। গকহাল অছিল। গকৃ－

 চলচলীয়｜পবে।
．．．．．．．এই বছবতেই গাও্বাঢ়াক বাকী দিবলগীয়া


 লবয়न টকা ধাबে বিচাপি সि যে কিমান হাবাধ্রি



$\qquad$
 लाब थंटढढा উ






 ৫Бबो.ल यাय্য!
 শাছটোবে থাই সি বব ছৃপ্তি পায়। তাব গাটে। সুত নাগি


 निए

 ภোधে।












 गউম























 পनম इल।


 बাকক Cকবেপ নকবি ঢব চাবিওফালে গৰ，ছাগলী

 fि সছি थাকিব পাবে ？इব নোবাবিছে তাব এাপোন





 গञ ও তেনে নহব কিয় ？

बীউমনে কধ্ধাব অগগগবি नোকোঝাלকয়ৌই খ্যলশা－
 ధে⿵ि थগो ভেবা লাগে।
 fिए厄 斤িবি।

 कि इল কোক ভাडি কন লাগে।





সেইদিনা बাতি बীউমনব টোপनি নগ＇ศ। শেতেনী－ থনতে সি চট ফটtই थাしক। বাহিবত বতাহ আক
 মিকनि দেथv। কাষढে थका কাকিनौ তামোলজোপাব

＜াতি শেতেনীখনতে পবি সি বহুত কথাই ভাবে।
 कथा，তাব অতोতব कथा ।

थूलশাপীয়েকব লগড कबा কাজীয়াখनব কथा ভাবোতে ভাবোতে ঢাব স্মমళুব অতীఠটৌไল इঠtতে মনত পఁে। শতীতটোক সমুথঢে পাই সি ছথ－বেজাব－


 বোব ভাবি ভাবি।
．．．．．．．．তাহানিব দিনবোব হাে ব্ স্থথব खাছিল। মাহুহব ইটোব প্রতি fিটৌব চেটনছ অাছিন। বিপদদ



 কढ़িয়াওতে াাণত পানীজোলা ফুটিছিন। সিएँভব

 দিনবোন Cকনে সুথব बাছিল।


 তলে তলে পন পনাই ফুবিছিল। ব্ববিলত সি সদাম্র
 হাগ 斤斤 לকছিন—＂কণবাপু！उই বববিলট়ল ববশীবাবধৈ
 আাছ।＂মাক্ব কथা সি পোনতে বিশ্বাস কবিবী．．টান পাইছিन।＂थ，थ，কালিকা অাছ，তই বব জানতী－

 ＜ूলি মাকব কबাত ভেকাহি মাবি 斤িছিশ। পিটে বাতি－ बाম মবাব भिচতহে मि मাকब बषा বियाम कदि বबবিল্ নাম＜ক নোলোকা इল। বাতিবামটোক বাক সেইদিনন কিছে পাইছিল—ভব ছপনীয়া बকলশশবে आাহত

 मिएनैप़ा इन्न्न ?





 ধেতোব থ:ই মৃথथन এకাব বেন ক’লা কবি প্লেলাইছিল।


 টাनिशिब

ব广্পকব লগত भि निতে) পขাবীল্ল ไগছিল




 वেन लाढে।

লबाক!লढ! পাব לহ সি এতিয়া ডডকা इन। অাগ্ব
 ভাবে ঠীই "!? ।

















 निभापलान ?



 «:ঢ़ आTए :






 थাকিব নে'ন্ব!বিন্ল.






 भखिन।

 ไগ 丁াব সকললে দোষব কাবণে ক্ষমা थুজিব। গศক

 くহনো ভাল নহয় ।

অতীত বর্ত্তমানব কথাবেবব ভাবি সি বাতিটে কটাই
 স্বীকাব কてে।
 একোরেই নাই। তই অfি পোনতে ঢমাক ঢোরাততহ মোব ঋঙটটা উঠিছিল।

 পাললে \গ। তই সেইঢোব কথা নধबিবি।

 Cকাन গлढ巨 ？

थগীব ধগত কथা－ৃढ্য পাতি তামাল এখन মুখত
 ঘটনাটোটল তাব．মনত পাে।

 লাগিল বতबটোব গাত। এই ঘোব থ্থতিব দিনত এীইদবে
 চোতালথনতে বহি আকা凶খনী．ল চাই সি ভাবে।

Аौল आকাশব পबিচম 斤斤শশ ক’লাডারব এচটা ভাfি ফুखে। জौউমনব आनक্গ লাগে।＂কালিয়．न नि凶চয় ববষুণ দিব—ডাববচটা চাই সি ভাবে। …এ ভবালটটা
 प্ৰবালটো নতুনঠ．ক সাজিব লাগিব．．．．．．।

থেতিট্খ কবি উfিয়েই তাব বহুতে কাম গাट巨 । －সকু মাজু ছোরালীজনী উলিয়াই দিয়া আজি তিনি বছবেই
 থবব কবিবไ়ল आজ্িবয়েই বা ক＇ত！এইবাব যাবই

 इবल1। 丁াब नाতিनীয়েকক চাবל়（হঁপ！इটে। বাঢ় য！য়।

পिচ্দ斤নাও ববষুণ नाই। ঐউমনব মুথ মোলান পবে। সজালধবা বোবাবোব পানী নেপাই ষঙা পবি অাতে।

↔ই বছবো 厄েজবেলিব দ্বে অকাল इব। এই－ বাব তাব মবণ মিলিল। এইবাব যে বছব，জোবাই

 সকলোবোব একাকাব হল। दе্ পবি যোবা বোরাবোব পানী পাই প্রুব থন ধবি উঠঠ। জীউমনব মনটে। जানন্ত नाচি ঊঠ১।
 বোকাদি পবহিবৈ গোছা কবই লাগিব। অ＇কালিটৈ যে হাল থতি ；স্বাধীনত। উৎসব্ব নহয়। গাওঁবুঢ়াই পুর্木া তাক লগ পাই Cকান্রা কথাষাব তাব হঠাঠত মনত পবিল ＂স্বাধীনত। উৎসব্বব কাবণে ববদলनী মাইনব স্ক ন্ লত এন মিটিং হব। উত্তব লক্মীমপ্ৰ নগবब পবা जহা ছजन কংণ্র্রী মান্মহে তাত বক্তৃত্য দিব।＂आবেলি সি মিটিং শুনিব育 যোব্রাটোরক ঠিক ক＜ি পেলায় ।
 ஈয় । বহুত Шँতবব প্র ভাবতব জাতীয় পতাকাথন


आঠঠট। বছबব आগোয়ে স্ববাজব কা木ণে Cদশত কম হুলস্তুল লাগিছিল बে ？তততিয়া মু⿹ীয়াল बनতা－ সকলে ढকছিল স্বাধীী इॅলে দেশত শান্তি হব；







 চবকাবব কারা－কলাপてোব ড्राবি সि মাইনব ञ্কলখनব কাষ পাইটু।





জীউমনব কথ্ৰবোব শ্গে थা！িকবল মন নেযায় । তাব খः উঠে মানুহঅনব কथাবোব जनि। টেই




 চাকি অলাবটিনকা মাটিতেল নোহোতা হ’ণ－এ্রই কংগ্রেছ চ২কাৰक জানো मि आক বিশ্ণাস ক＜িব পাてব। ছथौষ্রী গভ্রিব ওপবত চাঢমাল্ কব পাণব কব আ斤斤 কিমান কব

 বিশ্বাস করিছিল কংগ্গেছক। जেশত কংগ্রেছ Бবকাব
 भিও উীঠি শबি নাগিছিল，সেই কাবণে ণ্থিি－বাচি আক




















 ফ゙ট はমした

 কাकিবব মন গ＇ল।

くহय দেইてট゙ ：कান ？


 কাণত পঝিলছি ！

 তাব ঢেখোন ঘব फুরাবব এてো চিনচাবেই নাই। छাব





 বুকুল্ল সোমাই গ’ল।


## CগG5ī

 गत्र बारिक，क्वा।
＂नाओं बেরে শনগनন 斤িয়ে মবমত
নাই কোনে। গবে ब্রNয়্ত｜＂



বিব্ত্তনन টछটी नाচায় ।
প্রতিযোগিতাব প্রতিটে। প্টচ
यूগন পियहि অสে ।
প্রজিভাব ঘহनि भाগি
বৃদ্ধি－छोরিব ভ｜গ্যাকাশ बनে
বিশ্পম্ম কदম
．．．．．．．बवृक्षिচ সত্যতাব দান ；
，氏িগমা＇ৰে চোবাই ब্vারা
जमश्य जकोष्र बालिय


यয়্রে সেয়ে নাপ ম সস্ধান $1 . . . .$.
Cে মভহেবে গঢ়া আমাব ভোকানু খাণক
 बनिব মানুহ आयি ：বাকী बেই দিন ？




কाबव क्वान बभा；आাহা斤 বিহীन；
（यमिe्या बोख्राखে जानि निয়া）
विषা थাてক বিশ্মুভিব অট্গ গর্ভ৷।
बनाদृত बोरनव खख्वनाद वেथा



## 

ー ₹বেণ बাজরেঁার্র रয় বारिक, কना









 शीख़ाबौไ़रে গায়-


यেতিষা বোণাই לল মनटত পৰেছি
শবौबज खলে 下ি হूই।"


"मढक बथादত धाएन দাই आছি(লে
ঘिला চকनীয় यहि:


 সেই সুবে অামাব অব্তব কঁপাই ঢোলে : বনগীতবোবভ
 यमि ও এই বनগীতবোব চহালাকব অস্তুবন প্রেমব অবেগ






 পণ্বন অাগ্যাই যাব পাৰে।




 বোব গীততেই অছে-
"চাগে বেলবেলাই কোঝাই কেলকেনাई কা:ब পপটব কৃী) কম;
๙ুৰে মনে ब!গে তোমাক ঐ মইনা

 প্রেমব অগগত সসই জাত কুল আঁতবি যায় । অ্জিব সমাজंত，শিক্ষাব বহুল প্রচননব বাবে এই জাত কুলব
 आমাব পুর্বপুকষস কনন এই কथা স্বীকাব কবি গোছে যে ‘প্রেমব অগত জাত কুলব বিচাব थাকিব নোবাবে। ছথন बন্তবে যদি ইথনে সিথनক আাপান কবি লবৗীল বিচাবে প্রত্যেকবে অন্তবত য斤ি ভাল পোনা ভাবব সঞ্দাব হয়， সমাজে তাত বাধা দিয়াব কোনৈ৷ পয়োজন নাथাকক। আমাব বনগীতত জাত－কুলব বিচাব সম্বক্কে এইদবে বর্তোবা आাছ—

কি কবিব কলিত। কুনে ।＂
冋ামান সাংসাবিক জগতখন মায়া－মোহেবেই ভবা। মায়া মোছছই মামুহক ছিন দল ভাঙি অাগুবাই যাবלেল বাধ্য কবায্র। মাম্রাব আক্ণণত্ত মানুহে লাজ্য কাজ্ কাতি করি
 কামাথ্যাদেবীব প্রতি fি মোহ，প্রেমব যি．আাকর্ষণ，সেই মোহেই এবাতিব ভিতবতে ওখ পর্ব্বতত মন প্রাণ হবি নিম্রা কামাথ্যা মनিব সজাবঢৈল ঝাষ্য কবালে（？）। এই মায়াই
 লাব চাबি চকুব মিলনে এফালে শক্তিশালী বজা ছম্মন্তক， आনফালে অশ্রমত পাশ্মিক জौदন যাপন कবি थকা শকুন্তলাক বলিয়্রা কণি পেলানে। আমাব চছ ডেকা
 পগলা לহ যায়—
 দ斤ছ হ’ল দিছিঙ্ব গড়া；
ভোমাব লগত লাइবী মই इন্লে বলিয়｜
চিনা চিনি হববে পবা ！＂
 ＂অলিয়া হ’ণলা মই বলিয়া হ’তলা মই কবাকে ঘুবাই ঘূবাই কব্রেঁ；
ওবেও বাতিটে｜ টোপনি নধবে ঢাবি পাটীড，বাগবি ফুবেঁ৷।＂

সেই মোহ্ছ，সেই আাকর্বণে ইমান বলিয়্র কবে যে প্রণয্রিनীক নাপালে ডেকাই সাংসাবিক ছথ স্থথ ত্যাগ কবি मন্না斤সীব ঢেশেবে，आনকি निজব फেশটকা তাগগ


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" \(ভ\) বাটিনৈ ভাটিয়াই যামগগ মইনা
    ধবিম ไৈ সস্মা廾সौব বেশ ;
```

তোমাדে লগতত মরি यাম মইনা
ฯ氏ি যাঁ অ অসমব फেশ।"

পুরণি ইংবাজী কবিতা এফঁণকিতো কবিয়ে তেত্অ
 পাইদছ।

> "For her love I carle and care For her love I droop and dare For her love my bliss is bare And all I wax'e wan For her love, in sleep I slake For her love. all night I wake For her love mourning I make More than any man.'

বনগীতবিলাকত যে অকन প্রণয়্রব গভীबতাই ঠtই পাইঢছ এনে নহয়্র आাধ্যাখ্ছিকতাইও ঠাই পাইঢছ। সংসাবত অমি ষি স্থ্ব সপোন বচো তাত যে শ্বর্গীয্র












```
    वर্বতত্ э্ৰনি মিবি;
```



```
    গাত্যে 刃बनि 刀िदि !"
```


 অসমौয়！তিবোতাবিলাক বোবা－কটাত পা？কত আছিল।







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "कैइকनो निकने" क巾ाइ ग्ऱा मूकलि }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { जপুবা সেन্দूবব ज্রোব ফোট মাবিলি } \\
& \text { बनि दला विश गुड " }
\end{aligned}
$$






 অलोन या अमधा लোকব মাত－कथ）दूलि कব थোएक।


 কবিব সেই বিষয়ে স্কেছ নাই।

## 

—नশึनाष्ध গโগ
२स्राधिक，বिकान

 নাচায়ーএবি বাম্র চেনেহব ণোকー

ঘূবি জাকৌ পুই সোমালেহি，সিটটো মাঘবে কথ৷，পায় এবছてেই ₹’न।
 হহাব। বাটটো；অগরাতিব ববষুণব পানীবোবে Cকামল কবি পোবা जাব অাধা পচা নবাবোব। পূর্মাবে পবা ব’দত
 কবিছে！

লেই সিজ বাটটোরেসি बাগ২াড়ি অাহিছছ মই，পিচত
 অक ঢেনनহ

অলপ＜ক বহত বোলা মবম নোপোব্ মাউধী ছোরানী
 লগত। অলপ অাদব পাই তাইরো মোব প্রতি মবম সোমোনাটো শ্থাভাব্রিক

তাইকে cকল্র ববি বহ্ত কথাই ভাবিছিলো।
তাইব জীবনটোত গম্মব বহণ সানিম মই।
সময়ব লগে লপে ব’দ বাঢ়ি आািছিন। থোজবোবো


মবমটোব Back Stair，Influence．
গब্প লিयাব গাবিয্রাস জাগিছিল তেতিয়াই।
 बাব পিচবে পবা লগ পোবা নাই । আढেो अহিব
 কবি তোলা নাই। যোব্বাব বাসনাটোও এতিয়া লেষ לু গ’ন। সেই হদিনব কাবণে তাইব প্রতি ᄃোমোবা মরম－ টোবে তাইক আাননি দিান যদিও মোক হনে বেছি সময়্র
 কञ্পनাব बइন সানি সেই বাট চোরাত বহ্ত কপাই ভাবিছিলো। সকলোবোব এতিয়া মনত নপবে।

হাটথোলাত পবি थকা（কাঙা মাহুহট্ৰ।
বৌবনব সোঝাদ বিচাবে সि। আঠ बना পইচাব
 মাতে। জীবনব অলד্ত বৌন কামনাব জूই কুষ। অা戸 দপ， मপ，＇८क অलि উटঠ।

उাनুকদাবক বিড়ীটো অলাই দিবৗল কয়ে।




 সৌ্যুই বহতত।
 यंख：














くেচেব：লাईনটে＂।
সাত ঢেকেণুব ভূমিকল্গত তননব সোত ঘূবি যোবাব



 বিলাপ শুনি বেজাব কবিছিন，इন্মানব নেজত হूই দেখি


 नগত नाম গাইছছল

 टइ গ＇ल








 न＇ม そইःছ
















 बোবাব বাবে जिनि মাহ ফাসটক थানে। …．．．．．）8





रহজাব নতুन স্বাধীন মানুহব आগত মহামানবব টব
 তাব ধল পুরাটতই স্ব／ধীनতাব স্থ্য উপভভাগ করাব বিবাট बাচনি ডাঙি ধবিলে।

अমি পঞ্কায্যত পাতিম। গাবঁব সকলো মানুতু একে नগে থ্থেতি কবিম；চপাই অनি একে ঠাইতে থ্ম।

 ঢ斤াকান খুলিম। তাতে বেজিবে পবা তেল，নিমথ，চোল। কাপোব সকন্লে থাকিন। ．．．．．．．সৌ বাম মাটিবোবত কপাइ 斤िম। ．．．．．．．．বাইজभকল এথन গাঁ যfি आমি এবছবত এনেদবে কব্বেঁ। চাবি বছবত গোটেই মৌছাটো乡ব। বাইজে নখ জোকাবিলেই টন বয়্র।

সिও ञেবাই গ＇न।

প্বাধীনত পোবাব চাবে চাবি বছবব পাচতー

 এাকে নকয়্ কবไৈ সাহ নকবে। দছাই সকামে বঢ়া ডেকা সকালোবে কানি থায়। কানি পোনাটোও থ্বু সহছ— বিমান টান এটা বানব বয় বিবি পাবটল। এইবোব

 नूकाल।

মাহুহবোবব উন্নতিব হাবিয়াসটো নোহোঝ। ไহ গ’ল।

 পাদন ক্ষমত কমি অাছিল। গাঁবোবভ ひুজি থ্যোবাব

 ধてে।

লববামে কয়－＂মতাবোব ধপাত ひাই সোমাই থাকে， মাইকীবোবক খुজিবযলল পঠিয়াই। ৫লাই গলেই ছইকা कপ পাই आহে।

সমবায়্র সমিতিষ নামত थকা দোকানथनব লেনেজাব


 কथा आছিল। এতিয়। थूব সহজ।

নइবই বा किয় ？
ঈশ্ববেও বোলে থিয়াল কবিছে। ভृইক＂প ই＇ল，বান－ পানী आiিনে ；সিবাব থ্যিত্যেই নহ＇ন। बোহনীযবাব

 পিচে，বিষাতাব শাও পাত। থব ई’ল। ধানবোব ষফ। পঝিল，পিচে পিচেই（ঘালা পানী এটা অগি গোটেই－ বোব সাবি そथ গ’ল। ফাগ্গণ মাহত গেলি প্পি বোহা
 সেউজীয়া ধানব চিনবোব श্fকি গ’न। ভোগব ন মুঠি यাবไল नোহোনা কবিলে।

 ডোথবত সবিয্রহ দিলে ఁबఁन ३ব।

इয়ততে ভালেই হব। Cকান্ন কব ？Cকানো নাই।
मि হাन आएছ।
 জিলিকি জাছে।

বজ বিষয়াব 斤িন উকলিল
কাড়ী পাইকব নাতি，
आমাব Cケশ্ आামিয়ে সজাय
বাইজ＜ক বজা পাতি।


इয়েে এতিয়াও ভাবে এই ফ！：ক ক্াকক সিও গারে


এ্।，মানুহটো হেবাই গ’শ।

दমাও ছেবাল।
 প্রষম বিভগত পাছ কदाद পাচटত বাপেকো দুকাল
 बारिन।

তেতিম্রাই কবিভা লিথিছিল। ভ＇大েই লিথিছিন।丁पद পिচब ？
जाব পिচত সिও মबিল।

 চোকা নরাটটাবে মদ শাবハল শিকিলে। टिকাব টকা পালে，তাব বহত হ’ল। এচেঞ，পণুচ，মিকছাব—ক’লা চশমা টাইত পাबামা—নতুন মাহুহ হ’ল fम। যুগব शाया लाগिল।


 তাद बাক এতিয়া এ＜ো নাই। পাট্টি কাম কবে
 এৰোবেই নাই কনজাবভেটিভ মনোভাব Ґল যোগেন

 লिख्म গাম্র ！＂

ম｜নুহবোবে হলে সেইবোব ণ্ৰনিব＜ে নোথোঢে ।
ভিত্বব পবা ঠাই মচি ম：ি জোনাক ওলাই এাহ－ পिবালিটে। মচিবたৈ। পूব इूथोয়া घবটৌত «：তি

 आनिएছーগাথীব চেকিবלৈ। বোক্ প্নী লাগি লা́ি




 बाТগ


 बোবোলায：！＂
 সাতে সাতত্রিশে একুবি সোত্ তিनদছ সাত；লগে




পণ্তিতজন－？


 জিবাই বৈাছ
 बেবতঢাব।
 এবি দিব খুজিছে তেঔ゙লো：ক।

ববौन মাষ্̨ ব＜कथा।



 ब！ढळा！＂

बবীন মা্টেবে মোক সোধে＇ক＂खिয়া দিষ্রা＇শক্টটে। অडिষানত আছ নন নাই।

অভিধানব শক্রব লেথ fবচাবে ববীন মাট্টবে। কিবা ভাবি চিলিম লোমায়ে সোชে।
斤िलে। তাব পাপ ₹’ল बে নাই ？＂
＂আকাশী জাহাজथन মানুহে সজা চबাই। তাত ভবাই দিবไৈল মামুহ্ জীত ক’ত পালে ？＂

দোমাইটে゙ স゙চাটকয়্রে সহজ সবলা।
ককুহে কয়ু－ষন ঘটিবל়ল হলে পঢ়িব নালাগে দেই।
 কবিব পাবিলেই হয়ー

কফুলে পঢ়াুুাব নামেই লব নোথোてে ।

পঢ়াশুনাব লাভটে｜নन্চেশ্ব্ব বিহতা ঝাবান্ডেও স্থীকাব নকবে। বুজালেও নুবুজে ；যদিও কাতি মাহব কুঁতলী

 ফেল কবি গাব্তঁত সোমাবহি，হাল বাব নোবাবে，কাম কबিব নোঝাবে，বাবূ কামো নেপাই，বन्मूरु টল לन ডকাইতি কবিব ।＂

বন্ধব শেষত কলেজটৈৈ আহিব থোজা মনটে। পবি আহে এইবোব ভ广বিলে। বিছনাথনব পবা উঠিবব মন নাযায় । ভभীজनীয়ে এবাট্টি চাহ আাি＇नতুন অসমীয়＇－ থन ফালি তাতে অলপ গুব আনি 斤িয়ে।

কিচ্ছ্মান বাজে প্লট।


— ববীক্দ্র বकরা

তমসাব্তত মোব ধবাতল
দিগস্ত্র সীমাবেথা চুমি
खলে মাথো এ｜ি শुকতব।
তাてকই निবিক্ষি
থেদি যাঁ দूব প্রান্ত্তত
निবালম্ব জীবनব
অनাবিল আদি অনুবাগ
बভ্রভে斤ি কத্মনাব
প্রতিf্ঠेত কত স্বপ্নজাল
जাতে জমি
অম্প安 শ্মুতি
凶ত বক্ত লেথা，
মোব হিয়াহ fिজ্ধুত
নাচে ঢউ
बৌক বাতৌ
অনাগত অস্বচ্ছ দিন বোব
অচ్ছ কবি লোবাৰ たেঁণাহহে
किस्तु ．．．．

কল্পनাব «ঙীन एাকুরে জীব্রनব উতলা आবেশে बবণীব সেউজौয়্যা থिनिक পবা নাই কাহানিও বুবাব তथাপিতো－
ছয়া ময়া উচ্মাসেবে
সময়্রে সামবি থোরা
সুবাব সদিবা চুহি
গাব থোজ্ো গান
কোনেও নজনা।
बहि לল रिननौয়্রা ফলनন
চাহাবাব উতপ্ত বকুত।
．．．．বর্ণবিহীন বাস্তর
आক তাব
ছָৃিব সःঘাতব মাজেদি
স্বপ্নিল মনে মোব
কামনাব সবগথনক ক্রিন্তু
बनারাট্ মনিব

Now $\frac{8 \text { र्थ }}{1}$ दा बिक，कना। Tenchat，Seratamen NięA suhol Finsming

#  

－ब্রতুन דালুকमাব<br>गम बारिक，কल ।<br>102 ，adncate－Gannati


 बম বেছি পধিমাণে পবি，সাগিতা অগতত্ত এটি নতুন





 ভাব্াবাব স্থি্টি কবিনেও প্রত্যেক মান্হহব অন্ত্বত थকা স্থপ্ত অस্বুতিক ঞাগ্রত কবি তুলিব নোরাবিলে। সেই



 বিমোহিত কবিছিল।


 বহতেে ইংবাজী সাহিতব नক্র প্রত্ঠ্ সাহিতিাকে। এই শ্রেণী সাছিত্যিকব লঙ্ষ্য आছিন－সাধাবণ বিষ্য বম্ভ ；যাてে
 পাবে ।＂They are art songs，intensely per－ sonal reflecting moods of a moment on the eternally recuring emotion of individual
creative efforts．＂সাईिंग आগत大 इंद्धिएयस्र



 বাজ্তসভাত বজাব জ্小ানু ধौত্তন কবি গীত গোবা বাবে



 নরথ্যাস যুগ্গ কবিতাব চানে：ক।＂Lyrical Ballad＂
 भूতणी उबा।

ভাবতীয়্র সাহিত্যত পপান প্রষয় बব্বনাসব ঢেो উঠঠ－




 লগত মিহলি לহ，অসমীয়। সাজ－পাৰবఁে কাচোন কাচি，





 এఁক—গোনাপ ফুলব গোক্ধ সকৃলারে সমানে অনুভ্ব কবিব পাবে। বিপ্নব্ ঢৌ সকমোৰে অস্তুবত खগা






 नরন্ঠাস পূণ बৌীন লাভ কবে। জোনাকী যুগব কবি সাईিত্যিকসকনল ভাবতীয্স অাধूनिक সাহিত্যতেই


 হब্木া-কবিতাত প্রাক্বতিক বিবৃণ নাই, পৌबাণিক





সাহিতাই যুগে যুগে নতুন বসন পবিধান কবি, ఫ̧গ-











 ভাব-ধাবাই ভেলাनি মাগিদে—বাক্সিবাদ সহজ. সবল





 बর্গীয্র ब্রেষম এী ત্রেনী মাথোন ।

ছব্বা দেবব গাত নব্রন্যাস যুগব প্রভার পূবা মাত্রাই

 মনে বহি নিষনাত’ নিজেই ‘সপ্গীইীন বিহগীব आকুল
 ছববা-কবিতাত চিত্রব চিনচাব নাই—অাছ় মােোন

 অজनिত বজ్টু এটাব প্রতি কবিব প্গাণত কৌভূহল জাগে

 speech was all music: like moonlight she
 নান| অলধাবেবে বিভূষিত কণে। কবিব হিছ্| সংসাবব



"มবম সাদবী そॉशिটি বিধ্ব বুকুত বিয্রপিল,
নতুন প্রান২ পবশত গছ-झত बिলिকি ঊঠिन। ᄃহৃপাহোে আাগবাঢ় গ’ল





 পাচে পাচে নবি কবি निজব মनব হতাশ পলাব।


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    বিধাতাব अন্থপম দন্ন;
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 সেইবাবে এদিনাথन বেজবফবাই cেঔঁক অमমব "ণ্বেলী"


"(Treat are the sea and the heaven
Yet greater is my heart, And fairer than pearls and stars

Flashes and beams my love."
(H. W. Longfellow )



 কুস্মষ-কানন বচনা কবোতে "ভবহপধীয়: cেনিবা ডাবৰে बनोয়া जাকান মেলি, পোহব লুকাই ঢেকিটন বেলিটি
 শেষ বাতিব স:পানব फাে চকুব নিমিষতে পলাই ফাট









 मि ঋন্তেকীষ্য ভোঅবন্গী,

 ঝী<ে ষ্ৰেবে উবি গ’ল কেनিবা পলালে!’"


斤ি চকুু निমিষতে नাইকিয্য: इंब।






 কथा কবিতাটিম মাজত ఐতীত্ব সোণব সপোন बচল কবি


 किष＂ঢালি সयল कबा।＂आাকেो

निজ ভোলা কবিব প্র্ণ্ণ，
 ચৰ্কৌীয়্রা সপোন মাজত।＂
 কবিব প্রাণভো খঙ্大েকতে অতীতব মধুব ম্মৃতি জাগি মনত শাশাব কলিকা সঞ্ষt｜িত কবে—বিষাদ মনত সুথব fিলি－
 דাতে তিনিভাগেই দข－স্থ্থ লেশ মাত্র ।






 Cচ\＆）কবিলে，তथাপি শিলーশিলল לহত্যে ব’ল। এই শিলব প্রিমাই（इচি ধবি শিল্লীব জীবन পাত কবিলে। কবিব মানত সেই মবণ বেন মবণেই নइয্र—তাব সলনি বিজয়
 बत্তেবে প্রতিমাব প্রান প্রতিষ্ঠা কবিব পাবিলে। ＂চাকিয্রে এकাবত প্পাইব বোগায়। পেই পোহবন বেথ চिनि कত চগাই অাঞ－বfলদান দিত্র। কিস্তু চগা छানো
 কสে ।＂
＂गৃহ্যু কিনো？ইও এক তোমাব কণণ


 হেবাই যাম，＂বাহ ঢোলা মবণব শেষ শালিঙ্পণ＂ไৈ।

 লা九েーএযেে ছববাব কবিতাব দর্শন স সংসাব ভাওনা


 কপালত दिधिব निर्बूব निथन，এत্xে মোব बौरनব
 बनিছছーসেইদাে বৈও यাব।
＂অগত মাজত বয্र ধोবে এটै
निচিগী সে＂ত্ बাব，
बनत্ত কালব ওখ বালি গড়া



 মন সদায়্র বাগ্র। কবিয্রেও এই চিবত্তন সতা মানি চনিবয়ল याथा इश्र।
 প府ত Єভ্যাম नামি ．মানুইব ঘবে ঘবে। হাবি বन পथাবঞে। নেপাতো বিচািি হায়， बগতব ভিতবতো মনব মাबত নাই।＂






 याखে।



 5বিব দাব！





## पूधौञ्ञाब एकুढलना

> 一兀याগগন
> 2ম বাर्बिक, कनः।










































































 नाগে।

















 काजि म্পোन रु পबिलः उाद छोरनाढ़।




 करिए ।





 बइ ছছাবালী। তাব ईटन मেইしবাउত উঠिিলই




 বিচাবি নেপাব নइয়। তাইব ছাতভ ব্যেত্যি পকাকল কেইট！斤িব তাই অাব आগঢতই－－ কেইটাবে টিপ，টিপ，কবি গুচাই মूथত দি টেকাম্ ढেকাম্


 यूलि মিঠা গালি পাবিব，অাই आटকो मिচিক কবি ছাছ কল থোবাতাে গাগিব। মৌজাদাবব লাবাককই－





 बाई। 凶াগব ভোগবাম そ₹ थকা नाई खाक। f





 স্নबত कষ्र














 मि মধিবব সমান অश్राण পায় ।







COTTONIAN

H. E. Jairam Das Daulatram, the Covernor
of Assam inspecting the N. C. C. Cadets.












उा बल बल वढ़ qढ्ट्र घनछ आाइए। ब斤िन



 চাক্বনী श৭, 凶ং কथा जाद मनে चি नाছিল घবেও

































 वपून बवून आশाठ मि दको रन। ना वा कथात


 नেকাঢ়।



















"Cকান इइनौত মবাব কथा ?ক़ছ ভোগব:ম?"






 লাজ নেপালে; মোব ঘবীল অহাব বাত্ড বগধি


 न न आশাই মোক cকাঙ্ কবিলে। পানौद তनব









































 কিট্ট সি নুই কবিলে। সি নিজে थूজি থাব তथাপি

 শ্যোবাব বাট অগবঢ়াই থथ आছিল। Бকুব পানীবে
 বুকুখन উদি উদি লাগিল। बাব ঢোঢোবা পজাটৈ সি
 आতবি গল। ধ্থাবা পিন্ধাত ঢাব＜াপ কমিল। 斤িন－ বোব চিত্তাব মাজো্ কটাবীলৈ ধবিঢে।

কপাবোব ভাবি ভাবি সি বাট্ কাবতে ঢব পবে।
 তাব ফুলীজনীব कि হব！丁াক নেপাশ্ বে ফুলী বনীয়｜ হব। তাইব সক रিয়াথথন ভে চোখব ডোথব কবি ভাগি যাব। ডাইক শে দলनিত পোনা পেলা इব। ক্থারোব ভাবি তাব বুকুত শ্শেনে বিক্ধাদি বিক্ধে। সি অবশ לছ বাটে কাষতে বহি পสে। তাব পজাটৌীল এতিযাও এথন তামোল বোবাব পথ্র বাকী। ইমান ডোथব বাট সি ভাবনাত টীট cকতিয়া অহিিে কবই নোরাবে। থং বেজাবত সি তাब গাতब কল Cকইট।



## आयাढো কবিতা आढ巨

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { पश्र्श यार्बिक, कना। }
\end{aligned}
$$

চিসনিম ক’আাধোরা উবে আকা凶্ড याক् ঝ｜क् ঋ｜क् ねक्．．．．．．．．．．．
গাড়ীব চকबীौ ঘू＜ে অঘবী গতিত－
মাজ निশা অাত উঠঠ ছিহ্রাব बপनि।

ক্যলাব দ＇ম ঢালো তাত
জौ木नब याबि উटठ एन्म অசिবाम

ब্রাণী পোสवि ？…

प5 निषा，

চচাৰ।，সৌ बক্তলিथা आমাবে কককু।
তোমাব চেনেদো আমি পাছবি পেলাヨー
ख্রান্তি शীन बীबनउ ढোপनि কিহব？
শ্রীণতে সপোন নাई
আাছ মাথোー
रান্ত্বब नभ্গ ইতিহাস－
জौर्ণতाद অडिसाण

## কটনিম্মান

Бকুনলাবে সনা এই বেদনাব ভাষ
ねक् ねक् ঝक् ね＇क्．．．．．．．
কঁঁি উঠঠ গগন পবন
লাইনব ক゙てে ছた কাব
মাজ্ছিশা জাগি উঠঠ
आমাব বকক্তে आজি－গত্বি স্পনनন
（মাজनिष। সাব পাই
শ্তনছানে কেত্যিাব：
（কতেকীব হিয়া ভগা মৗ丁 ？）
গোটেই নিশাতে এই
বিজ：ড়িত आমাবেই বাস্ততাব গান।
শুনে। মাた্খ आাম।
যাত্রী आহে যাত্রী ষাম্র
लक्षगर्रान কবি অধिकाद
অবিশ্রান্ত জীबनত
पाমাব फिन্ुु নাई অর্বস
小সি ‘দাইভাব’।
অ্বভেল＇হহাতে ไৈ
ক্য়नाय দ＇ম ভাঙ্भি
তপতাঔ কয়্যলাব

उब্জানमा পৃথিবীত
সপোনব পাব ভাপ্পি


গাড়ौद ইত্ত্ন ：

कঁপि डटঠ গগগন পবন

（ছ निषা，
अ্পক্বতিব সढত आাম
करिएো निखে？
बীবनব স：⿹勹巳刂
ম
छীबनব পৃকাॅল

ত্ত্যি্যাই পাবা য！
চকুৰ পাছিত দি＜1
চেনেছী টোপনি－－্রাণত সহপপন ：
অজ্তিতে সংগ্রাম অ！ছ
উতলা শ্যেনত আएছ
शाড়ব đँभनि आাছে－


মাজনিশা সাব পাই
ऊनिবনে ককানো বাई
आামাব এই दूरৎ কবিত।？
আমাखে কবিতা आাছー।＊

## C．

## फूनान बएता

২য्र यारिक（কলা）

দে凶ব উন্নত সাধিব＜ৈল इ：ল প্রতিজন নাগবিবকই
 てनই জাতীয্ড চবকাবে ছাত্রসকলক অজবি পবত निজ－ Cक গঢ় मिব পবাלি ‘জ্জাতীয় বিन্যার্थী «াহিনী＂ （ National Cadet Corps）ひूलि निप्रে ओक


 बইন ওচব চूবুবীয়া প্রদ্দশব मবে স্থবিষা ভোগ কবিব পब। नाই। उथाপितতে শिक্কक आক ছাত্র সকলব অক্থতিম একার্রতাব বাবে अসমব এই জাতীয় বিদ্যার্থী


 ভাবতীয্র জাতীয্र বিদার্थী বাহিনী＂‘ বিভিন্न প্রতিযোগিতাত প্রथম श্থান অধিকাব কবি Best Circle Banner লাভ কবিলে；সেইটোেে প্রমাণ কবিলে বে অসমব ডেকাসকলব দেশমাতৃব গৌবব বক্ষাব ইকে একাগ্রতাব

 निषচ্গ সাময্রিক ভাবে ₹লেও बসসীয়্ অকুবাগীসকলক


এনে সর্বভাবতীয় স স্মান লাভ কিিব\লৈ ছাত্রসকলে


 उলত 斤िक्रा इ’ब ।

অमমय এই यাহিনীটোব হটা ब्रধাन বিভাগ Қइছছ—Junior Division অす／Senior Division． পিচব Division টোব ডনত কলেজব ছাত্রবিলাকক
 Division টটাত．ছটা unit আঢছ—1st．ASSAM BATTALION টো গ্রাছাদীত আাক INDEPE－ NDENT COMPANY ढढা যোবহাটত । এই ভাগবোব কবাব একমাত্র কাবণ \হছে স্পুবিচালনাব
 বিলাক কেডেট（Junior Divisionব বাদদ）બই Annual Campত গোটথাই । সাধাবণঢত এই ‘Cকম্প’ পन इয় বসতিशौन পাহাব，নनব দাতি বা হাবিব


 জ্ঞান হাত্রে কামে দিয়্রা
কেম্পযাত্রা－প্রক্বততে কেডেট সকলক মার্চ কবাই
 उতাতৈশ্যাটক একোজন কেডেটে কুবি পচিশ দফা বন্ত্রবে לৈৈত বাব बগা। হহানাত প্র্রত বছবেই যান বাইনেবেই निয়া इয় । সম্ভুর্ণ বোদ্ঘান সাबত সজ্ছিত



गाइउ— ईাবিম মাজত ঠोই অওাই ไन মাজত Parade Ground बাथि তাব চাবিও ফানে কেডেট্

















 ரতি সাজতে যথেষ্ট পরিমানে মাছ বা মাংস। \ৈनिक
 इ, ৯!l বজাত চাহ, नूচि, उबকাबী, आকা কनী।

























 বিলাক এনে ধবণে সশ্পাদন কবা इয় যে তাক অতুলनীয়্য
 বিলাকব ভিতবड সপ্তা⿰亻িক ববथাन। (বबভোজ), থেল
 পেবেড (ceremonial parade) সর্ক ब্রथান উৎসব। এই প্রथান উৎসৰটি অনুர ל্ভ इয় একেবাব শেবব



 বোনছবিও প্রদর্শন কব হ্য।



 বছबব শিক্ক। সা: কনা इহ ।




## দ্ঠিি্্যা

## —চिमानन्দ यक्र： <br> ৪র্থ বারিক，কনা

＂Dost thou think，because thou art
virtuous there
Shall be no more cakes and ales？＂
—Shakespeare．
：অক নোলায্র। ইতিহাস তোমাব কানি－ছ木＜ি অপাব
ननवाभগ
बমি ভাপ কন－W্ৰতি কি．．．．．？


সাক্রী बল মাढো তোমান হাত্ उन्নুাত
बামা चख्य একাজলি－－।
বসায্রাণাগাবব উব্কাব সক্ধান পাই

নালन्斤ाद क্षःসד্তু এয়ে．．．．．．
কিমান গোটাব। ？Cকাব－কটাবী গোটাই লোবা।

बामाद তাতনে। fि？．．．．．
বিবিথে বিবিথে কপাহব জোলা

মদাবন গাত निম্যবব টোপ্
এই পৃথিবীবে কश।－－－－গিও সবি পৰে।．．．．

শৃর্খত ঢুমি বাট এবি fিয়া
কাগজব নাও তাতে চলিব কিমান
সাত সাউদব বেश।
ঢৌঢে আজি বাগব সলায়－। आাি্ি
＂‘মডোনা＂ব বককুত মাধো＂ছডাল ボাক
হ্কাইা্তে，পাবে আাকাশ চুদ্ম
হিবোচিমা，নাগাচাকি তাবেই প্রল্ন
অडूनी गूयउ छोखन कँषে；
वেছইন अiি অर्शि।। बनु। उथाপि बन्न नाई

मিও «ে অচন ।－－－－ওথোব। बোথোব। বাট
（বक্টু वেथুடচনাহ．．．．．．．）

ছ：চিত্তা মাথে－—জীযনন ‘বিবস নাট’ত
—‘চার্বাক’ তूমি नाई ।



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ว リ シ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 

## অজীনতিক পঁটভুমিত এভ্রমুকি ：－




 তौंब्रতा कमि ไৈছিল বহতে！！ছর্ভাগ্যय কथ！মানুহে


 बाई！



 বিভিষিক：গাতবি ধোরা आাি সাত বছবেই হনহি；



 যबকর উত্তাপ তেনেই কমি বগগেছে।



 म大্দেई इয়ে大ে অমূলक नइয ।







 বিচেষ্ব অন্ত サষ＜া नাই।





नেइकृ नেত্ত্ব बनপ্র্যেতাক आমি স সন্তাষণ


 মুথไল চোর্রা বৃলিি কব পাবি।

## অ！घाइ कथा—

অমি সদায়েই গাওনি গাই অাছিছো বে নাম לনছো ভোগাই，थাইড্গে পানীকাহ্দি। অসমব সর্ব্বপ্রধান




 テ＇বা এরোউৗই কটন কালজব ছাত্রাবাসত थাকি মাবাল্মক বেমাবব সनूथौन ব नগাত পবিছছ। जান－










 निषি সকলাব অাপ্রাণ CD多，नবাগত অধ্যকদদেব





 অধ্যাপকক ছাত্র সকনব সমস্যাবোঝব প্রতিকাব কধ্大ে

 সমাধানব অর্থ্ নাগি－－यাচি কার্যাব जাচনিবোব গ্রছণ কबा কथा लनि সমূহ ছাতই নটेथ जাनक পাইঢে।
 কাপে．কাব্যুত পধিণত इএক এয়ে आমাব একাत্ত काघना।

## ছাত্র ইউনিয়নন স্তজ゙াfo দল；－






 ছহছিল । সজ゙াি দলটটাব नেতৃদ্ব কबिছিল ইউनिय्रन


 এই সাক্ষに প্রসझ্গত উপস্থিত অ｜ছিন। সজ্ৰাতি দনটটারে




 इ参নব থোবাবোঝা，थকামেলাব ভাল স্থবিধা কবি







 बালে｜চন। उदि थ্রতিটো কथাতে সপ্মতি खাপন কবে


 निपেদन बतिवে゙！









## সভा সfिनि：－








斤ि কলেছ্ ছাब সকनক নtथ উপব্বত कবে।












（xাকন रতনা：－

 প্রबाल कबा इड़।



 সেৰা কবিব নোরাবিলে ভयাপিও बসমবেই সষ্তান বুলি











 कदा इष्र।
ছाত্র ইউনয়়ন নিব্বা5নो－











## 区्रविलो:-















 बभाबाधु। এন, fি, fি:-









 निख्रा वाश्कोष्य।

## কটন কलলबন (কたिন-










কটন কলেজ্ব বিষ্ভান শাখাই কলিকতা বিষ্ষবিঘালম্ন



















 কটনিয়ানব বিষষ্ম একাষাষ-









 आমাব ঢৌয মবিষণ কবে বেন।





















## UNION SEGRETARY*S ADDRESS IN THE FRESHMEN'S SOCIAL

Mr. President, Ladies and gentlemen and my dear Cottonians, Fresh and Old,

It is with a sense of pride and pleasure that I take the opportunity of addressing you on this happy occasion. To-day we meet here in an atmosphere of joy and delight to offer felicitations to our new friends. Most sincerely, I on behalf of the Cotton College Union Society, welcome the Freshers to this Premier Educational Institution of ours.

Freshers, you have come from different parts of Assam and outside. You have hailed from the hills and plains of the country. You have your cherished hopes and desires, characteristic likes and dislikes, manners and customs and above all your distinctive cultures. So here is a place where varieties meet and meet almost in a kaleidoscopic manner, and the the glory of it is
that they are readily metamorphosed into a symmetry of thoughts and deeds with the added glow of a synthetic culture af in organic whole, a corporate, composite life. Here we merge into the oneress of a fraternal organisation and bacome the members of the same family as it - were, This is a place full of life and light, duty and devotion. Here we con feed our social zeals, political cravings, intellectual yearnings and all other fine things of life. I must, however, confess that things are not all well provided for. But we can safely meke most of what we have and promptly demand for what we want.

Comrades, viewed from different angles of vision, this instituticn of ours is nothing short of a lodestar in the academic, cultural and political life of Assam, Whatever changes have come over this country, they have had an enormous impact with the life of the Cottonians ; for, theirs is the largest family in this state. Whatever movements have shaken the surface of this globe of ours in time of foreign yoke and tyranny, cur institution had always been responsive and initiative. It took a leading part in all the heroic strifes.

It has always been transmitting the magic of service and goodwill in the minds of the people. It has produced men who are now at t'e helm of affairs in the country. To fight injustice and vindicate truth, to march on and ise up have ever been the working principles of the Cottoniens. In the past they have done yeoman's service to the people and the country. They have handed down to us a legacy of which any body can justly be proud. This is a stereoscopic view of our pist. But our immeciate past has not of course been as bright. And, I am afraid, we the present Cottonians are likely to be branded as the straggling progeny of those mighty forbears, if we do not improve. In a dynamic world we cannot afford to sit complicent. It is time we take note of this.

The Cotton College did not only pioneer work in the field of higher education; it also set a high standard. Recent years have seen a huge expansion in collegiate education. Its importance has, therefore, greatly increased. Let us beware that nothing likely to tarnish the fair name of this college may appear in its annals, In these days of hardship and struggle we
are, in educational matters the privileged few of this far more neglected country. So the eyes of the paople are iniently cast on what good we are doing. Now, then, our ambition is, and should $b=$, to fulfil the hopes with which we are sent. Let us individually and collectively remember this.

As a matter of fact, we are passing through very odd times. These are the days of stress and storm, trials and tribulations, suspicion and gloom. We live in the whirlpool of constant awe and anxiety. Life has become a daring enterprise. Society, with diplomacies and meannesses seems to have dried up, Men in general have developed an apish kind of mentality. Naturally, therefore, a decline in efficiency and standard has set in and we of the Cotton College have not been an exception. There seems to be a good

9th Januiry 1952.
deal of mental indigestion. Now a diagnosis of this indigestion can be helped only by getting to know the basic principles of, human rights: We must not, however, allow ourselves to be romantic daydreamers. The ills and cankers of the society shall have to be removed by switching on the light that lies wittin. Let us take a stanl, resolute and bold so that posterity can take a definite shape at our hands.

Cottonians, our College has completeed half a century of its existence. Very soon we are going to celebrate its Golden Jubilee, which will, I am sure give newer gleam and kindlier light to the Cottonian fold.

My dear new-comers, I once again welcome you into our midst. Let our motto be "increased sweetness, increased light, increased life, increased sympathy."

Comrddely yours
Kamaleswar Sarma.
Union Secretary, Cotton College, Gauhati.

## The Accident.

Prabodh Sharma<br>4th year, B. Sc,

The night stood still.....
As still as the lamp-post was.
And the air in equilibrium-
Without a wave-strategy ;
Only moistened a little in mist.
That hing like a cloack over the cold night's limbs.
It was all black, 一the nocturnal black
When the moon was dead;
And the hazy radiation from the dim street-lamp
Had struggled quite keenly but had failed.

With the pollen-grains,--destitute loiterers
The darkness tinged an odour so slender
But so nicely smelt !
Tender was the night-soft and serene......
Wreathed by an alluring intoxication.
Sneakingly had crept away Logic-weary and sluggish
Its tight grip on a soul had relaxed.
Because in this moment of all moments,
The chaotic world of need had been forgotten;

Where theorisers had faild and had slipped off Economics
In the sovereign reign of incoherence !
......They were in one another's bosom,
And all the world but they in their conscious mind,
Where subtle and fragile were the memory-remnants
Of the evening past ;
That had reeled in eloquence and lust.
Her inflated bosom spoke little of the inflation beyond,
In a language so rambling but so highly congruous !
Lightly did she speak of the thesis that he wrote Hardly did he remember his creations so genuine, And the sparks, the multitude that had blazed [ n the eloquent evening.
Let the calorie-market fall-
From a score and eight to nine of hundreds;
What did a two-pence this count $\cdots$
When tender was the night and a third soul absent ?

Hackneyed and unexplored-
The night would stealthily stroll away
With all the warmth and gloss and lustre,
Had not a voice perturbed the air
So shrill and so sudden for a calm in the sky.
A living lump af flesh it was
With a cry of woe and a thirst to quence
And a belley that was empty and a body quite nude...
All it was in need of in this world of wants !

The night in repose took another hue It was calm once more but not calm inside, A veil of grimess prevailed the mind And the fireman, the father, thought afresh
With his both eyes closed and his elbow on the thigh ;
His wrinkled fore-head did further wrinkle
Because the morn came nigh,

It was in a start,
That the Economist from his sweetheart did separate.
The accident had dropped a cipher in his sum
And the world had lost a balance. *


* Apprised in the Fine art's Competition.


# NATIONAL POET OF IRELAND : WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS 

Principal Hem Barua. M. A

Ireland's national poet Yeats is known to most of us as one, who introduced Tagore's "Gitanjali" to the west and nothing more nor less. Yeats was surely more than a writer of preface to an Oriental poet's philosophic verse: he was himself a philosopher-cum-lyric-poet who absorbed into his deep personality the "floating wisdom of the East", to be found in the "Gita" and the "Upanisads". According to Aldous Huxley, the philosopher is a man, who intellectualises emotions into philosophical fo:ms and processes ; this definition of a philosopher admirably suits the genius of the poet.
W. B, Yeats was born of a protestant family on June 13, 1865 in Dublin; his father was a well-known painter. Yeats's art shows his heritage and he both absorbed and reflected all the subteleties that plastic art generally teaches, in his poetry and drama. He was, in a sense, the national poet of Ireland as much as Burns was that of Scotland or Tagore of India. What the poet was concerned about
was, of course, not the dry bones of Irish life nor its humdrum details: the poet's art confined itself, in general to the passions and emotions, which the "flesh is heir to". It is surely not the type of picture which Pearl Buck aimed at, in her snap-shots of what may be called "contemporary life" or "objective conditions" of Chinese society.

Yeats's is primarily a lyrical genius ; he is often described as a moon-beam that kisses the clouds or an angel that hangs on the cobwebs of the sky: this sweet cadence of lyricism pervades, very often than not,, his dramatic creations as well. Though he himself did not create the poetic drama, he contributed to its tone and temper to an extent that challenged the "naturalism" of Becque, Ibsen and G.B.S, Yeats agrees to an extent with Eugene $O^{\prime}$ Neill who tried to achieve the same end through a different technique called "Expressionism". This was a time when a reaction against the "bland materialism" of the 19 ch . century worked
itself out and captured people's imagination : Yeats is both a creator and product of this reaction; the world of art which Yeats created and to what his genius attuned itself, is the world of vision and imagination like that of J-M. Synge who, likewise attribated certain mysticism and feeling for poettry to the Irish masses, specially peasants and fisher-folks. The only difference was in the fact that while Synge "described" them, Yeats transmuted them to an ideal region of dreams and passions. Even his "dramatis personae" do not live and breathe in this world : their easy haunt is the "shadow world" of the poet's own creation. In 1919 he wrote to Lady Gregory of the Abbey Theatre thus.
"When you and Synge find such an uneasy footing, what shall I do there who have never observed anything or listened with an attentive ear, but value all I have seen or heard because of the emotions they call up or because of something they remind me of that exists as I believe beyond this world?"

It is this "beyond world" that delighted Yeats; this is seen in his poem "Stolen Child" which sets the preface to his lyrical creations:
"The flapping herons wake
The drowsy water rates"
It is in such an "ideal calm" that the soul seeks the panacea for the "fever and fret of life"; the regeneration of this trouble-tossed haman existence is sought in a swing-back to the quiet innocence and sweet simplicity of childlife.

Yeats worked on the rich fund of suggestion that the ancient spirit of Ireland "wakes" ond his is undoubtedly the most famous name that the Irish Literay Revival conjures up. An elaborate mysticism which is the essential attribute of Celticism, pervades his work; like that of A.E.'s his poetic imagination feeds and is nourished by the deep-toned mysticism of vedantic philosophy; in the art of reconciliation of childish simplicity and symbolism which Yeats's literary creations constitute, he had his precursor in Maeterlinck, whose craze for symbolism the 1 rish-man inherited and brought to perfection, In the case of Yeats, it broke the confines of drama and penetrated into the precints of poetry as well. In the drama called the "Land of Heart's desire", a fairy child comes to a peasant's home and the glimpse of the world where "no body gets old and godly and grave," is footlighted into our eyes; it presents
to us the picture of something "beyond the world". the region of the waters and wild." His dramas unlike those of G. B. S. or Gelsworthy live by their intense lyricism rather than by their established dramatic qualities: there is a brooding melancholy in them which the soul cannot do without. W. B. Yeats's outlook on life, his mysticism and poetic aspirations peculiarly fithed him for the task of playing a responsible part in this dramatic reaction. He was a symbolist; his art, like that of Walter De La Mare is the art of suggestion and evocation that waves gossamer worlds of dreams and imagination. To this effect he produced a dissertation called "Symbolism in Literature" with a view to popularise a new technique and dramatic method. There is that "going" in his art, to use a phrase of Nietzsche, whice is another name for "the reality of the invisible" that is supposed to exist far from our world so "full of weeping." The "Land of Heart's Desire" is only a symbolic representation of the wistful aspiration of the soul to the "beyond." With this and the "Countess Cathleen", W. B. Yeats introduced a "new beauty into literature, a new imagery and a new music," His later plays like "Varsa Mangal" and Chandalika" of Tagore are "plays for dancers" and he tells us that
"all must be played to the accompaniment of drum and ziter and flute." There is a significant passage in his drama: "Hour Glass" :
'The last hope is gone
And now that it is too late I see it all: We perish into God and sink eway Into reality: the rest is a dream."

What Yeats cared for, in fact was music in language and beauty in everything. He spoke of Ibsen's "Doll's House" in the following challenging words:

1 hate the play (Doll's House). I resented being invited to admire dialogue so close to modern educated speech that music and style are impossible."

Even his prose literature if aglow with what may be called "purple passages" and the "Secret Rose" is an ample illustration of it. The following lines serve his musical genius best. "The glittering feathers had now covered me completely and I knew that I struggled for hundred of years and was conquered at last. I was sinking into the depth when the green and blue and bronze that seemed to fill the world, because a sea of flame swept me away, and then a multitude pale hands were reaching towards me and strange gentle faces bending above me, and half-wailing and half-caressing voices uttering words that were forgotten the
moment they were spoken."
W. B. Yeats draws his aerial images in the pattern of a Japanese engraving; in his "Countess Caihleen" as in Sean O'Casey's "Silver Tassie" attempts are made towards the discovery of a fitting atmosphere for the play of supernatural powers. In them, we find scraps of Japanese "Nu" form which adds a wealth of charms to the mystic atmosphere so natural to Yeats. Likewise, "The Herne's Egg" with its "extravagant and audacious fancies" is another instance of the influence of Japatuese art-form on Yeats, These plays are emotionally significant in a sense that scintillates.

Yeats loved the earth not like Omar Khyaam, but loved her at certain moments "when white moths are on the wing" and when the "unquiet boughs" and "shaken leaves" add to the mystery of the atmosphere. Like Wagner, Yeats realised that the art of the stage was the art of pictorial beauty.

Modern poetry, it is said has become highly intellectual and less emotional. It started with a revolt against Victorianism which meant a revolt against all apparent "dullness". it was a revolt against the curious scientific predelections of Tennyson, psychological hotch-potch of Browning, political 'juggernauts" of Swin-
burne and the like. As a poet, Yeats's t.ind was beaming with a spiritual and intellectual, passion: his love-poems, likewise express a passion which is not of the body but of the spirit.
"When my arms wap you round I press My heart upon the loveliness That has long faded from the world."

Like Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" his "Wanderins of Usheen" is a noted romancic poem that switches us off \# "Kubla Khan" and "Christabel,"
W. B. Yeats's conception of nature is mystic; the imageries of his poemsarf drawn from the lonely woods and desolate lakes and from landscapes that might appear to him as "haunted". The objects of nature are filtered through his imagi. nation; they appear in his creation as pure gold of poetry.

Whether Yeats was a modern poet in the accepted sense of the term, it is difficult to say. It is difificult to idenifty him with any of the schools of modern poetry. He is neither with John Synge or James Stephens nor with Sturge Moore or Mich. ael Field, though, as it appears he partakes of the nature of all of them. Yeats admits that he is of the same school of modern poetry with them and adds that "though the concentration of philosophy and social passion of the school of Day Lewis and

MacNiece lay beyond his desire, he would, but for a failure of talen ${ }_{t}$ have been in that of Turner and Dorothy Wellesley." "It is quite but natural for $a_{1}$ man whose poetic career extends almost over full five decades to absorb and react to trends and spirits of time, as Yeats did. He himself appears as one of the company of aged figures, of whom he sings in his poem: "Lapis Lazuli."
"There on the mountain in the sky That all the tragic scenes they stare; One asked for mournful melodies, Accomplished fingers begin to play Their eyes 'mid many wrinkles, their eyes Their ancient glittering eyes are gay."
W. B. Yeats dreamt dreams of clouds and skies. saw visions of faeries and phantoms, sang of woods and rivers and wove them into patterns of prose, poetry
and drama in a language which has the music of Wagner and the intellectual content of an Oriencal seer. He lives as one who announced an age and worked to give it, "meaning and message" that neither flags nor loses its intense passion with the withering of time like the "hollow moon", to use his phrase. Truly is it that Yeats, who saw a nation rise into a fulsome growth through its own persistent efforts is accepted as a nation's poet struggling for emancipation and recognition. There was nothing sentimental or chocolate boxy about his genius. And the criticism that his poetry was becoming increasingly intellectual as he gained in rision is not only not untrue, but it also demonstrates the influence of the 'zeitgeist' that nourished and sustained the poet.


## A 1 Iamp is 解ust.

## [A tribute to the great soul of Abanindra Nath Tagore.]

Subhas Sarkar<br>4th. year, B.A.

Another great light's gone!
A voice has stopped it's homely words But a shade still lingers in this world
Spurred by the light, a sound is known From the bittlements of eternity.
Alas ! For India, nay for the world, a pity!a pity!

A burning heart is I csf, a heart
That felt the pulse of India beating
How faintly, how lightly in mirage of art
While came the suffering mother's faint words
' I die, I die, light-ah ! more light,'
And child Aban breathed the morning air Endowed with mother's piercing sight. Harked he back to the golden times,
A call was there; from moaning caves of Ajanta, Illora.

His eyes were wet, wet with mother's tear Softly, so lightly his brush he held
And waves of India's yearning cries came. How bled through it's medium, how bled, it bled.

And we saw in colours, our mother smiling.

Back to! the glory, a light, a renascence We felt our India; her Culture Old,
Softly but brightly thro ${ }^{\circ}$ lines of
Acharyya,
He called us back to that past, how bold
He spoke to the children with sweets, so full

They touched his hand, felt their
India so dear
Bright in his basket of 'Khirer Putul'
Yes, we hear ! - a sage is lost, a lamp
is shattered,
. So we feel him still in our hearts and tears
Another great light's gone ! *

* Read in the cindol nee macing held in honour of the Departed Soul under the auspices of $\mathbf{t}^{\prime}$ : Cotton College Union Society.


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Saktipada Bhattacharjee
3rd. yr. B.A.

Chandia is none other but a Tea Garden labourer, There is a long story behind his success as one of the workers in Herriman Tea Estate. He was crowned by such success only a few months ago.

He was a posthumous child of a Behari widow. His father Chandu died only a month before his birth. Chandu was a farmer. He had a smill piece of land of his own. Cultivating jute in his small field by hard labour, he spent the poor days some way or other with his wife Buchia. But her husband left her for good before the birth of their only son, So, she fell into great difficulty with the new-born Child. She then began to cultivate the piece of land herself, and by this small earning the mother and the son managed themselves. But even these days did not endure. Within a few years, when Chandia was not even ten, the Zamindar
took away their piece of land, even the hut, their last resort in a hard world. They came direct to the path of nowhere. The lean and thin structure of a helpless lady could not bear such a shock, and soon she left her only son alone in the world. The ten years old boy was thrown upon his own resources. He then worked in a tea-stall as a "boy" for sometime, but this temporary service, he had to give up soon.

Then he eritered selvice as a servant in the family of Dr, Giridhary, the A.M.O. of the Herriman garden. There be found a boy about his own age. Raghu, the son of our doctor. Equality of Age put them in a close touch. Our servant boy Chandia once showed his willingness to read and write and Raghu also didnot dishearten him. Chandia began studies, which he did usually at the rest hours.

Soon he made good progrees both in Vernacular and in English. He became a member of their family.

But after the 2nd world war, suddenly the price of all daily necessary things shot up. Dr. Giridhari found it impossible to keep a servant and to feed him. So he told to Chandia that he was not able to bear his expenses any more though in return he also had done at lot of works for the family. So he should join as a labourer in the garden. Chandia agreed.

So, one fine morning he went to work as a garden labourer. He worked there the whole day and returning in the evening he came direct to Raghu to continue with his daily lessons as before,

Once Mr. Bullock, the manager of the garden paid a sudden visit to their department. A clerk followed him. The manager went near all the labourers one by one and began to enquire of their names to the clerk. When he came near the newly appointed boy, he asked the clerk "what's the name of this boy, Babu." As the clerk was not aquainted with the boy very much, he began to search for the name in the "Coolie Register" in his hand. But in the mean-time, suddenly astonishing every-one
the boy answered - "My name is Chandia, Sir". Both the Babu and the shahib looked up for only a moment and then they looked down again. They could not believe their ears. So, to be definite, the clerk asked the boy again in Hindustani "Kya bolta hai ?" This time also the boy answered in clear English that his name was Chandia.

Speaking nothing more, at once finishing his inspection the manager left the place at the eve of his departure by the car. He asked the clerk to send the boy to his bungalow the same evening. .

The next day when Chandia met Raghu, he told him the story of what happened the previous day, He said that the Shahib had told him that he need not go any more to work and he should learn very carefully and he could appear in the next matriculation Examination, and the Shahib himself would bear all his expenses.

This news gave $b$ th Raghu and Chandia a new life. They were up and doing to attain their goal. .

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After a year again, Raghu, who was now a student of the Medical College met
with Chandia. This time he was no more it would have been if my mother would a coolie but a babu (a clerk) of the be still alive. She.........* suddenly he same garden. Both of them became very stopped again. glad. They were out of words. Chandia

Raghu, who was silent so long, saw told, "Jaghu Bhai, what a great pleasure that Chandia's eyes were moist with tears.

## INDIA IN 1980

## Deven Sonowal

4th year. B.A.
"The East bowed low before the blast
In patient, deep disdain;
She let the legions thunder past
And plunged in thought again." Thus said Matthew Arnold. Had he lived to of Eastern civilisation. Arnold is wrong. see resurgence of China and the Red On the contrary, India, along with other March in Korea, the Indian cultural and countries is sincerely fostering the
notion of assimilating East and west.
'India in 1980' will see how far she will be contributing to the realisation of this ideal and the picture will be depicted through different heads:-

## Population-

India, according to the census of 1941, consists over thirty crores of inhabitants and in succeeding seven years a considerable number has increased. No doubt the population will increase in a great number in 1980 but factors restricting the increase of population will also be in operation

Anthropological study reveals that the Indian people possess a heterogeneous character i. e. Turko-Iranian, Äryo-Dravidian, Scythio Dravidian, Mongolo-Dravidian. But it is a lesson of history that India is ably proceeding for a brighter admixure of races. After 30 yrs . (approximately ) in 1980 India will be able to create a wonderful mixture of different and divergent maces.

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It is the yet a sad paradox that 'India is poor in the land of plenty'. From times immemozial she had been an agricultural country with few exceptions. Still her methods of cultivation is of pri-
mitive type. Her industry and commerce are very poorly organised. Her import and export index is a clear evidence of it.

It is late when industrial revolution began in India. But the world war I confirmed that industrialism was not inconsistent with the lndian soil. The world war II marked a great rapidity in her industrialisation. So rapid it was that the Gandhian non-industrialism failed to be dominant over India.

The present Government rightly ventures in the channel of industrialisation. Because it is the age of science. But as regards nationalisation the modern government is lukewarm. But all these efforts, whether commercial, industrial or agricultural is dependent mostly upon the nature of government. The standard of living of the Indian is yet low as compared to that of other countries. There are yet the millions of beggars loitering in our city-streets. Onlyäa 'government of the people' can do away with these problems. So, this economic problem will be solved along with only the political problem.

## Science-

The scientific development is poor in India. Foreign domination deprived the Indians of scientific intercourse with
countries scientifically advanced.
But the age is of science. The two international and intercine wa-3 have suggested that progress in science is a weapon of self-defence. The his ory of last few years shows har little orogress in science.

Yet we see a renaissance in this aspect. Beginning from the National laboratory of physics in Delhi various laboratories are now built. It is no less a great progress. Even most up-to-date subjects of science are ably discussed.

India has never lacked in scientific brains and resources. What she lacked was only proper field. What is reasona ble is that only an optimistic view should be fostered. And India in 1980 will see a great progress in science.

Arts,-general and fine arts.
Everywhere a spirit of stimulating cultural renaissance is evident. The spirit is seen in literature as well as in arts. It is a new age of Indian provincial literature. High-class works have been produced during the last 100 years in different branches of literature, such as fiction, drama, poetry and essay. The names of poet Tagore and Iqbal are never to be forgotten.

The influence of English language and literature is never negligible. So much the Indians have cultivated English that poet Tagore even succeeded in winning the Nobal Prize. For long years English had been the lingua-franca of India and the medium of instruction in the universities. So deep is this influence that every branch of education is dependent on it. Though the present government sanctions only 15 years for it yet it will be impossible to exile English from India.

Some Indian artists are showing nuch inclination to adopt the various foreign designs and shapes in the domain of arts. Modern Indian architechture divides itself sharply into two classes, (1) that of the indigenous Indian 'masterbuilder'. (2) based on imitation of Western models. During the recent years there has been a great tendency to revive old architechtural style.

A new spirit in the cultivation of music is also abroad in our country. Earnest efforts are now being made to revive indigenous types of dance and drama. The foundation of modern Indian painting is made by late Abanindra Nath Tagore.

All these are the picture of renascent India. It shows a great advance
of India in these aspects of external activity. What is expectable is that 1ndia in 1980 will envisage a great cultural fusion with Western ideas of Arts.

## Education -

But the general wakening of modern India would not have been possible without significant changes in the educational ideas and the institution of the country. Music in the sphere of education was tried and achieved in India during the 19th century and still more has been accomplished in present century. India in 1980 will see how far the Indian are able to progress in Education.

Education even for women is no longer a luxury in India. With barely $13 \%$ literate people, India is rapidly striving for a great educational success with 23 established Universities. Optimism is consistent with education in India in 1980.

## Religion-

India is fertile for every religion. Hinduism glorifies itself by its unique power of assimilation and assimilating itself. Pages of Indian history unveils the fact. In the 6 th century B. C. Buddh-
ism took its birth here. Islam, in the mediaeval age was able to win the fraternity of some religions. Christianity was cordially, if not with enthusiasm, adopted by certain sections of Indians. Besides there are other religions which, as a whole, occupy a grand position in the religious congregation of India.

No doubt, here and there, there are certain religious feuds in the country. And it is a sad assertion to say that the partition of India in 1947 is a tower of religious conflicts. Yet modern India characteristically disorganises religious conflicts. Religious bias is bidding farewell from the mind of the Indian people. The 30 years in future will lead her to the attainment of religious peace and harmony.

So far, all this is the external structure of India in 1980. But there is the other side, i. e. internal.

By interperting Indian history, the internal picture is now to be drawn. Materialistic conception of history is a demonstration that the r:otive-power in history is economic. It is a method of production and class relation that these involve; that have dominated and directed history, which in consequence has always been a class struggle for good or for eril, this is not an all pe:vading conception.

There is another conception through which history should be interpreted, and with that conception, in view, later lines will be composed.

## Political-

In the last 100 years Democracy has been gaining ground in weight and momentum in India. Two things had helped this - one the democratic culture of the Englishmen and the other the existence of English educated classes. The English policy of kicks and kisses has failed and by gradual processes she has won her sovereignty in 1947, after centuries full of suffering and misery, to establish democracy.

But democracy means to the Indians "the filling of every belly, and the wiping of every tear from every eye." Yet poverty and suppression are painful realities. The government is at the hand of the Congress party. Two factors incubate inefficiency in the Congress administrationfewness of brilliant leaders and fewness of brilliant ideas. This seems a horror. The economic blizzard approaching India thickens menacingly on the horizon. The Indian Socialist party is angling for a chance to steal the thunder.

The world itself is running towards

Socialism where Nationalisation of industry and land, equality and liberty in their maximum volume, etc. are the salient features. The governments of the world of today are striving to secure such an 'ism'. India, too, of today, though in a small degree, is tending towards the establishment of Socialism. Socialism is today becoming the nerve-centre of political activities. There are parties in India such as the Socialist Party of India, Communist Party of India both of which aim, at least, at a Socialism.

Though the time-spirit is out to fit the appropriate balance of mights of man and the mights of state yet there is a tendency towards Socialsim which is beginning to relieve a great momentum. India in 1980 will see that every political ideal will be receding into oblivion while the idea of Socialism will be advancing, rather established firm.

India's spiritual structure in 1980-
Two different conceptions of life hare shaped humanity through out the ages. On that the world is an evil thing wo. 1. life is full of sin and suffering, men must find their goal, his salvation somewhere else outside the world; the other does not believe in the existence of any
thing bejond the world and wants to make the best use of the pres.nt woildly life. The first conception underlies the civilisation of the East of which India has ben the ougin and centre But the ee are variations. Gita gave a new meaning to Sanyasa; it is to be Tyaga (sacrifice) that one should renounce all desires and attachments and not life and action. But Buddhism made the Indians forget the great teaching.

This is not all. Indians no longer think poverty to be the blessing of God. They have acquainted themselves to the new way of living as in the west. They no longer want to suppress their body in order to elavate the soul. Mind and body, they say, are interdependent. They want equality economically and politically. The rigidity of orthodox Indian attitude towards the world is shaken away.

In short, it is the influence of Westorn materialism which never denied the value of the worldliness. So deep this materialism is rooting itself in the Indian mind that Shahjahan had built the one of the seven wonders of the world. He wanted to inscribe his love of heart in white marble.

These reveal that there is much possibility of assimilating these two great views of East and West and the Indians are preparing themselves to give up the wo:ld-wide orthodoxy of 'either or' in near future. It is a great synthesis. Sri Aurobinda foresaw that there was a great tendency among the Indians to return from the exaggeration of their (Indian) view. On the other hand, West is reawakening to the truth of the spirit of life and tends towards a new application of its spiritual knowledge.

So, it is reasonable to conclude that India is aiming at a great synthesis which is the outcome of the thesis and antithesis spiritualism and materialism respectively. The two great global wars have proved that India cannot keep her~ self aloof from the ideas acting and reacting over the world. The destiny of the world will be the destiny of India. India in $1980^{\circ}$ will strive hard to shape this desting. And this destiny means the great synthesis of East and West.

But all this is only a possibility. Who knows what Future bears in her womb ?
'India in 1980' and 'Chandia- a Coolie' both the articles occupied first places in the fine arts' competition.

# The Pessimistic Philosophy of Schopenhauer. 

Satyabrata Bhattacharjee<br>3rd yr. B.A.

The Philosophy of "will" as propounded by Schopenhauer, the well-known German pessimist, is an important development in the history of western thought. His main work, "The World as Will and Idea" is a phriosophical classic of considerable interest. The thing-in-itself according to Kant is unknown and unknowable; but according to Schopenhauer it is not so. He identified it with "will" which is blind and essentially evil. It is the fundamental metaphysical principle which expresses itself in different ways through all kinds of things and beings of this world. The world is truly "will", but to the inte" llect it appears as idea.

In self-consciousness we come face to face with "will", It is a blind force, an unconscious impulse that manifests itself in instinct, striving, yearning etc. in man. The body is the outward manifestation of
"will", and this is true of all the bodies in the world which are really "will" but outwardly bodies. Material existence is one of its various manifestations; here it functions only as a blind force. Plant life is another manifestation of this "will". It is characterized by unconscious striving. Similarly, animal life also is an expression of the same "will". Here the "will" realizes itself mainly as instincts and impulses. Only in man it becomes conscious of itself.

This "will" creates for its manifestation suitable bodies and organs including the brain in the various kinds of living beings, Intellect in man is also one of its creations; functions through the brain, reveals the nature of the world like a lamp and happens to be the greatest instrument of self-preservation.

The entire world is the manifestation of this "will" in different forms. It is
not a person or God, but a blind and unconscious force that goes on creating endlessly things and beings of various types. It is spaceless and timeless, but all its manifestations are in space and time. It is immortal, but its creatures are all subject to decay and death. It materializes itself in immutable types which go on for ever. "Individuals may come and individuals may go, but the "will" goes' on forever."

This "will" is essentially wicked and the source of never-ending troubles in life. When we pierce through the veil of phenomena we see not a benevolent Crod. but a cruel Satan, always ready to torture its creatures in all possible ways. Life is suffering ; it means struggle for existen ce, a struggle which we are bound to lose. Sooner or later everything is devoured by death. The whole world, therefore, is full of evil and it is the worst of all possible worlds.

Man's desires can never be fulfilled permanently, If some of them are ever satisfied, new ones take their place bringing new miseries in their train. Life is a continuous struggle with death. "The life of most men", as Schopenhauer puts it, "is
but a continuous struggle for existence a struggle which they are bound to luse at last. Every breath we draw is a protest against the death which is constantly threatening us, and against which we are battling every second. But death must conquer after all, for we are his by birth, and he simply plays with his prey a little while longer before devouring it. We however take great pains to prolong our lives as far as we can, just as we blow soapbubbles as long and as large as we can though we know with absolute certainty that they must break at last."

Life is "like a clock-work that is wound up and goes without knowing why ; and every time a man is conceived and born, the clock of human life is wound up anew, in order to grind out the same old, hackneyed time which it has played so many countless times before, measure for measure, bit for bit, with insignificant variation."

There is no escape from the ever-torturing power of the "will." lntellect is absolutely under the control of this all powerful and wicked "will." Knowledge is no remedy, for, every increase of
knowledge means an increase of suffering. Life is extremely selfish and mean. Man is "a heartless and cowardly egoist whom fear makes honest, and vanity sociable, and the only way to succeed in the world is to be as grasping and dishonest as the rest.

The so-called virtues are but different forms of refined egoism. Progress of civilization is a mockery and a sham; it simply creates new wants and conseqent sufferings. "History is an interminable series of murders, robberies, intrigues and lies; if you know one page of it you know them all." Suicide also is no remedy, for, there is just a possibility of survival after death. The destruction of a particular manifestation of "will" is not the destruction of "will" itself.

But there is a way out, and according to Schopenhauer, that was disccvered in India. He was not favourably disposed towards Christianity and he positively disliked "the detestable doctrine of Islam." He liked Hinduism and Buddhism and considered the latter as the highest religion, the Budhhist conception of 'Nirvana' appeared to him to be the best solution of the pro-
blem, and by 'Nirvana' he meant total extinction.

There is no real distinction between man and man, because the same story is repeated in every individual with very slight variations. All of us are equally victims of this wicked "will." Pity or sympathy therefore, is the granted moral virtue. But it also affords only a temporary relief. Since the "will" to the rootcause of suffering a total negation of "will" through resignation is the best course for man to follow. The more we forget ourselves, the less we suffer. Through Art and Philosophy we can achieve that end to some extent. When the "will" is completely suppressed, we reach our gaal. There is no positive good anywhere in the world. The result attained is entirely negative in character. With the death of the "will" the whole world also disappears and we realise absolute nothingness.

This is a short account of the main philosophical conclusions of Schopenhauer. It is needless to say that it is a philosophy of despair, frustration and an unhappy life. Schopenhauer was the son of a prominent businessman, and he himself passed many
years of his life in a commercial concern. His father is said to have committed suicide. He disliked his mother, because she had no affection for him but had a keen eye for his faults. He wis a bachelor throughout his life and had great hatred for women. The critics point out that his actual life had very little to do with his philosophy. His ethics of pity and resignation was not consistent and sincere. As a man he was conceited, extremely quarrelsome and avaricious.

St rictly speeking, his philosophy is not an original contribution. In all essentials, it is only an imperfect imitation of an impurtant character of Budohist philosophy. A man's philosophy is mainly a matter of temperament which is determined to a very great extent by his experience as a whole. Truth reveals itself only to those who can penetrate into the farthest depth of experience. Suffering is there, but according to Schopenhauer himself there is also a way out. The situation becomes intelligible only on the supposition of some higher principle having the capacity to suppress it. But Schopenhauer refuses to accept that as reality, and believes extinction to be the natural goal of human
existence. He is unwilling to go beyond his blind "will"; but the principle that has the capacity to regulate it must also be there. Somehow it escaped notice. A "will' without some personality behind it is unintelligible.

Suffering is not certainly the last word in life and philosophy. It is only a temporary phase and superficial, Life is much more real than suffering and also beyond it. There is a great danger in the emotional approach to reality. Suffering is a fact, so also happiness; and an over-emphasis on the one may be as much unreasonable as on the other, To an impartial observer, both pessimism and optimism may be equally one-sided. The world is what it should be, and it is unlikely that it will be affected in any way by our likes and dislikes, It may not be, but there is nothing wrong about it. Certainly it is not the worst ; on the contrary, it may be viewed as the best because no better is avilable.

On a deeper analysis of experience, it is revealed that life is more real than death; happiness is more fundamental than suffering. In truth there is no suffering at all ; firstly bacause it is only relative,
and secondly because it is purely temporary. There is a stage in the development of human personality where socalled suffering is completely superseded, where suffering acquires a new colour and significance, and reappears as an inadequate expression of happiness itself.

Philosophy should not be the business of anybody and everybody. It must be monopolised by those who have the deepest insight into the heart of reality. It is a misfortune that in most countries of the world anybody who has the audacity to say anything extraoordinary passes for a philosopher, and any partial and wrong view of the world is accepted as philosophy. India is probably the only country which refuses to adore every intellectual juggler as philosopher and guide. India's philosophers are persons who attained spiritual perfection, They are the seers af eternal and immutable truths, and, as such, they are the true teachers of mankind.

This world is a common world for all ; but somehow some are happy, others are not, It should be a neutral entity
and it may not be its business either to please or displease anybody. But how are we to account for the differences in our lots here! What should be the natural relation between man and man ? Why should it be anything other than concord and harmony ? What is it that makes us so many misfits in this wellorganised whole? Indian philosophers are agreed that the trouble has its roots not in the external world, but in the inmost recesses of the human personality. When that is overcome, this very world reappears in its intrinsic form as the expression of the supreme Truth, the highest good and perfect beauty,

The only redeeming features in Schopenhauer's system are his ethics of pity and his advocacy for the total negation of the "will". Self-control and love are certainly the royal roads to happiness. But Schopenhauer's teaching has lost much of its value on account of the inherent defects of his philosophy which is metaphysically unsound, logically inconsistent and practically disappointing.

# ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND POLICY OF ASSAM 

Prof. K. C. Majumdar M. A.,<br>Department of Economics.

"Ours is an undeveloped state and a very backward and poor one too. Condition of life in a greater part of the State, especially in the tribal areas, are most primitive and deplorable and any improvement of life and living conditions in suoh a country and in the standard to bring her in line with the rest of the advanced states in a free country requires a mint of money". Thus observed the Finanice Minister of Assan in his budget speech of 1951-52. Again, it was Lord Mountbatten, the last British GovernorGeneral of India, who spoke in a public meeting at Gauhati that Assam was rich in its natural resources and if those reasources could be fully utilised, Assam would be one of the richest provinces in the world. If we observe these two statements, we may easily say that Assam is rioh in her economic resources; she is poor and backward because these resources are never
fully utilized. Assam is essentially a land of villages, hilly tracts and forests Its population being near about 92 lakhs is not such as to cause us anxietr. The density of population in Assam being 185 per square mile is quite thin and below the average level due to its climatic conditions, absence of large-scale operations, and for large part of Assam contains forests and hilly tracts. Aproximately, as much as 90 per cent of the total population may be said to live in villages and is dependent upon agriculture. Hence, village organizations ant rural economic units form a vital part in the growth of the economic structure of Assam. Urban economic life in Assam plays only a very minor part. In a general way, Assam's economic. structure may be classified mainly under two heads: one is tribal economy including forests and the other is plain economy with agriculture and smail industrial growth.

Tribal economy is the most primitive in its origin and still barter economy is seen to be current over here. The tribal belt of Assam is inhabited by people of diverse sects, habits and customs. They are forming an isolated economy by themselves which is poor and simple. Communications are far from satisfactory, mode of living, economic pursuit, tongue and culture are quite distinct from the plain people of Assam. As a matter of fact, these aresome of the barriers on the iree and economic exchange between these two economif belts. Even in the plain economic life of Assam, some of the villages are more or less self-sufficient in the matter of satisfaction of their modest wants. They think only for kerosene oil, salt and fine cloths as goods for exchange of fish, vegetables and mustard seeds. Still some villages are seen to run their daily lives without money as medium exchange for circula. tion. From another aspect, Assam, being predominantly an agricultural state without industrial growth, the people of Assam are never rich and can never be very rich. The standard of living is not high but not so surprisingly low as we see in other agricultural parts of India such as Bihar, U.P. and Madras. At' least most of the Assamese family have
a dwelling house of their own with some: plots of cultivable land at their disposal; only defect is that the people are idle, very idle, lack initiative, courage and confidence. They always go slow in their attempts at improvement. Of course, hygienic conditions are very deplorable and there is scarcity of pure drinking water. Means of communications are quite inadequate which are the nervous systam of the body economic of Assam. The marginal difference between the rich and the poor being little, the poorest of the poor and the richest of the rich poople in Assam are also very few. The land tenuxe system is ryotwari except some areas of the Goalpara district. Orderly habit, cleanliness, ease-loving. simplicity, idleness, fear of inferiority complex etc., are some of the typical characteristics of Assamese peasants. Natural havocs like flood and earth-quake are very frequent in Assam damaging lives, foodcrops, property and bringing untold sufferings to the people every year. Number of day-labourers in Assam are comparatively very small and so almost all the tea-garden labourers and other industrial labourers are migrated from other parts of India. Number of beggars and paupers among the native people of Assam are very few. Women of doubtful character purely from econo-
mic reasons are few. Harijans, old-job men and other professional classes of sweepers, cobblers, washermen, labours among the native people of Assam are very few to be seen. But nature is very kind and generous in giving her resources in abundance. Its soil is rich and fertile. The mighty Brahmaputra flows through it adding up beauty and fertility of the soil. She is rich in her mineral resources. Coal fields and petroleum deposits are found in Ledo and Digboi of the north eastern part of Assam, Drilling operations are also carried on by the Digboi Oil Company in the adjoining areas of Nagahills. Assam is also famous all over India for her forest products giving a handsome income to the public exchequer. Assam Tea is famous in the world and occupies a big share of the exporting trade of India. Rice, pulses, jute, mustard seeds and various other seasonal fruits are some of the main agricultural products of Assam. Potato and raw cotton are also produced in the hilly tracts of Assam. Tea iudustry in Assam and the match facotry at Dhubri run and controlled by foreign firms may be mentioned as main industrial oprrations of the state. There is also a possibility of installing a paper mill in Assan. In consideration of the number
of unemployed agricultural labourers and the economic structure of Assam, it is high time that Assam should revive her small scale and cottage industries with close co-operation between the Govt. and the people. Assam's.financial condition is poor and she is forced to abandon sererals of her schemes for large scale operations. It is known that some of her development projects have been shelved by the central Government of India. Assam silk, endi and muga are famous in India. Assam possesses rich potentialities for the development of industries like sericulture, subsidiary agricultural industries and numerous other cottage industries, such as metal and cultery, pottery, furniture of all kinds (wood, bamboo, cane torai) ivory, soap-making, cap-making, doll and statuette-making, embroidery work, tanning etc. To solve the partial unemployment of Assam and for rehabilitation of refugees, it is necessary to spread a net-work of small scale and cottage industries throughout the state. It is hoped that for building up of a sound economic structure in Assam, the revival of cottage industries in state is highly essential.

The economic structure of Assain being such, it will be convenient to consider some important points for the formulation of an economic policy in Assam.

The fundamental aim of every economic policy is freedom from want. This can only be achieved by four different ways, namely full employment, better standard of living, less economic inequality and social security. These four points have been accepted and desired by every people throughout the world. In the matter of full employment, we are to understand "a high and stable level of empleyment", so far our state is concerned in order that there can be no unemployment agricultural as well as industrial labourers. The problem of middle class unemployment must also be considered. As regards the better standard of living of the workers and peasants, economic aim should be more leisure, higher pay and therefore higher consumption. Another point is to consider the case of stabilising the purchasing power of money and the internal pricelevel which is of course an all India problem for solation. But better standard of living is mainly dependent upon the volume of output per head. Lessening of economic inequalities rest upon the improved and revised type of tax-structure of the Government of Assam as well as
the Central Government of India. The recent formation of finance commission under the new constitution of India has an important role to play upon the prinsiples of economic equality. As regards the social security measures, the Government of India is recently making a headway over this line. The national insurance scheme envisaged by the Government of India, it is hoped, will bring an improvement over this issue. Anyway, the social security measures are to be adopted in India following the main principles embodied in the National Insurance Bill of 1946 in U. K., so that like great Britain, it may cover alnost every Indian. However, everything depends upon the economic and political trends: af events and to the extent of public co-operation. In conclusion, it may be well said with the words of late Lord Keynes that 'the theory of economics does not furnish a body of settled conclusions immediately applicable to policy. It is a method rather than a doctrine, an apparatus of mind, a technique of thinking which helps its possessor to draw correct conclusions."

# A man of sixty rant be a youth $\mathfrak{n f}$ eighteen 米 

Prof. C. V. Raman

I must thank you all from the is a land full of resources. Nature runs bottom of my heart for the blessings that riot amidst the hills. In Cherrapunjee have been poured on my devoted head. I saw the coal being dug out from the I will feel a proud man if I be able hills. There is no reason to be ashamed to satisfy a fraction of your blessings. of your past. I want to ask all of you, My visit has been extremely pleasant. specially the younger generation to work It has been a great human experience for me for the love and affection of the people. My attachment to Assam has been very powerful.

The sorrowful history of Assam has noved me. $\dagger$ There are bright spots too. History is both dark and bright. Rajputana's history is an example.

I am a rice-eater. Way-wardly, easeloving people are bred in the sunny places. Martyrs are born in the hills. Assam all poetry. We are here to work at nature.
> * Substances of the speech delivered in reply to an address of welcome presented by the Union Secretary on behalfof the Cotton College Union Society,

$\dagger$ Reference are to a speech made by Prof. T. K. Bhattacharyya who spoke how the arts and sciences of Assam had periodically suffered in her chequered history.

We have a striving to seek, to find and not to yield. There can be no greater jewel in the crown than to see our young men and women to live and die for the sake of knowledge. I request you to cast your eyes to the past. It's a crucifixion of humanity. But there are other aspects. There are the thinkers and scholars: Plato, Archimedes, Aristotle-intellectuals who have risen above everything, and who shine through the ages. They have shed lustre to humanity. There can be no greater happiness than to see the sons of India shed lustre to the country. Do not be disheartened, the spirit of your people will rise above everything: you will be victorious. The moment Assam rises in its cultural sphere, everything else will fall down and vanish. all recognition will come to those who do not seek it, but who deserve it. Go forward with mind, spirit, heart held high. In the year 1948, I crossed 60 years. It found me in a very unenviable position. All opportunities for science discoveries vanished. But I did not lose heart. Once again I started my scientific career at the age of 60. I refused to despair. A man of
sixty can be a youth of eighteen. That is what I wanted to show to India. If you ever thought of the meaning of Marcandeya: the spirit of man is always eighteen years old. Science knows no despair of age. Never grow old when it comes to you. Perform your daily task. Refuse to grow old and be disheartened. The truest worship of God is helped by studying nature. Do that and you will not be old. Try to grasp the meaning of the universe. To me everything is wonderful. Let us understand the handiwork of nature. There is noting in nature which is not beautiful. The trees, the twigs, the grains of sand-all are wonderful. In the land of Kamrup, everything is wonderful Nature runs roit. Expoit them. Enlarge your intellect. I am not telling you that which I do not practise. Iam still eighteen at the age of sisty. I will throw open my ideas to the world. Materials are lacking except the spirit to work. Let's hope men from all parts of India to come and do some work there. + I will thereby repay some of you who are very great kindreds to me.
$\ddagger$ Referred to his newly started institute at Gowaliar.
: Reproduced by Amal Mitra.


Harendra Nath Dis
lIst yr. 1.A.

History has recorded in golden em- towards different important branches bers the deer's of outstanding personalities of science. Though marred by the who rendered selfless services for the fetters of asl very nc dependence, ste Las alleviation of human miseries by dint of produced many scientists of renown in their wisdom and genius. Ramen the recent years. Ramon my be dubbed is leaving behind for the posterity, as the greatest among them all. the monumental legacies of His inventions and it is upto the coming generations to fix his 1 - $m n_{j}$ the galaxy of savants.

Humanity is never static. We are scurrying cr ward in the road to perfectimon. Science has given us a progressive teend to civilisation and played a vital role in its forward march. Ever since the glorious days of Aryabhaita and Barahmihira, India has been making contributions

When we look through the parcrama of events in the lives of great men, it will be articulately discernible that the fundamental factors in the growth of their personalities lie in the build-up of their childhood, which is apparent in the life of Ramen. Son of Mr. Chandrasekhar Aiyer, who was a Professor of Physics and Mathematics in the A. V. N. College, Waltair, Ramen was born to an intellectually cultured family
though not with a "silver spoon in his mouth." Brought up under the strict guidince and immense sagacity of an illustnous fether he graduted from the A.V.N. College with the unique honour of winning the "Ahoni Guld Medal in Physics." Then he went to the Presidency College in Madras and it wis there that the signs of his inheren: talents came into light. His interest in Raleigh's theory un sound and his own method of performing Melde's experment on V.b-ition Strings won for him the concratulations of Lord Raleigh himself. His marvellous scl o'arst $p$ found vent in the excellent anticles he contribited during these days regularly to the Philosc p'ical Migizne and the Natu:e Magzine in L ondon. At the con pertion of lis studies in Madr:s, he was (ffered a foreign scholarship, bat ill health delayed his visit to Englin],

There ia a enasity of purpose in the life of Raman which deb:rred him from losing himself in the midst of officework though he wis apponted to a superior post in the Firance Dcp rument in 1907. When he lived in Mairis his free hours were spant in the Presidency

College Leboratory and when trans'erred to Calcutta he cbained spacial facilities to work in the labratories of the Indian Association for cultivation of Science. Subsequently tie resigned from Government service and became the Palit Professor in the Indiin Association and later in the Calcutta Univarsity. Here he found a widening of the horizons and devoted himself to the study of science. In recognition of his merits the Royal Society of sciences in L ondon adorned Lim with its fellowst p in 1922.

The bud, blossoned forth to scatter its aura far and near. R $\quad \mathrm{m}=\mathrm{n}$ became famous a!l over the world. He tock firm grip of the ladder of success and rung by rung mo unted higher and higher. Invitations poured in . for visiting many co ntries abroad. Europ:an Unvirsitics decorated him with Honoray degrees. He went to England and wocts for some time in the Divy Faraday Laboratories, where he tested lis new mathod of X-Ray scattering. Then he went to Cenada, where he spoke on the mc. lecular scittering of light. This was followed by his visit to the United Sia'es and there he woiked in the Norman

Bridge Laboratories in Pasadena. He also attended the International Congress of Mathematicians in Canada and in 1925 visited Russia to attend the Soviet Academy of Sciences. These visits enlightened him to a gre-t extent and widered his field of knowledge.

The stup $n$ dous time, energy and efforts he put forward in the pursuit of scientific experiments was answered with the tremendous success he won in the invention of the Ramen Effect in 1928. lndeed it is striking to note that this invention needed materials worth only about Rs. $4 \wedge 0 /-$, To put in a nut-shell his ciscovery was: "When light falls upon molecules of matter, and is scattered by, then a remarkable chenge occurs. That is most readily perceived by observ.ng the scattered light through a prismatic spectroscope." Many Russian and German Scientists woik d on the same theory for long, but Raman's solution came out earlier. He was knighted a year after this disccuery. The Raman Effect led him to the lime-lig't and the emin $n_{n t}$ German Scientist Processor Pringshein rew the attention of the scientific world to its great importance.

The creative genius of Raman augmented by his latent intellect and ceaseless efforts not only discovered the Raman Effect but won an ample reward in the award of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. This laurel he won not for himself alone but for the nation as a whole. It will remain an ever green incentive in the hearts of our young geniuses and shove them forward with an urge to do great things in life.

This man of talents has the distinctive characteristic of being all rounder. His scholarship in English Classics is remarkable and he can quote from Gulliver's Travels or Robinson Crusoe with felicity and ease. Even when he was but 13 years old, he wrote an essay on Indian Epic poetry to win a coveted prize. When lecturing, his gestures and light hearted demeanours, balanced by seriousness and precise expression have the power to impress his audience. His discourses in Pasadena on Thermo-Dynamic and Light-scattering won for him the prize of the American Scientific world and his lecture in Canada so impressed the famous American Scientist Professor Milikan that an invitation to the

United States followed.
When we delve deep into the factors that led him through the path of glory, bis philosophy of life strikes us most. Once he told the eminent American thinker, Will Durant that "the meaning of life" as he conceived it was "the desire to labour, to achieve and to help others to do likewise. These arethe motive powers which have kept me going." Another remarkable conception of Raman is his opinion on the duty of the scientist. He said in his lecture on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebration of our College that the duty of the Scientists "is to employ the best of their intellectual efforts for scientific enquiry aimed at the realisation of truth quite unconcerned with the result. The pursuit of scientific research is the pursuit of knowledge and not individual careerism."

Today this greatest scientist of the East works and teaches his pupils in his own Institute in Bangalor, which, when fully built up will be one of the most important seats of learning in India. With indefatigable energy and robust health Raman is still young and fresh.

Assamese youths should always kear in mind his words of staunch optimism: "Let the sun of learning rise in the East and radiate its light throughout India. I am looking forward to the resurgence of spirit of knowledge in Assam." These were the concluding words of his address as the Chief Cuest of our Colden Jubilee celebrartions.

The amorphous deity of Science has spelled the word of success on him and Raman will remin an idul of the nation's scietific yei rnings as a spar in the hearts of our youths for centuries to come.

## CO-EDUCATION

S. Mazhrul Haque,<br>4th year B. A.

The concept of co-education-one of the most vital problem in modern society is no doubt the subjact matter of the world of thought. As a matter of fact this problem has been the subject of adverse comment by different critics as a whole. Clearly it vitally affects the whole educational policy, whether boys and girls are to be brought up together or separately, is certainly a matter of great indifference either to parents or to teachers.

Co-education as it is named, nevertheless, is the education of the two sexes in the same atmosphere. Opinion among psychologists concerning co-education is like the opinion concerning most other things. Many psychologists are a mong its firmest supporters, but it would not be fair to pretend that there is not a school of psychological thought which regards co-education with sceptism, if not with apprehension. This is the Freudian school which has taught human
beings the importance of the individual conscious life. Actually the psycho-analysis has no ready-made solution to offer, nor does it hold any brief for or against co-education. It merely draws attention to the profound difference of impulse life. The protagonist of this form is Barbara Low, who puts the case very clearly in her book "The Unconscious in Action". She admits some arguments in favour of co-education : the capacity of the female to equal male achievements in mental and to a large extent physical spheres; the complementary nature of sexes; the advantage of conjunction of masculine and feminine standards and methods among the adults managing the school and the obviation of too great differentiation of treatment between the sexes, which notoriously leads to hostility. She asserts that these arguments still ignore the most dynamic factor of conscious ones. Next she asserts the co-educational ideal which posits the
same capacity in both sezes, calling for an identical training, a pursuit of the activities mental and physical, and a common goal for intellectual, sexual and emotional development. But Barbara Low's co-educational ideal is the creation of her own brain and would most certainly be disavowed by a thoughtful co-educational teacher. Every phrase in her description is false because co-educationists do not posit the sa@יe, but complementary capacities in two sexes; they emphatically do not prescribe identical training, while the mental activities perceived by the children are to some extent, thought not altogether same, the physical activities are certainly not the same; and the goal of intellectual, sexual and emotional development is not common-not an androgynous amalgam but true masculinity for the male and true femininity for the female, which it may be held, can only be attained by either sex through companionship and the help of other.

It is one which ill informed critics of the system are always eager to broach and they call it trifle dramatically "Love Affairs". it is a very great pity that the subject of the sex must be separated from other in discussing coeducation, but it must apparently be so, while oritics insist on supposing that the
atmosphere of mix scibol is sex saturated and that sex is a compartment of human nature quiet distinct from all the others, neither thing is true. The air at a co-educational school is certainly less highly charged with sex that it is in a segregated school, because there is freer expression of it in natural wass and sex is not a separate compartment of our nature. Our failure to live successful life is precisely the measure of our separating it from the rest of us. Above all things it nust not be so separated in education. It is true that co-education completely crushes false romanticism-that is one of the most valuable contribution towards right relationship between sexes.

The ethical ideal in a segregated school is necessarily lopsided and the predominance of the purely physical has done great harm in these places. To a great extent the fact of physical growth determines a boy's sense of values: he admires. very properly bodily skill and courage and self assertiveness and will to dominate a large proportion of his energies. In a segregated school this side of male nature is allowed to confuse his awakening moral consciousness and dawning appreciation of beauty, and his whole emotional life is regulated to a lower plane- simply because there is no
scope for these things in his unnatural existence. The result is emotional crudity and moral infantilism for which the product of such schools are widely known. Life is man and woman, and their relations are the most important human thing in a society; school is a training ground for society, and if sexes are brought up separately every social value is hopelessly falsified from the start.

The most important thing about a school is, of course, the influence which the children exert on each other; it is this, and not time-tableieind theories, academic qualifications and" educational equipment. which in the end matters most. In the earlier year boys derived a valuable intellectual stimulus from the presence of girls in the same class and boy-nature so constituted that there is a little danger of their being hurried beyond their normal rate of progress. The girl is usually more willing than the boy; she must often be restrained from doing too much, while he must often be urged to be more. The presence of either sex helps to remedy the falsity of the other. Homerlane found that "Curiosity and mental alertness in general were great when the sexes were together", A boy learns
greater self resraint in the presence or the girls, better manners and language, more modesty and gentleness, deeper apreciation of beautiful things, greater kindness to other boys, in a word, he becomes more manly. A girl loses pettiness, and sentimentally gains in self respect, self reliance and freedom of expression, and can pass through the tomboy stage without constant rebuke. She carries responsibilities with less excessive sensitiveness, is less feverish in work, less resentful of correction, less spiteful to other girls; briefly she becomes more womanly. They gain a proper apreciation of the place of personality in sex relationship and this gives an added dignity to both sexes.

In our country we find that 00 education has not attained its genuinity upto the present day. Referring to the system of co-education in West and East it is obviously true that ours is lacking to a great extent. The reason being that unlike west it is not introduced in seoondary and primary stage. On the whole it should be mentioned here that co-education is benificial provided it is taken in a true educational spirit.

## REPORTS



The session, $1951-52$ is all but crowded. The dawn of it was itself a quandary. But the quagmire of sentiments soon settled down and the members of the Executive Committec put their heads together to contribute their very best towards the advancement of the union works,

The new executive committee was full-fledged by the lst of Dec'51. Budget-sessions fcllowed. Then came the College wetk, the high-water mark of our annual merriment. Opened by the Freshers Social and closed by the Finc , Competition with Hon'ble Justic Haliram Deka and the renowned poet Raghunath Choudhury respectively cheering the occasions as the guests-in-chief, the College week was finished by the 2nd week of January. In the Fine arts' Com-
petition, the lor $g$ striig of umpeti're in every item was a redeenin fracure pf the year. The Championship was won by Miss Himani Roy,

On finishing the College Week, we came face to face with the Golden Jubilee. This momentous celebration commenced from the 6th Feb, '52. Inaugurated by Hon'blat Minister of Education, presided by H.E. Governor of Assam and graced by Prof. C. V. Raman the occasion was all through marked by solemnity and splendour. The Reunion day, the cultural conferences, the general sports stc., all the functions went with great eclat The association of Prof. C. V. Raman with the Cotton College Union Society from which an address of welcome was dedicated to him will, as the vice-president aptly remarked, remain a red-lettered event in the history of the Union,

Observation of Human Rights' Day, condolence homgaes, at the expiry of Abanindra Tagore, R.K. Handique, Pramothesh Barua, send-off of our out-going principal S. N. Chakravarty, parting-meet etc, filled the span of the year.

In veiw of the acute shortage of facilities in the hostels and College, a deputation started to Shillong to move the authorities for redressive measures. A memorandam was submitted to the Hon'ble minister of Education envisaging some of the very crippling difficulties of
the Cottonians.
Our grievances have received sympathetic and wise treatments from the Principal of the College, who has been kept constantly informed of all the matters. Two or three undertakings are now in process. The reconstruction of the T. C. hostel and the establishment of the College Canteen can be expected in the new year. Let us wish a prosperous and vigourous future for the Cottonians. Kamaleswar Sarma, Union Secy. Cotton College Union Society.

## Results of the Fine Arts' Competition.

President-Prof. Karuna Dutta. Vice-president, C. C. U. S.

| 1. 2nd. Dwijendra Nath Sarma چセा वেঘন ヘঠপব\| |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 3rd. Tarun Bharali এন্ধাব निশাद যাত্রী। |
|  | Judge-Prof. Satyendra Nath Sarma |
| 2. ASSAMESE POEMS- | 1st. Tarun Bharali fি\|্পो< সมाषि। |
|  | 2nd. Sadananda Saikia आমাবে\| কবিত আएছ। |
|  | 3rd. Prabodh sarma fिनाলিণি । |
|  | Judge-Prof, Prafulla Dutta Goswami |


1st. Prabodh Sarma
2nd. Tarun Bharali.
Judge-Dr. Bani Kanta Kakati.
4. BENGALI SHORT STORIES—1st. Miss Seba Dutta শिध्रोद गপ্न

2nd. Samesh Dutta बসु बবিব बण্মি आা।
3rd Sripada Purkayastha आশুণ।
Judge—Prof. S. K. Sen
5. BENGALI POEMs-

1st. Samesh Dutta নইবর্ষ।
2nd. Durgeswar Baruah जूलে यাও क्रूद नोতि হিিসা বিজেষেব।
3rd. saktipada Bhattacharyya چ্যা বিচাব
Judge-Porf. B. Acharyya
6. BENGALI ESSAYS-( ববীক্ম সাহিত্যে দেশণ্রেম )

1st. Krishnapada Das
2nd. Subrata Laskar
3rd. Chittaranjan De
Judge-B. D. Bhattacharyya
7. ENGLISH SHORT STORIES-

1st. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { (a) Saktipada Bhattacharyya-Chandia-a Coolie. } \\ \text { (b) Punyeswar Gogoi-What was his fault. }\end{array}\right.$ 2nd, Durgeswar Barua. Unknown Martyr 3rd. Binod Ch. Mahanta-Cross words. Judge-Prof. Raihan Shah
8. ENGLISH POEMS-

1st. Tarun Bharali-Good-Bye
2nd. Prabodh Sarma-The Accident
3rd. Subhash Sarkar-The Farmer
Judge-Prof.: Ajit_Malla Barua
COTTONIAN
9. ENGLISH ESSAYS- India in 1980.
1st. Deven Sonowal ..... 2ad.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Prabodh Sarma } \\ \text { Balindra Bardoloi }\end{array}\right.$
3rd Dilip Barua
Judge-Prof. T. K•Bhattacharyya
10. ASSAMESE RECITATION一( भুख্য অায়োबন—গণেশ গগৈ)
1st. Punyabrat Barua
2nd, Miss Himani Roy
3rd. Kulada BhattacharyyaJudges-Prof. U. K. Lekharu." T. K. Bhattacharyya
11. SANSKRIT RECITATION-1st. Miss Uma Devi
2nd. Samesh Dutta3rd, Madhuri BardoloiJudges-Prof. D. B. Bhattacharyya,, U. C. Lekharu12. HINDI RECITATION- 1st. Miss Himani Roy2nd. Santi Jain3rd. Subhash SarkarJudges-Mr. Chaganlal Jain
, Sankarlal Sarmah
13. BENGALI RECITATION-1st. Kulada Bhattacharyya 2nd. Samesh Dutta
3rd. Miss Himani Roy Judges-Prof. Siba Ghosh" Miss Beena Dutta43

19. GAJAL-
20. BHAJAN-

1st. Miss Himani Roy
Judges-Mr. B. Phukan
D, Sarmah
Prof. Miss B. Dutta
1st. Hiren Sarma
2nd, Miss Himani Roy
3rd, M!ss Sujata Bhattacharyya
Judges-Mr. B. Phukan
D. Sarmah

Prof. Miss B. Dutta
21. RABINDRA SANGEET- 1st. Himani Roy

2nd. Miss Manika Medhi
3rd. Miss Jayanti Bose
Judges-Mr. B. Phukan
" D. Sarmah
Prof. Miss B. Dutta
22. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEMORY TESTING-

1st, Sasindra Kumar Sahariah
2nd, Deba Kumar Bhattacharyya
3rd. Pravas Sen Mazumdar
Conductor-Prof. A. Jalil
Judges—Prof. R. Shah
A. Jalil
23. EXTEMPORE SPEECH - 1 st. Subhash Sarkar

2nd. Punyabrat Barua
3rd. Binod Mahanta
Judges-Prof. R. Shah
, A. Jalil
K. C. Mazumdar



SOME OF THE PRIŻE WINNERS IN THE ANNUAL GENERAL SPORTS, 1952

# 31. BESTMAN PRIZE - Miss Himani Roy a student of 3rdyear Science who altogether secured 22 points. 

Kamaleswar Sarma, Union Secretary, Cotton College, Gauhati. 12th Jan. '52

## Football Secretary's Report-

lt is a matter of great joy and was hardly any scope to force a defeat happiness for me to inform you of Cotton on us and Maharana lost by two goals College Football during the sesssion 1951'52. The year is undoubtedly a glorious one for us. We started the session with some friendly games which we won readily. We joined the M. C. Barooah Shield Championship and defeated veterinary College, Engineering school, Bengali school, Maharana A. C. and Accademy school one by one. The most remarkable of all those games was the semi-final with Maharana A. C., the leading football team in Assam assisted by some of the star footballers of the state. In any soccer team spirit is an essential requisite and we never lacked it for a moment.

Although we faced a strong opponent like Maharana A. C., the will to win made us play so combinedly, so adjustably, and so splendidly as there two friendly matches with Gurucharan

College team of Silchar whom we invited to our place. We won one of those matches while the other ended in draw. We were impressed at their sports-menly behaviour on and off the field and established a co-ordial relationship between ourselves.

But all is not well with us. The shortage of fund is an serious obstacle to our progress for which we could not send out our team abroad. Moreorer we could not provide our players with necessary equipments. The condition of our
practice field is worthless and I draw the attention of authorities concerned in these directions.

Last but not the least I must mention the lack of interest and enthusiasm amongst the Cottonians. We represented fifteen hundred students but were surprised to see us alone in the field. So, I earnestly appeal to all my Cottonian friends to have their faith in heaithy sports contributing to national health physical and mental.

Chitta Ranjan De, Secretary, football, C. C. U. S.

## Music Secretary's Anual Report-

I am really fortunate to shoulder the responsibility of the music Secretaryship in the year 1951-52, which will be a | year to be remembered all the time; for it is in this year that the Cotton College celebrates its Golden Jubilee.

It is beyond denial that music occupies a high position among the fine arts. It is also an inseparable part of our culture. But it is regrettable that in an
institution like the Cotton College, the premier College of the state, ther: is little privilege for the interested students to develop their musical talents. This is due to the fact that the authority pays very little attention to improve this section of the Union. For the lack of proper fund we are deprived of a number of important musical instruments. Moreover we are compelled
to hold not more than one musical social in the year. It is true that the educational institutions are entitled not only to qualify students in the academic careor. They are also meant to look after the development of the students in the cultural and other aspects of learning. So it is my earnest request to the authority to provide extra fund in order to purchase the required instruments.

Nevertheless, leaving aside all these
obstacles the College music social was held on the 11th January 1952 with great enthusiasm with Sjt. Durgeswar Sarma as the chief guest. Besides, the celebration of Cotton College Golden Jubilee, on 6 th to 8 February 1952, included two cultural performances. Here a few interesting items were presented which were highly appreciated by all.

Lastly 1 am grateful to all of my friends who helped me in these functions to make them successful.

Jogendra Nath Sarma,

Music Secretary, C. C. U. S.

was voiced in the memorandum that was submitted to the Hon'ble Education Minister: "A need of the Union Hall has been bitterly felt amongst the Cottonians. The Sudmersen Hall which has almost become a public hall is incapacious enough for holding any meeting of our college or conducting any indoor games. So, we hope, government will take into consideration room secretary in conducting his affairs in an avenue like Sudmersen Hall. How the matter of constructing a Union Hall in the often we feel ourselves inapt for there recentyear." The government gave us hope, not being a Union Hall. The difficulty but we do not know how long we will
have to wait to see the materialisation of this hope. The meagre fund of the common room has also been another handicap. We have not been able to purchase sufficient numbers of magazines and elements of irdoor game. However the Annual Com-
petition will be held just after the vacation. I believe most of the interested students will turn up in the competition.

In fine, I thank all of my friends who lent their helping hands in the management of the Common Room.

Pratul Talukdar
Secy, Students' Common Room, C. C, U. S.

## Report of the Debating Secretary-

The Annual Debating Competition dar were selected as the candidates for was held on the 9th January '52 with the Inter-Assam-Debating competition. the Chief Justice Thadani on the chair. It was a happy sign that a good number of students took part in the Debate. Mr. Bisnuprasad Khound distinguised himself as the best speaker, and Messrs. Suren Baruah, Somyen Mookharjee and Prabodh Sarma occupied respectively 2nd, 3rd, and 4th places. Dr. P. C. Thomas M. A. Ph D., Prof. V. B. Misra, M. A. and Prof. K. Mazumdar M. A. acted as the judges. There were altogether five debates in this session. In a test debate Mr. Dilip Beruah and Abdul Mahib Mazum-

The importance of Debating socials in the political arena needs no new emphasis. At every step people feels its requisiteness. But this section is the most neglected section in the Union Society. The fund of the Debating Section is very very meagre. We were thinking of inviting Debating teams from out side but we could not help due to economic handicap. We ardently hope that the authority will not lag behind to look after this important culture in future.

Somesh Dutta
Debating Secretary, C, C. U.S.

## Social Service Secrelary's Roport

The world of ours is not a static existence- it always moves on. $\mathrm{So}_{\mathrm{o}}$ in this dynamic world many changes occur with the march and progress of time. Our age is on march to a I nd of light. We should not keep ourselves aloof from participating in this pilgrimage. The pilgrims, progress would be only a vocal tune if we do not adopt any constructive programme to materialise it. The social service is an indispensable means for the attainment of social goals.

The social service section of Cotton College is always keeping notice on the talents of students so that they never nip in the bud. If no proper scope is given to the students to develop their talenls, They are gilikely to grow worse than grow better. The efficiency of serving the societies with the spinit of progress and prosperity is to be given a proper way to develop itself. Through the social service section this privilege is given to the students of our college.

During the last year our members were helping in every college function. In the callege week the volunteers of our section were trying their best to have a brilliant success in every function. Our volunteers also worked day and night to bring about successful ends in every function of "Golden Jubilee". We have determined to or ganise a "poor fund" for the benefit of the poor students. Due to certain handicaps we could not organise the first aid training during the last months. But we have decided to open this training at the very beginnig of the coming season. We have arrived at a decision to have an excursion to Manipur - with the purpose of earning knowledges regarding the Manipuri culture as well as its socio-economic conditions. We are giving much stress upon the opening of a poor fund which will, to a considerable extent enable the poor students of our College to keep themselves aloof from going through fire and water.

Sada Saikia
Secy, Social Service Section
C. C. U. S.

## Gymnasium Secy's Report-

The most neglected Gymnasium held on 27 Feb. 19;2. Though there were Section of the Cotton College had to under go many financial handicaps during this year. The allocation for this section was reduced from $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}}, 300$ of the previous year to Rs, 200. This attitude should be abandoned. This section can be improved if the College authority can appoint one "trainer" and purchase the necessary gymnastic articles. Health is wealth. Cottonians want to keep up this motto. But the College authority is quite indifferent in this matter. It is better to abolish this Section totally than to maintaining if half-heartedly.

Tne College Gymnasium show was a poor number of College athlets the two participating clubs, viz, the Kamrup Byam Saziiti and Tarun Sangha demonstrated a very good show. The Cottonians were proud to have in their midst the well-known athlet of Assam Sjt. Nagen Nath who demonstrated sone special show. To encourage the Cottonians, a Cup was awarded by Sj. Sarbeswar Chakravarty an ex-Gymnasium Secretary of the Cotton College for the "Best Physique" a mong the participating athlets. Inspite of the financial difficulties the prof-in-charge and the students of this section made this year's show a grand success.

The results of the Competition held in the show:-
(1) weight lifting
lst-Ganesh Deka.
2nd-s. Rahman
3rd-Zehirul Hoque.
(2) Parallel Bar

1st-A. Lekharu,
2nd-s. Hazarika
(3) Chest Expanding

1st-Ganesh Deka.
2nd-Arfan Ali. 3rd-Zehirul Hoque.
(4) Ring

- 1st-A. Lekharu.

Ind-Ganesh Deka.
(5) "Mudgar" Competition

1st-B. Bhatta.
2nd-S. Hizarika.
3rd-A. Lekharu.
Bestman-Ganesh Deka.
Best Physique-Suren sarmra
All RoUnder-Suren sarma.
"Goud wilis" Caps to the Kamrup Byam Samiti and Tarun Sangha.

## Abani Gohain Barua

Secy. Gymnasium Section C. C. U.S.

## Minor Games Secretary's Roport-

The minor games section of the college, comprising Tennikoit, Badminton and Volleyball, has been running. The annual competitions in these items, were organized as usual towards the close of the session, It is pleasing to record the increase in the number of the competitors every year. The competitions bein $y$ open to all within the fold of the Unicn Society students, ladies and professors tave taken keen interest in showing their prowess in the items of their respective $\mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{h}}$ oices. The enthusiasm of the organisers on $i$ the whole-hearted cooperation of the students in general largely account for the success of the competitions.

Sree Dimbesw:t Phookan, the holder of Slampionship in bad ninton singles and doubles, has retained his undisputed supre-
macy in badminton single this year as well. Due to various handicaps the final in double (badminton) could not however be finished before the college closed for summer. The issue nevertheless, is not in doubt.

One point may please be noted emphatically in the interest of sports in Assam. Every year we notice with pleasure the nice displays of budding youngsters. These players, at least a few selected ones, should be encouraged to take part in all India events. It is by parricipation in such competitions that the standard of play in our state can be further raised, The authorities concerned may kindly be directed to this vital matter so that timely steps are taken to carry the plan out.

Nijaran Ch. Das,
Secy, Minor Games.
C. C.U.S.

## Cricket Secretarys Report-

This year Cricket began late. However, five of our cricketers were selected to represent Kamrup in the last "All Assam Intter District" cricket tournament.

This year our team took part in a few local competition and in a friendly match that was played at Tezpur with Y.C.C. eleven. In this game our team defeated the other team by a good margin. Another victory of our College team was with the Gurucharan College of Silchar who came here by way of our invitation at the begining of the season. In the first round of the inter Collegiate cricket tournament our team defeated in the Nowgong College at Nowgong. But in the same compeition the unfortunate defeat of our College team was made by Darang Colloge in the Zonal
semi final. In the semi final of Savitribala Cup Competition our team defeated the Maharana A. C. under an exciting atmosphere. But our team was defeated by Assam Railway in the final by a narrow margin.

But I am sory to explain that we could not join in some other important local Competitions due to the want of fund. The ammount alloted to this section for the session was $\mathrm{Rs}, 150 \dot{0}_{\text {, large part }}$ of which was spent by the previous secretary. So, with the remaining ammount to manage the team properly for the whole session was quite difficult.

It has been expected that our College cricket team will secure more libaral treatu:ent from the authority in near future.

## Harendra Nath Patwary

Secy, cricket Section
C. C. U.S.

# Memorandum of the Economic Association, Cotton College, Gauhati Presented to the Finance Commission in April '52. 

## INTRODUCTION-

The State of Assam forms the Eastern frontier of the Indian Union. It was raised to the Status of a Governor's province under the Reforms Act 1919 and became a full-fledged autonomous province undes the Government of India Alct 1935 and is now a part A State under the new constitution of India. Before partition it had an area of $67,334 \mathrm{sq}$. miles with a population of $10,204,733$. It has been reduced to the size of $54,084 \mathrm{sq}$. miles after separation of Sylhet in 1947 with a population of $91,29,442$ (according to 1951 Census) comprising 12 districts including 5 autonomous districts. The qutonomous districts comprise an area of $28,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles with 12 lacs of population. The density of the whole of the State is 169 but in the plains districts, the density is 263 and in the hills 78 per sq. mile against the density of

269 per sq. mile in India. The reasons for the low density of population in the hills are to be found in the peculiar climatio and topographical conditions of the region as well as to the peculiar social customs and sentiments of the people. Out of the total area there are under rice $4,003,543$ acres. under tea $4,00,000$ acres, under jute 254000 acres. (against 13 lacs acres in India) under sugar cane 60,042 acres and under potato 60,824 acres. A good deal of cotton is grown in the hills, and of the total area 40 p. c. is under forests.

Notable industries in the State are petroleum and oil at Digdoi, colliery at Margheritta and Cherrapunji, Match factory at Dhuburi and nearly 1000 tea gardens. These industries are financed by foreign capital and under the manage-
ment of the fore ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ners except in tea where nearly $1 / 4$ of the to tal gardens are owned and managed by Indians. Out of the total production of 450 millions lbs. of tea produced in India, Assam contributes nearly 350 millions lbs. Almost $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total products of tea are exported. Total production of petroleum and oil comes to 6,48,77,535 gallons in average per year in Assam.

As regards jute the total production in Assam is about 8 lacs out of India's total production of 24 lacs and thus Assam accounts for $1 / 3$ of the total production of Indian Jute.

FINANCI ${ }^{*} P$ ) $\operatorname{sitICN}$ OF THE STATE
Scrutiny of the provincial budgets from the introduction of provincial autonomy, shows that Assam has tried to exploit her possible sources of revenue by levying new taxes such as Agricul-tu-al income tax, sales tax, professional tax, emusement and betting tax etc. From the major heads of provincial revenue the State Government have been able tu raise in average $\mathrm{Rs}_{\mathrm{s}}$ 4 $\mathbf{\$ 0 , 0 3 , 6 0 6 , 8}$ including

H'1s now taxes.
Total collections in Land Revenue in 1951-52 and 1952-53 have b 子en Rs. 1.67 crores and Rs. 162 crores out of which the autonomons districts contribute Rs. 5 lacs only in each of the above 2 years. Contribution of tea gardens towards land Revenue is 27 lacs only owing to the existence of concessions granted to the tea industry from time to time and the loss incurred by Assam on account of the reduced land Revenue, is of the order of Rs. 75 lacs annualiy on the basis of the present rate of land revenue existing in other parts. In future, income from this major head is likely to decrease further on account of large tracts of land becoming unfit for cultivation and normal habitation as a result of le st de astating earthqua': a ard flood.

The following statistics of the list 6 years of the Government of A-som, will speak the financial position of the State. The Revenue includes the Contral grants and other receipts.

| Year | Total Revenue | Tutal Expınditure | Surplus deficit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947-18 | 6,62,00,000 | 6,84,79,000 | - 22,73,000 |
| 1948-49 | $9,23, ¢ 8, \cap \sim 0$ | $955,68,000$ | -32,01,000 |
| 1949-50 | $1,3) 14 \mathrm{CO}$ | 9,94,25,00) | + $35,90,0^{\circ}$ ) |
| 1550-51 | 9,92,09,00才 | 9,27,65,00J | +', 1:000 |
| 19:31-52 | 10,24,83,030 | i ) ,87,69,000 | - -2,35,0 0 |
| 1952-53 | 10,05,43,000 | 12,60,08,000 | $-2,54,65^{\prime} 00$ |

Total deficits, during $1947 ; 48$ to $1952 / 53$ come to Rs. $2,71,910,30$

So far as the hill area is concerned, there is no scope for increasing revenues in the near future but on the other haud the State Government have to pay increasing attention to develop and to improve the administrative machinery. Moreover the creation of 5 autonomous districts to encourage self Government will increase the burden of the State Government in the next few years.

From the above analysis, it is clear that there is hardly any elasticity in the State revenie. But on the other hand, provincial actonomy and the acceptance of the principle of welfare state, have cost the state exchequere more to undertake larger functions. In order to raise
this unit to the level of other units of the federation, to remove the gap between Revenue and expenditure, the Indian constitution provides financial aid from the centre under Articles $2 i 0.272,273$ and 275 of the Indian Constitution.

If Federation means anything, it means that there should be transference of Wealth from the rich to the poor units with the ultimate aim to raise the less developed to the level of the more fortunate ones, and the federal form of Government is successful only when all the units reach a minimum level of standard in Administration, Social services etc. So in future, transference of resources from the Centre to the units, should
be governed, according to our opinion, lopment and of the standard of Social by the following considerations (a) to service and (2) to use grants in aid as remove the unevenness in economic deve- lever for fulfilment of national plans.

## ALLOCATION OF THE STATES' SHARE OF TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL INCOME UNDER CLAUSE <br> (2) THE ARTICLE 270.

Without going to the previous history in this respect, it is sufficient to mention that Deshmukh award retained without justification 3 p.c. for Assam as share of the divisible puol of income tax as decided by Government of India. on reallocation of provincial share of income tax after partition in 1947. It is needless to say that Ottoniemeyer award was quite unscien:ific and arbitrary and the injustice was allowed to continue under the Government order though the percentage was slightly raised.

Generally under federation in allocation of share to the units from income tax, various factors are taken into consideration. To be just and scientific all the part A to states of the Union, we beg to suggest that the factors population, area, origin of income and mitigation of hardships arising from the other factors, should
be given due consideration. If any factor is taken as the sole determinant of the divisib.e pool, it will be arbitrary. Units which are sparsely populated on account of peculiar topographical coditions, will not get justice if population is taken as the basis of distribution. Nor can collection $b=$ a scientific basis for this purpose as was done before. This will ultimately lead to gross injustice between state and state. Though the State of Assam produces articles like tea the procucts are sold through the head offices of the managing agents in Calcutta and income tax is assessed and collected there. Simply for the accident that the income is assessed on tax, collected in Calcutta, the State of Assan is deprived of the benefit from the income which legitimately accrues to her. In order to correct this anomaly, origin of income should
get due place in the determination of shares. So far as area of Assam is concerned, more than half is hilly and inaccessible as stated above. None the less this area involves considerable amount of administrative expenditure besides the plains area. Area should, therefore, be given the same consideration as population. In order to correct the anomaly, mitigation of hardship done to any state, should also be considered as a factor.

Since corporation tax is excluded from Indian inc me tax we beg to suggest that 5 p.c. of the divisible pool should be earnarked for distribution at least for the 1 st en years amongst the part $A$ states in olace of 60 pc . as suggested by the Sarkar Committee. This seems to be the minimum that must be allowed to the states to Ulfil their obligations as imposed by the Jirective Principles of the Constitution and his is the percentage share of the divisible sool allowed in some of the federal orms of Government. In this connection ve like to say that this will not handicap xe financial position of the Central iovernment as it enjoys the most elastic ources of revenue.

We beg to suggest that the following
percentage (out of 75 p.c. of the divisible pool), should be assigned to different factors in allocating shares to different units of part A states.
(1) Population and area $\quad . .40$ p.c.
(2) Origin of income $\quad \cdots 30$ p.c.
(3) Mitigation of hardships 5 p.c.

$$
\text { Total }=75 \text { p.c. }
$$

Thus adjusted, the percentage due to population as compensated by the area, may be worked out as follows:-
(i) The percentage of area and population of Assam in relation to part A states is 7.3 and 3.3 respectively i. e. the average will be $\frac{7.3+\frac{3.3}{2}}{2}=5.3$ p.c. (the Assam Govuernment memorandum) of part A States.
On this basis of distribution, Assam's share out of 40 p.c. will be $40 \times 53 \times 100=$ 283 p.c.
(ii) We entirely agree with the view expressed in the Assam Governmenent Memorandum that ultimate origin of all income is to be founc in the physical resources brought under use by human effort. The income of Assam earned from factory establishment, mining, Agricultural livestock production and forestry will be
equivalent to 3.75 p.c. of the national income of India (as stated in the Assam Government memorandum). 30 pc , to be distribated on this basis will give $\frac{30 \times 357 \times 100}{75 \times 100}=1.5$ p.c.
(iii) As regards the 5 p.c. to be distributed for correcting any hardships, that may arise to any state, on account of the other factors, the simplest basis is the population (as stated in the Assam Government memorandum) Assam will be entitled to get out of this $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. $\frac{5 \times 3.3 \times 100}{75 \times 100}=22$ p.c.

Thus the total share to which Assam
will be entitled under the system of distribution, proposed in this memorandum will be $2.83+1.5+.22=4.55$ p.c. of the divisible pool.

The average net civisible pacl cf income tax as revealed by the Budget figures of 1950-51 (Revised), 1951-52 (revised) and 1952-53 (Budget) comes to about Rs. 1)0/- crores as net divisible pool (vide Rejerve Bink of India Bulletin March 195 ). The 75 p.c. of thi ${ }^{1}$ will be 75 crores for distribution to par A states. Assam's share according $t$ this formula will be ${ }^{75 \text { crores } \times 4.95}=3.4$ crores or 341 lacs annually.

Grants Payable Under Article 273 (I) of The Constitution, to The Stite of Ass m. West Bangal, Bhar and Orrissa in Lies of Assignment of A Siare of the

Net Proceeds of The EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE and Jute Produc's

Out of the total errnings from jute export duty as stated above, Assam was given under Deshmukh award a grant of Rs. 40 lacs only annually since $1950 / 51$. This was unilaterally fixed by the Covernment against the vehement opposition of the State Government, On the other hand Bengal was granted 105 lacs under the same award.

Jute export duty was given a statutor re $\operatorname{cog} n_{\text {.. }} 7$ under the Government of Ind: Act 1935 and under Sec. 140 (11) of Government of India Act 1935 provision was made for distribution of 50 p.c. of the net proceeds of export duty on jute and jute products to the jute growing provinces ia proportion to the respective amount of jute grown therein. The p.c. was raised to $62 \frac{1}{2}$
p.c. by an order in Council as recommended by Otto Nieymer on account of the special significance of the duty and to give incentive to the jute growing provinces. After partition, Government of India reduced the proportion of net proceeds to be assigned to the jute growing provinces from $62 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 20 p.c. by unilateral action against the protest of the iute growing states. According to this 20 p.c., Assam was given 44 lacs in 1948/49 and 58 lacs in 1949/50 calculated on th basis of 30 p.c. of jute produced in Assam, with effect from $195051, \mathfrak{t}^{1}$ e amount allotted $\therefore$ Assam was reduce: to 40 lacs as stated above.

After partition large tract of Ind producing raw jute fell under Pakist $n$. The total requirement of the Indian Union is estimated at 71 lacs bales but at present the Indian Union produces only 25 lacs of bales. In order to fill up the gap, greater encouragement seems all the more necessary, as the jute and jute manufactures are a good foreign exchange earner.

Assam's loss under this heading has been 254.5 lacs on average on the basis of 20 p.c. and on the basis of $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
loss comes to 276.3 lacs on average during the years 1948 to 1952.

So we suggest that the original percentage of $62 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. should be restored for determining the grants in aid under article 273 (1) to the jute growing states. GENERAL GRANTS in aid of payable under article 265 (1) of the constitution. -

According to the Niemyer award, Ass $\urcorner m$ was granted a subvention of 30 lacs annually while at the same time N. W.F. province was given 1 cr nd Orissa 47 lacs at a time when tue State budget was defic to the tune of 30 to 35 lacs of runees a year. $\ln$, Assam was without a Unv roity, $H_{1}$ Court, Medical Culleyt, Musinecring an Agricultural College and other nation building institutions. Due to the injustice done by the Niemyer award, the evil effects are still visible in the economy and the result is the general backwardness. The problem was further accentuated after partition on account of the influx of refugees and devastation of the last great earthquake of 1950. A considerable part of the state has become unfit permanently for any type of
cultivation on account of change of courses and beds of many rivers including the great Brahmaputra. New problem of flood and soil erosion has taxed the Government and constantly demanded relief work. The state has to face a colossal task in rebuilding the damaged economy.

Apart from this, resources of the state are not adequate for planned and progressive developnent and to make it comparable in point of administrative efficiency, social and public uility services with any other member of the Indian Unipn. The task of developing country's aggregate resources cannot be engineered without central aid. The neec's of this state are almost unlimited particularly in relation to welfare and develcpment programme. Even under the proposed 5 years plan, Assam has no big multipurpose power project like t . Damodar Valley Corporation from which the beneficiary states will get enough $r$ revenue and other facilitics in future. The finances of the state do not allow her to contribute her share for financing such national project though there is the urgent necessity to train up Brahmaputra and its tributaries in order to save the state from the devastating effects of flood and soil erosion and to
make the state self-sufficient in point of,; food and to develop other resources. If, by higher grants in aid, the undeveloped potential resources can be utilised, she will be an asset to the Indian Union.

From the provincial development programme published by the Government of India, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 250 crores during $1949 / 50$, Assam was granted less than 6 crores which works out at 2.4 p.c. of the total expenditures. This does not include any long term development programme; but Bihar spent 22.4 p.c., Bombay 39.3 p.c., Madhya Pradesh 56.3 , p.c,, Weat Bengal 36.4 p.c., for long term projects during the same period.

According to sub clause (b) of the second proviso to article 275 (1) of the constitution, Assam is entitled to grant in aid necessary to enable her to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertak n by her with the approval of Government of India. for the pupose of promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes in the state or raising the lcv-l of administration of the scheduled areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of the state. According to the above article, 5 autonomous
;iricts of Assam comprising 28000 sq . les with 12 lacs of population, are iw under the direct administration of e State. The present position of this wast area is at a low level of public administration and economic development and without adequate communication and educational facilities and social services. This is a special responsibility imposed by the constitution.

Total deficit for all the 5 autonomous districts will be Rs. 132,04,437 exclusive of any development, expenditure.

As worked out in the memorandum
the Assam Government, the average adgetary gap during the next 5 years ill be Rs. 539 lacs a year excluding development expenditure,

The total expenditures of the Assam Government for the year 1952-53 hads been estimated at 12,60 crores. If the normal deficit of 5.39 crores is added the total expenditure comes to 17.99 crores.' Assuming that the States, share of income tax and grants-in-aid under articles 273 and 275 of the constitution to be nil the total income of the State in 1952-53 will come to 6 crores. Thus the total deficit will come to 11.99 crores which might be bridged by grants from the centre undar different heads.

If the claim of the State to a higher share of the divisible pool of income tax on the basis of the formula suggested is granted, Assam will get 3.41 crores, under this head. On the restoration of the Niemeyer percentage of $62 \frac{1}{2} \%$ as grant-in-aid in lieu of jute export duty, Assam will be entitled to a further sum of Rs. 2.76 crores. annually. Thus the two heads together, will give 6.17 crore leaving a deficit of 5.82 crores which must be met by grants-in-aid under article 275 (1).

According to article 272, taxes which are levied and collected by the Union, may be distributed between the Union, and the states wholly or partially according to its origin by Parliamentary Legislation. Assam contributes 2 crores, as EXCISE DUTY on tea and another 2 crores as excise duty on petrol and Rs. 1 crore as miscellaneous excise duty. This does not include export duty on tea to the extent of Rs. 6 crores annually. At present, the entire excise duty levied on these assets accrues to the Central Government.

The state of Assam has to incur considerable expenditures in maintaining LAw AND ORDER in the tea gardens, promoting welfare work and better relations between labour and capital. So far as the pumping out of the petrol is concerned Assam is permanently depleted
of its national wealth. On the above grounds, Assam is justified in demanding $75 \%$ of the income realised from excise duties on her national wealth. Worked out on this basis Assam will be entitled to 3.75 crores.

Till necessary legislation is passed by the Parliament to assign the excise duty under article $2 \%$, grants-in-aid under article 275 is the only way to bridge the gulf between the revenue and the expenditure of the state.

When necessary effect will be given to the above, grant-in-aid under article 275 , may be determined according to the needs of the state from the point of view of planned and progressive development of this part of the Indian Union. Such

Dated Gauhati, The 11th April, 1952 \}
grants-in-aid will then be utilized for meeting the deficits if any, and for the developmental purpose.

In conclusion, we beg to state that the finance commission may be pleased to consider the special claims of Assam as one of the least developed units of the Federation and recommend Central grants in such a way as to enable the state to take her rightful piace along with other units of Union.

We believe if the Finance commission be pleased to concede to the claims of Assam as put forward in this memorandum, Assam will be able to develop herself and ultimately contribute towards the greater prosperity of the Indian Union as a whole.

On behalf of the Economic Assocn. Cotton College, Gauhati.

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