

# Kanoi College Alochani



## *English Section*

**SESSION—1964—65**

**19TH ISSUE**

*Editor* :—MUKUT SINGHA PHUKAN

# In This Issue

## OUR SAY

Novelty In Hardy's Novels	: 1 :	Prof. Jadav Barua.
University Education : Its Span	: 6 :	Prof. Sharada Rao.
Atom : India's Survival	: 10 :	Hem Gogoi.
Freedom In Democracy	: 14 :	Harikrishna Mishra,.
Garlands of Pearl of Words	: 22 :	Beda Kant Gogoi.
Epitaph	: 25 :	P. D. Rajkhowa
The Gipsy Girl	: 27 :	Moniram Dihingia
I Must Go	: 28 :	Dambarudhar Gogoi
A Trip to Chandigarh and Its Neighbourhood	: 29 :	L. P. Dutt
Union Secretarials' Reports	: 40 :	

# Our Say.

## INDIA : AT A GLANCE : THE UNHAPPY ATMOSPHERE.

The unhappy situation that arising due to illegal and brutal attack on India by Pakistan in the year 1965, will remain as memorandum in the history of India. From the very day of the Partition of India and Pakistan the confliction is arising from time to time on the border area of India and Pakistan. Pakistan has attacked Kashmir which is the integral part of India and this is the main territory over which Indo-pak confliction is coming into being. Kashmir is legally an integral part of the Indian Union and Pakistan is demanding a Plebiscite on the ground that majority of the people of Kashmir are Muslim. Due to legal despise of India on the illegal demand on the part of the Indian Union causing a great disturbance in the state as a whole. Pakistan is not deprived of the temptation of having Kashmir since the Partition of sub-continent into India and Pakistan. As Kashmir is an integral part of India the question of plebiscite is out of reason. Pakistan raised Kashmir question through U. N. O. Pakistan, for whom time is over that India is of secularism and therefore in this modern period the demand of other's territory on the ground of religious blindness is out of date.

India is a peace loving country, but all the peace and friendly intentions are destroyed by the Pakistan's military aggression. They crossed the actual demarcation of our country and created a distasteful atmosphere on the sacred and peaceful mother country. But our Jowans did not shrink back to drive out the Pakistani aggressors. No cease-fire pact turned in to mutual agreement between India and Pakistan. The out come of the cease-fire came to futile due to naked aggression of Pakistan.

Being compelled by circumstances created by Pakistan, India had to take certain drastic measures in self defence. Though the Pakistani aggressed and occupied some portion of the sacred soil of India with huge armed military force, it was thrown back by our brave Indian army and regained Pak occupied areas. The U. N. O. could not turned the naked aggression out of Pakistan over India. Pakistan has violated all the rules of U. N. O. So, U. N. O. facing a great task in creating the mutual agreement between India and Pakistan without effecting either.

Our Golden Assam itself, the easternmost state of India is not in safe from the enemy. The greedy sight of Pakistan and China has fallen on Assam. Being a frontier state—Assam is passing through a stratagic position. So the importance of security of Assam is an importance of the security of India as a whole. The people of this province have a great role in support of their self defence. We should prepare ourself for preserving our security against enemies as we are being the descendent of the seventeenth centuri's great General Lachit Barphukan who defeated Mughuls in the battle of the Saraighat during the reign of Ahoms

in Assam. So, who could say that there is none to come forward from such a land of heroes,—Assam in the critical juncture of India as a whole

It is hoped that whatever the grim efforts of enemies may be against our self defence, we will not away from the preparation for the defence of our sacred soil of India. It's of great importance that the students have a great role in the history of the self defence of ones country.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE : —Our College magazine is the best means through which students can cultivate their literary side. The part of our students life is the seed time for culture in literature. Our College students society also has an annual publication 'Magazine' which is published every year. This year we have Published the 19th issue of our College magazine inspite of facing so many difficulties. The articles, secretarial reports and other materials were not submitted in time, as a result of which the magazine could not be published earlier. I am sorry for this unwilling delay of Publication for which I offer my regrets.

It is my bounden duty to offer my heartiest thanks to our revered Prof. P. Hazarika ( Prof. incharge ). Prof. B. Konwar (Prof. member), and Prof. S. Barthakur ( Adviser ) for their able guidance in bringing out this issue. My heartiest thanks also go to Prof. P. Singh, Prof T. Ali, Prof. B Chutia, and Prof D. Chaliha as they looked over the different articles through their little space of time, and their necessary help and suggestion.

My heartiest thanks also go to our revered ex-Principal of D. H. S. K. College and present Rector of Dibrugarh University

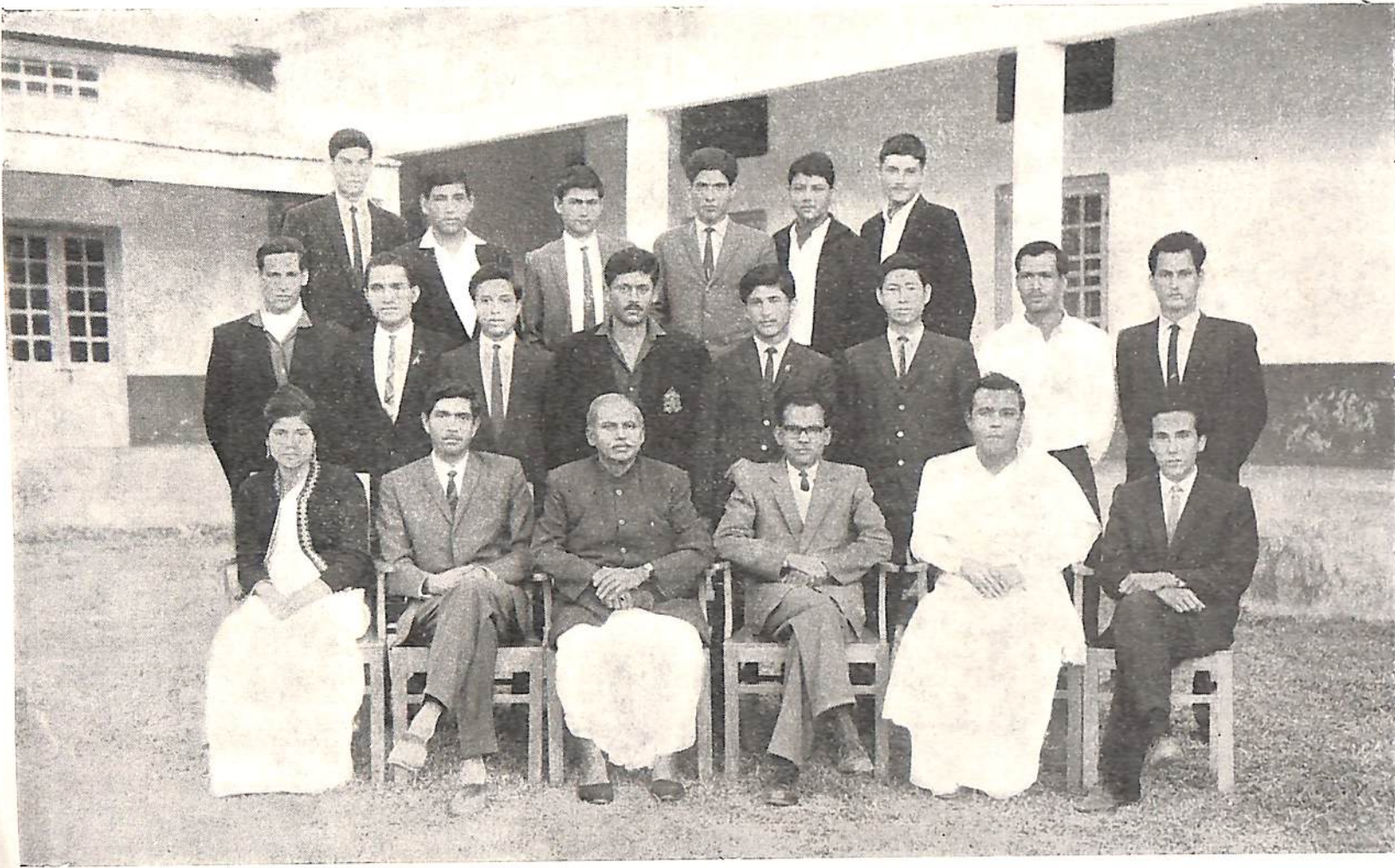
Sri L. P. Dutt, M.A B.L. for his kind contribution of a valuable article through his little space of time.

Apart from this, I could not but remain from offering my grateful thanks to the student members of the editorial board as well as my other student friends who helped me immensely in discharging my duties successfully. In the long run, it is my earnest request to our readers to excuse the editor, if it is viewed any omission and commission of this issue.

Thanking you all,

*Mukut Singha Phukan*  
Editor.

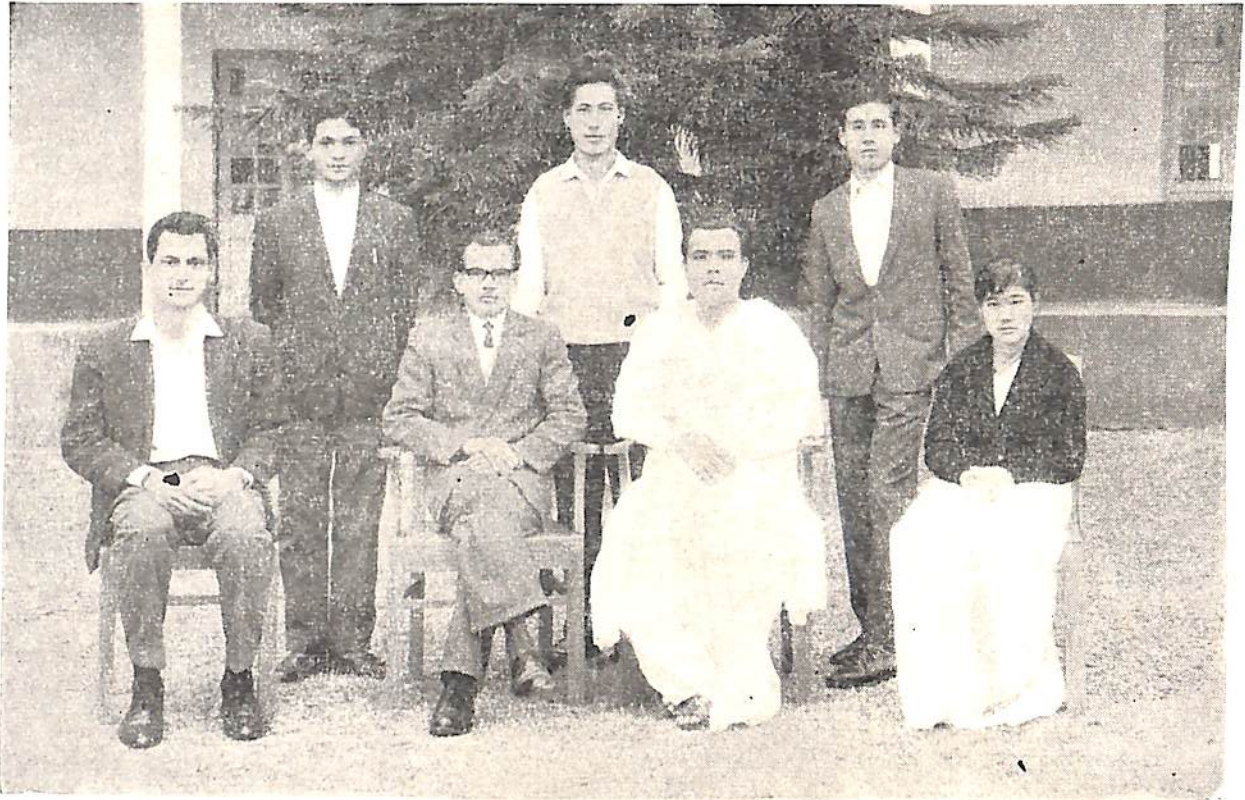
UNION EXECUTIVE  
D. H. S. K. COLLEGE.  
Session—1964-65



Sitting from (From L. to Right) Miss P. Dutta (Girls' Common Room Secy.), Prof. M. Hussain (In-charge, General Sports), Principal, J. R. Basu (President), Prof. P. Hazarika (In-charge, Magazine), Prof. B. K. Konwar (In-charge, Cultura!), and Mr. G. Phukan (General Secy.).

Standing - Ist row (L. to R.) Mr. P. Acharya (Organising Secy.), Mr. S. Islam (C. R.), Mr. K. N. Islam (C. R.), Mr. M. Dutta (Major Games Secy.), Mr. C. Gogoi (C. R.), Mr. U. Phukan (Welfare Secy.), Mr. A. Chirring (C. R.) and Mr. M. S. Phukan (Editor, Kanoi College Alochani).

EDITORIAL BOARD  
KANOI COLLEGE ALOCHANI  
Session—1964-65



Sitting (From L. to R.) Mr. M. Shingha Phukan (Editor, College Alochani), Prof. P. Hazarika (Prof-in-charge, Magazine), Prof. B. K. Konwar (Prof. Member) and Miss K. Sonowal (Student member).  
Standing (From L. to R.) Mr. B. K. Gogoi (Student member), Mr. K. S. Gogoi (Student member), and Mr. L. N. Pathar (Student Member).

(Adviser Prof. S .K. Borthakur is not seen in the Picture).



# *Novelty*

*In*

# *Hardy's Novels.*

The age in which years move faster than they did before, has swallowed up many literary giants while tiny, neglected authors of the past have come out decked in fresh plumes. The attitude of the reading public is considerably changed even towards the giants. The present fresh amendments in man and his universe, are throwing lurid light on the meaning and purpose of literature of the last revealing characteristics which were in need of a perspective in time before they could be detected and understood. Yes Aeschylus cannot be properly understood without a thorough knowledge of the then Athens and George Thomson's "Aeschylus and Athens" is the result. Shakespeare can no longer remain the

property of snobs with the appearance of books like Smirnov's "Interpretation of Shakespeare" Critics of Candwell's "Illusion and Reality" have not proved themselves equal to their task. With a changing attitude towards literary form content in a highly industrialized society becoming more and more complex every day, what will happen to Hardy's novels of the "Wessex" the serene background for the cruel sport of the president of the Immortals with the helpless human maggots ?

Judged by the canons of criticism, Milton's 'Paradise Lost' has now, through the ages, come to occupy pride of place in the libraries of scholars but not so

much in the hearts of people. Milton's epic failed to merge as Shakespeare's plays did not, in the stream of traditions, flowing out from the deepest soil of the country's life and assuming new contours, widening breadth and novel beauties as the days go by. The problem accrued here is: Will Hardy, with the passage of time, regain new meaning and value? or, will he grow with time? In fact, has he?

An excellent passage from here, an excerpt or an epigram from there, and a word or two from everywhere, are likely to mislead us to admire Hardy and pronounce our hasty affirmation of his immortality. Here is simply an attempt or a suggestion derived from a poor analysis of the total impression left on a reader by the important works of Hardy.

The very striking impression of Hardy's novels on careful readers is his class consciousness. His characters are not abstract bolts and nuts which can be fitted equally well every time and everywhere. The important ones belong to the hierarchy of a village society. His 'City Characters' are failures or feeble in comparison with his villagers. And in villages too, for Hardy, the predominant characters are ordinary folks rather than the village milords. "The conduct of the upper classes is screened by conven-

tions, and thus the real character is not easily seen; if it is seen it must be portrayed subjectively; whereas in the lower walks conduct is a direct expression of the inner life; and thus character can be directly portrayed through the act. In one case the author's word has to be taken as to the nerves and muscles of his figures; in the other they can be seen".

Hardy moves at ease when he writes about 'Wessex' but a certain awkwardness and theatricality show themselves whenever he has to deal with the more complex character of those whom Compton Rickett calls "the civilized man and woman". His conception of characters with class-back-ground and his technique of depicting characters mainly through their acts give his novels the realistic frame work in which the characters move like real men and women, they work out their fate through their fate, through their own actions and interactions till a certain baffling, indeterminate set of forces arrange the things and events in a way different from the one intended by the characters. This brings us to the second striking aspect of the total impression of Hardy's novels—his "pessimism".

The scientific, evolutionistic thoughts of that time have influenced Hardy profoundly. He exploded, rather hastily, from the theory of the origin of species

and the descent of man, that man was helpless end-product at a particular stage of biological evolution. This man in his multiplicity constituted the society of Homo Sapiens in which he struggled to have things and events in his own way. But the final decision lay elsewhere and the destination was one of tragic, helpless frustration or resignation. Tess proposes it in one way but it happens in the other. Henchard, a farmer, becomes the Mayor of Casterbridge only to become a frustrated farmer again to meet death with poignant, pathetic resignation.

Acknowledging even the grain of truth of this commonplace criticism, we can afford a careful analysis into the thoughts and deeds of Hardy's characters as real men and women. In literature we ought to deal in characters as real men and women and test them on the basis of experience furnished by life. It is very necessary to link up Hardy's characters specially with life for he took literature seriously and assigned it the task of criticism of life. Literature is, therefore, to be judged as an integrated pattern woven out of the canons of both art and life.

We know and feel that happiness is not simply an interlude in the general drama of tragedy of life. We may very well pause—why a serious artist of Hardy's stature failed to reveal the brighter,

the creative, the dynamic content of life in spite of his basic grasp of realism? He failed probably because of his misunderstanding of the process of biological evolution which he philosophised into "pessimistic determinism." Man, a mere creature, in clutches of inexorable process of blind evolution: This is wrong, both scientifically and philosophically, and hence his failure. But did he actually fail? Let us peep into the mechanism of his plots.

Certain pre-dispositions, certain susceptibilities, certain inclinations are inbude in Hardy's characters. These features are the elements that motivate the dynamics of the pattern of the life of the characters. They struggle against the odds and engineer a climax. Henchard's desperate desire to make Elizabeth-Jane call him her father, Jude's struggles for self-education and for a happy life, the hundred and one little things through which deepens the love of Tess for Angel are evidences. All of them fight, they achieve—almost achieve, and are about to build up their Fates they please. But round the corner up pops Hardy's philosophic obsession, his representative, the elusive agents who is sometimes a neurotic woman as Sue, sometimes the President of Immortals. Hardy is never consistent about the character of this elusive agent armed with blind and terrible powers

for undoing all man's deeds.

The un-natural appearance of this agent becomes commonplace as we read the novels again and again. We anticipate it and learn to ignore it. What actually survives is a warm-blooded drama of men and women loving, losing, longing and yet living for a better and fuller life. Yes, chances and frustations are there in life but life is not all frustations and chances and therefore, man survives. In spite of all the odds, man struggles not in a pathetic, sterile, blind confusion. The best in him is revealed "Man", wrote Gorky, "the proudest word in our vocabulary". Hardy himself confesses it but the confession is meddled with the tears of sadness in his eyes. He condemns the society that does not allow the full growth of man's potentialities, he recommends that passions should be tempered with reason and understanding for a happy life. He loves man for his greatness. But he is sad because of the limitations of man's greatness. We have to see, therefore, Hardy's "pessimism" as a by-product of the ferment of his intense humanism. This convincing vein of robust humanism runs through all the novels of Hardy and becomes the essence of his later poems.

In the historical perspective, his novels were pessimistic much as a reaction against cheap optimism, more as a con-

clusion of the evolutionistic trends of the day. Hardy is not a megalomaniac. Neither he is an obscurantist nor a scapist.

"We are living on the verge of being blown up", as Faulkner put it, for we have witnessed the terrific barrors of War. Naturally, there is a deep element of tragedy in life as we are aware of it, there is confusion, there is frustration too. But only a weeping willow would maintain seriously that man does not have spectacular success at his credit in his non-stop struggle for a better and a fuller world. Do we not now realize that much of the tragedy in life in the making of the those who prosper at the loss of others? To this extent Hardy's elusive upsetting element has lost much of its appeal for the modern reader. It is also possible to detect weaknesses in Hardy's craftsmanship as it is easier to extol its excellences.

On the one hand his superb artistry, his delineation of nature, his creation of a lyric character like Tess; a morbid character like Sue, a passion split character like Eustacia; and on the other his obvious weaknesses, his mechanical coincidences, his haunting pessimistic atmospheres, his frequent inability to conceal artistry to reveal art. Again, much of Hardy's rural "Wessex" is industrialized now, and Tesses and his rustic characters find

themselves in a more complicated, urbanized environment. Also psychology has "invaded" the English novels and the entire approach to the problem of novel writing is more complex now and the serious artist of our time is really confused by the problems of the presentation of the new reality. But what about the lovers of Hardy? They will go back to him again and again, for the class-conscious humanism has its magnetic appeal to them, they are not repelled, they come close. Far into the future, we can envisage a world in which the role of Hardy's 'upsetting element will be reduced. Man has already ceased to picture himself, if we let alone the choleric Mr. Polly alone who thought the world was a beastly wheeze of a ho'e, as tiny, insignificant animal in the clutches of blind evolutionary forces. He can control much in his own way, he will do more. And, then, with the passage of time Hardy's "class-conscious humanism" and not his "pessimism" is likely to interest his lovers. Edmund

Blunden hopes that Hardy's masterpieces, in spite of their weaknesses, will last long for it will be long before man loses interest in a village maid like Tess. At least his immortality is assured in his artistry, his superb description of natural atmosphere, his insight into the intense dramatic conflict of human emotions.

A kind of lyricism enters into the masterpieces of Hardy though his lyricism is like the rattling of a milk cart. Hardy is not a stereotyped Victorian; eventually he is a modern Victorian for he is modern in his ideas. He applies the principles of human consciousness to all experiences sensitising it to a range of phenomena in a psychological manner. The other Victorians loudly shout their optimism to conceal the terror in their heart. Hardy looks at the new world without fear. The bone, marrow, and the soul of his characters, rooted in life, will grow in stature and strength. In the new context Hardy may become old and who does not? But he is not likely to become obsolete.

---

—If you dislike someone, bless him in your thoughts. If possible; Pray for him. Try to do something for him if you possibly can.

—DORA ALBERT

# UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :

## ITS SPAN

What should be the span of University Education ? This has always been a controversial problem since its inception in India. We have not yet been able to evolve a proper plan inspite of its ( University Education ) existence in our Country for more than a hundred and odd years. Even though it has been a burning problem all through, we are still in an experimental stage. The question facing the educationists, the parliamentarians and the councillors is, whether it should be Four Years divided into two parts like the previous 'Two Years' B.A. course, or for four years divided into two parts like the present 'One Year' P. U. and 'Three Years Degree Course'. Yet another side

of the question is whether we should have 'Three Years Honours Degree Course' as some Universities in the south had or the present Honours Course as a part of the past course.

Without going into the technicalistic of the matter let me discuss the rationale of the problem. At the past level the advantages of the former Course ( that is years in two equal stages ) is quite obvious. As the student who comes fresh from the School will be a novice unaccustomed to the trials of heavy mental taxation as is required at the University level, the responsibility and gravity of University Education will be very new to him. By the time

he gets himself accustomed to the new atmosphere and its varied demands he comes face to face with the final examination. Hence the high incidence of failure is found in the course. Authorities have owned that this is a heavy drain, a sort of "no return" expenditure upon the National Exchequer; further they agree that is a criminal waste of parents hard earned income. Whereas in the old scheme the 1st year I.A. was preparatory to the 2nd year University Examination. This 'maturing or acclamatizing period' as it were is surely missing from the present P.U. or H. S. Course.

Regarding the Honours Course Universities in the South had, (even today Sri Venkatateswar University of Andhrapradesh is having) 'The Three Years Honours Degree Course' as separate from the 'Two years' pass course. The scheme worked out like this. After I.A. the candidate joins Hons. and takes a preliminary University Examination in 2nd year in 3 minor subjects and 2

languages, altogether offering 7 papers. The 3rd year was entirely devoted to the Hons. papers (which were seven plus one General Essay of 100 marks. Here I am speaking about the Arts course only). But the real 'Honours' in this Hons. Scheme lay in the fact that the candidate was given only one chance (with accomodation to drop twice) ie. if the candidate after taking all the 8 papers failed to get through the examination, (and it was really hard to get through, as there was the system of double correction) he had no 2nd chance to sit for the same examination. After three years of study he would be nothing but just a mere I.A. If after all this, he would like to be a graduate, then he would have to put in term again (75% compulsory) for the 2nd year B. A. (pass) and if he passed then only he would be a B. A. So after Six years since his matric in such circumstances the student would get a mere B. A. and nothing else. Thus there was this risk or 'ordeal' as one might call it, to discourage all

and soundry entering the course. And encouraged only those who meant business. This tended to the upkeep of a higher standard. Besides this it had another advantage since the Standard was of that of the present 2 Years M. A. Course, the Hons. graduates used to be entertained in the Colleges as full grade lecturers.

M. A. for them was one year only (with four written paper, one vivavoce and 50% minimum for pass coupled with double correction). It was rather a sort of intensive study being preliminary to future research. As these were the products for All India educational market.

But the present T.D.C. Hons. is a part of rather an extention to, and not separate from the pass course. If a student did not care for if he might drop if with ease and without risk or fear of penalty of the type mentioned in connection with the 3 Years Hons Degree Course that obtained previously. Hence seriousness and

healthy competition can get no impetus from the present honours course. Further as the element of compulsion for taking the course to finish is absolutely nil, the percentage of students who successfully complete the course and be fit to complete in the competitive Examinations ( Public Service ) is alarmingly low.

It ts now commonly felt that a change and change for the better is immediately necessary. Whether there are any concrete proposals in the offing at the highest official levels is still a matter of conjecture.

Nevertheless eminent educationists like Sri Chagla and others have admitted that new course on trial has proved to be a failure. A failure because of the dirth of qualified teachers, particularly on the technical side and lack of properly equiped laboratories and libraries etc. Whatever may be the reason, the same course earlier had been experimental with and abandoned :—



but only in other names viz, Collegiate High Schools and Entrance Examinations.

Experiments are always very expensive. It is a luxury only the opulent can afford. In our not too well developed economy to

duplicate laboratories, libraries and teachers both in schools and colleges has become well high impossible. Hence the plea for the restoration of the old order, which has proved its merits without any doctrinaire addiction to the new.

---

—Success often comes to those who dare and act: it seldom goes to the timid who are ever afraid of the consequences.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

**A  
T  
O  
M:  
INDIA'S  
SURVIVAL**

After the detonation of Atom bomb by Chinese Government on October 16, 1964, the matter whether India too should make her own A-bomb is being debated and red debated throughout India. A large section of people is on the side of India having her own nuclear bomb for the fact that a balance of power between India and China is the only rescue for Indian people from the abyss of panic posed by the Chinese threat. China's

possession of nuclear weapon is a bad omen to India. Perhaps our Government of India has not taken a practical view into the problem and is reluctant to manufacture nuclear weapons. It forwards reasons against making A-bomb on the ground of political, moral and economical set backs. It is a folly, as our government conjectures, that China will not drop her A-bomb if she comes on a war against India. Such kinds of hypothetical con-

temptations are nothing but the invitations of selfdestruction. Imperialistic and expansionistic designs are the main features in China's Administration and she will not lag behind if she can conquer and dominate whole of Asia. Mao-Tse-Tung had declared that China would not mind even if half of her population would be destroyed in a nuclear war; the other half would survive to establish communism in the world. This statement of Mao-Tse-Tung revealed the fact that China would readily accept the way of expanding herself even at the cost of thousands of lives. It seems that the Government of China endeavoured to hood wink the Indian people by its statement made after the detonation of China's atom bomb : "The Chinese Government hereby solemnly declares that China would never at any time under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons". This statement of Mao-Tse-Tung seems to have been doubly meant and therefore is not reliable. Our government as

well as the people should not be deluded by the avowals and promises of Chinese. It was proved to India how much the Chinese were trustworthy when suddenly they had made an attack on India's Northern and North Eastern borders on October 20, 1962. If the Chinese had not the intention of using nuclear weapons in the war, they would not have produced it simply to squander large sum of their fortune so lavishly.

It is reported that an area of about 14,500 square miles of Indian territory is still under the illegal subjugation of the Chinese and they are reluctant to give this land back to India. Then it is evident that India must resort to war to regain this land and therefore she is bound to strengthen her defensive potentialities by manufacturing nuclear weapons, so as to maintain a balance of power with the Chinese. Our government is reiterating the platitudes of non violence and peaceful co-operation in the world but it must apprehend that

until and unless, India possesses a nuclear deterrent, she is at stake and the Indian people can not get side of an uncertain panic and confusion which may result in the debasement of India's national sublimaty.

The first cause the Indian government pleaded against making nuclear weapons is based on political ground. Indian government, the defender of the people of India is afraid of losing its prestige as a peace loving ruling unit imbued by the ideals and principles of Jawarharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. But, at present it is obviously more vital to have a practical look into the matter that defence and territorial integrity of a nation are of much more importance than the policy of peaceful co-existance. China is adamant in perpetuating her aggressive policy towards India and she is making every effort to be militarily stronger by stock-piling now nuclear weapons. True, India is taking initiative in establishing peace; no Indian can let himself fall into the abyss of

disaster and India be subdued by another nation.

There is no justification that India should remain adamant in her policy of peace for all times to come. Jawaharlal Nehru himself said. "Nobody can be static in a dynamic universe". Now, time has come to India to change her policy of disarmament and non-alignment for promoting peace in the world. As an old saying goes; "If you want peace, be prepared for war." India can adopt the right avenue of maintaining peace in the world by the possession of a nuclear bomb so that no nation dare to attack her. Thus, India can kill two birds with one stone and this is the only way to her survival.

President Johnson of the U.S.A. and Prime Minister Herald Wilson of Britain assured India that they would do everything possible to defend the non-nuclear and non-aligned Asian nations intimidated by Chinese blast. But who knows that course of history may someday lead Britain and U.S.A. stand

against us and that is more liable to happen in case of a world situation which is again not at all impossible to occur. In this viewpoint India has no alternative to manufacturing nuclear bombs.

Indian Government's notion against producing nuclear power is also based on moral ground. India is horrified to think of manufacturing nuclear bomb in the country of peace-loving persons like Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. But this fact can be denied that nuclear weapons as well as conventional weapons are equally meant for destruction of mankind and both are equally interceptive to peace policy of India. If conventional weapon counts for no setbacks to India's morality, then she can

adopt a moral posture on the weapon too.

Another plea against India's nuclear-bomb production is that she is not economically strong and large amount of money will be expended in manufacturing it. This is, too, not such an adequate reason against manufacturing atom-bomb. Our first and foremost aim should be to defend India, at any cost—at the cost of plans and principles and lives, because independence and freedom are much more valuable than our national improvement.

To sum up, the Government of India and her people should bear in their mind that to keep their country survive, they must lay stress upon manufacturing atom bomb and this is the only positive way for India that lies upon to a new paradise.

# F R E E D O M

## IN DEMOCRACY

“Freedom of mind and spirit is  
the Supreme freedom”—  
S. Radhakrishnan.

Perhaps Plato was not very much in the wrong when he pointed out to us that the success of a democratic government depends upon the moral standard and progress which is attained by the members of the state. Visualizing the condition of the government of his own times in

ancient Greece, he was disillusioned by the democracy which prevailed during his own days for it was that form of government which led to the execution of the foremost teacher of mankind, Socrates. It was the Government of Pericles, which was responsible for the extension of democracy and made him claim that Athens was “the school mistress of Hellas”. In spite of the fact that the age of Pericles has been

claimed to be the golden age of Greek history, Plato points out to us that in the ultimate analysis, it was the Periclean form of Government which made Athenians worse. A government which did not recognise the worth and value of the teachings of Socrates could no longer be acclaimed as the best form of government.

Socrates was criticized by those in power for he upheld the creed of a rationalist, and tried his level best to divert the attention of general public to an independent search of Truth. The attitude of Socrates was very much resented for it endangered the prosperity of those who wanted to rise by foul means, for his teachings had a very strong appeal for the young men of his days inspite of its strong opposition. But it could not be possible for him to carry on with his impartial and unbiased criticism of life for a long period. Two major charges were brought against him, one of corrupting the youth and the other of denying the gods. The consequence was that Socra-

tes was imprisoned and sentenced to death, without any regold being paid to the judgement of the "Oracle of Delphi" to the effect that Socrates was the wisest man of his own time. It was this major incident in the history of Athens which led Plato give up all hopes for a democratic form of government, and advocate in its place his philosopher kings.

In our own republic we are facing to-day a chaotic condition in every sphere of life with signs of very great unrest visible in several quarters. There is confused thinking, desire for power, desire for wealth and a general trans-valuation of values. There is a keen desire for party formation and bloc making on the parts of people, and every party or bloc thinks that the salvation of India lies just in its own hands. The consequence is that everybody thinks itself to be superior to the rest and thus views other bodies with contempt and discontent. The situation has been precipitated by the general elections which offer an opportunity for

people to back up their own group, party or organisation.

### OUR NEEDS :

Educational Aspect :—We are falling in crisis in almost all the departments of our life. Take the case of education. The type and kind of education that we are imparting to our youngman and youngwoman of today not only makes them work for a pass degree, but also creates in them an unrest and aggressiveness, for a vast majority of people donot know what to do after their graduation. Thus the fate of most of our graduates, particularly the arts graduates is to add to the list of "educated unemployees".As the economic conditions of the Indian homes in general is not good, the parents expect that their sons will after the completion of their education contribute to the income of the family but they are soon disillusioned for it is so very hard to get a job. The natural consequence follows that the parents are not able to cotinue with their sons on good terms. Disruption of family also follow in certain

cases and there are just a few who can rescue themselves from the final disintegration. Hence our first need is a complete overhaul of the present system of education, which is neither conducive to economic nor social, nor family progress.

What has been said as regards the education of boys also holds good of the education of our young women. To have almost a common syllabus for men as well as women is not suited for a vast majority of Indians. Let us ask ourselves howfar and to what extent the present system of education succeeds in making them good mothers, good daughters, good wives, or good citizens? From an educated woman we expect that she will be able to shoulder the basic responsibilities in a far more satisfactory manner as compared to a woman who had no opportunity for education. It is a better experience that we seldom realize our hopes, an educated woman feels it to be her privilege to lead a fashionable life, when necessaries are



subordinated to comforts and luxuries. Add to this the fact that self consciousness is a necessary correlate of college education, most of our young women advocate a claim to free thinking even beyond all limits of imagination. The consequence is that married life which should mean a blessing for husband and wife and the establishment of a new home, according to the principles of mutual love and kindness is generally a course. We stand in need of a reorientation of our approach towards problem of female education. This point should not be misunderstood. There is nothing amiss with the present progress which our youngwomen particularly the educated women are making. We should fully recognise their claims to an equal states with men, but it is difficult to subscribe to a system of education which has resulted in creating women who fight shy of their fundamental responsibilities. Hence the reoriented plan should do full justice to the growth of women's personality and through

the duties which originally belong to them. Let a woman shoulder even the highest responsibilities of life, but not at the cost of her essential duties.

### SOCIAL ASPECT :

From our needs in the field of education let us now come to the social aspect of our life. It is an admitted fact that there is distrust among people and a lack of the appreciation of humanitarian values. We have almost failed to respect the personality of a man, and treat a man as a means to some other end, and not as an end in himself. Let us for example, take the case of certain doctors in the medical profession. Medicine is a very noble profession, but it has suffered a great deterioration in recent days, when a doctor has almost ceased to remain a benefactor of mankind. If there is a young aspirant who wants to practise the professionably, he cannot do so, for he cannot stand the competition in his field. Eveyone has come across cases of doctors when

they treat the patients just as a means for the accumulation of money. We need such doctors and such physicians who will retain the phillanthropic value of their profession. Money cannot be held to be an end in itself and whosoever keeps it above the dignity of his profession deserves a social condemnation.

Besides, the doctors are expected not only to treat the patients but they should also make efforts to do the best preventive work possible. It should be much better if they could be persuaded to deliver certain lectures for the benefit of the public, and suggest certain precautions for the people to forfity themselves from the onslaught of disease. Hence we need, in increasing numbers, such physicians who will look to the betterment of the health of their country first and to the money aspect next. Money will naturally come to the person if his approach is just.

What has been said of the people in the medical profession,

holds good of the majority of people in the legal profession. Cases are not wanting when the lawyers take recourse to sharp practices, and stand in defence of the cause which they know is not correct. The wrong does, or criminal, if he can secure the help of competent lawyers stand better chances of escaping punishment. False witness are produced in several cases, and the person at fault is left scot-free. We need lawyers who will make it a point to stick to truth under all possible circumstances.

We need to-day the establishment of certain social agencies which will have their only aim to promulate the ways and means of restoring to man his pristine dignity. The task of such agencies will be to educate the general masses to learn that man alone is important, and we must respect the individuality of another man as much as we do our own. It has to be made clear to the masses that in denying the same privileges to another man, which

we like to enjoy ourselves, we are harming the structure of society, and thereby disrupting the Solidarity of the state, which may ultimately lead to the rise of disintegrating forces within the Indian Republic.

### ECONOMIC ASPECT :

The economic structure of our country is also suffering from a serious disease. The rich business man is busy with his programme of exploitation. If he can satisfy the authorities that he is fair and just in his dealings with the people, he may go on practising injustice with impunity. The essential necessities of life, thus, are denied to a very large number of people for they do not have money to purchase the articles of daily requirements, such as food and cloth, at a high price. The state and the government have enforced the rationing scheme as a means of assuring everybody a minimum, but the intermediaries have only succeeded in defeating the very end which the scheme is meant to fulfill.

### POWER POLITICS :

Formation of several political parties in our country has been a recent phenomenon. The foremost motive which governs a large number of them is the motive for power. Desire for power is the ruling drive, though it is nicely marked under the desire for social, cultural, educational and political good. Apparently the arguments which one set of people advances for themselves, is by pointing to the defects of the other party; scandal mongering, thus has become the tradition of the age. But have we questioned ourselves as to how the people of a particular party will behave when they are in power? A reply may come from certain quarters that it is not possible for us to predict the future of a party or of an organization, unless we have seen it actually functioning in power. The reply just contains a semblance of truth which also disappears when we take into consideration the fact that it is no time for us to experiment. We need such people come into power who

will give first place to the dignity of man and do all in their power to subject selfish motives and intentions to the interest of the whole. We need people of integrity and character who should run the state and Government.

### FREEDOM ITSELF :

That we are free today means that our responsibilities of sharing in the good and well being of the whole have tremendously increased. If we go on living in a dormant condition, and refusing to wake up to our social and political consciousness, continue to be influenced by propaganda without trying to inquire into its validity, there is nobody except ourselves to be blamed. We must wake up and strive to become self conscious but we must know the correct meaning of freedom. Freedom does not mean that we have the liberty of doing or saying or feeling anything that we choose to. It is a self contradictory notion of freedom, for if any one tries to walk on his head, he will injure his most vi-

tal organ viz brain. Freedom means the ability in us to be rational, to be governed by thought as distinct from passion, to be considerate and just.

This is the truth which has been emphasized by such great thinkers as Plato and Kant. when Plato advocated the rule of philosopher King, he meant that the philosopher be governed by reason, and consequently he will be wise. From this it should not be understood that Plato did not recognise the claims of emotions, appetites and passions. He fully recognized the role of the other sides of nature, but stressed the fact that reason must control our activities effecting a synthesis between the cognitive, affective, and sides of our personality. Kant too, advocated that the true meaning of freedom consists in man's being determined by his own intrinsic nature i.e. to say by his own reason with the result that it becomes incumbent on him to "So act as to treat humanity whether in thine own person or in that of any other, in every case as an end

withal, never as means only”.

## CONCLUSION :

Our freedom, therefore in the Indian Republic should mean for us that we decide and determine to be guided by reason; which is the essential nature of a man. If we try to culture our own tastes, our own temperament and our own thoughts there is no reason why we cannot succeed in bettering the lot of our own people. Freedom should signify us freedom from prejudice, freedom from cultivating a true perspective in life, freedom to think rightly, freedom to cultivate noble sentiments and freedom to act justly.

Democracy requires, as an essential pre-condition of its success, a rise in the moral standard of

each people. A depreciation of moral values will corrupt democracy and give rise to tyranny. We need a consolidated effort to promote the moral side of our nature, which has suffered from neglect and apathy from the majority. We can better our lot, we can better our system of education, we can improve our social structure, we can remove exploitation, we can check the rise of one set of people against another, if we do all that we can to be governed by reason, and do all that is possible to live a rational life, which is a harmony of various aspects of our nature. If the Athenian democracy of the age of Pericles has any lesson for us, it is just this “Never Sacrifice your better sense”.

# GARLANDS of

# PEARL of WORDS

“People who donot fight for their rights are slaves”

—M. K. Gandhi.

“The whole world is in the grip today of various crisis but the greatest of these is the crisis of spirit”

—J. L. Nchru.

The most incomprehensible thing today is that the universe is comprehensible”

—Albert Einstein.

“With malice towards none : with charity for all”.

—Abraham Lincoln.

“Freedom of mind and spirit is the supreme freedom”.

—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

“It is the duty of everyone to work according to his capacity and the right of every one to be paid according to the works he does”

—Stalin.

“The greatest end of life is not knowledge but action”

—T. H. Huxley.

“To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace”.

—George Washington.

“Death is preferable to a life of subordination to foreigners”.

—Ahom King Chakradwaj Singha of Assam,

“Courage in danger is half the battle”.

—Plutus

“The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is sincerity of his action”.

—W. Churchill.

“Education is discipline for the adventure of life”.

—A. W. Whitehead.

“For the sword outwears its sheath; And the soul wears out the breast”.

—Byron.

“One of the fine things about silent prayer is that it shuts out the the noise of the world”.

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

“With words we governman”.

—Benjamin Disraeli.

“In the past we have had a light which flickered, in the present we have a light which flames and in the future there will be a light which shines over all the land and sea”

—Winston Churchill.

“It is the legitimate duty of a sovereign to restore the old limits of his dominions by defeating and destroying his enemies. His success in war can alone enhance his glory and renown”.

—Ahom Premier Atan Bura Gohain of Assam.

“Hold the crown of your head high and believe yourself capable of great things”.

—Elbert Hubbard.

“Reading make a fullman, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man”.

—Francis Bacon.

“Conversation is one of the greatest pleasure in life”.

—Somerset Mangham.

“To suffer for an ideal has always commanded admiration

J. L. Nehru.

“Man is born free, but everywhere he is in Chains”.

—Rousseau.

“The human child comes again and again with assurances”

—Robindra Nath Tagore.

“National honour is national property of the highest value”

—James Moaroe.

“Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country”.

—Daniel Webster.

“The liberty of a country is more precious than the life of an uncle”.

--Ahom General Lachit Barphukan of Assam.

( Collection )





# EPITAPH

—And so he left us to join the war !  
To meet the Chinese horde,  
Or smak the Pak  
    With a big surprise.

By day or by night,  
Enemy planes are in flight,  
When our gunners range with ease  
    And blaze away —  
    And bring them to their knees.  
    And crash in flames  
    To the ground,  
    Though soaring very high,  
    Dronning very high.

In dreams  
I see the sky burning ;  
And hear machine guns rattle,  
    The boomerang of anti-aircraft guns,  
    And the throttling sounds  
    of bombs and grenades  
Living far away,—

Far and far away !  
In many a sleepless night.

Ah ! dear me,  
You have got a shot  
— a bullet ?

Hi—i—i—i—  
Oh God !  
He bleeds !

Tears soaked my throat,  
My heart aches !  
He is gone—  
He is dead.

For this freedom,  
To pay its price in blood.

Oh people of the world !  
Arise ! Awake !!  
Look at the smashed houses ;  
People driven from home,—  
Factory and school closed.

But they are not beaten,  
They shall live again,  
These people driven into oblivion  
Shall rise again.

And the world shall have a new birth,  
When good men shall walk in earth  
Freely—

Onward !  
People of the world,  
And dear me,  
Fare-well and fare thee well,  
I ever shall remember thee ;  
Good bye !  
Good-bye !

—\*—

# THE GYPSY GIRL

I roved through the claugh of the Abu  
With the gurgle sweet of hilly stream ;  
A hand of travellers crossed the way  
And the delicate vission enveloped me.

\* \*  
Behold ! Unaware I reached the town,  
Incense came from the grocer's shop,  
A tunc raised my head and I saw a lovely face,  
She lisped with tremble "Ekana paisa babu".

\* \*  
The pashful sight enhanced the beauty,  
She had got in the prime of her youth,  
Her melodious request move my heart,  
I could not, but ask the cause of her begging

\* \*  
She gave an account for in detail with rue  
And erased the past owing to the lesion,  
She bore, the maltreat and distaste,  
For her poverty, from country men.

\* \*  
She dissuaded nobody, nobody could deter her  
She lived a lonely happy life ;  
Innocent thought was to conciliate her,  
And She seemed glad to accept my boon.

\* \*  
She showed least solicitude to our land,  
Sudden malign unison compelled us to depart,  
She higgled and left away with a broken mind  
And my hopeful assurance to meet again.

## I MUST GO

Beyond the blue high peaks,  
Landscape there lies,  
Majestic with the luminous dews,  
That of the bridal celebrated,  
Amidst the blooming daisies,  
Surrendering to the breeze,  
The high landscape and the lovely valley,  
    Frail to move us not.  
Alas ! Trembling it is to contemplate,  
Oppressions are overflowing ;  
Before me, the path is lengthy and serpentine  
And yonder the horizon,  
Terminating my road,  
The spot where, the sky and the sea embrace  
Shall I reach the goal ?  
This stirs my heart violently,  
Say I must,  
The high blue peaks,  
Measuring the mystery of the sky,  
The Measuring of the fountain,  
The echos in the vale profound,  
They cause disturbances,  
Still then, they are the wealth of heart,  
Even though, they are not mundane.  
But return I may,  
Still the road there lay,  
Struggling might and main,  
God over head and heart within,  
With no delay  
I must go.

## *A trip to Chandigarh*

*A  
N  
D*

*its Neighbourhood.*

Accompanied by Rai Sahib Kanoi I left Dibrugarh (Mohonbari) at 3 P. M. by Viscount Plane on 6/3/64 at the invitation of Dr. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University and member of the Sponsoring Committee of the proposed second University at Dibrugarh. It may be mentioned that Rai Sahib Kanoi and myself were members of the Site-Selection Committee appointed by the Government of Assam. The Viscount journey was smooth and the plane landed at 6 P. M. at Dumdum. By 7 P. M. we arrived at Kanoi Nivas in Calcutta. We halted on

the 7th in Calcutta and left for Delhi next morning. The plane (Jet Caravelle) was scheduled to take off at 6 A. M. but owing to foggy weather the flight was delayed by about 40 minutes. The flight was excellent and comfortable. The plane cruised at a height of 34,000 feet, and took 2 hours 15 minutes to cover the journey. The average speed was 600 miles per hour. At the Air Port we were received by Sarvasree A Chowdhury, Poddar & Rana. Mr. P. C. Baruah, M. P. and Shri J. P. Kanoi also joined us from Calcutta.

From Palam we proceeded to the residence of Shri Bajaj at Karolbagh, New Delhi and had our lunch there. After lunch we called on Sarvasree J. N. Hazarika M. P. and P. C. Baruah, M. P. We met also Mr. B. K. Chandiwalla, a true disciple of Mahatmajee who showed us the Janakidevi Mahabidyalaya, a Girls' College donated by Mr. Chandiwalla, after the name of his mother. Then we went to the Indian Institute of Medical Science at Ansari Nagar and met Dr. Rao, a friend of ours. We were invited to dinner by Mr. A. R. Chowdhury, Retd. Executive Engineer. We were accorded a very warm reception. Shrimati Surendra Saini, daughter of Shri Chowdhury is an accomplished lady with very pleasing manners. She served dinner to us and her conversation added special charm. We were glad to meet Mr. Chandiwalla at dinner. After dinner we returned at about 9 P. M. to stay for the night at Karolbag.

In the morning at 7.30 A.M on 9/3/64 accompanied by Shri

Chowdhury we started for our trip to Chandigarh by car. The Peshwar Road was wide and smooth and the motoring was pleasant. We saw the hard working Punjabi youths in the fields and drawing water with the help of cattle and camels. Government also at some places provided electric tube-wells for irrigation purposes. We touched Sonapat, Panipat and Ambala Cantonment on the way. We were very much impressed by the hard labour put in by the people. Bicycles seemed to be an important means of transport. Ladies use bicycles freely. Even a family of four members can be seen on a bicycle. We arrived at Chandigarh at noon covering a distance of about 143 miles. We had our lunch with Sardar S. Singh who received us very cordially. His father, a very active old man of 72 and his wife were in attendance. We also went round the town and saw the High Court, the Assembly House, the Secretariat, the Lake, the Government House and different sectors of the town, most beautifully designed and

planned by a French architect. The buildings are very beautiful and of modern design. We contacted Mr. Kripal Singh Narang, Registrar and Dr. H. P. Dwivedi, Dean for Instruction of Chandigarh University. We discussed the plan of our University with them and informed them that we would return next day i, e, on 10.3.64 after visiting Bhakra Dam, Amritsar and other important places. The city was conspicuous by the absence of slum areas.

After lunch we left Chandigarh at 2. 30 P. M. and arrived at Bhakra at 4-30 P. M. We were cordially received at Nangal Township by Fran Nath Sud, a timber merchant and his wife Sreemati Lata. We had tea with them and they were very good enough to invite us to dinner. Shri Santok Singh, Engineer ( Design ) of Bhakra took us to the site. He showed us how the water of the river Sutlej had been harnessed for the benefit of humanity. He showed us all the sectors of the Dam. We were able to see

the chambers below the river bed. We went down 500 Ft. by a lift. It was entirely a different world, with arrangements for human habitation. We could visualise the tremendous progress science had made and also how our Indian engineers were capable of doing important tasks assigned to them.

The Power House at Bhakra-Dam contains up-to-date electric apparatus and equipments. A press in a button can do things which one hundred people put together can not. This is an indication of advancement of science. It took us full two hours to go round the Dam. After seeing the Dam in details we went for dinner. It was a nice family-party. After dinner we saw the Nangal Dam. The water of the river Sutlej was harnessed at a second place. The dam is surrounded by a beautiful park with a modern hotel and restaurant. It is an attraction for the tourists. We stayed at the guest house of Nangal Dam for the night.

Next morning we left for Amritsar, the most sacred place of the Sikhs. The journey was exciting. Roads were wide and on both sides of the road Government had planted valuable timber trees. We saw sturdy people busy in their fields. We arrived at Hoshiarpur at 9 A. M. It is an old town. Bazar area is overcrowded. Roads are narrow, Tangas, Rickshaws and bullock carts jam the traffic. We met Shri Balbir Singh, a P.S.P. Leader. He gave us a short history of the town. It was learnt that most of the cultured and enterprising Punjabis belonged to Hoshiarpur, though they settled elsewhere. Whenever they return to their original home town they make handsome donations for running educational institutions, hospitals and other public organizations. Shri Balbir Singh is a handsome sturdy young man loved and respected by the people of the locality. He was an M.L.A for some time. He is the President of the D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur. He informed us that Shri Hem Barua,

M. P from Assam presided over the Prize distribution ceremony of the College sometime back. Hoshiarpur is famous for Ivory-works and other handicrafts. Rai Sahib Kanoi and Shri J. P. Kanoi made handsome purchases. Rai Sahib purchased, besides other things, the 'Radha-Krishna' in Rash Leela, a nice little souvenir from Hoshiarpur. After tea with Shri Singh we left Hoshiarpur.

The journey was pleasant. It was not hot then. We did not see people idle. Everybody was at work. We arrived at Amritsar at about 12 noon. After depositing our shoes with volunteers and purchasing floral wreaths, and after making a complete round (Parikrama) by the footpath, we went inside the Golden Temple surrounded on all sides by water. There are four doors in the temple, implying that these doors are open to all people irrespective of caste and creed. On the ground floor of the Temple Akhand-path ( continuous recitation of the Granth Sahib religious



scripture of the Sikhs) was going on. We offered our homage and were given Prasad (Halua). We then went upstairs and saw the original Granth written by the Sikh Guru. We saw the Hindu deities in the Temple also. The architecture was imposing. There was a huge gathering of the religious minded people. Tourists from different parts of the world were also there. The priests were very happy to meet us, particularly Rai Sahib Kanoi and took down his address and presented him with a Yellow scarf (Sewara). We left the temple at 1 P.M. Outside the temple there were stalls selling handicrafts and specialities of Amritsar. Rai Sahib Kanoi purchased two swords and two 'Chamars' for the Temple he has built at Ganeshbari. From the Golden Temple we went to the Durgiana temple. This temple is smaller in size but constructed after the model of the Golden Temple. There were many visitors. At noon the temple was closed so we could not have a glimpse (darsan) of the deity. What struck us most there was that many

people including many College students were seriously engaged in their studies in spite of the heavy crowd. The temple was dedicated to Goddess Durga.

From the Durgiana temple we went to the historic 'Jalianwalla Bagh' where General Dyer butchered the gathering (about 2000) for holding a meeting to protest the Rowlatt Act. General Dyer with his force entered the gate leading to the Bagh and guarded it. There was another gate which was also guarded. He ordered to open fire on the crowd. Some terrified people ran towards the well in the Bagh. About 200 people fell into the well and their dead bodies were recovered later. The General regretted that he ran short of amunitions otherwise he would have killed all. People of India could not forgive General Dyer. He was shot dead in U.K. long long after the tragedy he perpetrated at Amritsar. Visit to Jalianwalla Bagh is a pilgrimage today for all Indian citizens. We paid our homage to the people

who had laid their lives in the struggle for freedom of India. Bullet marks are still preserved. A Martyrs Memorial has been constructed in this beautiful Park. People throng there in large numbers. We found many old people assembled in the Bagh and one pundit was reading to them the important news of the day. We left Amritsar at 2. P. M. We were busy and practically had no time to take our lunch. We took some fruits in the car and we felt quite fit. We arrived at Jullunder at about 3-30 P.M. and drove to the house of Dr. Nayan Singh a reputed doctor who comes of an illustrious family of doctors. Dr. Singh's wife, daughter and a son-in-law are all doctors. Dr. Singh's father was also a doctor. We had tea with them at their residence. We discussed with them about various social, cultural and political matters. Jullunder is an industrial city. It has many factories. Our stay with Dr. Singh and the members of his family though very short was a very pleasant one. We

left for Ludhiana at 4-30 P. M. We enjoyed the sights of young men and women wearing multi-coloured dresses. It appeared that they were carefree and engaged in their daily avocations. They honoured manual labour and were practically engaged in the great task of national resurrection and development. We arrived at Ludhiana at about 6 P. M. and went round the town. It is a centre of various Cottage Industries. People are business minded. Sports goods are manufactured here in plenty. We contacted the brother of Shri Monoharlalji, who is Manager at Amsoi Tea Estate in Nowgong district. After taking cold-drink there we left for Chandigarh.

It was already dark. The electric lights of the town resemble the stars of the sky. The road was generally good though some portion of it was rough but not so bumpy like the roads of Assam. We expected to be at Chandigarh by 7-30 P. M., but we were late by one hour.

We proceeded straight to the Guest House of the University. We were received by Sardar Kripal Sing Narang, Registrar of the Punjab University, Shri Dwivediji, Dean for Instruction, Mr. Saigal, Adviser to Punjab Government and others. Practically the whole Guest House was placed at our disposal. After wash we had dinner with Sarvasree S. Kripal Singh, Dwivediji and others. It was a sumptuous dinner. Every care was taken to preaper the dinner without onion so that it became agreeable to Rai Sahib Kanoi. Dr. Joshi, Vice Chancellor who returned from Delhi that evening had temperature and could not meet us in the Guest House. Mrs. Joshi enquired about us by phone. We informed her that we were looked after by the University authorities very well and Dr. Joshi should not worry and that we would meet him next morning after breakfast. We had a heavy dinner and our post-dinner conversation with Dr. Dwivedi and others was very illuminative. We retired to bed at

Alochani

10 P. M. We were provided with separate rooms with attached baths & lavatories. We rested well. After breakfast at 8 A.M. we went to Dr. Joshi accompanied by Dwivediji, Chief Architect, Mr. B. P. Mathur, Executive Engineer and Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Joshi was feeling better. We were invited to lunch at 1.30 P. M. After taking a cup of Coffee we went to the University Campus. In company we went round the laboratories, lecture-theatre, library, Gandhi Bhawan open air theatre, Girls' Hostel, Boys' Hostel Registrar's office and the like. The class rooms are planned and designed in such a way as there will be sun-light in the class rooms without any inconvenience to the student. Vertical projections by the windows are constructed for the purpose. The black boards are made of special Glass. It is very easy to write on them and clean them too. Accoustic arrangements are perfect. A slight whisper even in the class rooms is audible to all. The laboratory tables, supor-

ted by strong bases are painted with anti-acid paints to present a clean atmosphere. The open-air theatre is designed after Roman amphitheatre, complete with green rooms, lavatories and baths. It can accommodate about 12000 persons. The Gandhi Bhawan presents a sublime outlook. At the entrance is inscribed "Truth is God". There are provisions for library, seminar rooms, study rooms etc. The Bhawan is surrounded by water.

The library presents a serene and sombre atmosphere. Shri Sharma, Librarian showed us the library. Lifts are used to transport books from one story to another. There are individual rooms for research-scholars and professors in the library. Detailed systematic arrangements in the library are very encouraging and the students make use of the library freely. The hostels were shown by the warden Shri Anand. Each boarder is provided with a single-seated room. Each room has a balcony where an arm-chair is placed. During

hot nights the boarder can sleep in the balcony. It is planned in such a way as from the balcony one will have the same view, viz, the hills, the green surroundings.

The Girls' Hostel was shown to us by the warden Sreemati Anand. She is a nice young lady. She requested us to stay on for the lunch but for the invitation at V.C's residence we would have been glad to stay on. We tasted the food which was to be served to the boarders. The dining room is even better than a modern restaurant. There are tables and chairs with fans and refrigerators. The hostel is surrounded by high walls in an artistic fashion. It does not appear to outsiders that these are walls. There is complete freedom inside. Health and discipline of the hostel appeared to be very satisfactory. The entire atmosphere was neat, tidy and attractive. The University authorities deserve congratulations. We saw the Registrar's office, a four storeyed

building, the underground rooms being used as a Post Office and the University Cashier's room, The Registrar's chamber is on the first floor. Second and third floor are utilised for confidential work. One can not enter into the office of the Registrar without a pass. Strict discipline is maintained in this office.

We then bade good bye to Mr. Mathur, Mr. Chamanlal, Secy. to V. C, S. N. Saigal, P.A to V. C and Mr. Bhasir Asstt. in V.C's office and went to Dr. Joshi's place accompanied by Registrar Shri K. S. Narang.

We were glad that Dr. Joshi was feeling better. Mrs. Joshi took particular care to see that the lunch was prepared to the liking of Rai Sahib H. B. Kanoi. We enjoyed the lunch very heartily. Rather we took more than what we should have taken. Mrs. Joshi was very hospitable. After lunch we had discussions with Dr. Joshi regarding our proposed University at Dibrugarh. Dr. Joshi opined that the Dibrugarh University

should be a model University. The site, shown to him and other members of the Sponsoring Committee, was approved by the members. A letter to this effect was issued by Dr. Joshi in reply to a letter of Dr. Taylor, the then Vice Chancellor of Gauhati University and also member of the Sponsoring Committee. Dr. Joshi also said that another meeting of the Sponsoring Committee would be held some time in July and he hoped that the bill would be ready within three months. Mrs. Joshi after giving us coffee joined in our conversation. She said that she was keeping herself busy with the children of the fourth grade employees. She had started some sort of an organization to see that the children were washed and kept clean. Free sweets and some fine dresses (uniform) were also supplied. On hearing this Rai Sahib could not check the temptation of presenting to her Rs. 201/- for giving sweets to the children. Offering heartiest thanks to Mr. & Mrs, Joshi and University

authorities for their kind hospitality extended to us, promising to visit Chandigarh again and requesting Dr. Joshi and Mrs. Joshi to visit Assam at least once more we left Dr. Joshi's residence at about 2-30 P M. Before leaving Chandigarh we went round the town once more and contacted Manoharlalji of Amsoi T. E. at his beautiful house in Sector-18 and bade good-bye to Chandigarh. The trip was short but pleasant. It will remain ever green in our mind.

From Chandigarh we went to Pinjore Garden, a beautifully planned Mogul garden. There are rest house and restaurants in the garden. This is a favourite spot of the foreign tourists. To stay in the garden, permission from the Chandigarh Secretariat is necessary. We also saw the Cement Factory run by the Maharaja of Patialla, Scenery round the factory is enchanting. We had the feeling of satisfaction that we were returning to Assam after visiting the modernly devised and best planned city and University of Chandigarh

and that our impressions would be helpful in the establishment of our most beloved University at Dibrugarh. After travelling fifteen miles we came to the Chandigarh Delhi Road, and arrived in Delhi at 8.30 P. M. We stopped for the night at Karolbagh. We did not take anything at night as we had heavy lunch at Chandigarh and Tea & Coffee enroute.

Next morning after breakfast we went round the city and saw Dr. Kothari, Chairman of the U. G. C.. He said that U. G. C. had approved the proposal for a University at Dibrugarh. He asked us to go ahead with our plan. Then we visited Rajghat and paid our homage to the Father of the Nation. Rajghat has become a holy place for all. A beautiful park has been constructed. After our visit we went to Mr. Chandiwalla's residence for lunch. Mr. Chandiwalla, his brother's wife, and Miss Surendra Saini received us very cordially. We had a sumptuous lunch, enriched with love and affection. We will remember our visit to Shri

Chandiwalla's residence. After lunch we went to Karolbagh and took our baggages in the car. After having a cup of tea, we left Karolbagh at 4 P. M. for Palam Air Port. We saw the Buddha Garden on the way. A large area had been acquired for a garden designed by a Japanese architect. Varieties of flowers, artificial lakes, beautiful trees and creepers have made the area a dream land of the poets. We walked through a part of the garden as the time at our disposal was short. How we wished to stay on there for some time more!

After a few minutes' drive we came to the Open-Air-Theatre. It was the biggest Open-Air-Theatre in India. It would accommodate 10,000 people when

completed. It was expected that the theatre would be ready within six months. We arrived at Palam Air Port at about 4-45 P.M. Many friends including Dr. Rao waited for us at the aerodrome. We thanked them all for their kind hospitality extended to us during our stay in Delhi and visit to Chandigarh and other places. The Taxi driver Sarder Singh who had been with us from 9th to 12th March was also a very smart accomodating young man. He made our journey very comfortable. We left Palam by Jet Caravelle at 5.30 A. M. and arrived very comfortably at Dumdum at 7.45 P. M. Rai Sahib Kanoi's sons & grandsons received us at the port and we proceeded to Kanoi Nivas at 4 Hastings Park Alipore.



# UNION

## SECRETARIAL REPORTS

### GENERAL SECRETARYS REPORT

Before penning my Secretarial report, I should drop a few line about my gratitude to my fellow 'Kanoian' friends. It is for the first time in the history of D. H. S. K. College Students Union to elect as a General Secretary un-animously. And this proud oppo-rtunity I am braced for the kind-ness and help of my friends only to serve them and the Institution itself. That is why I cannot help conveying my hearty gratitude and thanks to them for whose kindness and assistance ; I was in the pos-ition of the General Secretary for the Session 1964—65.

I took charge of my Office on the 24th September, 1964 in an Executive meeting under the presidentship of Prof : T. K. Aiyar, the Deputy President of D. H. S. K.

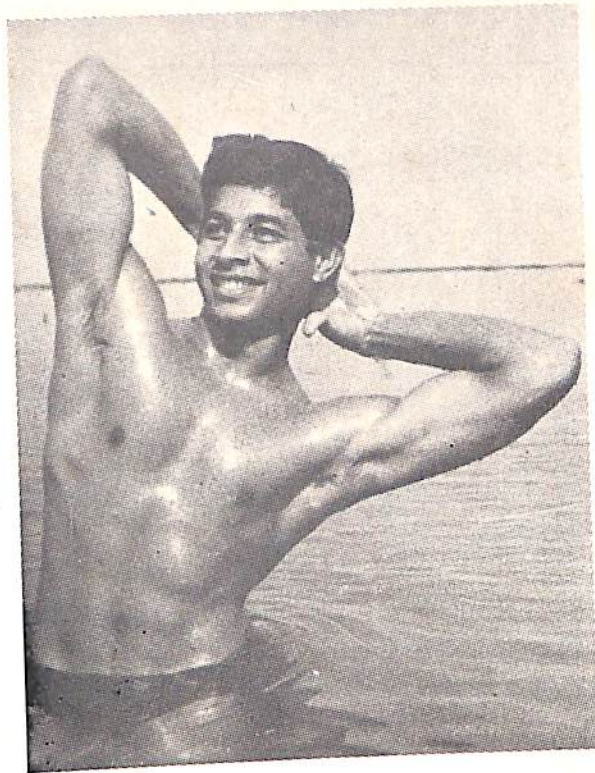
College Students Union Society. It was my proud privilege to carry on so many functions with or with-out success. If the success is the chief glory of my tenure, credit goes to my student friends ; if the failure is the stain of my tenure, it is only to be confessed as my omission and commission. What-ever is the outcome I am really proud of giving you the review of my activities performed by the Students Union during the period 1964—65.

#### 20TH ANNUAL COLLEGE WEEK

The 20th Annual College week of our college was commen-ced on the 1st December, 1964, and it was concluded on the 8th December, 1964 with a very splen-did Music social. The College week was inaugurated by Sjt. A.



**Mr. Ranjit Dutta**  
*'Mr. Kano'* Title  
Holder of the year.



**Mr. Hemanta Dutta**  
*'Best Actor'* Award Winner  
in the One-Act Play  
Competition.



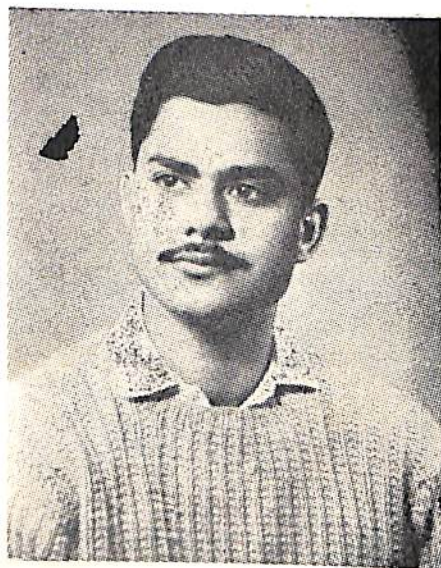
**Mr. Bhabananda Chetia**  
who represented The Gauhati  
University in the All India Ver-  
sity Football Competition held  
at Allahabad in 1964-55.



**Mr. Siya Ram Yadav**  
1st Hammer Throw Champion  
of The 9th All Assam Inter  
College Sports Festival held at  
Jalukbari, Gauhati in 1964-65.



**Miss Dipali Gogoi**  
Best Girls' Long Distance  
Runner of the year.



**Mr. Noni Sarmah**  
Best Jumper of the year.

Choudhury, a wellknown education-  
ist of Dibrugarh. The inaugura-  
tion ceremony was a gorgeous and  
charming one with marchpast.  
College Flag was hoisted properly  
and speeches from the distinguished  
guests beautified the occasion.

### OTHER COLLEGE FUNCTIONS

I am boast of reporting that  
all the college functions ended  
with grand success. The parting  
social was presided over by Rai  
Saheb Padmashree Kanoji and  
ended with a remarkable variety  
show. The Freshmen Social was  
held on the 11th September, 1965  
and it was presided over by our  
revered Principal J. R. Basu. Other  
functions like Saraswati Pujah,  
Sankardev Tithi, Biswakarma Pujah  
etc. were held successfully with  
the help of Sectional Secretaries  
and friends.

### VALEDICTION.

I am really very sorry as  
well as glad to note that we bid  
farewell to our Principal, L. P.  
Dutt and Prof: N. Choudhury,  
Head of the Department of Phys-  
ics. Sorry that we were depriv-

Alochani

ved of their valuable counsels and  
glad that our 'Heads' occupied the  
prominent positions as being Re-  
ctor of Dibrugarh University and  
Principal of Digboi College respec-  
tively.

### CONDOLED

It is very tragic incident that  
Jiban Rajkhowa, a very brilliant  
student of our college breathed his  
last prematurely. We condoled  
the sad death of this beloved  
student.

We also condoled the death  
of Lakheswar Baruah, Ex-Deputy  
Speaker of Assam Assembly.

We had to condole the  
death of Lalchand Kanoi, a very  
prominent philanthropist of Kanoi  
family.

In different condolence mee-  
ting we prayed for the eternal  
peace of their departed souls and  
conveyed our deep sympathy to  
the bereaved families.

### CONCLUDING REMARK

The heavy burden of Gene-  
ral Secretary is really a very  
difficult task to carry. It would

possibly seem harder enough if my friends were away from assisting me in managing any functions. But it appeared as easy as it can be only due to the kind help of my friends.

Before concluding my secretarial report I convey my hearty gratitude to ex-Principal, L. P. Dutt, Principal, J. R. Basu, and Vice-Principal, S. C. Dutta for rendering me all possible assistance for the successful performances of the

functions. In the long run, I sincerely thank my friends who with whole-heartedly co-operated and extended goodwill to me in performing the affairs of Union Society.

Adieu : with my best wishes to the New General Secretary and the Sectional Secretaries of the Union Society, 1965-66.

Guna Kanta Phukan,  
General Secretary,  
D. H. S. K. College Students  
Union Society. Session 1964-65.

---

## Reports Of Welfare Secretary.

First of all, I would like to disclose my gratitude and thanks to all my student friends who threw an opportunity to serve them as their welfare secretary of their College Students' Union.

In our College week, which was held on the 1st week of the month of January '65, every of my friends helped me in this hard

duty, and particularly Mr. Krishna Gopal Das, Chandra Kr. Gogoi, Basanta Kr. Gogoi, Pradyot Lahiri, Miss Amiya Devi, Miss Pratima Dutta, Miss Subhadra Tamuli and Miss Dhanada Boruah helped and advised me in every step of my service, and so, it will be wrong to me if I give a deaf ear to their help. In addition to my gratitude and thanks were offered

to Shri Gakul Krishna Sarmah and Shri Chatra Ranjan Duwarah who helped me in constructing the gate at the College Week.

Secondly, my thankfulness was kept to my Prof in-charge Sjt G. P. Koiry who helped and advised at every step of my agenda.

I think, I could not run this

responsible service very smoothly and failed to satisfy you. Again offering my thankfulness to all my friends I conclude my report wishing a bright future.

THANKS—

Sri Usha dhar Phukon,  
Welfare Secretary.

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

1964—'65.

---

## Report Of The Secretary Organising Section

At the very outset I take this opportunity to extend my gratefulness to all my Kanoian brothers and sisters, for giving me a chance to serve them as their Organising Secretary.

I am really fortunate to be the Organising Secretary of Kanoi College. Students from various parts of Assam flock together here and form a small edifice with the feeling of brotherhood and

exchanging mutual respect and understanding.

So, as a brother of Kanoian family I beg your pardon if sometimes I failed to accomplish the aims and objects of this Section.

I tried my best to do my duty while many friends of mine offered their helping hands to me. I will remain ever grateful to them. By the by, it will be wrong

on my part if I fail to mention particularly the names of three students. They were U. K. Roy, D. K. Roy and M. Katoky, who had lent without the least hesitation their helping hands to me in different ways in discharging my responsibility smoothly. Side by side, my cordial thanks go to the Editor for the opportunity he has offered to write my report.

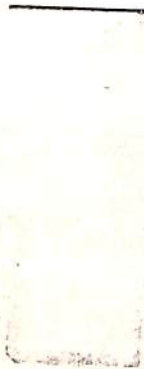
Lastly, I gratefully acknowledge the help and guidance offered by Prof. A Ganguli. Special reverence goes to Prof. G. Borah, Prof-in-charge of this Section, for

his all round help and guidance in time of need.

Again coming to conclusion, I have had the chance to offer my thanks to you all for your kind help and co-operation in the Section. Expecting that what difficulties I was to beset in my term, my successor may not suffer -I conclude.

Long live Kanoi College with its glorious tradition.

Thanking you all,  
Prakash Chandra Acharya,  
Organising Secretary



# The Report Of The Debating Section

At the very outset I offer my hearty thanks to my student friends, both boys and girls of the College. I earnestly convey my heartfelt thanks to Prof P. N. Singh. ( Prof-In-charge), Prof M. L. Bose ( Adviser ) and other honourable Professors.

I am very glad for giving me the chance to serve as a debating Secy. but I am exceedingly sorry to inform that I could not do much due to some financial difficulties etc. I hope that a fund will be opened for the next Session.

The results of the last 20th Annual College Week of my portfolio have been stated below:—

## DEBATING COMPETITION

1. Mr. Maniram Agrawala (First)

2. Mr. Krishna Gopal Das (2nd)
3. Miss Sarada Devi (3rd)

## EXTEMPORANE-SPEECH

1. Mr. Gunakanta Phukan } 1st.
2. Miss Sarada Devi } 1st.
3. Mr. Mohini Mohan  
Bura-gohain (2nd)
4. Mr. Maniram Agrawala (3rd)

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST COMPETITION :

1. Mr. Nakul Chandra Bordoloi (1st)
2. „ Hiren Gogoi (2nd)
3. „ Hari Krishna Mishra. (3rd)

At last I hope to be excused my omission and commission during my period.

Thanking You all,  
Dimbeswar Sonowal.  
Debating Secretary  
1964-65

# Cultural Secretary's Report.

First of all I offer my heartfelt thanks to all my student friends.

The '20th College Week' was held from 1st December '65/. The students were much interested in the cultural competition and a large number of competitors competed in different events.

Along with the College week a Cultural Exhibition was organised. It was inaugurated by Sjt B. N. Januar, Principal Dibru College. In the exhibition Sri Chatra Ranjan Dowerah, ex Cultural Secy. of our college, and a student of 3rd Year B.Sc gave a fine performance of 'Mono-Exhibition'. I must convey my

thanks to the 'Geography' and 'Anthropology' Deptts, 'The Public relation Office' for their kind Cooperation in the exhibition.

The Saraswati Puja, Sri Sankardev Tithi, The Viswakarma Puja were performed with success.

My report will be incomplete if I donot mention my gratefulness to Prof. Bhim Kanta Konwar and Prof. M. Chakravarty for their help in all my activities. Sri B. Chutia, Sri G. Sarmah ( Vice-President ) may also demand my thanks.

Sri Bishnu Charan Kharghoria.  
Cultural Secretary.  
D. H. S. K. College Union Society.  
1964-'65.



## RESULTS OF THE ONE ACT PLAY CMP.

Best drama :—

1. Chanda Hara Chanda.
2. Ek Katha.
3. Anatarali.

Best Actress ;—

Consolation to Rejia Rahman.

Best Director :—

1. Imran Ali—Chanda Hara Chanda.

Best Actor :—

1. Hemanta Dutta.

---

## RECITATION COMP :—

Assamese :—

1. Ranjana Bordoloi.
2. Sahir Ahmed.
3. Bijoya Baruah.

English :—

1. Prafulla Bora.
2. Mohini Mohon Buragohain
3. Sibaji Sengupta.

Bengali :—

1. Atachi Bagchi.
2. { Rupali Ghosh.  
&  
Sahir Ahmed.
3. Ranjana Bordoloi.

Hindi :—

1. Monoharlal Verma.
2. Sajeda Begum.
3. Moniram Agarwalla.

---

## RESULTS OF FINE ARTS COMP

Pencil Sketch :—

1. Pradyut Ranjan Chhila.
2. Arachana Gondslave.
3. Indrajit Bordoloi.

Pen & Ink :—

1. Krishna Gopal Das.
2. Nahendra Padun.
3. Janak Chutia

Water Colour :—

1. Bijoy Chetiapatra.
2. Nahendra Padun.
3. Dikshabartta Biswas,

Photography :—

1. Bhagwati Prasad Thread,
2. Bijoy Kumar Sureka,

Paper Cut :—

1. Bijoy Chetiapatra,
2. Janak Chandra Chutia.

Handicraft :—

1. Pradyut Ranjan Chanda.
2. Swapan Kr, Gansalv.

3. Miss Binapani Saha.

Coin Collection,

1. Bijoy Kumar Sureka.
2. Miss Rejia Rahman.

Embroidery :—

1. Miss Jolley Rahman.
- 2, Manjuru Choudhari.
3. Biva Kakati

Cut Work.—

1. Miss Jolley Rahman.
2. Srila Dutta,

---

## Result of the LITERARY COMPETITION

Assamese Poem.

1. Nahendra Padun.
2. Bhupen Pegu.
3. {Probin Gogoi.  
Anil Kr Baruah.

Bengali Short Story.

1. Ashit Kr Dutta.
2. X
3. X

---

## HINDI POEM

- 1st. Sri Satrughna Singh.
- 2nd. Hari Krishna Mishra.

3rd. Hiralal Kotwani.

## ENGLISH POEM

- 1st. X
- 2nd. Nahendra Padun
- 3rd Sri Hari Krishna Mishra

## ASSAMESE SHORT STORY

- Two consolation prize.
- 1. Sri Gakul Krishna Sarmah
  - 2. " Nakul Ch. Bordoloi

## BENGALI POEM

- 1st. Nahendra Padun
- 2nd. Narendra Bhaduri
- 3rd. Ashit Kr. Dutta.

## HINDI SHORT STORY

- 1st Arun Kr, Singh
- 2nd. Devi Dutta Sarmah
- 3rd. Manohor Verma

## ENGLISH SHORT STORY

- 1st. X
- 2nd. X
- 3rd. Hari Krishna Mishra

## General Sports Secretary's Report

At the very outset I offer my thanks to the students of D. H. S. K. College for electing me as General Sports Secretary. I have nothing to say except a few lines. I earnestly request the authority of our College to uplift the condition of the existing field. So that next year our students can play at our own College ground. Moreover I offer my hearty thanks to the authority of N. F. RLY. Dibrugarh for allowing us to hold Annual College Sports Festival. Our College participated in the last Inter College Sports Festival of G. U. and creditably secured a number of prizes. Besides, I am glad to mention that our team has been declared "Best Disciplined team" of the festival. 1965.

At last I offer my sincere vote of thanks to prof N. Hussain

( Prof in charge ); Pro . U. C. Bhuyan ( adviser ) for helping me in all possible ways.

### RESULT OF THE ANNUAL SPORTS COMPETITION BOYS EVENT.

- 1. Best Runner :-  
Mr, Punaram Gohain
- 2. Best Thrower  
Mr. Siya Ram Yadav.
- 3. Best Jumper,  
Mr Nani Sarmah,

### GIRLS EVENTS

- 1. Best Short Distance Runner.  
Miss Pratima Dutta.
- 2. Best Long Distance Runner.  
Miss Deepali Gogoi.
- 3. Best Jumper  
Miss Pratima Dutta.
- 4. Best Thrower  
Miss Pratima Dutta.

Yours.

Joy Kant Gogoi  
General Sports Secy  
D. H. S. K. College Students Union  
Society. 1964 - 65.

# Report of Boy's Common Room.

It was a proud privilege on my part to serve my brothers and sisters of the College as the boy's common room Secy. during the year 1964-65. though like my predecessors I too experienced a lot of handicaps in efficient discharge of my duties. It was greatly because of using the college hall as the Boy's Common room and partly for want of an almirah. And so whenever the hall was utilised for the purpose it meant for, the table tennis board with all other paraphernellia were required to be shifted elsewhere resulting in the damage to the two Table Tennis boards which remain still to be repaired, While the inability of the authority to immediatly allot a seperate Common Room for boys

is understandable, I hope at least a spacious almirah would be provided to store the carrom boards etc. lest they are not mislaid during their shifting during other function in the hall.

But despite these handicaps thanks to the kindly helps and guide from the professors and dear student friends the Common Room could come to the aim of the students as a source of refreshment to the body and mind. The annual Table Tennis competition was held as usual and the final match was graced by the presence of honourable Prof. Sushil Kumar Dutta, the Vice-Principal of the College. I thank them all, who thus helped and guided me in discharging my duties.

## RESULTS OF THE T. T. COMPETITION.

### MEN'S SINGLE—

Winner—Rajib Konwar

Runners up—Ashim Bhattacharyya

### MEN'S DOUBLES—

Winner—Rajib Konwar and  
Ashim Bhattachayya

Runners up—Bijoyananda Bardoloi  
and Akramul Islam

### GIRLS SINGLE—

Winner—Miss Joga Gohain

Runners up—Miss Nirmala Vaid

### PROFESSORS SINGLE—

Winner—Prof. Pankaj Konwar

Runners up—Prof. Dilip Kr. Baruah

### PROF. DOUBLES—

Winner—Prof. Utpal Bhuyan and  
Prof. Pankaj Konwar

Runners up—Prof. A.N Z Hazarika  
and Prof. Dilip Kr. Bafuah

*Bijoya Nanda Bardoloi*

Boy's Common Room Secy.  
Session 1964—'65.

## Report from 'Music Secretary'

At first I convey my hearty thanks to my student friends who gave me the privilege of serving them as Music secretary.

With my humble capacity I tried my best for the betterment of the music section of our College. In this sphere I will ever be obliged to my student friends and teachers whose kind co-operation helped me to proceed with my duty.

Being elected as the music secy. I had to arrange the first Annual Music competition in our College Anniversary. At the music competition Sri Rajen Gohain was declared as the best competitor for the year on the basis of his quality. I offer my hearty congratulation for his success. At the end of the Anniversary I had to perform a cultural show when the best artists of our College and the locality took part. In the last freshmen social of our college a music performance was held. I pay the words of gratitude to all the competitors and to all the philanthropic artists. I am really regretful enough

as our college team had to be absent from the "Inter College Radio play competition" organized by the "All India Radio" due to lack of fund.

We have a auditorium and permanent stage in our college but we are facing difficulties for shortage of requirements. I appealed to the authority for the improvement of its conditions, which had partly come into use. I have newly purchased some stage requirements and musical instruments.

Now I want to conclude my report by extending my hearty thanks specially to Bijoya Bardoloi Bimola Baruh, Bisnu Charan Khargharia and Lokenath Dutta who were always with me during my service period and I acknowledge the kind guidance of our reverend Prof. Prafulla Chakravarty who helped me as the incharge of the Section. I will ever be obliged for his philanthropical deeds.

Thanks,

*Pradip Chakravarty,*  
Secy., Music.

## Minor Games Secretary's Report

At the very outset of my report I like to offer my heart felt thanks to all concerned who have given me the chance to serve as the Minor games secretary of the D. H. S. K. College Students Union society for the session 1964-65.

I am very much glad to announce that during the tenure of my Office the College fared well in my Section. As before, competitions in Badminton ( Boys Singles, Boys doubles, Professor's singles ) and Volleyball (teamwise ) were organised and were ran over smoothly.

In the 18th annual College badminton Competition Mr Pulin Kakaty annexed the Championship and College No 1. Mr Jadave Sharma, Manik Dutta and Pradeep Chakrabarty annexed College. No 2 No 3 and No 4 respectively. In the Boys doubles Pulin Kakaty and Jadave Sharma won the championship and B. Chaliha and T. Hussain won Runners up Trophy respectively. In the Professors Singles Prof. Kaylan Boruah won the Championship and Prof P.B Paul won the runners up Trophy respectively. In the College annual Volleyball Competition Chou Tewa

Mien Gohain's Team won the Championship and Boys' Hostel ( A ) team won the runners up Trophy respectively. In the local Volleyball Competition our Volleyball team moved up to the final— but lost to D. T. S. Club,

In this year in the inter college sports held at Jalukbali in the first week of February last, our badminton Team moved up to the final— but lost to Assam Engineering College—the team represented by P. Kakaty ( Captain ) J. Sharma and B. Chaliha.

I Hope the College will try to the utmost to annex the winning trophies not only in my section but in other section in the nearest future. I am glad to announce that Mr. Pulin Kakaty represented Assam in the last East-Zone badminton Competition which was held in Gauhati.

Lastly, I am grateful to Prof: K. R. Baruah, Prof-in-charge of my Section and my friends for their valuable advice and guidance in discharging my duties.

Thank You all,  
Loke Nath Dutta  
Minor Games Secretary  
D. H. S. K. Students Union Society  
Session—1964-65

# Major Games Secretarys' Report

To develop physical fitness as well as mental upliftment games and sports are most essential. But the procedure to achieve such desired goal and the time for exercising those necessities are the main thing to be considered. College life which is known as the "life of youth" is one of the best time for exercising such duties to achieve a beautiful output of health and wealth of the nation.

I recieved the responsibility of running the office of the Major Games Secretary for the sessions 64-65' of Dibrugarh H.S.K. College Students' Union Society due to the kindness of my students friend and well wishers of this College as a whole.

At the very outset of my report let me convey my heartiest congratulation from the core of my heart, to those, who choose me as their major games secretary, Now let me fable before you the duties performed by me and as well as difficulties faced by me during my tenure so that you may quite understand the position of n.y games and sports of our College ; and thereby you can suggest a suitable and constructive suggestions :—

In a nutshell following are the main achievements of our college

during my tenureship as major games secretary.

**FOOTBALL :—**

Our College football team is a well-known football team all over Assam. We had the opportunity to qualify ourselves to play upto semifinal of last All Assam Inter College Football Tournament held at Nowgong. But we had to take good by due to various reasons. Yet our team was judged as one of the brilliant team of the tournament.

In the local 'Surjyya memorial football tournament' we were endowed with the crown. Here we, in the final game defeat at our rival Assam Medical College by six nil goals.

It is of course a high dignity for us because the Gauhati University football team included six of the players from our college itself to take part in 'Inter-Varsity Football Tournament' Moreover I am glad to inform you that our skipper Sri Bhabanonda Chetia was selected as the vice-captain of "Assam Junior Football team" to play at Cutt-ock. Sri Anil Mazumdar, the well known goal keeper of our college team is not only a hero of Dibrugarh rather he made his reputation throughout Assam. and was

the players of our football team are of amiable disposition and smart; and bright future knocking at their door which semble in their radiant faces.

### RICKET :

Our cricket team is lacking behind the march of cricket due to various setbacks. Proper coaching and lack of a permanent cricket ground is the main root of failure in cricket. Yet it is remarkable that we achieved a grand success in defeating Nowging College (which is well known in cricket ground) after a long interval, in our very first game in the "All Assam Inter colleg cricket Tournament." I hope that our cricket team will fill up the in no time by the help of its lovers.

### KEY :—

Hockey, which is the only sport to decorate India with the gold medal of Olympic (i.e, gold medal) is much neglected in this part of India. Actually we have no any hockey team in college. But we are fortunate enough to mention that two Kanoians, Shri Bhim Singh and Sri Vincent Among were invited to the All Assam coaching centre at Now-

gong contribution and we are sure that they will guide us in proper manner in respect of hockey.

Before shutting up my writting let me once again raise the said voice regarding demand for a permanent college playing ground. Without a playing ground we could do nothing. Prosperity of sports and games depends to a large extent upon proper practice and coaching and for this a playing ground is unavoidable. Let the authority and the students should bother about the immediate need of a playing ground.

Lastly I am gratefull to the following persons due to their unavoidable help and advice. They are prof: Dilip Baruah ( professor-in-charge ), Prof: Bhargab Choudhury ( Adviser ) Prof Utpal Bhuyan Prof Maffil Hussain Prof K. K. Baruah, Sri Joykanta Gogoi, and Sri Bhabananda Chetia.

Thanking You All

Manik Dutta.

Major Games Secretary.

D H. S. K. College

Dibrugarh

Kanoi College