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The yearly Spokesman of D. H. S. K. College.

ENGLISH SECTION

27th Issue 1972-73

*Edited by—*

**DAMBARU BARAH**

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# THE TECHNOLOGY



## BEHIND

## PAPER MAKING

*Mr. Biman Das,*  
3rd yr. B. Sc.

I take it for grant that all of us have seen paper—, of different colour, different quality. We handle different kinds of paper every day. But have we ever thought of how this paper is made or have we ever thought of how the process works in converting a big tree into a thin sheet of paper? Perhaps, for most of us, the answer is 'no'. This has to be. The era of the technology of paper making is yet to be started in Assam. With the setting up of a paper mill in Jogighopa—the people of Assam is anxiously waiting to see how her forest resources are going to be converted into paper. The utilization of paper in a country

is its measure of civilisation. A mere peep into the different uses of paper will show us that the civilised persons use more paper. The percapita consumption of paper in India is 2 lb and in America it is 418 lb. This is a clear indication of our position in the ladder of civilisation.

The paper industry is one of the major industries in india. The process of converting so many trees into so many reels of paper is a long and complicated process. I will try to give a small picture of the whole process in a nutshell.

The paper can be made of any fibrous plant. But in a large



scale production, we are to consider some factors such as the availability of the raw material throughout the year, cost of transportation fibre length etc. India has a good potential of wood and bamboo in her forests and they are of good fibre length. Thus we find that wood and bamboo are the best raw materials in our country.

The wood consists of cellulose in the form of fibres and lignin. This is analogous to a brick-wall. In a brick-wall the bricks are held tight by the cement. Similarly in a tree, the cellulose in the form of fibres are held together by the lignin—which has similar action to that of cement. Now, for paper making we want only the fibres. The fibres should have good length so that they can interlock together and form a strong fibre mat.

The wood logs are first debarked in a machine called debarker. The bark has little fibre value

and are discarded. The debarked logs are then chipped into small pieces in CHIPPERS. The saw dust and fines which are obtained in the process of chipping are also discarded. The screened chips are then put in large digesters.

The purpose of cooking the chips in digesters is to solubilise the lignin, which is not needed in the process. There are three processes of cooking based on using different cooking liquors.

- (a) Soda process—cooking liquor  
-Sodium hydroxide ( $\text{NaOH}$ )
- (b) Sulphate process— cooking liquor- $\text{NaOH}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$
- (c) Acid process—cooking liquor  
 $\text{Ca}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$

The another name for cooking liquor is white liquor. In India the most popular process is Sulphate process. During the cooking of the chips in digester (which generally takes 7–8 hrs in  $170^\circ\text{C}$  under  $7 \text{ Kg}/\text{Cm}^2$  pressure), the lignin is dissolved by the cooking

liquor with the formation of sodium-lignate. The white liquor becomes black and is now called black-liquor. The cellulose fibres are not attacked by the cooking liquor which are thus set free.

The cooked chips at this stage is known as brown pulp. The pulp is washed with water to remove the black-liquor and the soluble impurities. Thus a clean pulp is obtained.

After washing, the colour of the pulp is still brown. The bleaching operation is required when we need white paper or any coloured paper. The brown colour is due to the presence of lignin which cannot be completely removed by cooking. The bleaching chemicals generally used are Chlorine gas, HOCl hypochlorous acid  $\text{NaOCl}$ , hydrogen peroxide,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$  etc. The Chlorine compounds are generally preferred. The Chlorinated pulp is then washed and then extracted with

alkali to remove the remaining Chlorinated lignin and water insoluble organic acids.

Before sending the pulp to the paper machine, the pulp has to be disintegrated so that a homogenous suspension of fibre in water is obtained. If the fibres are not well disintegrated, it is impossible to get a uniform sheet of paper. Moreover, to increase the strength properties such as tearing strength, bursting strength, tensile strength etc. of the final paper, the pulp at this stage has to be mechanically treated. All these aims are fulfilled by the combined operation of beating and refining. The beaters and refiners are a must in large scale production of paper to impart the aforesaid properties to the pulp. The beaters and the refiners are typical machines and this discussion is too preliminary to explain their working principles.

Moreover, at this stage some chemicals are added according to



the required qualities of the final sheet. Suppose we don't add any chemical here, the final paper will be simply a quantitative filter paper—where we cannot write because the ink will spread out. For instance, let us suppose we need a writing paper which should have ink repellent property or a packing paper which should be very strong. To obtain these properties we add a size solution i, e, sodium salt of higher fatty acid or simply resin solution and the process is called sizing. Supposing we need a paper having low burning rate as in the cigarette paper, we add  $\text{CaO}$  or  $\text{BaO}$ .

The final product in the form of paper reels are sent to the market. They are sold by weighing. So, the manufactures want that the paper should be weighy. Again, we must see that the surface of the paper should be smooth. To achieve these purposes, some inorganic fillers are added to fill the small gaps in between the

fibers so that a smooth surface is obtained and also the weight is increased. At first any paper containing appreciable amount of mineral matter was considered to be adulterated. Later as the use of the paper being greatly expanded, many papers were developed in which fillers were considered to be highly beneficial. Today fillers such as clay, Calcium sulphate, Titanium dioxide etc. are commonly used as an integral part of certain grades of papers.

If we want any coloured paper, the required dye is added at this stage.

After all, the pulp or the fiber suspension in water is now considered to be ready for the paper machine. This is then known as the STOCK. The paper machine which is the heart of the paper mill is the most complicated aspect in the process of manufacturing paper. The operations in the paper machine is too much



mechanical than chemical and hence it will be too difficult to understand the function of the paper-machine without seeing it. Still, I think, the following discussion may help you make a vivid picture of the working of the paper-machine.

If we take a bucket full with a fiber suspension in water and put into it a sieve having small holes and then take it up, we will find that the water drains out but the fibres make a fiber-mat on the surface of the sieve. In fact, this is the process of obtaining paper in hand made paper industries. But here we are discussing a continuous process which involves the paper machine. In a brief, to explain the wire part of the paper machine, it serves the similar purpose. The wire part consists of a head-box where the stock is fed continuously and from its bottom the stock is discharged throughout the width of the wire. The wire consist of

a metallic endless large wire gauge having very small holes and runs over the table rolls. (as in fig.) The level of the stock in the head-box is kept constant and thus a constant flow of the stock to the wire is obtained. When the stock falls on the moving wire, the water drains out and a fiber-mat is formed. At the far end of the wire there are some suction boxes which suck some more water from the wet-mat. The speed of the wire varies from machine to machine and it determines the production of the machine. In India, the machine which operates at the maximum speed is 400 meters per minute. In Japan, the maximum speed of a machine is 2000 meters per minute. At the end of the wire - part, the wet web is transferred to the press. The press consists of two solid rolls one placed above the other. A wollen felt run through the nip of the press. The two rolls are power-driven and rotates with the same speed. When the wet-web

passes through the press, the water in the web is squeezed out and the water content in the sheet becomes still lower. The felt absorbs the drained water. Sometimes, the two rolls are fitted with suction devices, which suck the squeezed water into it. Sometimes there are more than one presses.

The drying part is the longest part of the paper machine. The function of the drying part is to dry-up the wet sheet. The drying is done by passing the paper sheet over hot metallic cylinders or colinders. In the multicylinder drying system, several cylinders are used in a series. The cylinders are steam heated. When the wet sheet comes in contact with the surface of the hot cylinder, the heat is transferred to the sheet and the water evaporates i, e, the moisture content decreases. The moisture content which is generally maintained at the end of the drying section is 5-7%.

It is to be noted that all the parts of the paper machine are

driven by one single motor. This motor which has a large H. P. drives a shaft which run along the length of the paper machine. The motion is transferred to the different parts of the paper machine by means of gear-boxes.

The function of the calender stack is to improve the surface properties of the paper sheet. It imparts gloss to the paper sheet. The calender stack consists of solid rolls with special metallic polished surfaces. The rolls are placed one above the other and high pressure is applied to the top roll. The bottom roll or the king roll is driven and the other rolls rotate due to friction. The paper is passed through the calender stack as shown in fig The pressing and frictioning effect of the calenders makes the paper glossy and smooth.

The paper is finally wound over a round solid roll. That is the reel !



At last, from this discussion, it seems the paper is manufactured with not so much difficulties. But it should be remembered that the paper-making process is one of the most difficult industrial processes. Imagine, the paper breaks at any stage in the paper machine and 400 meters of paper per minute is going to be wasted untill the continuity of the sheet from the wire to the reel is resumed. This actually happens,

because when the paper breaks we are not going to stop the machine, because we don't want to stop the stock flow from the head-box, we don't want to stop the wire, Because if we do so, it will be still difficult to start once again. Consequently, in the running machine, the most experienced hands take 1-2 minute to resume the continuity of the sheet. Again, after doing all these, this is only one kind of paper.—





# T H E ATOM IN

## AGRICULTURE

*Mr. Paresh Chandra Puzari,*  
3rd. year B. Sc.

Nuclear energy is increasingly becoming a tool of man. It has myriad uses; some are already with us; others more sensational and with a still greater promise, are on their way. After 25 years of research and development, the world has reached the stage where the nuclear reactor can show decided advantages in the generation of power.

One of the developments that will be attracting greater attention in the world is the use of nuclear power to agriculture. The quietest, most unobtrusive of the peaceful atoms—but the most versatile and in many ways the most valuable are radioisotopes used in bio-

logy and medicine, agriculture, industry and all types of research. Isotopes are the different kinds of atoms of a particular element having different atomic weights but identical chemical properties. Radioisotopes and radiation have played an important role in agriculture a role that is continuing to grow in importance as man seeks new and better methods to produce more food for a hungry world.

The inauguration of the Nuclear Research Laboratory in New Delhi and its dedication to the Indian Farmer by the Prime Minister Srimati Indira Gandhi, was an important event. It opened an era of profit for Indian Farmers.

The nucleus of the atom is built up of protons and neutrons. Electrons are revolving round the nucleus in circular orbit. Between a proton and a neutron, there exist a strong cohesive force. The energy that keeps the neutrons and protons together in the atom was used to devastate two Japanese cities during the last world war. The basic principle of the atom bomb, also called the 'fission bomb', is the continuously advancing and explosively violent chain-fission of uranium -235, triggered off by a single neutron. To produce an efficient explosion, the parts of the atom bomb must not become appreciably separated before a substantial fraction of the available nuclear energy has been released. The same energy is today the handmaid of humanity. Its service permeates every branch of human life, including agriculture. Nuclear energy concerns itself in producing more and better food and in preserving it. The evolution of highly nutritious high-yielding

seeds, better feeding of animals for milk and meat and work, control of organisms, which affect crops, animals and in fresh and stored food, have all become possible, thanks to nuclear science.

A big break through in nuclear agriculture has helped active, is the selection of the best oil seeds for propagation. Dr. P. N. Tiwari of the Nuclear Research Laboratory, Delhi has this to say : plant breeders had one handicap in improving oil seed crops. They did not have an easy or cheap way of analysing thousands of progenies to select the best for multiplication. Now the scientists have a device called pulsed NMR Spectrometer, which can measure the oil content of a single seed in a minute. The laboratory is also devising a way to find out the protein content of seeds with the help of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

With seeds selected this way for more oil and protein, the In-



dian Former can grow enough oil seeds to solve this country's vegetable oil and protein shortage problems in a few years.

The 'Sharbati Sonara' wheat which is now in wide use by farmers is a child bred from the dwarf Mexican wheats through mutation technology. A change of a gene from one form to another is called mutation. Ultraviolet and gamma rays were used to get this mutant, whose colour and taste have an appeal to Indian consumers. To X-Ray also goes the credit of inducing mutants in maize and barley with a lysine content, an important amino acid essential for growth. "If the quality of food crops is genetically improved", says Dr. Sriniva Sahcar of IARI, "there is no need for the people to change their food habits. All needed nutrients will be available from the same improved crop."

In fibre crops too nuclear agriculture has thrown up a better quality high yielder. MCU-5

cotton, which is now highly popular with cotton farmers.

Isotopic tracers are good pathfinders of chemicals and nutrients fed into the body of plants or animals. Isotopic tracers are nothing but some radio—elements used to investigate the interchange of atoms and electrons within a homogeneous system. Scientists can find out what happens to a chemical of seed inside the body system, how it travels and what change it undergoes. This knowledge has helped development of new techniques for growing mixed crops so that both crops can get the maximum benefit from the Fertilizers applied. There is great scope for laying down methods to use the least amount of inputs to get the maximum profit.

In animal husbandry there was a long standing mystery how the raw materials come to the cow to form the finished product of milk. Scientists did not know, but



they wanted to. They had not the tools to solve this mystery till tracer technique came. Now, they know how the secreting cells get the ingredients to make milk.

Radiation technology can go a long way in extending the shelf-life of food. It can be used to retard the ripening and old age of fruits and the sprouting of

tubers and bulbs and in the preservation of sea foods in fresh and dehydrated forms. The creative use of radiation is utilised in improving the quality of the honey bees, silk worms etc. The atom dreaded as the curse of humanity, has the power to bring boons to man, if only he wills to use it exclusively for peaceful purposes.



“ If it is true do it boldly if it be wrong leave it undone.” ( Gilpin )

# THE ZERO



## GROUP AND



## IT'S UTILITY



*Mr. Prashanta Baruah*

Ist. year B. Sc.

It's constitution and position in the periodic table:—

Before coming to know about the relation between the periodic table and the atom, the group VIII 'A' was called as a zero group, and this was placed just before the group (1).

After the discovery of this relation, it was placed in the group VIII but still we call it as zero group. Immediately a question arises, why we call it? Because there are some similarities for retaining the name, as for example the inert gases does not form any

chemical compound. That is why all the inert gases are of zero-valency.

Inert gases constitute a different group in the periodic table and that is the zero group. These gases are also called the rare gases, because of their rare occurrence in the atmosphere of the earth.

The inert family consist of mainly Helium, Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon and Radon. Out of these, Radon is the last element obtained from the Radioactive disintegration. As it was



## Kano College Alochani

a radioactive element, it was obtained from the decomposition of Radium. The others are gradually bound in a minute percent in the atmospheric air. Chemical inertness of these gases was attributed to their fully saturated external shells. The external shells has the complete octet,  $5^2, P^6$ ; except in helium which

has electronic configuration as  $1s^2$ .

Inert gases occur in some sources in free state, mainly —

(1) Air:— It was the most important source for the inert gases. In the air, they form 1 p.c by volume of the air. Argon constitutes maximum quantity and the others in minute quantities. The following chart shows the percentage by vol. of the inert gases.

Helium 0'0005	Krypton, 0'0001
Neon 0'0015	Xenon, 0'00001
Argon, 0'932	

(2) It also Found in natural gases of Canada and united states of America.

(3) Some dissolved gases of spring water contains quantity of helium.

### Helium .—

Before the discovery of Helium, we used hydrogen gas inflate the ballons, even though it is a highly explosive and inflammable gas. After the discovery of

the noble gas helium, we replaced hydrogen although it has lifting power only 94 p.c of hydrogen.

Helium is absolutely non-explosive, non inflammable, and non-ionic gas, Now-a-days the scientists filled the large ballons with this helium gas to study the upper atmosphere of the earth.

Its lightness give some support towards the medical science. As



for example, if an artificial atmosphere is made up of 21 p.c. oxygen and 79 p.c. Helium, person breathing in this atmosphere will get sufficient amount of oxygen as he needs. Although it possesses only one third of the overall density of ordinary oxygen-nitrogen atmosphere, it is less viscous and flow more easily through the narrow passages.

The sea diver always used the oxy-helium mixture for the artificial respiration under the sea. This applies particularly to the worker in caissons under water.

Helium is also used in the compass and other nautical instruments as a clamper owing to its viscosity and used for inflating the tyres of big aeroplanes because of its lightness.

*Argon*—

Argon can be produced in a large quantities easily, because this noble gas occurs in a great per-

centage in the atmospheric air. This gas can be obtained by simply fractional distillation of liquid air, and this process is comparatively cheap from the economical point of view and it does not take much time. Irving Langmuir, the famous American Chemist, who first discover that when Argon gas is kept in the light bulbs, it increased the life span of the bulb. This gas is very much important to the modern electrical welding field because it protects the area which is to be welded and keeping the air away. It is also used in the radio valves and the rectifiers.

Argon is used in some places where the oxygen and nitrogen must be avoided. This is used in "ATOMIC HYDROGEN TORCH" to cut aluminium. It does not affect the reunion of hydrogen atoms which evolves so much heat, that the aluminium is cut through almost at once.

The use of silicon and germanium crystals in the manufacturing

of transistor radio, the crystals should be grown in an argon atmosphere.

*Neon* : —

When electric current is passed through the neon gas, at low pressure it gives a very beautiful orange red glow, which is visible even in the fog, For this important phenomenon the neon lights are used by the air pilots. Now-a-days the neon light is used in sign-advertising and in fluorescent tube.

In 1957, the use of spark chamber is introduced for detection of sub-atomic particles. It is very much efficient than the older devices. The spark chamber mainly consist of closely spaced metal plates, with alternate plates charged with high voltage.

More-exciting still is the laser (light amplification of stimulated) This device produced a light energetic beam of intensity the rays of which can be kept tightly bound

and which have but a single wavelength. No light of this sort had ever been produced by the force of man by the nature, before 1960, when the American Physicist T. H. Maiman produced the first laser. After that a continuous gas laser has been produced by Iranian Physicist Ali Jawan.

*Krypton* :—

In the modern age, the use of krypton is going higher day by day. In the fluorescent lamps contain a mixture of argon gas and an equal amount of krypton gas. In the ordinary light the krypton is also used. In this respect the krypton is superior to argon.

Argon and Krypton have very useful radioactive isotopes, such as argon—39 and krypton—81. On the other hand, the argon 41 (half-life is 1.83 hrs) and krypton 79 (half-life is 34.5 hrs) are made out too quickly.

If we used krypton—85 as a fluorescent lamp component, it



will remain luminous for years without power supply. This radiation would keep the fluorescent powder glowing.

#### *Xenon* :—

It can be obtained from the liquid air, but it is much more expensive than the krypton. It also used in special types of lamps.

In general, elements absorbs the X-Rays with increasing efficiency as the increase in the atomic number. Xenon, the atomic number 54, is a very good X-Ray absorber.

As it is a gas, it can be pumped out and sent into the different body without any harm.

Among all the members of the noble family the Xenon has the greater atomic number, it is more soluble. It has a very good an aeth-  
-atic effects When 20% of oxygen and 80% of Xenon is mixed, it will produce deep anaesthesia quickly. In this anaesthesia still the

scientist could not find any danger of explosion or fire, no any side effects. There is only one difficulty that it is not very cheap, so it could not be used for general purposes.

#### *Radon*—

This gas was first named as 'Niton', later it was named as Radon; as it was obtained from the Radioactive disintegration. When the Radium was discovered, its radioactivity came to the existance for using this in the killing of cancer cells.

To obtain Radon, from a radium salt, the radium salt must be dissolved in pure water and kept under cold for a certain period of time. The gaseous products of disintegration, viz. the Radon and Helium remain in solution. When we boiled the solution Radon, Helium and some other denonating gases are evolved. The detonating gases can be removed by sparking, and the Radon can be obtained

from other source, as for example, by the liquification of Helium gas.

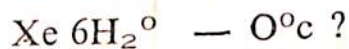
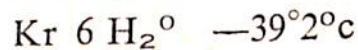
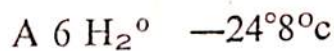
The Radon has much shorter half life (3.83 days as compared to 1,620 years for Radium). A radon ointment is also used for the treatment of malignant growths. It has been also used in the non-surgical treatment of Cancer.

### COMPOUNDS OF RARE GASES—

Since all the electron cells of the atoms of inert gases are complete and there is no tendency either to gain or lose any electron, these gases are incapable of forming electro-or co-valent compound. They are therefore almost entirely devoid of chemical reactivity under ordinary circumstances.

A few stable compounds of the inert gases, however, have been found to exist. Argon, Krypton and Xenon forms hydrates containing  $6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . which are analogous to the hydrates of other elementary gases. They are obtained as colourless crystals by introducing

water vapour into an atmosphere of the gas at the low temperature. Their decomposition temperature under the atmospheric pressure.



Xenon hydrates is stable up to  $+24^\circ\text{C}$  under a pressure of 25 atmosphere.

Similarly compounds of Helium with Mercury; of Argon with  $\text{BF}_3$  and Krypton with  $\text{BF}_2$  have been reported.

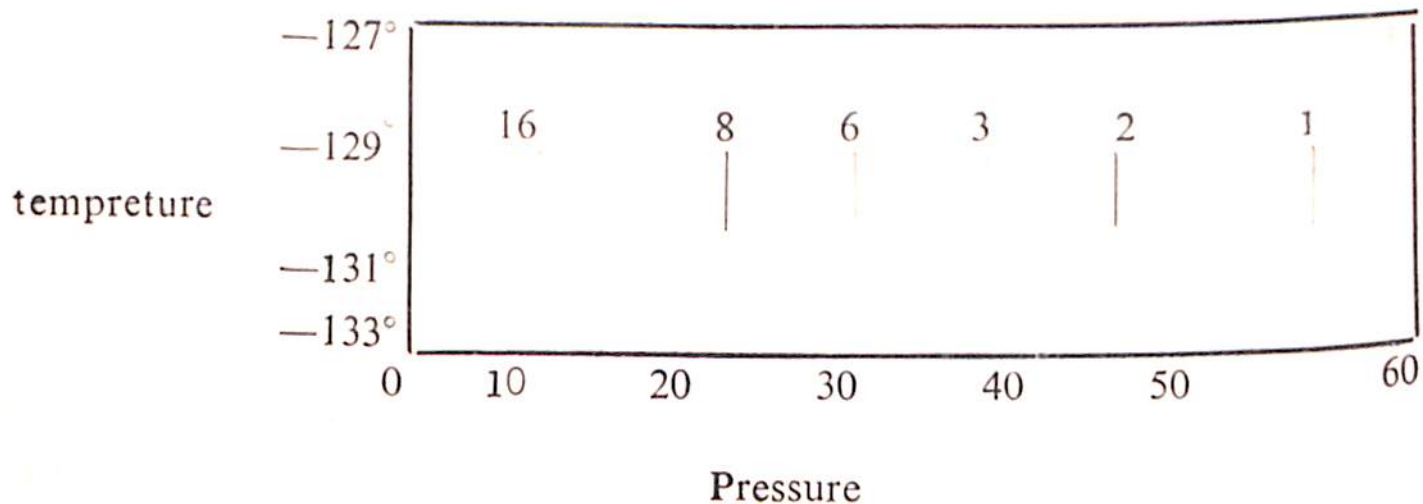
Crystalline compounds of Argon and Krypton with quinol  $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$  (A, Kr) are formed by exposing a hot solution of quinol in water to the gas under pressure and then allowing it to cool. They are CLATHRATE compounds; with inert gases atmosphere imprisoned inside a cage like structure of quinol molecules linked by hydrogen bond.

The most noteworthy recent work in chemistry of inert gases is that of Booth and Wilsons (1935).



These investigators made a phase rule study of this system of Boron trifluoride Argon at low tempera-

ture and discovered a series of maxima in the freezing point composition diagram.

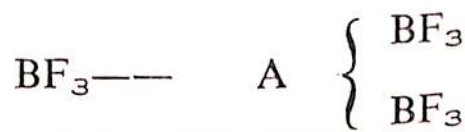


These points marked 1,2,3,6,8, and 16 in the diagram revealed the existence of the compounds  $ABF_3$ ,  $A_2BF_3$ ,  $A_3BF_3$ ,  $A_6BF_3$ ,  $A_8BF_3$ , and  $A_{16}BF_3$ . They are unstable and undergo decomposition above their melting point.



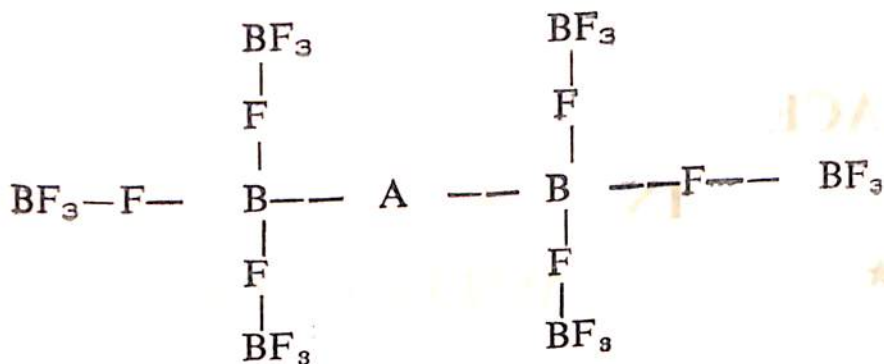
Since an Argon atom cannot donate more than four pairs of electron the co-ordination process can not be extended to more than four boron trifluoride molecules linked with a single argon atom. Hence in the case of the last three

Booth and Wilson regard the combination between Argon and boron trifluoride to have taken place by co-ordinate links in which the Argon acts as the donor and the boron acts as the acceptor. The structures of the first three compounds as follows—



compound, it is assumed by Booth and Wilson that some of the boron trifluoride molecules are co-ordinated with argon atom while the rest are linked to the inner  $BF_3$  molecule; the fluorine atom of the later donating a lone pair of

electron to the boron of additional boron-trifluoride molecules as follows



The mode of formulating the more complex compound however, is open to object as there is indication of Boron—trifluoride itself existing as polymerised molecules.

Likewise existance of  $\text{Xe}_2\text{F}_4$  has also been reported, when the

mixture of pure xenon and fluorine in presence of a suitable catalyst is cooled down suddenly at a very low temperature, small amount of  $\text{Xe}_2\text{F}_4$  is formed. The structure of this compound will also be obtained by assuming it to be a co-ordination compound. ●



" No man is free who is not master of himself. "

: Epictetus ;



[Short Story]

★ SOLACE

IN ★

★

WILDERNESS

*Mr. Hiren Gogoi*

3rd. yr, B. A.

It was mid-day; yes, mid-day. The sun was above my head. It being unclouded dazzled and its scorching heat was sprinkled over my head and body. My solitary raft went ahead. The wake of the raft glittered like a mirage. Both the paddles of my raft flashed like two bare sabres. The churned up water on both side frothed with a monotonous murmur. There was an endless sea of water all around me. I was like an ant on a leaf in the bosom of a sea.

I paddled hard and swift struggling with the water. The mono-

tonous sound become penetrating. I was anxious if this monotony would come to an end. As I proceeded forward the surface of water broadened. Fatigue and sweat came forth to attack me. I was a bit disheartened. I had already crossed a long distance of the sea and it was impossible to return. It was much more impossible because the return would mean my defeat. So I advanced with the best of my effort. The anticipating pleasure of a charming island attracted my heart like a magnet. I was harshly thrown upon the stern

world and being repulsed I jumped and rocked on the bosom of the sea. I found nothing in the world except some brick like insipid entities of man and man. The tie of love between man to man is a loose one and liable to break down at any moment. They create problems themselves by mutual hate and misunderstanding. Since the moment I had been able to understand and think, I had no pleasure of witnessing and hearing any such individual who was straight forward, righteous and selfless. In my surrounding outskirts I met only the crooked ones with crooked policies. They did not want to see good of others and tried to trample down one another's progress. They create problems themselves. They did not try to shun their prejudiced tradition and wild heritage. They were reluctant to enter discussion or negotiation, but they were willing to make deal or party light even for a span of waste land. Such

nonsensical motive of the people was incorrigible. They broke the peace of the entire surrounding. Even the atmosphere of my home was affected by such an infectious virus. It was an arsenic for me. Just the same moment since which my capacity of tackling worldly problems arose in me, I had been seeing a dirty atmosphere around our house. The matters of litigation never separated from the lips of my father in the morning and the evening indiscriminately. He had to proceed against his countrymen in the court of Law twice or thrice at a time which exacted from him a lot of money. Thus our homely condition gradually went to the dog's. Various matters regarding the litigations came to my ear day after day—one morning a hope, another evening a despair, the other day a miracle of bribery etc. etc. A laughter, a simple, a groan, an interjection of sorrow—all entered my ear-hole and passing through the labyrinth pricked my heart



to bleed. Of course, I had nothing to take part in such matters but I was curious to know. These things affected my mind even at the moment of reading, eating and sleeping. But no member of my family was aware of the affect and change in my Psychology. I was burning internally, but the smoke of the conflagration was never seen by anybody. My heart became cynical and I began to bear a scornful notion towards our countrymen. My life in the homely atmosphere and in the surrounding became like this raft, water everywhere but not a single drop to drink.

The sun declined a bit and my shadow became longer. The water of the sea was still dazzling. I was tired, but my hope was steadfast as at the far ahead a dim line of black colour was seen. I heaved a long sigh of relief and a smile came to my lips unknowingly. But this transitory moment of mirth soon turned to a tragic one when a doubt arose regarding the possibility of shelter

in the island. I feared if it would be some arid and barren island, because the goody-goody things cannot be recognized from their appearance. Once I preferred and chose the town life to be a happier one where I hoped to get my mental peace. With a view to having that pleasure, I began my life in a lodge near our college in the town. Of course, I had, I must confess a mental change there. I was able to pass my days a bit happily with my friends. I could part with the country people and so I could also make flow my stream of thought and feeling through a path de-novo. But happy moments are transient and evanescent. The surrounding society put into my psychology a new virus an inferiority complex. a new—problem—blue feeling. Urban life does not give recognition to an economically and financially backward person. Goody—goody things and person were the object of respect and honour. Snobbery covered up the society like a veil. In the



offices, in the meetings or in gatherings: such simple people as ours had little chance to speak and very little or no respect was shown to them. Harsh words were the gifts given in return of great reverence to the VIPs. Whoever had a tiny power in hand he never forget to exercise it and show his influence in his jurisdiction wheather he is a higher officer or a chowkider. I was badly injured by such mean motives of the people and once again the scornful, cynical notion arose in my mind which I could not obstruct. And for this same reason I could not obstruct my passion to search for a solitary new world where no man lives.

The black line was drawing near turning itself to some uneven green hill. The sun was left behind; my shadow became much longer the paddles ceased to flash like before and their speed of sinking into water also become low. My tired eyes upon the sweatyface

become large as the green hill was turning gradually to leaves and creepers. The forest appeared sombre and dull, and stood motionless and silent. The raft was drown nearer to the island and within a moment I found myself on the shore of the sea. I had little time to observe the island as I was too tired. Just after taking some water which I took with me I fell asleep on the shore of the sea.

When I awoke I saw the conflagration of the sun on the bosom of the sea. The sea looked like a broad forehead of some blonde with a large tilaka of vermilion. The red brilliance of the departing daylight in the western sky bade adieu. Towards my back a great wall of darkness stood as my support. Stillness reigned over the sea and over the forests. Only a brook coming down from the forest made some gurgling sound and disturbed the endless silence. No sooner had the



master of day disappeared, the embellishment of the night came with full bloom in the eastern sky. The birds repaired to their nests with cackling sounds. When I stood to observe the island the stars lit up one by one just like the light posts on a dark hill. Within a few minutes the sky became floreated. At the touch of the soft moon-beam the tips of the trees, the stones, the brook and everything became silvery. The bunch of the wild flowers that secreted a lovely fragrance became more lovely. The ripen fruits in the trees appeared as some other stars on the earth. Off and on, the melodious tune of Nightingales reverberated within the silvery walls of the forests and passing through some hole it mingled with the waves of the sea. I roamed in the island here and there imbibing the beauty of nature. I was so pleased and delighted. My thirst, my hunger were satisfied by the beautics of

the island. I drank it to my heart's content but still my mind was not satisfied. A desire of expressing and describing the beauty of the island to others grew in my mind stronger and stronger. I wanted some other to make him drink the beauty of nature which I had been drinking so many times. I was not fully satisfied, because I found there nobody near me to express my feeling that struck my heart so deeply. I felt much more sorry when I discovered that I was a derolate, forlorn being in the solitary island I was disheartened. I returned to the shore again. The sea was calm with the moon that slept silently, in her lap. The forest was motionless without a gale; the rivulet still flowed lonely. Every object of nature remained calm. A smooth peace dearly kissed every object. I, in searching my mental peace crossed the long sea of troubles and I was right in finding it out. But

alas ! this mental peace was also a transitory one which was followed by pain, sorrow and despair. I was much more disheartened. A fervant desire became strong in my heart to meet my friends and others, to speak to them, to taugh with them, to cry among them and to weep among them. I felt, if I had the wings of a dove I would have flown instantly to any of my friends or any human being. Bul I was crippled. I was at a long, long distance from there. I could not meet them this night or perhaps the other day as I was too tired to paddle back my raft... ..

“Rajen, O, Rajen ! Get up my boy. You are too late to-day”—  
My mother cried.

I suddenly get up and was surprised to see my mother standing before me ? “How could

she come to the island to seek me ?” I thought.

“Why are you sobbing ? Was the dream a mournful one ?” she asked.

At this question, I gained my consciousness. I was ashamed to think that I was sobbing. It was half past seven. Through the window I peeped,— a hustle-bustle sound came in. The children were playing, the women and all were busy with their respective works. The sun-rays crossed the window and touched my face as if it waited to greet me. A new day began for me, I thought. That day I was not bored by the hustle-bustle sounds of the children, rather I liked to distribute myself to them. I pulled the red blinds of the window through which the sun-rays pierced and made the whole room a coloured one, I was so happy.





I don't know which—but the last thing I recall is that I was returning with an imbalanced mind after seeing Betty off at the airport. And then something happened, I heard somebody speaking to me. I couldn't understand what—I thought the person spoke some gibberish, but it was not so. I became unconscious and then I was shifted to the hospital. I did not know how many days and nights might have passed in my unconscious state.

For the first time far engulfed my heart. My heart throbbed fast—specks of sweat trickled through my brows, tears rolling down my eyes. "Johana"! I shouted and robed desperately—will I be a cripple in my crutches for the rest of my life; I was thrown once again into a stupor.

I opened my eyes once again; probably I am shifted to another room. Bright sunlight was stream-

ing in, a vase of lovely roses is placed upon the table, beautiful light, yellow curtains all around my room. Who has been in my room?—I looked around once again, Johana was sitting by my bed, she felt sweeping off the flies. She smiled and said—"look who is there and there—there is Betty sitting just near me. "Betty" I called out, she kissed me light in my cheeks. She smiled, but her smile I know was full of sorrow. I couldn't look at her face once more. After the accident grew too sentimental, tears streamed down my eyes once again. This time Johana became alert "calm down my boy, everything will be set right very soon, calm down."

I looked at Betty, tears rolled down her eyes too. I spoke to her—"Betty I beg your pardon but how will you remain a spinster all your life"—"stop speaking rots my dear, calm down and have a nap, try to forget what



had happened". But how can I forget, my heart has totally broken into pieces. The thought of further heightening my ambition, my scholarship for foreign education, the thought of a merry home, a wife and family all these high ambitions have become frustrated. But to think that I will end my life as a cripple contradicts me. The accident has robbed me of my physical strength but my determination is still there and probably it has made me stronger. And as long as there is life there is hope and so let me not go down. The almighty watches over us and

will the strong determination allow me to perish without fulfilling my desires and attaining my goal one day.....will I have to die dishcartend and frustrated ?

But a period of two years has shown its magic effect. It has rattled a sinking ship—I am totally cured, and no longer a broken hearted, frustrated cripple. Rather a better worker, a father of a merry family probably Betty's constant prayer has a good deal to do with it. The accident has really made hug faith in God firmer and firmer Still \*

“ If it is true do it boldly if it be wrong leave it undone”,

( Gilpin )

# THE BEAT      ★      BUG

—Prof. J. C. Barua,  
Dept. of English.

Hey ! you say it'd take someone giving you the whole world to make you smile, because you have been bitten by the bug of BOREDOM. Boredom ? eh ! you feel nauseous ; but it is a brasstack that boredom does bite you as hard as a bug. your life has been hemmed in by the traffic of boredom. Your narves 've run amuck, your blood corpuscles churned. Your intestines gored down by the toasting fork of boredom, and you live a life worse than death.

Beware, this bug is a big blood-puster. It shoots into your arteries and eats up every red corpuscle

there. Therefore tiger up, and cough up spunk enough to hit the enemy right in his eyeballs. Whenever the bug tries to bunk together with you, ride roughshod over it—and it'll look no more at you with goo-goo eyes.

But sometimes you yourself date boredom. It may shoot from the kink of your mind, or from the quirk of your nature. There may be (allow me please) a chink in your own personality. So a slight self-analysis may cheek-mate the enemy, if it lurks behind your own tongue.

There came, I admit, in your life, some to-hell-with-everything



days,—when you feel like taking a running jump into the Brahmaputra, when boredom bursts bubbling through your veins,—like dirty water from a dam, when every smile on other faces is a bayonet in your ribs, when the word “happiness” to you is as a red rug to the bull. At such moments, do’nt jump like a grass hopper, because that will drive you nuts; also do’nt be a dead-beat or a sadsack, because that will recoil upon your tant nerves. Best way is this—take a toilet trip round the alleys of your face, and walk into a haleyon park. Stretching out your limbs under a bower or ‘everything’s tickety-poo, Snickety-boo—and its a, dreamy day—

Then again, you’ve moments, when you feel a merry-go-round excitement in your heart, when every pulse under your skin is having a rock-’n roll, and you shoot into a mood good enough to cause a dozen street accident. There’re stoical moments also, when boredom is no more boring

you, pleasure is no more pleasing you, when, in short, everything goes dud on you. There’re very dangerous moments. Remember, its better to be agonised, than to be bored. Shun them as much as you do measles.

Whether your heart be a conch shell or a dough—nut, do’nt let your face look like a deadpan. Let smiles shoot from your lips, as summer monsoons from Indian Ocean. Whether or not, you go rickety, go whistling and humming; whether or not, you be a penny thriller, your cherry-pink mood park on poverty also. Smile like a daisy, if you sigh, sigh so that others may take it for a smile. Smile is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and Nature’s best antidote for boredom—and what is more it’s no pricetags attached. If you woo it, you’ll find that your life’s become the very antonym of boredom.

Bye now !

( Poem )

★  
THIRST

FOR

HAPPINESS  
★

Jarnal Singh

2nd yr. B. Sc.

Don't condemn pleasures, hobbies and all arts,  
 For happiness accrues from consistent hard work;  
 Blessed are the poor, for their's the Kingdom of heaven,  
 Perfection of soul lovable and livable life in every shiven.  
 Don't nurse your private griefs and do burial in vain,  
 Once lost time can't be recalled again;  
 Those who work honestly have no time to complain,  
 Life is born out of pains and ends in pain,  
 Be a 'Nepoleon of Bootblacks or 'Alexander of Sweeps',  
 For Radium comes from pitchblende heaps;  
 Don't be a rich, you will be snobbish, lustful and arrogant;  
 Thirsty of happiness divorced from natural and spiritual front.



# মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ কাৰ্য্য নিৰ্বাহক

## সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন

১৯৭২—৭৩ চন।

### বিতৰ্ক শাখাৰ সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন

জয়জয়তে কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়, ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ বিতৰ্ক বিভাগৰ সম্পাদক পদৰ কাৰণে মোক মনোনয়ন দিয়াৰ বাবে শ্ৰদ্ধেয় শিক্ষা গুৰু অধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীযুত সুশীল চন্দ্ৰ দত্তদেৱলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা বল। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বন্ধু-বান্ধবী সকলে মোক নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি এই গুৰুদায়িত্ব দিয়াৰ বাবে তেখেতসকললৈ মোৰ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

মানসিক উৎকৰ্ষতা সাধন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিতৰ্ক শাখাৰ অবদান যথেষ্ট আছে। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আৰু গুৰুত্ব লুই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। বিতৰ্কৰ যোগেদি ছাত্ৰছাত্ৰী-সকলে তথা সকলো লোকে নিজৰ বুদ্ধি, চিন্তা-ধাৰাক বিকশিত কৰিব পাৰে। বৰ্তমান যুগৰ লগত সমানে খাপ খুৱাই আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাত বিজ্ঞানৰ অবদানৰ লগে লগে বিতৰ্কৰ অবদান যথেষ্ট বেছি। সকলো সত্য যুক্তিৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত। যুক্তি নেথাকিলে সত্য হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বিতৰ্কৰ যোগেদি প্ৰকাশ কৰা যুক্তিবোৰে কোনো

এটা বিষয়ৰ সকলো দিশ চালিজাবি চায়। তাৰ পিছতহে কোনো সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হয়।

ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীসকলে নিজৰ ভবিষ্যত জীৱন গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ প্ৰতিটো পদক্ষেপতে বিতৰ্কৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয়। আজি ভাবতত নিবহুৱা সমস্যা যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্বৰ ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। চাকৰিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় লোকসেৱা আয়োগৰ কাৰ্য্য প্ৰণালী লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে বিতৰ্কই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰে। সৰ্বভাৰতীয় প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক পৰীক্ষা সমূহত বিতৰ্কক এক উল্লেখযোগ্য স্থান দিয়া হৈছে। সাধাৰণ জ্ঞান বিতৰ্কৰ যোগেদি যথেষ্ট বাঢ়িছে। তদুপৰি ব্যক্তিত্ব পৰীক্ষা সমূহত বিতৰ্কই অভাৱনীয় ভাবে সহায় কৰে।

কিন্তু তথাপি এই বিভাগৰ প্ৰতি ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ অমনোযোগিতাহে ঘাইকৈ পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। এনে অমনোযোগিতাৰ ফলতে এই বিভাগ শক্তিশালী হৈ উঠিব পৰা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীসকলে চকু দিয়াটো আৰু তাত যোগ দিয়াটো বাঞ্ছনীয়।

কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অষ্টবিংশতিতম মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ উপলক্ষে ১৭ জানুৱাৰী ১৯৭৩ তাৰিখে এই শাখাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা পতা অসমীয়া আৰু ইংৰাজীত বিতৰ্ক প্ৰতিযোগিতা পতা হয়। সেই দিনাই আকস্মিক বক্তৃতা প্ৰতিযোগিতা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। অধ্যাপক সকল আৰু ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীবৃন্দৰ সহযোগিতাত এই প্ৰতিযোগিতা সমূহ সুচাকৰূপে সমাধা হৈ যায়।

২০ জানুৱাৰী ১৯৭৩ তাৰিখে সাধাৰণ জ্ঞান প্ৰতিযোগিতা পতা হয়।

এই বছৰ পোনপ্ৰথম বাৰৰ বাবে সাক্ষ্যাতকৰণৰ যোগেদি ব্যক্তিত্ব পৰীক্ষা পতা হয়। কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে যাতে বিভিন্ন প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক সেৱা পৰীক্ষাত সফলতা লাভ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকক আভাস দিবলৈ এই প্ৰতিযোগিতা ২০ জানুৱাৰী ১৯৭৩ তাৰিখে পতা হয়। ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ অকুণ্ঠ সহায় আৰু উৎসাহ-উদ্দীপনাৰ বাবে উক্ত প্ৰতিযোগিতা সুচাকৰূপে সমাধা হয়।

যোৱা মাধ্যম আন্দোলনৰ বাবে কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ নিৰ্বাচন হোৱাত যথেষ্ট পলম হয়। ফলস্বৰূপে যিখিনি কৰিম বুলি ভাবিছিলো সময়ৰ অভাৱত সমাধা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। তাৰ বাবে সকলোৰে ওচৰত ক্ষমা ভিক্ষা কৰিছো।

মোৰ কাৰ্যকালছোৱাত মই সকলোৰে পৰা সহায় পাইছিলো। তাৰ বাবে মই কৃতজ্ঞ। বিশেষকৈ অধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীযুত সুশীল চন্দ্ৰ দত্ত, উপাধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীযুত লক্ষীদা দত্ত, অধ্যাপক মণ্ডলীৰ ভিতৰত সৰ্বশ্ৰী প্ৰভুনাথ সিংহ, মুনীন শৰ্মা, মনোবঞ্জন শৰ্মা, যাদৱ বৰুৱা, কুমুদ গাঙ্গুলী, ভীমকান্ত কোঁৱৰ, ক্ৰুৱেদেৱ গুৱাই মোক যিখিনি দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় কৰিলে তাক আজীৱন পাহৰিব নোৱাৰিম। তেখেতসকললৈ মোৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত শ্ৰীযুত শৈলেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ অগ্নিহোত্ৰী, অতিবিলু উপায়ুক্ত শ্ৰীযুত ভৰত চন্দ্ৰ গগৈ সহকাৰী আয়ুক্ত শ্ৰীযুত অশোক শইকীয়া, কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উপাধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীযুত প্ৰেম-চান্দ জৈন দেৱৰ সহায় সহযোগিতাৰ বাবে তেখেতসকললৈ মোৰ ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা থাকিল। প্ৰতিতো পদক্ষেপতে সহায় কৰা মাননীয় অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীযুত সুশীল কুমাৰ বৰ-ঠাকুৰ, শ্ৰীযুত হৰেণ গগৈ, শ্ৰীযুত মেহতা বুদ্ধিন আহম্মদ দেৱক মোৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা, ধন্যবাদ আৰু শলাগ আগবঢ়ালো। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ ভিতৰত সৰ্বশ্ৰী কুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস, সৰ্বেশ্বৰ বড়া, কুঁহিবাম গগৈ, মাখন শইকীয়া, গিবীন চেতিয়া, ৰবীন বৰকাকতী, যুগল বড়া, বিনয় শইকীয়া, থানেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা, টেকেশ্বৰ ছৱৰা, ৰবীন গোস্বামী, বুধীন্দ্ৰ বড়া, বাৰ্ণা শইকীয়া, বেণু আৰাফৰা, মঞ্জুবাণী গগৈ, দীপালী বড়া



জ্যোতা দাস, সীলা সোনেরাল, বীণা শ্যাম, বীণা গৌড়াঙ্গি, মীনা বাণী সিংহ, লক্ষীমাই গগৈ, অনিমা মুকন, মেঘী আইদেৱ, কৃষ্ণা শইকীয়া, কৃষ্ণা গগৈ, হৰবাণু কুমাৰ, ভাবি-বাম শইকীয়া, আদিৰ সন্নিহিত সহযোগ জীৱনত পাহৰিব নোৱাৰা। তেখেতসকলে মোৰ ধৰ্মবাদ আৰু শলাগৰ শৰাই আগবঢ়ালো।

সদৌ শেষত মোৰ যদি কিবা ভুল হৈছিল তাৰ বাবে ক্ষমা বিচাৰি সকলোকে প্ৰীতি

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শ্ৰিয় কানৈয়ান বন্ধু-বান্ধবী সকল,

জয়জয়তে আপোনালোকে নোক বোৱা ১৯৭২-৭৩ বছৰৰ সাংস্কৃতিক শাখাৰ সম্পাদক হিচাপে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি জীৱনৰ এটি মহৎ অভিজ্ঞতা লাভৰ সুযোগ দিয়াৰ বাবে আপোনা-লোকৰ সকলোলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ থাকিল।

কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সভাৰ প্ৰতিবেদনে (Report) বিশেষ অৰি-হনা নোযোগায় বুলি জানিও বিবেকে আমনি কৰাত অলপমান লিখিলো।

বোৱা বছৰৰ মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহত মোৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিচালিত অনুষ্ঠান কেইটা হৈছে

শুভেচ্ছা জনাই প্ৰতিবেদন সাধিলো।

জয় কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়। ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ জয় হওক।

৩য় দিন—

ইতি—

বিনীত

ত্ৰিদিগ্গিণ কুমাৰ চাংমাই

সম্পাদক বিতৰ্ক শাখা

১৯৭২-৭৩

সুকুমাৰ কলা প্ৰতিযোগিতা, নাটক আৰু আনুষ্ঠান প্ৰতিযোগিতা। তানউপৰি অলপ দাবৰ ভুলনাত কিছু উলহ মালহেৰে স্বৰ্গস্থতী পূজা পতা হয়। এই প্ৰতিবেদন মিথা সময়লৈকে আমাৰ কাম প্ৰায় আধকৰা হৈ আছে।

এতিয়া কথা হ'ল আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ এই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাক কি দৰে পৰিচালনা কৰা হয়? এই বিষয়ে ছ-আঘাৰ নিলিখাকৈ নোৱাৰিলো,।

কানৈ, উজনি অনন্যৰ এখন প্ৰখ্যাত মহাবিদ্যালয়। সেইদৰে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা অনুষ্ঠান বোৰে ভেনে উচ্চমান

বিশিষ্ট হোৱা আৱশ্যক। কিন্তু ইয়াত অস্থিতিত  
অস্থিতিত বোৰ এনে হোৱাত কিছুমান অস্থিতিত  
দেখা যায়।

মোৱা অষ্টবিংশশতিকা মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহৰ  
কাৰ্য্যায়গী পৰ্যালোচনা কৰিলেই গম পোৱা  
যায়। মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আটাইতকৈ উল্লেখযোগ্য  
উৎসৱ হৈছে মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ। এই মহাবিদ্যালয়  
সপ্তাহৰ গৰ্ভত সোমাই আছে প্ৰতিজন ছাত্ৰৰ  
প্ৰতিভা বিকাশৰ সুযোগ। এনে সুযোগ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী  
সকলে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা একান্ত প্ৰয়োজনীয়।  
কিন্তু আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত ইয়াৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম  
দেখা গৈছে। বঙ্গমঞ্চ চিত্ৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনীত আৰু  
খেল প্ৰকাৰত অস্থিতিত হোৱা খেলা খুলাত  
মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীতকৈ  
জাতিগত চাৰি ধৰি ফুৰা ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যায়  
সুস্থিত কৰ। সেইদৰে আমাৰ বঙ্গমঞ্চৰ  
অৱস্থাও তেখেত।

উপৰোক্ত কথাবোৰ কবলৈ যাওতে ছুটামান  
অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ কথাও নকৈ নোৱাৰিলো।  
উল্লেখযোগ্য অভাৱ বোৰ হল আমাৰ  
প্ৰতিভা আহৰণ কৰিব পৰা স্থিতি কৰ্তৃপক্ষই

কপালী জয়ন্তীৰ পিচতো এতিয়ালৈকে দিব  
পৰা নাই। বা এই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সবস্বতী  
পূজাৰ কাণ্ডৰ টকা ৩০০ টকাৰ পৰা বেচি  
কৰি দিব পৰা নাই। ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি।

ইমানতে মই আপোনালোকৰ পৰা বিদায়  
লব খুজিছো। কিন্তু বিদায় মোৱাৰ আগতে  
মোৰ সকলো বোৰ কাৰ্য্যত সৰ্ব্বশোপ্ৰকাৰে  
দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় কৰাৰ বাবে সাং-  
স্কৃতিক শাখাৰ ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীযুত ভীম  
কোঁৱৰ চাৰলৈ ধন্যবাদ থাকিল। যি সকল  
ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীয়ে মোৰ প্ৰতিটো অস্থিতিত সাফল্য-  
মণ্ডিত কৰি তোলাত সহায় কৰিলে আৰু যি  
সকল ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে সহায় কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে  
সেই সকলোলৈকে মোৰ আন্তৰিক শুভেচ্ছা  
জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

“ জয়ন্তী কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় ”

বিনীত—

শ্ৰীপ্ৰসন্নজিৎ গগৈ

সাংস্কৃতিক শাখাৰ সম্পাদক

১৯৭২-৭৩ চন

সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ সম্পাদক

জয় জয়ন্তী মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা  
সভাৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীযুত সুশীল চন্দ্ৰ দত্তদেৱলৈ

মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।  
দ্বিতীয়তে যিসকল ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বন্ধু-বান্ধবীয়ে



অভ্যাজনক এই শাখাৰ সম্পাদক স্বৰূপে তেওঁলোকৰ বহুমূলীয়া ভোটেৰে জয়যুক্ত কৰালে তেওঁলোকলৈও মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন থাকিল। আজি এবছৰ কাল “সমাজ কল্যাণ” বিভাগৰ সম্পাদকৰ গধুৰ বোজা বহণ কৰি মোৰ নিচিনা এজন জ্ঞানৰ পবশ নপৰা ছাত্ৰই আপোনালোকক কিমান দূৰ আগুৱাই আনিব পাৰিলো নতুবা কিবা অবনতি যদিও ঘটিল সেইয়া মোৰ অজানিত। গতিকে তাৰ সকলো বিচাৰৰ ভাৱ আপোনালোককেই গতালো।

সম্পাদকৰ গধুৰ বোজা বহণ কৰিয়েই “অষ্টবিংশতিতম” মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সপ্তাহত অতি জাক-জমকতাৰে এখনি “ভোৰণ” (Gate) বনাবলৈ সুবিধা পোৱাত নিজকেই ধন্য মানিছো। কলেজ সপ্তাহৰ বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠানত যেনে—খেল পথাৰত আৰু অগ্ৰাণ সাংস্কৃতিক

অনুষ্ঠানবোৰত কোনো বাধা-বিঘিনি নোপোৱাকৈ চলাই নিয়া বাবে স্নেহাসেৱক সকললৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক মৰম যাছিলো।

বিভিন্ন কামত নানান বহুমূলীয়া উপদেশেৰে সহায় কৰাত এই সম্পাদকৰ ভাৱ প্ৰাপ্ত অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীযুত কুলেন দাস আৰু উপদেষ্টা অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীযুত ঘনশ্যাম বৰাদেৱৰ ওচৰত মই চিৰজীৱন ঋণী হৈ বুলো।

সৰ্বদা শেষত কলেজৰ বিভিন্ন কামত সৌহাত স্বৰূপ হৈ সহায় কৰা সৰ্ব্বশ্ৰী টকেশ্বৰ, ববিন, মদন, মাখন, নিপেন, হৰ, বমেন, বিজয়, নোমল, আৰু কুল আদি আটাইকেইজনলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাই মোৰ প্ৰতিবেদন টোপোলা বান্ধিলো।

ধন্যবাদ —

শ্ৰীযুগল কুমাৰ বড়া

সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ সম্পাদক।

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## ॥ প্ৰধান ক্ৰিয়া বিভাগৰ সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন ॥

পোন প্ৰথমে মই ছাত্ৰ সভাৰ সভাপতি মহোদয়লৈ মোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা সহিত কৃতজ্ঞতাৰ শ্বৰাই যাছিলো। ছাত্ৰ সভাৰ এই দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ পদটোত মই নিজৰ কৰ্তব্য কিমান ভালদৰে পালন কৰিছো তাৰ বিচাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলেই কৰিব। ১৯৭২ চনৰ ৬ আৰু ৭ জানুৱাৰী

তাৰিখে অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা আন্তঃ ডিব্ৰুগড় কলেজ ক্ৰিকেট প্ৰতিযোগিতাত আমাৰ কলেজ দলে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পি-জি-ছাত্ৰৰ লগত খেলি প্ৰায় ৪২ বানত পৰাজিত কৰে। অৰ্থাৎ দ্বিতীয় ইনিংছত সঞ্জীৱ বৰা, আৰু শান্তনু সেনগুপ্তাই সুন্দৰ খেল পদৰ্শন কৰি দৰ্শকৰ

শলাগ পাইছিল। প্ৰণৱ বৰুৱাই আৰু মুনীন  
চাংকাকতিয়ে ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় হৈ সম্ভাষণ  
সিং প্ৰতিযোগিতা খেলিবলৈ গৈ বৰুৱাই  
১০০বোৰ ওপৰ বেটাই সুন্দৰ খেল পৰ্দৰ্শন  
কৰাৰ বাবে বৰুৱালৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা  
থাকিল।

আগৰ প্ৰধান ক্ৰিয়া সম্পাদকে কৈ যোৱাৰ  
দৰে মইও ছনাই কৰ খোজো যে কলেজ  
কৰ্তৃপক্ষই যাতে অতি সোনকালেই নিজা  
খেলপথাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

সামৰণি ইতি বেখা টনাৰ আগতে  
মোৰ কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দি সহায়

কৰাৰ বাবে অধ্যাপক এন, হুছেইনক মই  
কেতিয়াও পাহৰিব নোৱাৰো। আৰু অধ্যাপক  
পি, কোঁৱৰলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক শ্ৰদ্ধা থাকিল।  
তাৰোপৰি বিভিন্ন দিশত সহায় আগবঢ়োৱাৰ  
বাবে ক্ৰিকেট টিম মেনেজাৰ গনেশ সোনোৱাল,  
দিলীপ খাৰঘৰীয়া আৰু বন্ধু-বান্ধবী সকল  
গিৰিশ, ধ্ৰুৱ, বাফেল, মথুৰা, বতন, প্ৰশান্ত  
শান্তনু, প্ৰতিমা, মীৰা আৰু হাচনাহানালৈ  
মোৰ আন্তৰিক মৰম থাকিল।

ছাত্ৰ সভাৰ দীৰ্ঘায়ু কামনাৰে।

শ্ৰীহৰ্গেশ্বৰ দিহিঙ্গীয়া

প্ৰধান ক্ৰিয়া সম্পাদক।

১৯৭২-৭৩ চন।





## —Minor Games—

Before winding up the report of the activities of Minor Games over the year, just rolled out, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who gave me the privilege to serve as Secy. Minor Games and assisted me in my work.

During my tenure, the Annual volley ball and Annual Badminton Competition were held, both the events went off smoothly and colourfully.

This time the Hostel (A) team won the championship in the Annual volley ball competition while the Hostel (B) team scored the runners up.

In the Badminton section, the number of participants was almost one hundred. The standard of the participants was quite satisfactory.

This time we could not represent our-volley ball and Bad-

minton team in the Inter-college competition due to some difficulties.

However, I would like to thank my Prof. - in - charge Sri Kamini Ranjan Barooah, Prof Sri Mukul Sarma for their guidance and help in all respects. Further, I extend my hearty thanks to all of my friends, specially to Mr. Jibon Sarma, Prabin Dutta for their helping hands and kind co-operation in every respect.

I wish better future of this department and hope that the college authority will take more care to enable our college to win the championship in the Inter-college sports festival.

Thank you,  
*Prasanta Barooah,*  
Secy. Minor Games.  
Session 1972-73

## *Report of the Girls' Common room Secretary*

At the very outset, I take the opportunity of extending my heartfelt thanks to the principal Sri S. C. Dutta for having giving me the chance to serve in the capacity of the Girls' common room secretary of D. H. S. K. C. U. S for the session 1972-73. I also offer my thanks to the professor Mrs. Alaka Boruah (Prof-in-charge), Prof A. Dutta for their kind advice and valuable instructions.

As the secretary of girls' common room, I was entrusted

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with the charge of organising the annual Table Tennis and carrom competition. I offer my congratulations to the winners as well as to the participating competitors.

At the end I offer my thanks to Mr. D. Dehingia, Miss A. Saikia for extending their kind co-operation in my responsibility as girls' common room secretary.

*Miss Hasnahana Saikia,*  
Secy., Girls' Common Room.  
Session 1972-73

## *Report of the Organising Secretary*

At the very outset I offer my heartiest thanks to the principal S. C. Dutta, for nominating me for the office of organising secretary. I also offer my thanks to the professors and students for the same.

During my tenure, my best efforts were made to shoulder the

responsibility in the fittest manner possible. Even so, I might have made some mistakes for which I beg to be excused.

I am ever grateful to the members of D. H. S. K. C. U. of this session—1972-73 and also to my prof-in-charge P. N. Singha and adviser prof S. Borborah for their kind advices.



I would like to conclude my report by offering my thanks specially to Hitesh Vikash Gogoi, Tankeswar Doarah, Bidyadhar Doley, Mohan Sonowal, Dhombardhar Gogoi, Tarun Ch. Mili, Tarun Ch. Kuli, Nizam Ch. Kuli, Phula Kanta Doley, Indrajit Pegu, Deva Gohain, Dhimbeshwar Saikia, Dhogen Hazarika, Guna Gogoi, Heman Sonowal, A. Kuttom, Chisu Ram Kuttom, Nemal Ch. Chetia, Kumari Krishna Borborah, Miss Lila Sonowal, Miss Inu Chetia, Miss Phutul Chetia, Miss Kiran

Mili, Miss Zarna Saikia, Miss P. Gohain, Miss K. Thapah, Miss Bina Syam, Miss B. Gogoi, Miss Mira Singha, Mr Atul Pegu, M, medok, Chandra Kanta Pegu, Jugen Pegu, M. M. Grung, Deval Bhuyan, Grish Borah and many student friends for their help and valuable suggestion in every respect.

With best wishes to all my student friends,

Thanking you all  
*Hara Kanta Kuli*  
Organising Secretary  
1972-73

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## *Secretary Boys' Common Room*

At the very outset I offer my heartiest thanks to my Kanoian friends as they to deserve me for the office of Secretary Boys' Common Room.

During my occupancy, I tried to do my duties successfully but how far I have succeeded the student will judge the same. At

that period I have also consulted to the Principal for a "Boys' Common Room," as I know it clearly that the Institutions is not an Institutions where there is no Boys' Common Room.

As a Secretarial function of the Boys' Common Room Section I had to arranged the 28th Annual

Indoor Games Competition, in the month of Febuary '73. Sri Nagen Borthakur Best Carrom Competitors and D. B. Chetia best Table Tennis Competitors.

I will remains grateful to my friends who halped me very much speecially I must mention the names of Robin Borkakoti, Phatik Gogoi, Probin Saleha. Rajce Konwar, Eva Rahman, also remains ever

grateful to Prof in-charge A. K. Dutta, Adviser M. Selim, Prof. Siva Dutta, Prof. M. Ahmed, Prof. K. Barua, Prof. P. Chetia as will as our respected Principal and Vice-Principals. I wish the succes of my College and D. H. S. K: Coliege Students Union:

*Md. Ali Ansari*

Secretary,  
Boys' Common Room  
1972-73



# RESULT OF THE 28th, ANNUAL COLLEGE WEEK COMPETITION, 1973

## 1. Result Of Music Competition

### (1) *Jyoti Sangeet*

- 1 st— Miss Hachina Khatoon  
2 nd— „ Manju Rani Gogoi  
and— „ Hushna Khurshid  
3 rd— „ Manjula Dutta

### (2) *Modern Song*

- 1 st— Miss Hachina Khatoon  
and „ Manjula Dutta  
2 nd— „ Rani Sharma and  
„ Hushna Khurshid  
3 rd— Sri Jyoti Chaliha and  
Miss Manju Rani Gogoi  
4 th— Sri Pradip Gogoi and Miss  
Hachnahana Saikia

### (3) *Gazal*

- 1 st— Miss Hachina Khatoon  
2 nd— Hushna Khurshid  
3 rd— „ Rani Sharma and  
„ Manjula Dutta

### (4) *Bhajan*

- 1 st— Miss Hachina Khatoon  
2 nd— „ Hushna Khurshid  
3 rd— „ Achita Jain and  
„ Rani Sharma

### (5.) *Chorus*

1. st— Sri Sunil Kr. Bora and  
his party  
2. nd— Laokhula Party  
3. rd— Kanoi Boy's Hostel party

### (6) *Huchari*

1. st— Sri Girin chetia and his party  
2. nd— „ Tarun Gohain Sanapoty  
and his party

### (7) *Borgeet*

1. st— Sri Sunil Kr. Bora  
2. nd— Miss Manjula Dutta  
3. rd— „ Hachina Khatoon  
4. th— „ Hushna Khurshid

(8) *Bangeet*

1. st—Miss Manjula Dutta
2. nd— „ Rani Sharma
- 3 rd— „ Hachina Khatoon
4. th—Sri Karuna Bhattacharjee

(9) *Bihu Song*

- 1 st—Sri Girish Bora
- 2 nd—Miss Hachina Khatoon
- 3 rd— „ Manjula Dutta
- 4 th—Sri Digen Gogoi and  
Miss Rani Sharma

(10) *Lokageet*

- 1 st—Miss Hachina Khatoon
- 2 nd—Sri Sunil Kr Bora
- 3 rd—Miss Rani Sharma

(11) *Bianam*

- 1 st—Miss Hushna Khurshid
- 2 nd— „ Manjula Dutta
- 3 rd— „ Hachina Khatoon
- 4 th— „ Nilima Sharma

(12) *Ghokha*

- 1 st—Miss Rajlakshmi Borthakur
- 2 nd—Sri Sunil Kr Bora and  
Miss Manjula Dutta
- 3 rd— „ Rani Sharma

(13) *Kheyal*

- 1 st—Miss Achita Jain
- 2 nd—Sri Amarjeet Singh

**Result Of Music Instrument  
Competition**

(14) *Gagana*

- 1 st—Sri Pramode Kalita
- 2 nd— „ Nirmal Gogoi

(15) *pepa*

- 1 st—Sri Tarun Gohain Sanapoty
- 2 nd— „ Bipin Bora
- 3 rd— „ Nirmal Gogoi

(16) *Flute*

- 1 st—Sri Guru charan Singh
- 2 nd— „ Tarun Gohain Sanapoty
- 3 rd— „ Prabin Konwar

(17) *Khole*

- 1 st—Sri Sunil Kr Bora
- 2 nd— „ Jadav Saikia

(18) *Tabala*

- 1 st—Sri Piretam Goswami
- 2 nd— „ Devi Chakravorty

(19) *Dhul*

- 1 st—Sri Guuin Bora
- 2 nd— „ Dimbeswar Saikia
- 3 rd— „ Prabin Konwar



(20) *Benju*

- 1 st—Sri Siva Dowarh  
2 nd—,, Gunin Gogoi  
3 rd—,, Gurupharan Singh

(21) *Mouth organ*

- 1 st— Sri Arun Mech  
2 nd— ,, Amal Deka Bora  
3 rd— ,, Pralip Gogoi and  
,, Basanta Sharma

(22) *Spanis Guiter*

- 1 st— Sri Abanindra Choudhury  
2 nd— ,, Balin Gogoi  
3 rd— ,, Bubul Phukan

*Dance Competition*

(23) *Dasabatar Dance*

- 1 st— Miss Rajlakshmi Borthakur

(24) *Bihu Dance*

- 1 st—Miss Nilima Sharma  
2 nd— Sri Debeswar Deori  
3 rd— Miss Jharana Saikia and  
,, Rajlakshmi Borthakur  
4 th—Sri Gonesh Sonowal and  
Miss Rani Sharma

*Best Singer*

- Miss Hachina Khatoon  
Mr Sunil Kr Bora  
Music Secy  
1972-73

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### 3. Result Of the Girls' Common Room Secy

#### CARROM

(1) *Singles*

- Miss Rupa Dutta—Champion  
,, Ranu Sarma—Runners-up

(2) *Doubles*

- Miss Bharati Dutta—Winner  
,, Maya Boruah—  
,, Rupa Dutta—Runners-up  
,, Ina Dutta—

#### TABLE TENNIS

(1) *Singles*

- Miss Rajee Knower—Winner  
,, Eva Rohman—Runners-up

(2) *Doubles*

- Miss Eva Rohman—Winner  
,, Evleen Rohman—  
,, Rajee Knower—Runners-up  
,, Ina Boruah—

## Result Of the Boys' Common Room Secy.

### TABLE TENNIS

#### 1. Boys Single

Winner—Deba Brata Chetia

Runner—Abanindra Chowdhury

#### 2. Boys Doubles

Winners { Abanindra Chowdhury  
Deba Brata Chetia

Runners { Rupak Chankakaty  
Tapan Baruah

#### 3. Mixed Doubles

Winners { Abanindra Chowdhury  
Rajee Konwar

Runners { Deba Brata Chetia  
Eva Rahman

### CARROM COMPETITION

#### 1. Boys Single

Winner—Nagen Borthakur

Runner—Ramesh Das

#### 2. Boys Doubles

Winners { Taffazul Hussain  
Jatindra Nath

Runners { Brojen Dutta  
Lalit Saikia



## সাংস্কৃতিক শাখাৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতা সমূহৰ ফলাফল

গল্প :—

১। অসমীয়া :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীবিপিন কুমাৰ বড়া  
২ য় : .. বিপন মেধি  
৩ য় : .. মোহন সোনোৱাল

২। ইংৰাজী :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীহীৰেণ গগৈ  
২ য় : .. কুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস  
৩ য় : .. দুৰ্গাধৰ বৰুৱা

৩। হিন্দী :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীকুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস  
২ য় : " বমেশ কুমাৰ চাক্সেনা  
" গুণঘৰ জৈসী  
৩ য় : " নন্দলাল প্ৰসাদ

৪। বঙালী :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীহিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ  
২ য় : " বিপিন কুমাৰ বড়া  
৩ য় : " কুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস

কবিতা :—

১। অসমীয়া :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীকুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস  
২ য় : " হিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ  
৩ য় : " চন্দ্ৰ প্ৰকাশ বৰুৱা  
" হীৰেণ গগৈ

২। ইংৰাজী :—

- ১ ম : নাই  
২ য় : শ্ৰীহীৰেণ গগৈ  
৩ য় : " কুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস

৩। হিন্দী :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীওম প্ৰকাশ মিশ্ৰ  
২ য় : " গুণঘৰ জৈসী  
৩ য় : " হিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ

৪। বঙালী :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীহিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ  
২ য় : " বিপিন কুমাৰ বড়া  
৩ য় : " কুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস

ধৰনা :—

১। অসমীয়া :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীমোহন সোনোৱাল  
২ য় : " কুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস  
৩ য় : " বিপন মেধি

২। ইংৰাজী :—

- ১ ম : শ্ৰীকুমুদ বঞ্জন দাস  
২ য় : " হিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ  
৩ য় : " দুৰ্গাধৰ বৰুৱা  
" হীৰেণ গগৈ

৩। হিন্দী : —

- ১ ম : শ্রীওব প্রকাশ মিশ্র  
২ য় : " মোহন সোনারাল  
৩ য় : " বাবেন্দ্র প্রসাদ সাহ

আবৃত্তি : —

(১) হিন্দী

- ১ ম : কুমারী অসিতা জৈন  
২ য় : শ্রীমন্দ লাল প্রসাদ  
,, ধর্ম পাল পুন্নি  
৩ য় : ,, হীবেণ গগৈ

৪। বঙালী :—

- ১ ম : শ্রীবাহন সোনারাল  
২ য় : নাই  
৩ য় : নাই

(২) বঙালী : —

- ১ ম : কুমারী নিবেদিতা লাহিড়ী  
২ য় : শ্রীহিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ  
৩ য় : ,, ববীন ববগোঁহাঞি

একাংক নাট প্রতিযোগিতা :—

(ক) শ্রেষ্ঠ অভিনেতা—শ্রীত্রৈলোক্য গগৈ

- ২ য় " " ববীন গোস্বামী  
৩ য় " " দেবল ভুঞা

(খ) শ্রেষ্ঠা অভিনেত্রী—কুমারী বাণী শর্মা

- ২ য় " " মীরা বাণী সিংহ  
উদগনি বর্টা " বর্না শইকীয়া

(গ) শ্রেষ্ঠ পবিচালক—শ্রীপ্রভাত গোস্বামী

- ২ য় " " প্রণব গোস্বামী  
" রমানন্দ বড়া

(ঘ) শ্রেষ্ঠ দল পবাক্তিত পৃথিবী

- ২ য় " " অবাটে  
৩ য় " " শ্রাদ্ধ

(৩) অসমীয়া :

- ১ ম : কুমারী বাণী শর্মা  
২ য় : ,, প্রণতি বকরা  
৩ য় : শ্রীলীলেশ্বর গগৈ

নিচুকনি বটী :—

- কুমারী নিবেদিতা লাহিড়ী  
শ্রীগঙ্গা কান্ত মিশ্র

একাংক নাট লিখা প্রতিযোগিতা (অসমীয়া)

- ১ ম : শ্রীকুমুদ বঞ্জম দাস  
২ য় : " আবেহৰ বহমান  
৩ য় : শ্রীবীপ্ৰ নাথ গোস্বামী

(৪) সংস্কৃত :—

- ১ ম : কুমারী অসিতা জৈন  
২ য় : শ্রীমন্দ লাল প্রসাদ  
,, ওপবানন্দ ভট্টাচার্য্য  
৩ য় : শ্রীহীবেণ গগৈ



(৫) ইংৰাজী :—

- ১ মঃ কুমাৰী নিবেদিতা লাহিড়ী
- ২ যঃ শ্ৰীদিলীপ কুমাৰ চাংমাই  
কুমাৰী উষা শৰ্মা
- ৩ যঃ শ্ৰীনবেন্দ্র বৰুৱা  
,, ববীন বৰগোহাঞি

সুকুমাৰ কলা প্ৰতিযোগিতা

(১) তৈল চিত্ৰ :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীগিৰীণ গগৈ
- ২ যঃ ,, বিষ্ণু প্ৰসাদ বৰবৰা

(২) ওৱাৰ্টাৰ কালাৰ :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীঅমবজিৎ ছুৱৰা
- ২ যঃ ,, যতীন দত্ত
- ৩ যঃ ,, দিব্য সোনোৱাল

(৩) পেন এণ্ড ইঙ্ক :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীঅমবজিৎ ছুৱৰা
- ২ যঃ দিব্য সোনোৱাল
- ৩ যঃ ,, বিষ্ণু প্ৰসাদ বৰবৰা

(৪) মডেল :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীভূপেন্দ্ৰ শৰ্মা বাগ্ৰমেধি

(৫) মৰ্ডান আৰ্ট :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীঅমবজিৎ ছুৱৰা
- ২ যঃ ,, গিৰীণ গগৈ

(৬) পেপাৰ কাৰ্ট :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীগিৰীণ গগৈ
- ২ যঃ ,, দিব্য সোনোৱাল
- ৩ যঃ ,, অমবজিৎ ছুৱৰা

(৭) ফটো গ্ৰাফী :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীগুণিন গগৈ
- ২ যঃ ,, অক্ষয় কুমাৰ বাৰ্মা
- ৩ যঃ ,, শিৱ ছুৱৰা

(৮) সংগ্ৰহ :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীঅক্ষয় কুমাৰ বাৰ্মা
- ২ যঃ ,, কুহিবান গগৈ

(৯) এমব্ৰইডাৰী :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীৰাজকুমাৰ জীতেন্দ্ৰ সিং
- ২ যঃ মিচ সত্যবেমা হাজৰিকা

(১০) পেঞ্চিল স্কেচ :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীযতীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ দত্ত
- ২ যঃ ,, বিপিন কুমাৰ বড়া
- ৩ যঃ ,, ৰুদ্ৰ প্ৰতীম ফাটোৱালী

(১১) কাৰ্টুন :—

- ১ মঃ শ্ৰীঅমবজিৎ ছুৱৰা
- এই বছৰৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ সাহিত্য প্ৰতিযোগী :  
শ্ৰী কুমুদ ৰঞ্জন দাস ।

## বিতর্ক শাখাৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতাসমূহৰ ফলাফল

### ১। অসমীয়া বিতর্ক প্ৰতিযোগিতা—

- ১ম : — শ্ৰী চিত্ৰ বৰুৱা দেৱ ।  
২য় : — শ্ৰী দিবীন চেতিয়া ।  
শ্ৰী নৰেশ বৰুৱা ।  
৩য় : — শ্ৰী কুঁহিবাম গগৈ ।  
শ্ৰী সৰ্বেশ্বৰ বড়া ।  
শ্ৰী দিলীপ কুমাৰ চাংমাই ।

### ২ ইংৰাজী বিতর্ক প্ৰতিযোগিতা—

- ১ম : — শ্ৰী হৰিবাম পেগু ।  
শ্ৰী নৰেশ বৰুৱা ।  
২য় : — শ্ৰী ববীন বৰগোহাঁঞি ।  
৩য় : — শ্ৰী দিলীপ চাংমাই ।

### ৩। আকস্মিক বক্তৃতা প্ৰতিযোগিতা :—

- ১ম : — শ্ৰী দিলীপ কুমাৰ চাংমাই ।  
২য় : — শ্ৰীমতী নীদিমা শৰ্ম্মা ।  
৩য় : — শ্ৰী কুঁহিবাম গগৈ ।

### ৪। সাধাৰণজ্ঞান প্ৰতিযোগিতা :—

- ১ম : — শ্ৰীমতী জ্যোত্স্না দাস ।  
২য় : — শ্ৰী হেম কান্ত কাকতী ।

### ৫। ব্যক্তিগত প্ৰতিযোগিতা :—

- ১ম : — শ্ৰী কুমুদ বৰুৱা দাস ।  
শ্ৰী বিপন মেধি ।  
২য় : — শ্ৰী দিলীপ চাংমাই ।

### ৬। বিশেষ পুৰস্কাৰ :—

- ১। শ্ৰী হেমেন গগৈ (সাধাৰণ জ্ঞান)  
২। „ অক্ষয় হাজৰীকা ( „ „ )  
৩। „ কুঁহিবাম গগৈ ( „ „ )

সা: জ্ঞান আৰু ব্যক্তিত্ব

৪। শ্ৰী বাজীৰ লোচন ছৱৰা

৫। „ হীৰেন গগৈ

৬। „ ববীন বৰগোহাঁঞি

৭। „ লীলেশ্বৰ গগৈ

৮। „ উষ্মক বড়া

৯। „ গোলাপ কলিতা

১০। „ মোহন সোনোৱাল

১১। „ চক্ৰেন্দু বৰুৱা

১২। „ অমৰজিৎ ছৱৰা

১৩। „ ছুৰ্গাধৰ বৰুৱা

১৪। „ ভবেন শইকীয়া

১৫। „ ভূপেন্দ্ৰ বাজমেধি

১৬। „ বিনয় শইকীয়া

ব্যক্তিগত পৰীক্ষা

১৭। শ্ৰী কুবল ফুকন

১৮। পৰেশ পূজাৰী

### ৭। বিতর্ক শাখাৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ প্ৰতিযোগী :—

শ্ৰী দিলীপ কুমাৰ চাংমাই



● প্রাক্তন সম্পাদক সকল ●

॥ কাঠিন কলেজ আলোচনী ॥

টোবাস	( প্রথম সংখ্যা,	১৯৪৬-৪৭ )
বিমল বক্রা	( দ্বিতীয়-তৃতীয় সংখ্যা,	১৯৪৭-৪৯ )
ভূপেন্দ্রনাথ ববপুত্রাবী	( চতুর্থ সংখ্যা,	১৯৪৯-৫০ )
লক্ষ্মী ববা	( পঞ্চম সংখ্যা,	১৯৫০-৫১ )
নরেন্দ্রনাথ গোস্বামী	( ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যা,	১৯৫১-৫২ )
যোগেন্দ্র মোহন	( সপ্তম সংখ্যা,	১৯৫২-৫৩ )
মিত্রা হাজরিকা	( অষ্টম সংখ্যা,	১৯৫২-৫৪ )
হুর্গাদত্ত বাগবী	( নবম সংখ্যা,	১৯৫৪-৫৫ )
উজ্জলচন্দ্র শইকীয়া	( দশম সংখ্যা,	১৯৫৫-৫৬ )
বাণিনী ফুকন	( একাদশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৫৬-৫৭ )
শুশীল ছববা	( দ্বাদশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৫৭-৫৮ )
কিবন শর্মা	( ত্রয়োদশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৫৮-৫৯ )
বিশ্ব বক্রা	( চতুর্দশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৫৯-৬০ )
ললিতচন্দ্র দাস	( পঞ্চদশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬০-৬১ )
অনিল কুমার হাজরিকা	( ষষ্ঠদশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬১-৬২ )
লক্ষেশ্বর বক্রা	( সপ্তদশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬১-৬৩ )
হেম ওজা	( অষ্টাদশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬৩-৬৪ )
মুকুটসিংহ ফুকন	( উনবিংশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬৫-৬৫ )
বজ্রনীকান্ত চুতীয়া	( বিংশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬৫-৬৬ )
কল্পনা দত্ত	( একবিংশ সংখ্যা	১৯৬৬-৬৭ )
তরণ কুমার গগৈ	( দ্বাবিংশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬৭-৬৮ )
ভীমকান্ত ববগোহাঞি	( ত্রয়োবিংশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৬৮-৬৯ )
	( চতুবিংশ সংখ্যা—প্রকাশ নহ'ল । )	
মোহন সোনোয়াল	( পঞ্চবিংশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৭০-৭১ )
হিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ,	( ষষ্ঠবিংশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৭১-৭২ )
ভদ্রক বড়া	( সপ্তবিংশ সংখ্যা,	১৯৭২-৭৩ )