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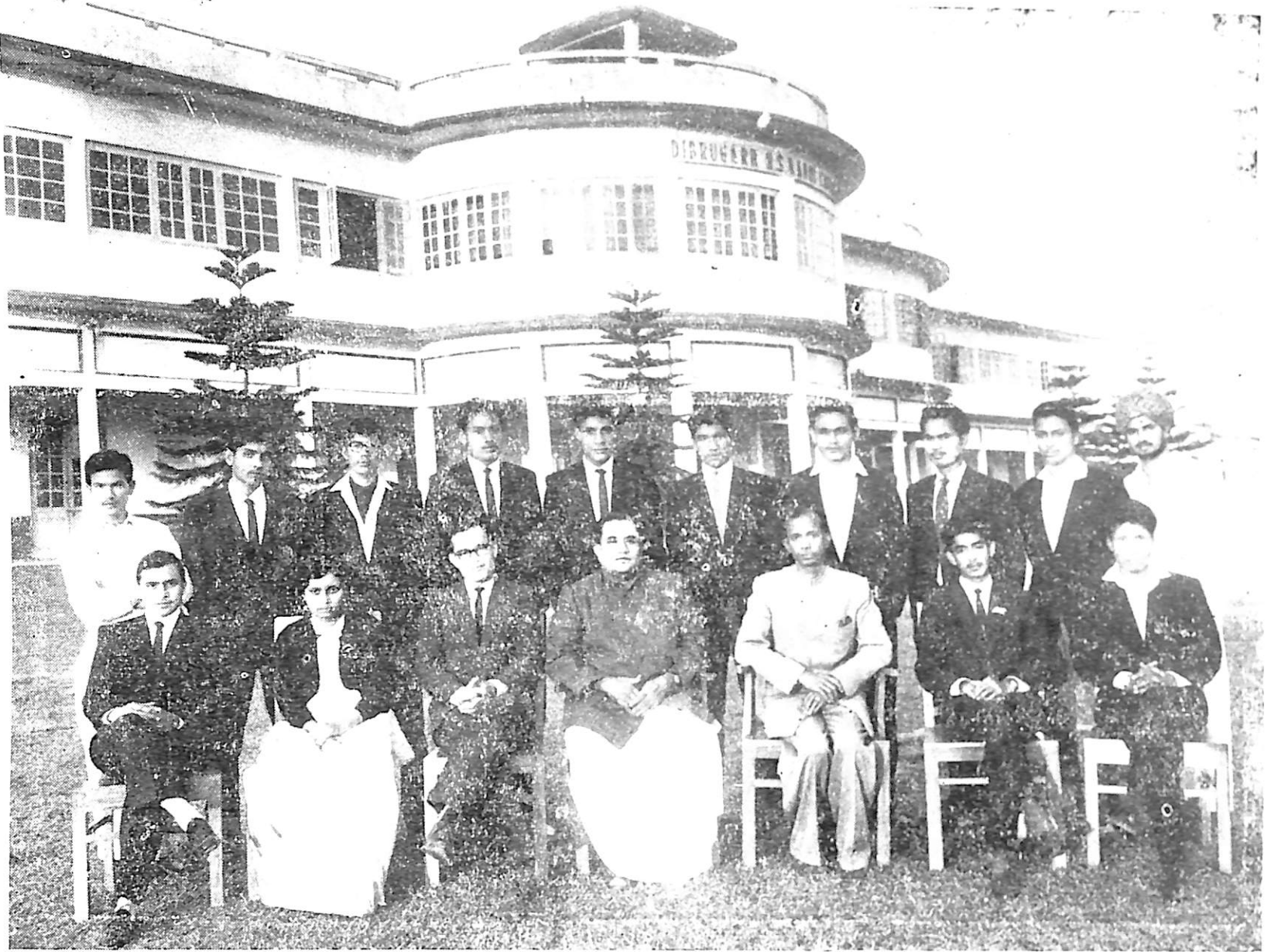
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By The Way

P. D. Rajkhowa.

You are not to weep, my dear child !
Why ? for any loss but character.
Most people have success or failure,
At time and in time. —
And you are wiser now ;
Play better games,
You'll sure succeed.

Thieves and scoundrels
All over the world
Are roaming in the guise of wise ;
They cannot resist temptations,
To steal an iron nail,
A cheap paper worth a fig
Or destroy something pure and simple,
Through wilful negligence !
And still they are wise ;
Very beautiful !
Because,
There is light in the midst of darkness—
And life in the midst of death.

You are good
 With what you have inherited
 From your parents,
 Adorned with qualities good or bad,
 And still you feel,
 You are better now
 But not the worse.

Be disciplined and steady,
 Discard these foolish trifles
 And frivolous vanities
 That consume life ;

And be still wiser,
 Why tomorrow—
 While to-day is yours ?

Remember,
 One to-day is worth many tomorrows.

The distant wood is thick,
 And terribly dark,
 With clouds soaring high ;—

And you must pass it through,
 Before there be rain !

So, hurry up,
 Gird your loins !
 Forward march !
 And pass on !
 You will win the game.

Please You Go Ahead

Ronju Kr. Dutta
P. U. Science

Behold the furious war ahead,
Still you are lying on the bed.
If some-how the foes will win,
You'll see the country's ruin.
Get up get up soon from bed,
Boldly put the legs ahead.
Foes are coming in body,
Always prompt and ready.
So they boldly invade us ;
O' vanquish the barbarous
Get up soon from the lazy bed,
Friends ! please you go ahead.

: *The Eternal Rose*—

An Image Of Progressive India :

Quamruz zaman Ahmed

3rd year (Arts)

*"Your light shines still in our heart,
And your hand still lies in our hands;
Who says that Nehru is dead
And it is the night of Mourning ?*

.....

Who else mourned in this way,

universally,

On whose cortege were showered

so many roses ?"

An elegy by—Prem Devhan.

The beautiful red rose— the insignia of the Empire of love of Nehru— the Messiah amongst men— who made history by his sheer genius and charming personality. The well-bloomed sweet-fragranted red rose is the paramount Queen in the empire of flowers and so was Nehru— the Nation-builder, the god-in-the Machine of India's Modern Temple of power and irrigation and factories of steel and heavy machinery and the supreme arbiter of World-peace Nehru— with a fresh rose

in the button-hole of his white 'cheru-wani'— was the Shah Jahan of the twentieth century— but not the autocrat, luxury-haunting, romantic Shah Jahan of the middle age. But he was the Shah Jahan who had strong faith in democracy and a realist of the first water— who built his 'Taj Mahal' of glory in the Bhakra-Nangal— the Modern temple of worship of Progressive India

This is the Red Rose— and this was Nehru— whose physical absence is relative but the presence of the man is absolute. The familiar figure, with a broad intimate smile of confidence and love, the magnanimity of his personality his vision his ideals are ever immortal and beautiful like the Red Rose that had shone in the button-hole of the white coat of dignity

The beloved leader of a multitude of forty-five hundred millions people— was a man— who was loved and respected by another hundreds of millions people of this war-stricken world. Nehru— the

apostle of peace—the symbol of true socialism—had laid the bricks of democracy in this country of diversity.

The four minarets of the palace of glory of Nehru were his Non-Alignment policy, anti-colonialism and anti Imperialism, Disarmament, World peace and mutual friendship amongst nations. Amidst these four minarets, stand proudly—the Pillar of Democracy—the living image of freedom, peace and prosperity—the nucleus of which is Secularism.

The Pre-Independence age of India was the age of Mahatma Gandhi—an age of Spiritualism. But the Post-Independence age took a new turn under the able guidance of Nehru—the man of the nuclear age. And India was logically announced as a Secular Republic—a Republic where only ability and genius of a man is counted. Thus this age was rightly called the Nehru-era. Nehru—like an untiring general leads his people through a path of progress and peace throughout this age. Nehru's genuinity in politics found a new expression when he courageously announced India as a neutral Republic not as passive but as a dynamic and active neutral state in the face of great danger when the world divides itself into two great blocs.

In the Pre-War period America was the one and only powerful country with her numerous capitalist and imperialist allies. She often declared that she was the only powerful state of the age and this made a good result. America, naturally, commanded the spirit of some of the war-monger nations of the East and the West. And in her direct supervision the Western bloc had made the North-Atlantic Treaty Organisation; the middle-east sec-

tion tied themselves up in the Middle East Treaty Organisation and the Southern bloc formed the S.E.A.T. organisation. But Nehru was out of this trap of the capitalist and the Imperialist bloc. Nehru's foresightedness was enough to telescope a more powerful nation which was in its gradual emergence in the Eastern horizon—which could only stand as a blockade against the devouring Imperialism of the West. This is—Soviet Union—the dazzling new star—the hope and inspiration of the socialist countries of the world. Nehru—with his dynamic personality made these two blocs come to a new laboratory where America and Russia, even the two Germans could carry out experiments in co-operation and co-existence. It was Nehru's magnanimity and experienced political outlook that had brought these different ideologies for a mutual understanding. Nehru had firm adherence to his ideology which alone could help him to remain Neutral in spite of the temptation of these two great blocs.

The Non-Alignment policy and the Neutrality of Nehru got its dynamic force through the newly liberated countries of Asia and Africa. After a century of foreign bondage, the dawn of freedom infused in them a fresh inspiration to drive ahead the caravan of Non-Alignment, Co-Existence and Neutrality under the able guidance of Indian Premier—Nehru. Nehru cherished a great abhorrence for imperialism and colonial outlook of the Western bloc. On the other hand, the Eastern bloc always inspired Nehru's Non-Alignment and Disarmament policy. Nehru also inclined to the true socialistic outlook and vision of Khrushov—the hero of the Eastern Camp. Soviet leaders believe that war is not the goal of this resourceful Thar-

mo-Nuclear age and peace is the cherished hope of humanity. With this end in view, Co-existence and Non-alignment Policy of Nehru is the only solution which will help Russia to live in peace with America in spite of their ideological differences,

Nehru's foreign policy had been framed to lead India as well as the world through the path of peace and happiness. The death of Nehru will not gear this policy to a stand still, rather, it will take a new turn under the able and agile leadership of indomitable Nasser, the Young President of United Arab Republic. In his last Congress conference at Bombay, the departed leader said these following few words to those, who had a confusion in the future of Non-Alignment policy of India: "The policy of Non-Alignment has done India no harm. On the other hand, it has held high India's prestige. Please do not give up this policy. It will bring India much good." The most revealing characteristic of Nehru and his finest attribute was the adherence to the policy of Co-Existence with China. But unfortunately, some of the Western presses misunderstood his policy and most unfairly treated his ideology of Co-existence as a failure in the light of Sino-Indian dispute.

Nehru was a true Asian. He ardently believed that the revolutionary transformation in India and China with their huge population could one day lead the voice of the people of the world in support of peace and Non-Alignment. To the last, Nehru remained optimistic in respect of the Chinese Policy.

The Foreign Policy of Nehru was so framed to suit the economic Policy

at home. The secular democracy and the Five year plan are the contribution of Nehruism. The main point in the post Independence age of India was to create an economic and social revolution in the Republic. Nehru engineered this policy. In the word of Dr. Jakir Hussain, the Vice-president of India, "Nehru gave the meaning and content to our national freedom." He not merely cherished the hope of replacement of 'White Bureaucracy' to 'Brown Bureaucracy'—but the vital point of freedom that Nehru longed for was the freedom from economic bondage—of which he tried to make a successful solution to the last day."

What do we mean by economic and social change? It is a change where there would be equal distribution of resources on the principle of justice and equality. Nehru believed that without following the principle of the great Russian Revolution of socialism no national revolution would ever come out successful in this twentieth century. According to him, not a sudden change—but a gradual change is desirable in this respect. One cannot have distinct freedom unless and until the economical structure of the country does undergo a change. Otherwise political freedom would be meaningless

The progress and prosperity in the economical and social field have got stumbled by various monstrous designs of anti-democratic and anti-socialistic elements of our country. These reactionary groups tried to throw mud on the very face of our secularism and the nation wide progress in giant industries and scientific outputs. The Kashamir problem, the hysteria of inter-change of population and various other reactionary forces which

breed in this sub-continent like blood thirsty hyenas shake the very root of Nehruism. Nehru was too conscious of this leaping danger which has hugged the society like an auctopus and has poisoned the People of India, as a whole. Some nefarious westerners also add fuel to these evil designs of the reactionary groups of the country.

Nehru had the farsightedness to see that an all-expansive economy is necessary to lead India in the path of progress - in national income, in agricultural products and to provide services to the intellectuals. But this policy of Nehru had to undergo a disaster on account of the slowness in which our Five year plans have been conducted and so it could not steer speediness in our national income. But the fundamental principles of Five year plans have nothing to do with the slow development in the national income. The main reason of this is the exploitation of the capitalist giants who have captured all the big business of the country. The working class people are robbed of their legitimate share in the industries and on the other hand, the exploiters of big business drink the cup of enjoyment to its full brim. As a result the per capita income has reached only one-and-a-half percent within these ten years. The price of daily necessary food grains run high. The blackmarketeers have established a suitable ground to leap up. Thus a resentment amongst the people has grown up slowly.

The progressive man in Nehru was shocked. He realised the people's grievances. He revolutionised the entire economic policy to check up these growing evils. Nehru gave importance to Nationalisation of big industries and Banks etc. But

here also the lenient policy and slowness of the Government has created a chance to the wily capitalist class to take the help of corruption. Nehruites of the Government have tried with all their energy to wipe out - corruption in the land and have compelled the corrupted malignents to face the public in their true colour.

To lead the country in the path of prosperity, Nehru did not hesitate to take assistance from any foreign power. Without endangering the Sovereignty and freedom, a country can take help from the foreign powers for the progress of the country. But contrary to this, will be the ultimate submission to slavery and colonialism. Nehru, realising this, tried his level best to keep India free from political and economical bondage of the foreign powers. So Nehru kept a vigilant eye in educating the masses; because in absence of education the masses cannot realise the benefit and danger of foreign assistance and the policy of the Government.

Some say, - an age began with Nehru and ended in his death. Is it so? No. The Nehru age could not end along with his death. "It just begins" as Menon says. The progressive outlook and his scientific farsightedness in Indian economy and politics cannot lose its dazzling colour. The philosophy of Nehru is true to India in all the ages. It is not a futile dream of an idealist but a dream of a realist - a dream of a nation. To whip up the reactionary in Indian politics and Indian economy was the only aim of our veteran Leader - Nehru. And it is the responsibility of every progressive Indian to render help in this respect to immortalise Nehruism - the ultimate goal of forty-five hundred millions of Indians

This was Nehru—the Man and the Monarch—who toiled and waged wars for a warless society. This was Nehru—the prophet of peace—the mediator of some of the world-wide crises like the Korean war of 1950-53, the Indonesian war 1954, and the latest crisis of Suez canal 1956. This was Nehru—the beloved ‘Panditji’ of a soldier, a farmer, a driver and a rick-showwalla. He was a man who may be

loved but never be hated. This was Nehru and his Eternal Rose—which reminded us of a broad smile of a man, a pair of glistening eyes—where only the confidence and determination of a peace-loving man is reflected. This was Nehru—“the conscience of the world and wherever he went he made the other rulers guilty.”

A night ——— an anxiety.

+ Jiban Rajkhowa

3rd year Arts

It is a moonlit midnight
It is night of suspense for Iselin.
It is an anxiety.

A gentle wind is blowing through the open window of her house. Now the clamour of the city has gone to sleep. Iselin has been playing with her six months' baby, Minto. She is anxious about her husband, Hudson. Hudson is not at home. When will he come? She is at a loss about her husband. She sees the tender face of her little baby and kisses him with tears while singing a song to lull her baby. She looks at the distant sea through the open window—

“ Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea ,”
Low, low, breathe and blow
.....

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Father will come to thee soon.
Father will come to his nest ”

Hudson has not come yet. Again she kissed her little one with tears. She is sad— where he has gone, still Hudson has not got an employment. But a constant

search for a job has ruined his health. Hudson is a revolutionary minded man. He was a clerk but he left that job for his revolutionary mentality. But as Iselin requested him, so Hudson approached the factory manager but of no avail. Hudson has only one shirt. He is not shy of wearing it, let the society see him in that classes. He never cares for this so-called civilised society. Has this cruel Society ever thought of him?

Iselin, Hudson's beloved wife, weeps silently eying the deplorable condition of her husband. Sometimes he loiters round the town observing the people in the market. Somebody takes him for a thief or a Pick-pocket. But he does not care for it. Iselin is thinking why Hudson is changing day by day. Now-a-days some people think that he is a mad man. Is-lin's mind is too anxious to the cause of delay of Hudson. Hudson always comes before midnight. But why he is not till midnight? Iselin's mind is full of suspicion regarding the character of Hudson. Is he a thief, is he a robber? What will he be? What is the secret

that lies behind the screen? She finds no other way to find out any clue to the character of her husband. She tries to x-ray her husband. At last Iselin weeps and prays to God—O Lord! have mercy on me. Do not deprive me of my husband's love. Save him from "ruin."

Iselin was an aristocratic girl. But her mind is not aristocratic. In her charming youthful days, she read in the same college where Hudson read. In all college festivals both of them sang and played together. Hudson had been a good artist and short story writer. In college days he had a good name as a short story writer. His poor pecuniary condition compelled him to drop in the B. A. But afterwards he appeared at the examination and passed. He thinks that it is all due to the inspiration of his beloved Iselin. But unfortunately he was forced by circumstances to take up the post of a clerk in a factory.

Still Iselin's father is a rich man in the city. Her father is wild after money and busy in earning money by all foul means. He loves his daughter, because she married a poor man like Hudson in spite of his protest to this. After her conjugal life with Hudson a son of a poor parent Iselin shrugged off the sole of aristocratic society. Ultimately she had to sacrifice the filial love of her father for her disobedience.

It is a night of suspense for Iselin Young, slim, beautiful Iselin always waits for her husband till midnight, but tonight he is too late. It has just struck 12 on distant bell. It is midnight it is all calm and quiet. The only question that disturbs, Iselin in this calm lonely midnight is why her Hudson not yet reached home? She stands in front

of the open window and looks at the starry sky. Iselin looks towards the distant hills flooded with artificial electric lights. She feels lonely. In such an atmosphere Iselin's heart is filled with a warm desire. She longs for her husband. She feels sad and lonely in this big populous city. Is she not tired of waiting for her beloved? Observing through the open window she sees the sleeping world of night. The humming world is now silent. The mind of Iselin is full of reflections. When will he come; is her drunkard; Is he a thief, robber, a pickpocket? She quivered. She feels a thrill within her bosom. What silly questions hover on her mind! She thinks to cease thinking. But she can't. Sometimes her husband comes too late at night and embraces her closely and presses his lips on hers saying— "Honey! nothing is sweeter than these embraces and kiss of yours" sometimes he asked her—

"At first you do not believe me that I am out of employment, but it is true I got the degree of B. A. by your inspiration. But still I could not give any present to you. Will you not excuse me? Is mere love enough to sustain? I know not. Now tell me why did you love me? Why?"

"You are a writer"

"Mere writer! Is it enough? In this age of reason may it be a cause of love? Do you not desire to get a vast amount of money, a magnificent building, a luxurious motor car?"

"These may be the desire of every man and woman. This depends upon their respective nature. But a true woman cannot be satisfied with only external comfort, if she is deprived of the true love of her husband."

"Is it so?"

"Yes. Now tell me why do you love me?" where do you spend half of the night?"

"I am searching for a job. Mind that, my sweet, my heart is always with you."

He has finished these childlike gossips with kisses. Some times he feels sorry for Iselin. Can a woman love a man because he is a writer! A mere writer, an unknown poor writer!

It is a night of anxiety.

It is a moonlit night

Her baby Minto stirred up suddenly and slept again. Where is his father? She weeps grasping the iron rods of the open window. Where has her husband gone? Will he totally ruin himself? Is he doomed? Suddenly a fear grows within her heart in that lonely house. She awakes her baby and he has begun to cry. She has got a little courage hearing the cry of the baby. She has kissed the baby again with her cold lips with tears. Once Hudson asked embracing her slender and white body.

"Iselin"

"Yes, What do you say; A melting voice pours from her throat.

"Do you not repent for your present life?"

"That means!"

"Because you love me"

"What do you mean to say so?"

"You sacrificed every thing for me, you sacrificed the gorgeous building of your father for a man like Hudson."

"In my life, I do not aspire after any thing more than your love—in comparison of your love my father's mighty building is nothing for me—for your Iselin."

"Can man live without money?"

"Cannot live. But much money is not a condition for maintaining a good cheerful life."

She began to weep on his broad bosom like an innocent child. A life cannot be a perfect life without the trial and troubles of life. Smiles and tears are essential for a life proper. Hudson thought embracing the head of Iselin on broad chest. It seemed as Iselin tried to seek a consolation concealing her face on the chest of Hudson.

Now the moon makes a bent in the western horizon. Yet Hudson has not arrived. Is her husband a bad man. may be? Does Hudson suspect his wife Iselin? Once Hudson said that every beautiful blonde of every rich man is faithless. But afterwards he ceased to behave his former idea. Few months ago one of Hudson's friends said to Iselin—

"You should not be sorry for your beloved husband. For God's sake he is a good man. He makes himself busy in the vast library of Mrs Dorothy Townsend—a widow in reading and writing. After a few days he may be awarded Ph. D. degree—and he has written a new novel "The workes" a challenge against the capitalistic society"

Iselin has regarded this statement as a mere consolation—a sympathetic consolation towards a woman of her type. She finds it baseless. She has now really began to think that her husband is a man of no character. She grows jealous of that unknown lady Mrs Townsend, she has began to hate herself because it is she who worshipped her husband as a Lord—as a faithful master.

It is a night full of anxiety and

suspense. In the meantime clouds started gathering in the sky. She peeps through the window to the electric lights of the city. The lights are shining brightly under the cloudy sky. Heavy winds start blowing — perhaps a storm will come. Again she weeps. The tears are rolling down her cheeks. Will he not come to night? Did he meet with any accident? She has begun to tremble in fear. Is it an accident? She cries quivering — “O my Lord! save my husband.” But she at once collects herself and realises to abuse Hudson. She has seen a woman and a man peeping through the window. She has suspected her husband as a hypocrite.

“Open the door, Mrs. Hudson. Somebody knocking from outside the door. The door is opened.

“Ah! Alas! My beloved. My husband, O my Lord save him.”

She has embraced and kissed her injured husband. Mr. Hudson's left hand and right thigh are bandaged in hospital. Hudson is badly wounded by bullets but not killed. He opens his closed eyes and says faintly but confidently.

“My darling Iselin (Iselin kisses his lips) — excuse me, because I neglected your advice, suggestion, and command. Will you not forgive me? I have been neglecting you for more than two years, but not intentionally, Iselin. The orthodox capitalist world is thoroughly corrupt

and the cruelty of this class goes to its extreme, I wrote a novel “The worker” - a - force — ful blow against this capitalist society. And the radio announced to-day that I won the noble prize for literature for my “The worker.” And secondly I wrote a thesis about “The class less society” and secured a Ph. D. with this news, I proceeded to you Iselin. On the way two capitalist culprits shot me to kill. But fortunately I sustained slight injuries. I am alive and I will live. Now let me introduce my friends to you. She is Mrs. Dorothy Townsend — a widow. He is Mr Walter. a progressive film director.”

Hudson, the gigantic man kisses Iselin with happy tears. Now Iselin, realised why her husband used to come so late at night and why he was too late.

In the meantime many motor cars started standing in front of Hudson's residence. Many visitors flocked to the residence of Hudson, some are journalists, news Paper reporters and Photographers.

A night of suspense ends in joy. Iselin again draws her face towards the window. The clouds begin to float away. The breeze is blowing lightly. A serene atmosphere prevails in the calm world of night.

Here and there some sweet, unknown birds begin to sing on the trees.

The glimpse of dawn is visible.

On The Path of Building Good Character

Maniram Agarwalla.

3rd yr. Arts

It is almost impossible to give a correct definition of character which is so unique and so comprehensive. An attempt can, however, be made to explain as to what character is. The peculiar mental and moral constitution of a man that finds an expression in his day-to-day voluntary actions can loosely be described as his character. In other words, he who deliberately performs right and virtuous deeds is generally said to be a man of good character and he who is habituated in executing evil designs and does right only rarely is undoubtedly a man of bad character. But the difficulty lies in the fact that we do not have one and only one standpoint from which human life is viewed and hence arises the perplexing question regarding the true nature of

virtuous and right action. What is right to a group of men may appear entirely wrong to some other group of individuals. The notion of right and wrong may again differ from individual to individual. Egoistic Hedonists certify that action to be right and virtuous which contributes to the pleasure of the self and thus they identify conscience with prudence. Gross or Sensualistic Egoisms goes to that extreme extent of asserting that self-love is the only virtue and selfishness, enjoyment, pride and luxury are all justified. Altruistic Hedonists suppose that actions are right in the sense of being conducive to the universal happiness and thus they identify conscience with benevolence. Here the latter opinion amounts to complete reversal of the former. Again those who

make political law as the test of rectitude maintain that the rightness and wrongness of an act depend upon the will of the State or Government. "The civil law alone", Says Hobbes, "is the Supreme Court of appeal in all cases of right and wrong." Others again think that the arbitrary will of god is the touch stone of right and wrong. There is also an Æsthetic theory which holds that what is beautiful is always right and virtuous and vice - versa. Now, if we want to give our character a good shape by performing the right deeds and avoiding the bad ones, we must not lose ourselves amidst these and such-like whirl-winds of thoughts and must be capable of finding out a correct and definite Summum Bonum of life. Perfectionism seems to be the most satisfactory theory which explains that self-realisation is the true end of life and actions are right if they are expedient to the harmonious development of the personality which in its turn involves self-control of feeling, thought and action, both in its positive and negative forms. No man is great and good without practising self-control. Man in philosophy is defined as a rational animal and self-realisation demands that this animality which gains upper hand in the beginning in all persons must be reduced to the minimum by constant voluntary efforts of the self. The complete extirpation of appetite,

passions and impulses is neither possible nor desirable. Animal instincts when transcended become spiritualism and so we should give due importance to the gratification of animal instincts which is rather a means for the realisation of our true selves. What is necessary is a proper regulation, transformation and systematisation of these animal instincts with the help of reason which has a supreme place in human constitution.

Though self-realisation is largely a product of individual effort, social environment also plays a vital role in it. In history we find certain examples of such greatmen as have been completely independent of their social surroundings. The hero as has been conceived by Thomas Carlyle is always a hero despite any circumstance favourable or unfavourable. Such cases are but exceptional and do not hold good in the lives of ordinary folk who are more or less dependent upon circumstances in which they live. Good social conditions repair the road to good character while bad social conditions stand in the way of being men of good character. The society is an organic whole not in the sense that the individual is a part of it as is the hand to the body. The correct view of the relation of the individual to society is that the individual exists for the society and society exists for the individual. The society gives

shape to the individual, and the individual also reacts on society and thus individual progress and social progress are correlative. All individual efforts must then be directed towards accepting what is good in society and avoiding, better rectifying and promoting, if possible what is bad in it. The individual must know how to avail himself of the opportunities and privileges provided by society in the best possible way. The influence of companionship upon naturally imitative human character is so great that "a man is known by the company he keeps." So bad company should be avoided like poison. It is better not to have companion at all than live with a bad companion and thereby let him exercise his sinister influence upon us. Good companion, both by his thoughts and actions, acts as a constant source of inspiration to be good and noble. We should, therefore, associate ourselves only with the truly good men of the society. Similar is the case with the reading of books. Good books purify our thoughts and tastes, sharpen our intelligence, broaden our general outlook and add much to the frontier of our knowledge; while bad books do no good of this sort. They, rather, act to the contrary. They inject pride and prejudice, narrow down our vision and add little to our knowledge. So we should go through only

those books of which we have a first hand knowledge to the effect that they are good. We can seek instructions of well-read persons concerning books that we are going to read.

Despite personal effort and social environment there is something innate in us which also affects our character. In other words, we inherit some of the characteristic features of our parents at the time of our birth and how we react afterwards on the things acquired through our sense organs also partly depends upon what we have inherited. Individual efforts, of course, have very little control over this biological feature and hence it is not worthwhile to kill time and energy in continuing the discussion further.

The need of having concrete examples which are always better than precepts before our eyes in order to become men of good character is indispensable. The lives of the greatmen guide us like a beacon along the gloomy path of life. Longfellow, in his famous Poem, "A Psalm of Life" very appropriately writes —

"Lives of greatmen all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot prints, on the sands of time,
Foot prints, that perhaps another,
Sailing over life's solemn main,

A forlorn shipwrecked brother
Seeing shall take heart again."

Whenever we read the biographies of the saints and heroes, we come to understand how they by dint of their moral virtues and noble qualities have grappled with and surmounted all the difficulties bravely and consequently how they have kept their names in green remembrance. This arouses a similar instinct in us to be great and sublime like them. So we must have such noble examples as the guiding principles of our life.

No man in this world can come out with flying colours by ignoring his duties and obligations. A really righteous man has "no holidays from virtue." He loses no time in idle and unscrupulous pursuits and is very sincere and honest in the regular performance of even the "lowliest duties" of his life. So, we must have sense of duty. Moreover we must be conscious of our own weaknesses and shortcomings if we are desirous of cultivating good character which will ensure a happy and prosperous life. As regards the importance of character in human life it goes without saying that good character promotes a man to demigod while bad character degrades him to the species of beast. A bad charactered man may apparently be seen to have succeeded in his various attempts to make

his life prosperous, but really it is not at all so. He is the most wretched creature on earth. A good charactered man, on the other hand, achieves ultimate success though suffers from many primary failures and disappointments. So we must have patience so that we do not lose our heart to the last.

Some persons labour under misapprehension that body has got no relation, direct or indirect, with character. They comprehend character either as a complete psychical or a complete ethical phenomenon. Actually it has also a physiological aspect. Mainly the constitution of the nervous system affects the character though indirectly. Seven deadly sins—anger, gluttony, greed, covetousness etc. are constantly working for supremacy in our inner world while the outer world is best with innumerable dangers and difficulties and cares and anxieties. Human life is a bed not of roses alone but of thorns too. This world is a place of constant struggles in which only the fittest survive and others are wiped out of existence. In order to fight successfully with these adverse circumstances, inner and outer, we not only require an integrated mind and a sound moral constitution but also a robust physique without which we cannot but be subservient to evil forces.

Another important thing to be noted in this connection is that it is quite

OUR VICTORIOUS FOOTBALL TEAM
CHAMPION ALL ASSAM INTER COLLEGE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, 1964)



SITTING (Left to Right).— A Majumder, D. Benerjee, P. Somowal, Prof. B. Choudhary (Prof. in-charge), B. Chetia (Captain, Best player), Principal L. P. Dutta M. A. B. L., J. Gogoi (Major games Secy.), C. Bhuyan (Team Manager), A. Shume, K. Rajkonwar.

STANDING (L to R.) :— S. Das, S. Paul, M. Bisunatari, J. Somowal, R. Saikia, N. Sharmah, A. Gogoi, J. Bhuyan, P. Gohain.



L/ Labanya Devi

A student of our college,
a rising poetess who left us
at the prime of her youth.



L/ Jibon Rajkhowa .

A promising student of our
college who contributed to
the cultural development
of the institution by his
writings, whom we had
to lose from amongst us.

easy to build good character once, but it is not equally easy to maintain uniformly that once-built good character throughout life. There is every possibility that one weak, and unconscious moment may completely destroy what we have achieved through strenuous toil of ages. Keeping

this in view, we must be ever watchful and conscious so that we may in no way go astray. Then and then only we shall be entitled to claim ourselves to be men of good character and then and then only we shall be entitled to enjoy the cup of life to its brim

“ Fine art is the subtlest, the most seductive, the most effective propagandism in the world. ”

— Bernard Show.

A MERMAID AND THE PACIFIC



Subrata Aditya
2nd. yr. Arts.

It is absurd—a stupidity—a rumour—a sky—kissing expectation to believe! Can it ever be possible? Does a dream ever meet its reality?

In the college premises, in the college canteen, in the girls' common room and in the boys' common room—everywhere the same topic spreads its wings day by day. Every body opines that the marriage of Miss Bandana Roy with Benoy Sen is nothing but an absurd conception—a totally lunatic idea.

Yet rumour has its own speciality. In the girls' common room Bandana has to swim in the pond of railing made by her friends every now and then while the condition of Benoy among his friends beyond description.

At last one day Bandana's sufferance cannot hold its edge any longer, like Vesuvius she erupts,

“What do you think, Sujata? Am I an object of your mockery?”

The brightness of curiosity begins to dance in Sujata's eyes. She smiles, “Don't be silly, Bandana, can we believe that a modish girl like you will select a blunt person like Benoy sen?”

Bandana—than why do you insult me always?

Sujata—For nothing my dear Bandana, only to get pleasure.

Bandana—Pleasure! Oh how can I bear all these bitterness?
Sujata, you... you will put out my lamp of ambition.

“ Oh ! That amatory problem ! Here you are, Bandana ! ” Nandita enters saying, “ But in that sweet evening don't forget the sanskrit proverb- “ Misttanam etara jana. ”--understand, my dear, Sakuntala? ” Her peculiar oral pause makes all them laugh. Bandana springs up like a mad puma saying, “ Oh, unbearable ! How dare he to insult me ? ”

“ Stop, stop. Bandana, ” Nandita keeps her right hand on Bandana's shoulder and continues, “ Do you want to deny that Benoy's mother did not go to your parents with the proposal of marriage ? ”

Bandana remains silent.

Mallika — How strange ! What do you say Nandu ? Are we to believe it ?

Sujata — It is true Malli, but Benoy's mother expected much. Because you see, our Bandana Rani is highly fashionable and she comes of a rich and noble family-hence attractive from both sides. And Benoy ? - An ordinary poor boy having nothing but his brilliant career.

“ Stop, I say ! ” - Bandana bursts all on a sudden. Nandita lours and says, “ well, Bandana, you want to deny everything. But I know it very well that his mother went to your parents only to prove herself as an object of mockery of your parents, because they always hanker after

their riches as you do. Hence her proposal was rejected by them. Is it not ?

Bandana's retina becomes red in wreth, she says angrily, “ I don't know. ”

“ Then do you deny the romantic connection between you and Benoy Babu ? ” Nandita cuts her short.

“ Oh, stop, stop, Nandita. ” Bandana loses her patience, “ It is absurd..... completely absurd ! A rumour, how can you believe it ? Believe me Nandu, I..... I hate this idiot . . . you see I shall surely meet him today and teach him such a good lesson that he has to remember it throughout his whole life. How dare he to make me an object of laughter to all ? ” — Bandana bursts in to tears and leaves that room like a piece of gale.

Nandita makes such a peculiar pause towards Bandana that all begin to laugh loudly.

As Benoy is about to go to the up stairs, Bandana rushes to him and gives him a push saying, “ Idiot, ” Then she begins to get up,

“ What do you say ? ” Benoy challenges her. Bandana moves back and making a beautiful pause in her large eyes replies, “ What of that ? I call you an idiot, because you are so. ”

Benoy becomes angry. He says, “ I am not your toy. What do you mean by that. ” He checks his temper quiteely.

Bandana's face becomes red in anger, she lowers beautifully and conversely challenges him, "I have every right to call you so. You are the cause of my bitterness. You are trying to stain my life... you are wanting to" "

"Please be silent, Miss Roy." Benoy becomes puzzled. He tries to say, "Don't misunderstand me. I have no fault in it.. but..."

Bandana shines like a flame, she loses her temper and cries, "What do you think? Did you not send your mother to my parents with the proposal of marriage? But why do you forget the standard between us? You may read with me, you may be a brilliant student—but this does not mean that you are a fit person to have my hands." Naturally Benoy is shy. He fears every moment that the instigated voice of Bandana may gather all who are in the college. He knew every thing. It was not unknown to him that his mother went to Bandana's house only to hear and bear insultation. He forbade her, yet she went. So he remains silent for a moment and then says, "Let it go, Miss Roy, pardon me, I beg it from you politely."

"Remember that," Bandana smiles in such a manner that she has just conquered a continent. Before her departure she again impugns him, "I think you are quite acknowledged about the distin-

ction between a fox and a lioness. Well... ta ... ta" Throwing a handful of mud in Benoy's face she exits quickly.

Benoy stands aghast.

* * *

TWO

Benoy cannot remain peacefully for a moment at his home. Again and again Bandana's beautifully angry face appears before his mind's eye.

He tries to envelop it but he cannot. He wants to keep his mind busy in studies but his divided mentality does not allow him to sink in it. Benoy becomes perplexed. Benoy becomes restless. Benoy becomes overwhelmed.

Binata Devi, his mother, notices her son's sudden change. She asks him, "What happens, Benu? Why do you change so rapidly?"

Benoy remains silent for a moment and then replies in a heavy voice, "My dear mother, why did you go to Bandana's house? To bear insult? Don't you know that they have their vanity of their high position? Do you think that I am a fit person for Bandana? Why mother? Why did you go? Why did you like to have such hatred? Why?"

Binata Devi tries to pacify her son saying, son. I know your ability. I can also hanker after my enrichment—that is you. Rather I should say proudly that Bandana is not for thee. A piece

of heavenly smile shines in the pale face of Binata Devi.

“Please, mother, stop it. Oh, if it were known to you! How did Bandana insulted me to day in the college!” He puts on his shirt and leaves that room to get rid of his mother. He goes out for a walk.

THREE

Vanity. — This very beautiful girl knows nothing but to hanker after her riches and beauty.

Benoy sen — Who is well-known to all for his brilliant career cannot even speak thoroughly with her. Tender is the age, but only how much rigorous she is!

Bandana may be anything, but if anybody asks him whether he has any weakness for her, suddenly he cannot reply in the negative. Bandana's father has revoked him yet he cannot realise why Bandana's face makes him absent-minded again and again. Suppose, Bandana loves him yet he will not get her because her marriage has already been settled with a young Engineer, Panendra by name, and their marriage is impending.

Benoy feels thirsty and enters in a restaurant. He takes a cup of tea and begins to think sitting in the cabin. Suddenly a cry from the adjacent cabin makes him awake. The cry is: “Oh, no, no, please...”

Benoy becomes abashed. Because the voice

is very familiar to him. But how it can be possible? However, Benoy immediately rushes to the next cabin and he becomes spell-bound to find that Bandana is there with two other fellows: one of them is Bengalee and another is Punjabi. And Bandana has become the victim of these two devils and she begins to cry helplessly. Benoy is shocked. He does not find any strong reason why Bandana comes here. Benoy wants to laugh. But he likes to enjoy the helpless position of proud Bandana, who hankers after her riches and beauty. Why he will go to save her? Bandana is a lioness, she can easily get rid of them. Benoy hides himself and notices how these two scoundrels try to grasp her. Both of them are intoxicated hence abnormal. Suddenly Benoy sees that the Punjabi fellow begins to proceed towards her and Bandana tries to move aback making cry in fear. While Benoy finds that the devil is about to touch her he loses his temper and coming across abruptly, he jumps upon that scoundrel and begins to give him such strong blows that he loses all his power to force upon Bandana. That Bengalee young man is so intoxicated that Benoy's single blow is sufficient for him to lose his sense. When everything becomes O. K., Bandana raises her eyes and looks straight towards Benoy. She cannot even believe her eyes. She remains silent and begins to tremble.

She even loses her power of speech.

Benoy goes to her and keeping his right hand on her head he softly asks, "Why do you come her, Bandana?"

Silence.

"Bandana!"

"....."

"Don't be dumb, Bandana, please say."

Bandana again raises her large eyes and looking surprisingly at him she says in a broken voice, "I I did not come." She beckons to that Bengalee youth and continues, "He is Ramen, he has taken me here. But I do" Bandana cannot proceed further.

"Understand, Bandana, this notorious fellow wanted to force upon you," Bandana feels shy. Benoy says again in a very soft voice, "you are still child, Bandana, why do you believe such a person?"

The Everest of Bandana's patience is broken, the glacier of warm tears begins to come out of her eyes and she trembles and she says, "Abhor me, Benoy, abhor

me. I could not know that very abductor, oh if you were not here"

"Stop, Stop, Bandana," Benoy keeps head in his breast.

"Abhor, me, Benoy, don't love me." Bandana cannot check her emotions "will you pardon me Benoy? I have lost that power of begging"

Benoy smiles It is beautiful and soft at the same time and he says, "You are quite abstruse my dear sweet Bandana can a lioness lose her power?" Bandana feels very much confused and when she does not find any way to reply she suddenly hides her face in Benoy's breast and says in a very low tune, I do not know."

On the other hand Benoy goes on thinking that if Nandita and Sujata come here suddenly, they would surely say, "Oh, very well, the mermaid has at last taken her shelter under pacific ocean."

Benoy is unmindful but if he looks in his front, he would find that all servants of the restaurant are enjoying the matter with astonishment and curiosity.

Coleridge's

handling of the

Supernatural

Principal Jogiraj Basu M. A.
(Triple)

In producing the famous 'Lyrical Ballads' there was a division of labour between the two friends Wordsworth and Coleridge. The latter remarks in his 'Biographia Literaria' — 'It was agreed that my endeavours should be directed to persons and characters supernatural, or at least romantic, yet so as to transfer from our inward nature a human interest and a semblance of truth sufficient to procure for these shadows of imagination that willing suspension of disbelief for the moment which constitutes poetic faith. Mr. Wordsworth, on the other hand, was to propose to himself as his object, to give the charm of novelty to things of every day, and to excite a feeling analogous to the supernatural.'

Thus Wordsworth writes uncommonly of common things while Coleridge writes

commonly of uncommon things. The former presents natural objects in a supernatural light whereas the latter presents supernatural objects in a natural light. The secret of Coleridge's success in the perfect presentation of supernatural happenings lies in, to borrow his own phrase, 'creating a willing suspension of disbelief' on the part of the readers; that is, in creating an atmosphere which fully convinces the readers about the supernatural machinery. Herein he is a consummate artist and surpasses even such great masters as Shakespeare, Ibsen and the like. His supernaturalism is a peculiar kind of supernaturalism — all his own creation. The supernaturalism of the 'Ancient Mariner' is distinguished from that of Horace Walpole or Mrs. Radcliffe. The latter two pile together all sorts of

mysterious things and leave their supernatural on all sorts of physical horrors. But mere piling up of physical horrors does not make up the province of the supernatural; there is no note of indefiniteness, vagueness and subtle suggestion as in Coleridge.

Coleridge makes the supernatural a vital part of the atmosphere. He presents it in a refined form which is a far cry from the crude methods of his predecessors such as Shakespeare and others. Even Shakespeare fails to make his supernatural creations refined. In 'Hamlet' the ghost reveals itself not merely to Hamlet but to others as well; thus there is no adjustment between the presentation of the supernatural and the dramatic atmosphere. The supernatural creations of Shakespeare and Ibsen are crude, gross and often unconvincing but Coleridge's creations are finer, subtler and convincing.

If we minus the ghost part in Hamlet yet the play can go on well, but not so in the case of Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner' or 'Christabel' where we cannot take away the supernatural elements and details without ruining the whole atmosphere. In the 'Ancient Mariner' the glowing description of the sunrise is a perfect natural description but it is charged with supernatural atmosphere. Though, unlike the ghost in Hamlet, the supernatural is not present as a physical or objective phenomenon, the whole at-

mosphere is charged with it. Coleridge is a past master in art of interpenetrating naturalism with supernaturalism which goes a great way in creating 'willing suspension of disbelief.' Hence we find in the very heart of supernatural happenings beautiful descriptions full of babbling incoherence of nature. The supernatural is vitally connected with every part of the poem. It is not an accidental or extraneous matter. Many poets have made use of the supernatural allegory but there is nothing of the sort in Coleridge. He deals with the purest stuff of supernaturalism and does not adulterate it with allegory or personification; nor does he present the same in a crude uncouth manner; his manner is far refined and more convincing than that of his predecessors or successors. In this respect 'Christabel' carries the process of distillation still farther. In the 'Ancient Mariner' we can point to definite things and descriptions as natural visitations though steeped in supernaturalism; but in 'Christabel' there is no possibility of distinguishing the supernatural from the atmosphere. The supernatural element has been perfectly distilled and dissolved in the atmosphere itself.

Critics headed by Walter Pater have rightly pointed out that Coleridge has a finer and greater command over the supernatural as his treatment is more in keeping with the human psychology.

His supernaturalism in passing through the human mind loses much of its supernatural character, and hence leaves a deeper impression on the mind. He makes the supernatural vague and subtle. He does not say whether they are objective reality or mere hallucinations; he leaves the problem for the readers to solve. This is another concession which the poet makes to psychological truth. In the 'Ancient Mariner' there is no second witness to tell us of the truth of the weird visitations or eerie atmosphere; but the ancient mariner speaks from perfect conviction and personal experience. So it lies wholly with the reader to frame his belief or draw his conclusion.

Moreover, Coleridge does not make use of the supernatural for its own sake. In his treatment the sensations are ripened into feelings. The supernatural is not centred in itself. His aim is to infuse some sort of poetic faith in the reality of the supernatural. Even the supernatural horror, poignant as it is, is not an end in itself. The aim of the poet is to make the supernatural incidents produce something more than a vague temporary shudder or romantic thrill—to make them pass into the heart and penetrate into its innermost recesses refining and enriching the feelings and sentiments.

Coleridge is never carried away by his narration to lose sight of psychologi-

cal factor. It will not do to consider the 'Ancient Mariner' as a psychological narrative only. Strictly speaking it is neither a ghost story nor a purely psychological poem. Importance is given first to the narrative and then to the psychological element. The total effect is achieved by a fusion of the above two elements—narrative and psychological.

The devices by which Coleridge succeeds in weaving poetic faith in the texture of supernatural machinery and carries conviction to the heart of the readers may be summarised under the following heads:—

(i) The faithful pictures of nature with which the poems abound: Poems such as 'Ancient Mariner', 'Christabel', 'Kubla Khan', glow with purple patches of beautiful descriptions of nature where-with supernaturalism is interpenetrated.

(ii) Psychological insight displayed in the presentation of the supernatural: The masterly skill and adroit handling displayed in introducing the supernatural prepares us for accepting the same.

[iii] The simple humanity with which the poems are saturated: Hence the natural part of the story has an effect in inducing belief in the supernatural part. Coleridge's meticulous observation of man and nature comes into play simultaneously. The natural and the supernatural set off each other by contrast.

[iv] Subtle suggestiveness : Coleridge never presents the supernatural in a crude, uncouth and unconvincing manner. He works by subtle hints and suggestions. In the 'Christabel', for example, nowhere do we find any unearthly hobgoblin or weird figure. The very natural setting of the story breathes a supernatural atmosphere. The mediaeval atmosphere fits in aptly. Even Geraldine is presented as a natural lovely damsel. Only the untimely barking of the dog, the sudden flare up of the dying embers merely suggest the presence of the unseen supernatural. Coleridge is unsurpassed in this art of suggestiveness which is the highest merit of poetry.

(v) Like Tennyson Coleridge is an adept in creating the proper background for introducing the supernatural with the difference that Coleridge achieves the same

effect by a few strokes of his magic pen which the former achieves by means of a laborious process or lengthy introduction.

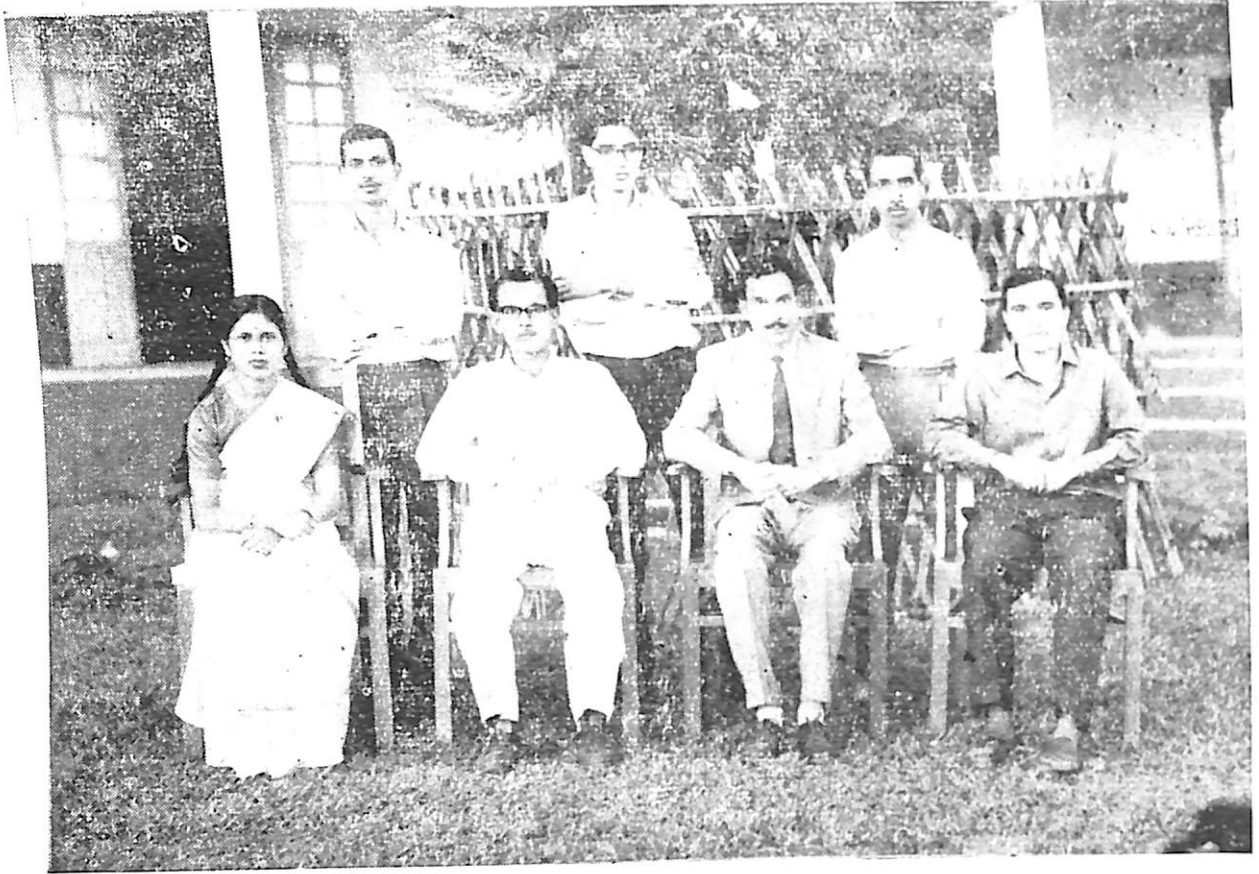
In the 'Ancient Mariner' the readers are cleverly transported beyond the range of their geographical boundary and beyond the range of their normal tenor of existence in a solitary boundless polar ocean pregnant with supernatural possibilities and readers are prepared to believe any supernatural happening in such an atmosphere. Likewise in 'Christabel' the very mediaeval setting of the poem inspires belief in eerie incidents.

(vi) Coleridge is one of the greatest verse-musicians English literature ever produced. The elfin music of his verse goes a great way in lulling the mind of the readers into a dreamland pregnant with supernatural expectations.

"To strive to seek to find, and not to yield"

--Tennyson.

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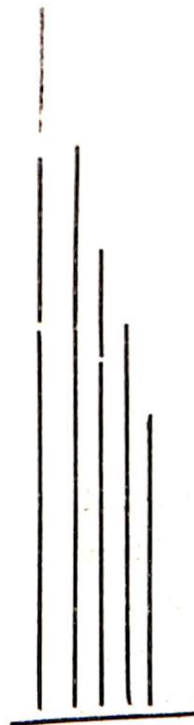


Mr. Dilip Barthakur,
secured first prize in instrumental
at the Inter College Youth Fes-
tival held at Gauhati.

Peep
Into
Our

KRISHNA GOPAL DAS
3rd Yr Arts.

EDUCATIONAL EDIFICE



After seventeen years that we have been a free people and masters of our own destiny we find that lot of controversy on educational system, on medium of education and on our educational planning prevailed in our country. As we look around us we find that the standard of our knowledge are fast falling. The defects of the existing system of education have been the subject matter of much adverse criticism by prominent public leader and educationist. If we peep into our educational edifice of free India, several defects are automatically visible in it. Aparting from all these the following are the main defects:—

- (1) Demand for English and its predominance.
- (2) Education and Examination system.
- (3) Medium of Education.
- (4) Missionary schools. Etc.

Taking into account about the present educational institutions and witnessing the results in recent times of the education that we have evolved through the country, in our country, it is a matter of thinking as to what must have been the object in view in the minds of those who introduced in our land the system of education that still persists. It occurs to us that since it was not possible for

the British after they had established their rule in this country, to man all the services necessary for their administration, by persons from their own land, they thought that it would be good if they introduced English education here so that they could have large numbers of persons ready to their works and help them in every way .

The British policy was as so that they made their services attractive so that persons could be found in adequate numbers, who would side with them at all times even if that meant going against the interest of their own people. And it caused incidently saved them from the trouble of learning the language of the people over whom they ruled . They could find available persons at all places of our country for any purpose they wanted as beacuse those of our countrymen who learnt their language were available.

The demand however continues to be made in some influential quarters that higher education—that is education after a particular age—should be given in English . As no language can be learnt overnight, persons who have read through their own mother tounges upto a particular class find themselves lost when suddenly they have to learn through a different tongue . Then it is also found that the unity of the country which must be preserved at all costs, is likely

to be disturbed if the children and the young people in different parts of the country recieve their education through different languages .

It is believed that English gives an advantage to some people in the matter of all-India services and various professions though really that is not true . Let us see what is happening in our educational qualification . While ordinary schools and colleges impart their education through the regional languages, there are quite a number of special institutions right from the nursury to the university stage, in which education is given through the English language . They too receive Government assistance as orthers . Still the expenses that parents have to incur to send their children to these institutions are so very heavy that few can avail of them . Those who can, however do so with a vengeance . Generaly in the large cities and towns in India we find some nursury schools where children of three years or even less are admitted, and they are run on purely European lines . It seems that the life and education taught there is as such that they might just as well be in England . There are also available public schools where students impart their education through English medium . Moreover there are many convent institutions run by Christian authority . And it is generally visible that the chil-

dren of the highest Governmental functionaries in the country—Governors, Ministers, members of the higher services and other as well as wealthy magnates and big business executives are sent to these. And from their idea it is understood that certainly some sort of contempt for institutions where English is not the medium prevailed in their mind the fact is that it is not possible for any one to enter All-India services unless he has a very good command of the English language, and has attuned his way of life to European standards.

This is a phenomenon over which we must all ponder, for if all desirable higher services in the Government of the country become the monopoly of the very few that can afford this very special education, the cry for both of democracy and socialistic pattern of society remains a mere mockery. And if India looks complacently at the situation as it is, this is positively dangerous for the future.

Secondly prevailing and widespread student indisciplines, the multiplicity of among educationists, and the confusing policies of the Government lead one to wonder whether there is any system of education among us today—not withstanding the numerous universities colleges and schools which are springing up around us like mushrooms in the mon-

soon. It is common that universities confer degrees after subjecting the aspirants to examinations, the colleges coach their students for these, and the schools are preoccupied with preparing for the final examinations which will entitle them to admission to the colleges. As a university degree is a certificate of fitness for public service or other gainful employment, there is now uncontrollable rush for admission from the school level upward. And the crowded classes of educational institutions together with their overloaded curricula offer little opportunity for the teachers and professors to do anything more than coach their charges in the prescribed texts. The end result of the system may be literacy, though of doubtful proficiency; it is certainly not education.

Moreover the defects of the existing system of examinations in the educational institutions have been the subject-matter of much adverse criticism by prominent educationist as well as public leaders. There has never been any doubt that the present education system is largely a test of memory and not a candidate's intelligence or ability to apply the knowledge he has gained.

“Examinations are not intended to test a stock of information reposed in the memory of the student; they are not intended simply to discover

how many books he has studied and how much of these he remembers. The questions have to be framed to stimulate thoughts or challenge the interests of the candidate; they should compell him to integrate his ideas round certain centres of interest; they should require evaluation of studied material and ability to correlate sources; they should complet the students to give some evidence of the ability to think for himself and to give adequate expressions to his thoughts. In other words examination must test the standard of intellectual attainment of each individual student, the standard which justify the fulfilment of the objectives of university education "

—Late N. K. Sidhanta .

The above words were among the convocational address of the Madras university. The aim of the examination should be to test the capacity of the student to think independently on any matter which has been prescribed for his study, and should not just to find out how much a b.y remembers of the things which he has read. Our present system of education have become the sole criterion of student's worth or merit beacuse, of the domination of the examination. Here as student's aim is only to pass an examination and thereby to

obtain a certificate or degree, and not the desire of achievement of knowledge. So the real aim of education is lost to the student in his pursuit of a diploma or a degree .

It has been generally realised that the present system of examination is outdated and it falls to bring out the true worth of a student. To raise the standard of our education we will have to make a rastic change in the mood of our testing, what has been taught to the student. Reform of system of education must be accompanied by the corresponding changes in the system of examination too, which are the two sides of a full coin. It is now high time that our educationists should devote their serious attention to this problem .

Another important hinderence of our education system is the medium of education. India is a large country consisting of nearly Forty five crores of population and with sixteen regional languages. Still now there is no any common Indian language. The demand for a common Indian language is a burning problem of present India. As things are, vested interests are soon created in life; and it may be that when we find around us a demand for the continuation of education through the medium of the English language, some persons might feel that those who have themselves profited

by it desire that they should not suffer by any way. It is also true that many honestly feel that the country's progress will be retarded if we introduced our regional languages as the media of education of the young. They also pointed out that our languages are not sufficiently rich to conduct all acts. It should be borne in mind that the English language is so rich to day was probably not in a better position formerly than any of our languages, two hundred years ago. It is the result of heart and soul contribution of the English people to make it rich by any means. If the thoughtful amongst us to day feel frightened at the menacing possibilities of disintegration of our country, there is nothing to be wondered at. While there is urgent need of common language, if the country is to be kept united as it must, there is unfortunately no unanimity amongst us on the issue because of provincial prejudices. We would rather have a language that is foreign to all than one which is the mother tongue of the people of any part of the country. Some decision has to be taken and that too as early as possible to mitigate the problem of the medium of education. And the decision must be acceptable one so that it may satisfy majority if not whole.

Lastly predominance of missionary schools is also one of the major defects of our educational eraction. For many decades, we have had in the country a large number of educational institutions

run by Christian missionaries. They have a very definite religious and spiritual atmosphere and the teachers there are in constant touch with their students. While the European officials kept themselves aloof from the people to maintain their prestige, European teachers and their wives exercised great influence over students who studied in their schools. One reason for the continuance of good feelings for the British even after they had wound up their political domination over us, is the fact that fond memories linger in the heart of many in power to day, who had studied under European teachers. It is a common fact in India which seems to be funny, that if private institutions desire to invite European teachers, Government does not grant them the necessary permission, while the special schools, where the sons of the great in the land go, are all headed by English principals or headmasters. In our secular state, India all religious education is officially barred, and recently our education minister Sri. K. C. Shagla himself said that if the word 'Hindu' is avoided than automatically 'Muslim' will be vanished in our education field; but on the other hand permission to run a missionary school is unjustified from this ground, actually where teaching of Lord Christ is going on.

So ultimately we came into conclusion that it is our duty to find out a fine solution to make our educational edifice a beautiful and perfect one.

Report

OF

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Beloved Friends,

Just on the eve of the parting from the D. H. S. K. College Union Society as well as amidst my friends I like to offer my hearty thanks to the Union Executive Members in particular and students in general of the session '1963-64 for giving me the opportunity to serve you as the first Vice-President in the annals of the D. H. S. K. College Students Union Society. Though the Office of the Vice-President, the significant one, was a heavy burden to me, yet, I tried to my utmost capacity and ability to discharge the functions and responsibilities entrusted to this Office. Keeping self confidence upon myself and expecting full co-operation from the student friends, I took up the opportunity to serve the students' affairs, but how far I could do and satisfy you is under your realisation and in your own account.

Whatever the case might be -, I, through my personal experience and knowledge would like to say few words to my fellow brothers and sisters of the D. H. S. K. College. During the tenure of my Office, I had to face lot of anomalies

and confliotions arisen in the midst of the general students which now should be totally avoided. The students come to the temple of learning with the object of enlightening and broadening the horizon of their morality and the narrow shape of life. To achieve and reach the real goal, a harmonious relationship between the teacher and the taught must be well set up. It is the ripe time to open the doors and windows of our minds so that the divine light of knowledge, love and affection may enter into our deep womb of heart and mind.

Misunderstanding leads astray from the path of real goal, so here I request to my fellow brothers and sisters of this temple of learning to set up well understanding, co-operation and affectionate feeling so that none may become a shipwrecked sailor in the journey of life. Though in this vast universe every one of us seems to be a tiny one, yet combining together we are able to do something good and then our strivings for the purpose will be praisedworthy.

Human wants are unlimited. Still

Alochani

then I on behalf of the students of the D. H. S. K. College request the College authority to be kind enough to satisfy and to have the essential opportunities to the students for their intellectual, moral, physical, and all round development.

At last, I cannot but offer my best regard to the reverend President L. P. Dutt, M. A., B. L. for his humble and sincere guidance and co-operation in discharging my functions and responsibilities.

Again, I offer my heartfelt thanks

to my beloved colleagues for helping me in my respective share.

In the long run, —I pray to the Almighty; let God be kind enough to help us to make our students way ever green and bright one through discipline and proper manner and to make our lives eternal in this mortal world

With best wishes—

(Padmeswar Konwar)

Vice-President,

D. H. S. K. College Union Society,
Session 1963-64.

Secretarial

Report Of The General Secretary

At the very outset, I am offering my hearty thanks and gratitudes to my fellow 'Kanoian' brothers and sisters for offering me the worthy and respectable chance of serving them as their General Secretary.

I feel proud to give a review of the works performed by the Union under my tenure during the year 1963-64.

My first function was the celebration of the 'Republic Day' on 26th January

'64. The function was run smoothly and successfully.

COLLEGE-WISE FUNCTIONS

I am proud to note that all the functions of the Union came with success during my tenure. The Parting Social, presided over by Principal, N. K. Bose, the Freshmen's Social, the Saraswati Puja, Sri Sankardeva Tithi, Sri Biswakarma Puja all the occasions were performed with a unique success.

RECEPTION TO THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

It was my proud privilege that I have got the opportunities to welcome many distinguished guests during my tenure who visited our temple of learning with curiosity and honour.

During the colourful celebration of the 19th Annual College Week Festival of our College, the following honourable members of the University Grant Commission for the Second University of Assam at Dibrugarh had visited our temple of learning which is the heart of the expected Second University of Assam. They add more lustre to enthusiasms of the students during their Annual College Week. They were— Dr. H. J. Taylore, Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University ; Dr. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University and Sri S. C. Rajkhowa, Director of Public Instruction, Assam. A colourful and joyous reception was given to them from our Union

The new Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur Dist. Sri Golokeswar Baruah, I A. S. was given warm reception and worthy welcome by our Union during his first visit to our College on 10th. Sept. '64. In a memorandum extended to him, I, on behalf of the students requested him to extend his service to repair and extension of the road facing our College.

The last guest was Sri Nurul Islam, M. A. Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati who visited our College along with our sister-College, M D K. Girls' College and brother-College D. H. S. K. Commerce College for the first time and we, the students of the three Colleges requested him recommendation to the Third Year Class of M D. K. Girls' College. He gladly kept our request.

TRIBUTES PAID TO THE PERSONS WHO ARE NO MORE

This year is a deficit and damaging one for us as well as for the whole nation too. We have to lose many famous sons of our Motherland during this year. Along with the whole nation, we, the students of D. H. S. K. College paid homage to the departed souls who were very near and dear to us.

They were—

- (1) Late Jawaharlal Nehru— First Prime-Minister of India.
- (2) ,, Dr S K. Bhuyan—Ex-Vic-Chancellor of Gauhati University
- (3) ,, Dr. B. K. Baruah— Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Gauhati University
- (4) ,, Jatindra Nath Duarah— Ex-Professor of our College of Assamese dept. and a notable poet of Assam
- (5) ,, Parbati Prasad Baruah— Distinguished literary personage of Assam.

- (6) ,, Jadab Chaliha— Distinguished Industrialist of Assam.
 (7) ,, S. K. Dasappa—Union Minister for Power and Irrigation.
 (8) ,, Labanya Devi— Ex-Student of our college,

INTER-COLLEGE COMPETITION

The glorious and victorious Foot-ball Team of our College won the "All Assam Inter-College Foot ball Trophy" held at Dhubri under the Secretaryship of Sri Joganda Gogoi during my tenure. In 1958 also our College secured that honour. A warm reception was given to the "Trophy Winner Team" by our students and Rashahib H. B. Kanoi presented an amount of Rs. 101.00 (Rupees one hundred and one only) to them and a big shield of Foot-ball Competition was put into Competition for the mark of their Victory.

Our college participated in the "All Assam Inter Collegiate Youth Festival" held at Gauhati University in the month of Oct. '64. Sri Dilip Barthakur, a student of 2nd. Yr B sc. won the first prize in the Classical Instrumental Music Competition and Mrs. Jaysree Rao, a student of our college own 2nd prize in the Classical Vocal Music competition.

19th. ANNUAL COLLEGE FESTIVAL

My report would be incomplete, if I don't write anything about the celebra-

tion of the 19th Annual College Week Festival of our college. Although, I am very sorry to note it.

The '19th Annual General Sports Festival' of our College was started on 11th. February '64 and ended on 13th. February '64 with a considerable success. The '19th Annual College Week Festival' was started from 16th Feb '64 and lasted upto the 20th Feb '64. The College Week was inaugurated by Sri R. K. Bora. A.D. M of Lakhimpur District. Everything went on in a through and in a systmatic manner with success but an unhappy incident occured unexpectedly. Hence, I would request all my fellow 'Kanoian' brothers and sisters to think of us as in the same boat; let us try to devide our falls and victory equally. We should try to build up our character in such a way so that our nation can be proud of us. The spirit of the students should be the source of our national improvement I hope, my dearest 'Kanoian' brothers and sisters will be in a position to acquire 'Best Names' in all respects.

ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION

The Union Secretary, for the session 1962-63 amended the old Constitution and coloured the present one. Again for the re-amendment of it, I raised a proposal

before the meeting of our Union Executive, and it was passed unanimously. But, due to lack of time, it was left undone to be adopted before the General Body meeting. Notwithstanding, I hope that my next General Secretary will be in a position to amend the present constitution along with that proposal containing certain clauses which will be the sources of remedies to solve some problems.

CONCLUDING REMERKS

The duty and responsibility to conduct a big Union Society like this is really a heavy and sound one. However, my fellow brothers and sisters are here to judge my success in my tenure.

In my conclusion, I like to mention my expectations to be fulfilled in time to come. One of such expectations is a good 'College Canteen. "A Gymnasium Hall" is very essential. The present Boys'

Hostel and Girls' Hostel should be expanded to accomodate the required number of students. I expect, the authority concerned to kindly pay more attention to the hostels problems. The reading room of our College Library should also be bigger one. In this side, we are lucky enough that stock of essential book is in our library.

Lastly, my heartfelt thanks and grtitudes are due to Principal L. P. Dutta, M.A.B.L., President of the Union, and the teaching staff whose kind help and valuable suggestions helped me to discharge my union programmes successfully. Hence, I feel proud of my fellow Kanoian brothers and sisters who have bound me to remain evergrateful to them for giving me the chance as well as help as their First General Secretary.

(Mohini Mohan Buragohain)

General Secretary.

D. H. S. K. College Union Society.

Report Of The Major Games Secretary

It was a pleasure to serve the Students' Union as the Major Games Secretary for the Session 1963-64. I would like to convey my heartfelt gratitude to my Kanoian friends for giving me this opportunity to serve them.

The year 1964 was really a glorious year for Football. On 15th August '64, our football team met A.O.C. football team at Digboi and had an overwhelming victory over the formidable rival.

Then our team participated in the Inter College Football Tournament held at Dhubri and came out as the proud champion of the year 1964. In order to win the championship, our team had to play matches against different formidable rivals. In the final, the Edmunds' team was trounced down by our team and it was much coveted Manik Sharma Memorial Trophy for the second time in the history of the Inter College Football Tournament.

Besides this success, our Captain Shri Bhabananda Chatia was adjudged the best player, 1964 of the Gauhati University.

Our College team served the highest number of goals and received the lowest number. 4 players of our team were selected to play for the Gauhati University in the Inter College University Football Competition held at Allahabad in 1964.

During the Inter College Football Competition, an exhibition football match was played against Bilasipara Town Club, Bilasipara; and our team easily came out victorious. The amount collected in the match was donated to the Nripendra Narayan College.

The Dibrugarh District Football Team which won the Inter District Championship, was composed among others, of players of our College like Dipok Banerjee, Bhabananda Chatia, P. Das & P. Gohain. The A. F. A called D Banerjee & B. Chatia for the trial camp for selection of the Assam Team to play in the Santosh Trophy. It is no exaggeration to say that the year 1964 was a memorable one for our College Football.

Before concluding my report, I would express my heartfelt thanks to the Principal

L. P. Dutta and Prof Bhargab Chowdhury for their valuable advice and guidance in all spheres of my activities, I also offer my thanks to Sri Jiban Pegu, Sri Dipak Banerjee, Sri Bhabananda Chatia and Sri Pratap Sonowal who had assisted

me in performing my duties. Let God bless us all.

Jagananda Gogoi
Major Games Secretary,
D. H. S. K College

Report Of The Gymnasium Secretary

At the very outset I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the student friends of this temple of learning for giving me the opportunity to serve them as the Gymnasium Secretary of D. H. S. K College Union Society for the session 1963-64

I also offer my hearty thanks to the Editor of Kanoi College Alochani for giving me the chance to write a brief report of my activities.

The 19th annual Gymnastic show and competitions were held on 16th and 19th February 1964 where all the interested competitors completed in different events.

Among the competitors Mr. Basudev Paul was adjudged as Bestman (Mr Kanoi) for the Session 1963 64.

It is a matter of great regret that there is no separate Gymnasium Hall in our College for which I tried many times but in vain.

I am highly thankful to Prof. P. Upadhaya and prof H. Das for their kind advice and guidance in this respect.

It is true that due to the disadvantages of time I could not complete my duty as expected So, I hope to be excused for my omission and commission during my period

Khogendra Nath Konwar,
Gymnasium Secretary,
D.H. S K. College.

The result of the 19th annual Gymnasium show and competitions are given as follows.

[1] MUSCLE CONTROLLING

- (1) Shri Ranjit Kr. Dutta
- (2) " Gugen Hazarika
- (3) " Basudev Paul

[2] BEST BODY :

- (1) Shri Basudev Paul
- (2) " Ranjit Kr. Dutta
- (3) " Gugen Hazarika

[3] PHYSICAL FEATS :

- (1) Shri Basudev Paul
- (2) " Qutub Ud-dun Ahmed
- (3) " Ranjit Kr. Dutta

[4] ASANAS

- (1) Shri Ranjit Kr. Dutta
- (2) " Satyaranjan Banarjee
- (3) " Basudev Paul

[5] WEIGHT LIFTING—GROUP 'A'

- (1) Shri Bakul Choudhury
- (2) " Gendrea Kishore Das
- (3) " Bidyut Kr. Chakravarty

GROUP 'B'

- (1) Shri Mritunjoy Das
- (2) " Binod Chetia
- (3) " Gugen Hazarika

GROUP "C"

- (1) Shri Ranjit Kr Dutta
- (2) " Khogen Konowar
- (3) " Nil

[] WEIGHT LIFTING GIRLS'

(DEAD LIFT)

- (1) Miss Reba Dutta and
Menoka Devi
- (2) " Pratima Dutta
- (3) " Jyotsna Das

[] WEIGHS LIFTING PROESSORS'
GROUP

- (1) Prof, H Das
- (2) " D. Baruah and B. Chaliha
- (3) Nil

[8] SPRING PULLING (GIRLS')

- (1) Miss Jyotsna Das and
Pratima Dutta
- (2) " Menoka Devi
- (3) " Sultana Rejia Rohman

(9) SKIPPING [GIRLS]

WINNER :

Miss Menoka Devi

Alochani

5. RESULTS OF THE 80 MTS. HURDLES FOR GIRLS.

Sabera Begum }
 Joytsna Das } Three consolation
 Banti Gogoi } Prizes.

6. RESULTS OF THE BALANCE RACE FOR GIRLS.

1st — Miss Sultana Rejia Begum
 2nd — „ Bimola Chetiapatra
 3rd — „ Sajida Begum

7. RESULTS OF THE 1 MILE WALKING RACE FOR GIRLS.

1st — Sajida Begum
 2nd — Amia Borah
 3rd — Karabi Bordoloi
 (Consolation) — Banti Gogoi

8. 200 MTS. HURDLE RACE FOR BOYS.

1st — Kripakar Dowerah
 2nd — Jiban Pegu
 3rd — Hrakanta Das

9. 4 X 100 MTS. RELAY RACE FOR BOYS.

1st — Punaram Gohain and his Party.
 2nd — Pulin Kakaty „ „ „
 3rd — Padmeswar Baruah „ „ „

10. 4 X 100 MTS. MIX-RELAY RACE.

1st — Miss Bimala Chetiapatra and her party.
 2nd — Miss pratima Dutta and her

party.

3rd — Miss Banti Gogoi and her party.

11. RESULTS OF THE LONG JUMP FOR BOYS.

1st — Budheswar Baruah
 2nd — Bidhankar Dowerah
 3rd — Kripakar Dowerah

12. RESULTS OF THE HOP-STEP & JUMP FOR BOYS.

1st — Kripakar Dowerah
 2nd — Bidhankar Dowerah
 3rd — Durga Barthakur

13. RESULTS OF THE HIGH JUMP FOR BOYS.

1st — Amaresh Ganguly
 2nd — Chattaranjan Dowerah
 3rd ... Sitesh Deb

14. RESULTS OF THE POLE VOULT FOR BOYS.

1st ... Bidhankar Dowerah
 2nd } Dulall Gohain
 Jatin Handique

15. RESULTS OF THE 100 MTS. VOLOUNTEER RACE FOR BOYS.

1st ... Rahmatullah
 2nd Bijoyananda Bordoloi
 3rd Bijoy Kumar

16. RESULTS OF THE DISCUSS THROW FOR BOYS.

- 1st — Binod Chetia .
 2nd — Jiban Pegu
 3rd .. Ghanashyam Saikia
17. RESULTS OF THE SHOT-PUT FOR BOYS .
 1st Inamul Hussain Chaudhury
 2nd .. Jiban Pegu
 3rd Manik Dutta
18. RESULTS OF THE HAMMER THROW FOR BOYS .
 1st ... Siaram Jadab
 2nd .. N. L. Jadab
 3rd ... Durga Barthakur
19. RESULTS OF THE JAVELIN THROW FOR BOYS .
 1st Siba Borah
 2nd Jatin Mohon Gogoi
 3rd Chittaranjan Rajkhowa
20. RESULTS OF THE 10,000 MTS. RACE FOR BOYS .
 1st ... Punaram Gohain
 2nd Harakanta Das
 3rd Ghanakanta Bonowal
 4th .. Munin Sensua
 5th ... Jatin Handique
 6th .. Bidhankar Dowerah
 7th .. Chandra Gogoi
 8th Haren Borah
 9th ... Jiban Rajkhowa
 10th ... Pradip Kumar Phuken
- 11th ... Prasanta Kumar Sarmah
21. RESULTS OF THE 100 MTS. RACE FOR PROFS' STAFF .
 1st ... Prof. D. Barua .
 2nd .. Prof. H. Das .
 3rd Prof. K. Barua .
 4th Prof. D. Chaliha .
22. RESULTS OF THE BLIND HIT FOR PROFS' STAFF .
 1st Pro. A. N. Z. Hazarika .
23. RESULTS OF THE WALKING RACE FOR PROFS' STAFF .
 1st Prof B. Chutia .
 2nd D Barua .
 3rd A. Dutta .
24. RESULTS OF THE 100 MTS. VOLUNTEERS RACE FOR GIRLS .
 1st Miss Rimola Chetiapatra .
 2nd .. Reba Dutta .
 3rd } Miss. Sajida Begum .
 } .. Menoka Devi .
25. RESULTS OF THE GO-A-YOU-LIKE .
 1st ... Miss. Sabera Begum (Played the role of a Telegu Girl) .
 2nd Miss. Dipali Phukan (Played the role of an Old Man) .
 3rd ... Mr. Madhabendra Hazarika, (Played the role of a Kabeli) .

CONSOLATION PRIZES TO:—

4th Miss. Jyotsna Das (Played the Role of a Taddy Boy).

5th ... Mr. Bhabesh Goswami (Played the Role of a Bhutia).

26. RESULTS OF THE LONG JUMP FOR GIRLS

1st — Sasi Gohain

2nd — Pratima Dutta

3rd — Bimola Chetiapatra

27. RESULTS OF THE HIGH JUMP FOR GIRLS.

1st — Sasi Gohain (Cleared 3'-8" record 4'-2")

2nd — Bimola Chetiapatra (Cleared 3'-7")

3rd — Pratima Dutta (Cleared 3'-1")

28. RESULTS OF THE HOPE STEP & JUMPS FOR GIRLS.

1st — Bimola Chetiapatra (Cleared 22'-6")

2nd —

}	Sasi Gohain		(Cleared
	Pratima Dutta		

21'-5")

29. RESULTS OF THE DISCUS THROW FOR GIRLS.

1st — Dilip Kumari Baruah

2nd — Reba Dutta

3rd — Sasi Gohain

30. RESULTS OF THE JAVELIN THROW FOR GIRLS.

1st — Jyotsna Das

2nd ... Reba Dutta

3rd — Pratima Dutta

31. RESULTS OF THE SHOT-PUT FOR GIRLS.

1st — Dilip Kumari Baruah

2nd — Sasi Gohain

3rd — Pratima Dutta

32. RESULTS OF THE CRICKET BALL THROW FOR GIRLS.

1st — Jyotsna Das

2nd — Reba Dutta

3rd — Sasi Gohain

33. RESULTS OF THE BLIND HIT FOR GIRLS.

1st — Sultana Rejia Rehman

34. RESULTS OF THE MUSIC CHAIR FOR GIRLS.

1st — Rejia Rehman

2nd — Menaka Devi

3rd — Banu Gosoi

35. RESULTS OF THE BEST COMPETITORS.

1. Best Short distance runner

Mr. Kriyakar Dowerah.

2. Best Long distance runner

Mr. Punaram Gohain.

3. Best Thrower
Mr. Jiban Pegu.
 4. Best Jumper
Mr. Bidhankar Dowerah.
 5. Best Athlete (Boys)
Mr. Punaram Gohain .
 6. Best Short distance runner
Miss . Pratima Dutta
 7. Best Jumper
Miss . Sasi Gohain .
 8. Best Thrower
Miss . Dilip Kumari Baruah .
Miss . Jyotsna Das .
 9. Best Athlete (Girls)
Miss . Pratima Dutta .
- N. B. On the recommendation of the Vice-President, D. H. S. K. College Union Society two special Prizes have been awarded to Mr. Aaur Rahman, 4th Yr.

B. Sc. and Mr. Shyamal Gupta, Laboratory Assistant fo D. H. S. K. College for their kind help and sincere service rendered by them in the 19th Annual General Sports Festival , D. H. S. K. College, 1964 .

N. B. The General Sports Secretary , D. H. S. K. College is pleased enough at the Sincere help and service rendered by Mr. Chaw Tewa Mein, 2nd Yr. B. Sc and Mr. Bhaba Nanda Chetia, 1st Yr. B. Sc. in the 19th Annual General Sports Festival of D. H. S. K. College, 1964 . Being pleased, they are awarded with two special Prizes by the General Sports Secretary, D. H. S. K. College, 1963-64 .

Report Of The Minor Games Secretary

It is the happiest occasion of my life to extend my heart-felt gratitude to my dearest Kanoian friends who gave me the proud privilege to serve them as their Minor Games Secretary for the Session 1963-64.

At the very beginning of my report I wish to note a few lines regarding the importance of games & sports. Games & sports have a origin in the distant past and a bright future. Games & sports are a great source of pleasure to mankind, and enjoys a world-wide popularity. Apart from these they play a very outstanding role in our student life. The greatest value of games in student life is that they help us in moulding our character and make us fit physically. Along with this personal value of sports, we must consider the case from national and inter-national points of view.

The students who have studied the sports history of our college are surely convinced by the fact that the students are in urgent need of a field where football, cricket, volley-ball and Lawn-tennis

can be played. So the kindness and sympathy of the authority concerned will be highly applauded in this connection.

My Secretarial job was set in motion along with the 19th Annual College Week in which I had to conduct the volley-ball competition. Undoubtedly, it was one of the most interesting events of the occasion. Many teams participated in the competitions in which some players distinguished themselves as good players. The semi-final played between our revered Professors' team and Boys' Hostel team was one of the most exciting and thrilling matches played during the College Week,

In the competition, Paban Rajk-
nower's team and Boys' Hostel team held the honour of being, champion and Runners-up respectively.

PABAN RAJKNOWER'S TEAM—

- 1) Paban Rajkowner
- (2) Pratap Sonowal
- (3) Nila Hazarika
- (4) Inamul Hussain

- (5) Bimal Boruah
- (6) Mainal Bhattacharjee
- (7) Nandeswar Gogoi
- (8) Suleman Bora
- (9) Md. Illeus.

BOYS HOSTEL TEAM—

- (1) Suren Gogoi
- (2) Chow Gewa Mein
- (3) Bhabananda Chetia
- (4) Mukul Gogoi
- (5) Jatin Morang
- (6) Jiten Konwer

Apart from this Competitions our College Volley-ball team participated in other competitions also in which our team preserved their fair name.

It is a matter of great regret that due to untimely election of our union body, I could not hold the Badminton Competition of our College and owing to the same reason our College team could not join in the Inter-College Bad-

minton Competition. But this tragic fate of our college was compensated to some extent by the inclusion of Mr. Pulin Kakoty in the Gauhati University Badminton team which took part in the Inter-University Badminton Competition in Lucknow. He is one of the top-ranking players of Gauhati University and of Assam. We are proud of him

Lastly, I gratefully acknowledge the help and guidance of our honourable Principal L. P. Dutta, Prof. A. N. Z Hazarika, Prof-incharge of Minor games Section and Prof. B. C. Chutia, Department of Economics. I also offer my heartfelt thanks to Shri P. Knower, Vice-president of our Union body, Mr. Jiban Pagu Mr. Krishna Gopal Das and friends of the College, whose co-operation in all cases greatly helped me in discharging my duties smoothly.

Thanking you all again.

Mrigen Sarmah
Minor Games Secretary.

The Report Of The Debating Secretary.

The convention is there that each Secretary of the Union Executive should submit a report at the end of the session to the Magazine Secretary, to be published in the sessional Magazine and accordingly I am submitting the following few lines before you as my report.

At the outset I am offering my vote of thanks to the student friends of this institution for giving me the chance to serve as their first Debating Secretary, for the session 1963-64 (this portfolio has been newly created by the new constitution of the Students' Union.) There is no doubt that I tried my level best to give them every satisfaction in return. How far I was successful is a matter to be judged by the student friends. —Some troubles and responsibilities are always there when certain burdens are entrusted with. The burdens which were entrusted with me caused a few troubles. But this was mitigated to great extent because of the co-operation I received from the students. I am much thankful to those student friends. I am also than-

kful to Prof. Sunil Kr. Borthakur, my prof-in-charge, for his kind guidance in discharging my duties.

Now I am left to write something about the functions I carried on. But before that I would like to mention a few things. The session 1963-64 of the D. H. S. K. College Student's Union, was special session having a special article in the new constitution of the same. Some new portfolios were also created by the Constitution for which there caused some defects in the well demarkation of the functions. Again there was the case of the Secretaries who were the candidates of the 1st. part final T. D. C. There is no space left for me to describe all these things. My only intention is to mention that I was given only four functions to perform; three of which were to be performed during the Annual College Week. The functions [1] were to organise a debating competition (ii) to organise an extempore speech competition and (iii) to hold recitation competitions in five different languages. So far as the

performance of these three functions are concerned, I think I could do as the interested students might hope. I am thankful to the interested students in these fields for their kind co-operation both as participants and audience.

My other performance is limited to another Debating Competition (Test) to select participants in a all Assam Debating competition held at Gauhati on Inter-College basis. But with regret I am inclined to write that I could not provide proper accomodations for even only two competitors so that they could not join in the competition. This was because of the fact that I was not alloted any fund for it and I had to depend upon others for the purpose. For this was the ultimate cause of my failure. I consoled myself by the fact that session was a special one. May I not hope for a sympathetic view from you, for this instead of a remark of inefficiency!

With these few events I came to the end of the session and now I am writing this report to you. Here again to make this conclusion I am morally instigated to say that I had to add an another event which I could not do not because of my own negligence but because of other things. I could not hold the Prize giving ceremony for the Prize winning

candidates. I must say that I was fully prepared for the purpose and I am still. But it needs certain formalities which I am bound to observe for the sake of unity in distributing the prizes of those competitions. It there is any blame for this, let me share it with my colleagues. I am however optimist in having a formal observance of the ceremony in a day close to.

With these few words I take leave of you, wishing you all to all success and happiness.

Thanking you.
Nareswar Sonowal.

THE RESULTS OF ALL THE RECITATIONS ON FIVE LANGUAGES

English : -

- 1st — Miss Saroda Devi.
2nd — Mohini Mohan Bura
Gohain.
3rd } Miss Sajida Begum
K. G. Rajamony

Hindi :—

- 1st — Satrughna Singh
2nd — Miss Saroda Devi
3rd — Mahabir Proshad
Hansaria

Alochani

Sanskrit:—

- 1st — Saroba Devi
 2nd — Probhat Ranjan Bhatta-
 cherjee
 3rd — Miss Lokeswari Devi

Bengali :—

- 1st — Miss Rupali Ghose
 2nd — Sudipta Kr. Sen
 3rd — Miss Dolly Borgohain

Assamese :—

- 1st — Miss Sajida Begum

- 2nd — ,, Karabi Bordoloi
 3rd — Kailash Borthakur

Extempore Speech :—

- 1st — Moni Ram Agrawalla
 2nd — Miss Saroda Devi
 3rd — Krishna Gopal Das

Debating :—

- 1st — Moniram Agrawal
 2nd — Miss Saroda Devi
 3rd — K. G. Rajmony

Report From Welfare Secretary.

At the very outset of my pen to write the secretarial report let me extend my sincere gratitude and heartfelt thanks to my student friends under whose able guidance and helpful co-operation I was elected for the office of the Welfare Secretary of D.H.S.K. College Union Society for the session 1963-64.

During my tenure I did my best to perform my duties. I leave it to my student friends to judge my activities and

at the same time I crave their indulgence for any mistake on my part.

With the 19th Annual College Week of our college I began my secretarial activities, in which I had to conduct the volunteers and thereby, to keep a vigilant eye on all round success of the college week.

Time at my disposal was very short; because of the introduction of our new

amended constitution. So I could do no extra activities though I wanted to do.

It is indeed a matter of great sorrow that during my tenure we had to lose Late Labanya Devi, an ex-student of our college, a rising poetess of the time. She had been under medical treatment for a long time at the Assam Medical College Hospital. After her sudden and untimely death we took charge of the funeral works of the dead body. A funeral procession carrying the dead body of the departed soul marched through the streets of Dibrugarh and it ended at Chowkidinghee cremation ground.

As before the finishing of the session our beloved music secretary was out of the office. I had to take the additional burden of performing Sri Sankardeva Tithi as well as Music Social on the eve of the

freshers' meet and both of these two functions were a great success.

Before conclusion of my report let me render my heartfelt thanks to Principal L. P. Dutta, Vice Principal T. K. Ayar and prof. Bhuban Chandra Chutia [my professors in charge] for their valuable and previous advice and guidance, without which I could not have done anything.

I also render my cordial thanks to Sri Krishna Gopal Das, Sri Biren Chutia and Sri Gakul Krishna Sarmah, without whose sincere co-operation, I could have done nothing.

Thank you all,
Yours in admiration
Siba Dutta.

Welfare Secretary
D. H. S. K. College Union Society
for the session 1963-64

Report Of The Organising Secretary

At the very outset I offer my heartfelt gratefulness to all the student friends for giving me the opportunity to serve them as their Organising Secretary during the Session 1963-64.

In rendering my services I had the full co-operation from my student friends. Particularly during the College Week, many of my friends came forward with their co-operative hands when I had fallen in to dilemma. In this connection I must remember my Prof-in-charge, Sri T. K. Aiyer who gave me valuable advice which helped me in paving the way of

proper functioning of my portfolio.

My activities as Organising Secy. began with the taking over of charge of the Union. Since the date I have rendered my services in every meeting and function held in the College

In conclusion, I once again convey my heartfelt thanks to my student friends and the professors who helped me in various ways in discharging my duties successfully.

Thanking you all
(Tarun Saikia.)
Organising Secretary .

Report Of The Girls' Common Room Secretary

At the very outset of placing my secretarial report I would like to offer my sincere gratitude and heartfelt thanks to all of my student friends and teaching staff for giving me the opportunity to serve you as the Girls' Common Room Secretary of the College. I will be failing in my duty if I don't mention about the valuable suggestions and co-operation given to me specially by the Students' Union during my office tenure.

Friends, I really tried my best to render my service successfully, but you are to judge about my services. Frankly speaking, during my tenure I had to face some difficulties due to which in my opinion, I would not satisfy up to the level.

First of all, our girls' common room is narrow according to the number of our girl students and also it is not conveniently arranged. Even there is no good accomodation of reading room in the library also.

Secondly, though the girls had the opportunity to play indoor games like

carrom board, table tennis, chinese chequers, chess, bagatali, lenicon etc, yet they can't enjoy these due to necessary accomodations.

Thirdly, the supply of daily news paper, weeklies, monthlies etc. are not sufficient according to the number of the girls. I hope that the increasing number of the same will fasten the intellect of the students to come.

Before conclusion of my report let me render my heartfelt thanks to Principal, L. P. Dutta and prof S. V. Rao (Prof-in-charge) for their valuable advice and guidance without which I could not able to stand in operating my activities. Also, my cordial thanks, are due to Mr. Muhini Mohon Buragohain (General Secy.] Mr. Krishna Gupal Das and Miss Jutika Dey who helped me much in my tenure.

your Sincerely
Miss Sultana Rejiya Rohman
Girls' Common Room Secretary
D.H S. K College Students'
Union Society 63-64
Dibrugarh

Report Of The Boys' Common Room Secretary

As the Secretary in-charge of Common Room for the session 1963-64, I would like to offer my heartiest thanks to my students friends of Kanoi College for giving me this opportunity to serve them in my humble capacity.

Although the College authority have not yet been able to provide the students with permanent Common Room, yet the Common Room that we have at present is quite commodious for spending leisure hours.

We are provided with few indoor games; namely, Table Tennis, Carrom board and some newspapers and magazines. But there is no arrangement for keeping the Common Room Properties. So, I beg to draw the attention of the College authority to this difficulty.

At last I offer my hearty thanks to my fellow students who have exten-

ded their help and co-operation in carrying out my duties smoothly.

RESULTS OF ANNUAL TABLE TENNIS COMPETITION—

MEN'S SINGLE :

Winner — Ashim Bhatta .
Runners up — Pinak Patra .

MEN'S DOUBLE'S

Winner — Pinak Patra and Akramul Islam
Runners up — Dulal Gohain and Ramjyoti Kakoti .

LADIES SINGLE

Winner — Nirmala Vad .
Runners up — Rajia Rahman .

MIXED DOUBLE

Winner — Akramul Islam and Rajia Rahman .

Runners up — Bijoyananda Bordoloi and Nirmala Vad ,

Chinmoy Bhuyan .

Boy's Common Room Secy, 1963-64 .

A short History of D. H. S. K. College, D. H. S. K. Commerce College and M D. K. Girls' College, Dibrugarh

L. P. Dutt, M. A. , B. L ,
Principal,
D. H. S. K. College, Dibrugarh

There has been steady progress of our Institutions under the aegis of Hanumanbax Surajmal Kanoi Education Society .

The D. F. O. 's Bungalow adjoining the College Campus has been handed over to the College authorities and the same has been renovated by Rai Sahib H. B. Kanoi for accommodating Manohari Devi Kanoi Girls' College, pending construction of a two storeyed College Building for the Girls' College in the same campus, the foundation Stone of which was laid on 5th. July, 1963 by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, the then Education Minister of India . The renovated D. F. O's Bungalow will be occupied by the Girls' College on Saturday the 6th. February, 1965 being the Swaraswati Puja Day . The University Inspector has already

inspected the Girls' College and the University affiliation of the College up to the Three Year Degree Course in Arts, is expected early .

The third batch of Post Graduate students appeared in the last M. A. Examinations (Previous and Final) in Sanskrit, History and Economics and did fairly well in the said Examinations . Of the students who appeared in the Sanskrit Sri Nila Kanta Chakravarty and Srimati Basanti Bhattacharjee of this College stood 1st. Class first and 2nd. Class First respectively in order of merit . The University authorities have been moved for grant of formal affiliation to our Post Graduate Classes early to enable sanction of urgently needed financial assistance from the University Grants Commission .

The Dibrugarh University Legislation

is expected to be finalised soon at a meeting of Experts Scheduled to be held at Chandigarh in January, 1965 and introduced in the ensuing Budget Session of the State Legislature. Steps are already being taken for acquiring necessary lands for the University.

There is a proposal to start a Law College named "KANOI LAW COLLEGE" at Dibrugarh from the next Session. The University authorities have been moved for grant of affiliation.

Honours Classes have been introduced in D. H. S. K. College in Assamese, Mathematics and Chemistry.

Classes in Short Hand have been started in D. H. S. K. Commerce College.

A new Science Laboratory Building for D. H. S. K. College at an estimated cost of approximately Rs 50,000/- has been completed.

The Ground Storey of the D. H. S. K. Commerce College Building is completed and the upper storey upto the door-lintel level will be completed in a few days time.

Progress is being made in the construction of the Two Storeyed D. H. S. K. College Boys' Hostel and the roof of the ground floor is expected to be completed early.

A life-size Statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is proposed to be installed in the College Park at an early date as a mark of our deep respect to the memory of our beloved Leader and symbolic of our dedication to the ideals he held dear.

The students of the Colleges did fairly well in the University Examinations, securing 1st. Division, Distinction, Honours, etc.

Five students got Honours in History, one of them standing 2nd. Class first, there being no first Class. One student got honours in Sanskrit, standing 2nd. Class first there being no 1st. Class. One student got Honours in Economics.

5 students got Honours in Advanced Accountancy and Auditing, standing 2nd. Class First, Second, Seventh, Tenth and Twelveth, there being no first Class.

2 students got Distinction, one in B. A and one in B. Sc

One student secured 7th. position in the University in Pre-University Science and one student secured highest marks in Logic in the University in Pre-University Arts.

Co-curricular activities progressed satisfactorily. The D. H. S. K. College

Team secured the Inter-College Foot-ball Trophy in the Inter-College Foot-ball Tournament. The Cadets of Manohari Devi Kanoi Girls' College secured the discipline Cup in their Annual Training Camp. Students of the Three Colleges evinced interest and showed proficiency in sports, music, dance drama, painting, debates, recitation, Study Circles, etc. D. H, S. K. Commerce College Planning Forum has also been doing good work.

The Educationists of H. S. K. Ed.

ucation Society think of having in due course at Dibrugarh, a Sanskrit College, a B. T. College and a Public School, after successful completion of the Projects already taken in hand.

The year ahead is expected to be one of brisk work claiming steady application, full devotion and relentless endeavour on the part of all who aspire for real educational development of this part of the Country.

বেটুপাত পৰিকল্পনা শিল্পী কুম্ৰু গোপাল দাস,
" অঙ্কণ শিল্পী নাহেন্দ্র পাণ্ডন ।
" মুদ্রন লখিমী প্রেছ : ডিব্রুগড় ।

কানৈ কলেজ আলোচনী : ডি, এইস, এচ, কে কলেজ ছাত্র
সঙ্ঘ দ্বারা প্রকাশিত আৰু ডিব্রুগড় লখিমী প্রেছত মুদ্রিত ।