

# KANOIAN

D. H. S. KANOI COLLEGE MAGAZINE

41st Issue 1989—90



## ENGLISH SECTION

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# DRUG ADDICTION — A MENACE,

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Bsc. IInd yr.

“Man is constantly labouring to surpass himself ..... to increase his power, ..... fill himself with a richer, more intense life that he believes to be divine in nature. Drug usage has been a way for man, to obtain at least the illusion of surpassing of self and its accompanying happiness.”

Since the stone-age man has relished living in an illusionary world of his dream with the help of intoxicants and invariably all past civilizations had some stuporous herb or brew. But, for today's jet-age man, it seems to have become an indispensable part of his life. Of late, the growing menace of drugs has begun to perturb the whole world. The W. H. O. constituted an “Expert committee on Addiction Producing Drugs” in 1960 to work out preventive measures to tackle this snow-balling problem.

Today, there are a variety of drugs including the misused therapeutic agents which induce alteration of mood, perception

behaviour and are liable to produce dependence either psychic or physical or both. ‘Alcohol’ is by far the most abused drug. Others include morphine, heroin, barbiturates, amphetamine, cannabis, L. S. D., Cocaine, organic solvents etc.

The inquisitive youth craves to satisfy his curiosity to experience the ‘feeling’ which enslaves so many addicts and in the process ruins himself. “Give the youth a sample and you have a customer for life”

Drug peddlers even go to the extent of mixing drugs with icecreams and lolly pops, throwing innocent children into the world of no return. Youth unable to cope with their growing physical and emotional changes often seek a “Chemical solution” in drugs. Persons working overtime at night and students on the eve of their examinations very often take drugs like ‘amphetamine’ to overcome fatigue and boredom. The artists and sportsmen who strive for perfection through drugs end up as physical and mental wrecks.

Those who take drugs occasionally to facilitate social interaction or to get closer to God (mystical experience) find themselves hooked.

The root cause of the growing menace lies in their easy availability. In fact, multiple drug abuse (poly abuse) has, of late, become the fashion.

The havoc wrought through drug addiction is beyond comprehension. The estimated annual worldwide cost of drug alcohol abuse in terms of accidents, absenteeism, lost productivity and medical care range from 20-160 billion U. S. dollars. The WHO speculates that by 2000 A. D. Drug addiction, alcoholism and related illness will surpass even heart disease and cancer to emerge as the greatest killer. In fact, 5000 people died of drug overdose in Europe last year.

Though precise data is lacking, the fact remains that the Third world countries well known as drug producers and conduits of drug traffic only, have developed into major con-

sumption centres. With the emergence of the Golden crescent (Iran-Afghanistan-Pakistan) after the fall of the Golden Triangle (Burma-Thailand-Laos) which till 1989 was the major producer of heroin, India, especially through Bombay and Delhi, has evolved as a major transit route of drug traffic. The volume of confiscated drugs also dramatically soared from 102 kg. of heroin in 1981 to 2500 kgs—till August last years which is about a quarter of the worldwide seizure. Nearer at home, some 499 kgs of opium was seized at Beltola in Guwahati in October 1988. Similarly, the number of drug peddlers arrested by Delhi police rose from 1313 in 1966 to 2559 in 1988.

Drugs are no longer confined to the affluent, its cheap availability has brought every section of the society within its deadly tentacles. But with time, as tolerance develops, the habit becomes expensive and an addict has to spend Rs 300-400 daily just to maintain his habit. It compels him to resort to crimes thereby making a hell on earth for himself and his family.

In fact, in a study, 239 addicts admitted to having committed 80644 criminal acts like robbery, Prostitution murder etc. Students are by far the worst affected. Many of them

dropout and bring an end to their promising careers.

An all out worldwide action is necessary to fight the drug menace and the old maxim "Prevention is better than cure" should be religiously followed.

The first step is to ensure that drugs are just not available. This can be achieved by strict legislation and vigilance. It is heartening that the central government has enacted in November, 1985 the "Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act", that prescribes fine of Rs 1 lakh and sentence upto 30 years. But as measures are being lightened up the peddlers are becoming more professional and organised. Therefore, the vigilance should be strengthened with adequate incentives to the officials to work harder. The drug traffickers illgotten wealth should also be confiscated.

The second step is to educate the people regarding its harmful effects with the help of publicity media like radios, television, films, literature etc. The teachers should be trained so that they can educate and guide the vulnerable youths. Similarly parents should be acquainted with the problems of adolescence so that they might provide guidance to their children as they grow up. The drug education should start right from childhood. It must go beyond drugs to

teach children how to develop the self-esteem that those tempted by narcotics usually lack and how to deal with strains and tensions without turning to drugs

The third step is to launch massive de-addiction campaign in the line of the one started by the 'Assam state prohibition council' at Kakapathar in Tinsukia. Since the relapse rate is high the world community should be made involved so that the re-integration of addicts into the society and their rehabilitation become easy.

The rôle of voluntary organisations in educating the masses and conducting de-addiction programmes can never be overestimated. Organisations like the "TTRCRE" started by an alcohol victim's wife; 'Abhay' by Delhi league, 'Madakta-Nibarani Sangha' and Madak-dravya Nibarani Parishad in Assam and international organisations like "Alcoholics Anonymous", "Narcotics Anonymous", are working especially for the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse. The mass protest organised by the 'Manipuri Womenfolk' against drug-alcohol abuse is an example worth emulating.

Thus drug-addiction is a pernicious global problem and a world wide integrated strategy is very necessary to root out this evil. ●

# HUMAN BEING AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

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B. Sc, 2nd yr.

Human beings are a part of nature. Different organisms have their own environment. So, environment is a unit with which nature is composed. Thus environment is within nature. Environment can be divided into two factors—living and non-living. Man and other animals which have inter and intra-specific relationship are classified under the living environment, and the rest as the non-living environment. Nature is always responsible for the change of the environmental factors. As a part of nature, human beings depend very much upon the environment that surrounds them, for their food, water, air, space and shelter. In fact the human beings form one of the most dominant powers of almost all natural components. Through

correlationship between living and non-living environment, the natural balance is kept quite constant. At the time of receiving their fundamental requirements from natural components for their luxurious and comfortable life human beings often forget the natural or ecological balance. Thus a compensating problem is evolved in nature as an ecological imbalance. As a result the environment of various organisms and medium become unhealthy and polluted.

The non-living environment like air, water, land, plants etc. of nature are inter dependable on each other. These are the agreeable components for living organisms. So, the environment pollution defined as the unfavourable condition in the environment which

is fluctuated by change of physical, chemical or biological characteristics in the both components or factors of nature. Living environmental factors are a main source of pollution, the non-living environmental pollution is followed by this.

As the highest and greatest among animals the human being is the main source of environmental pollution by reason of his waste products. The undermentioned are the severe human environmental pollution sources.

- 1) Population increase of human beings.
  - 2) Industry and its wastage.
  - 3) Energy producing mechanical processes.
  - 4) Vehicles or automobile exhaust.
  - 5) Modern agricultural techniques etc.
- 1) Population increase :

Population increase is a severe problem for under developed countries. With the increase of population, the first problem will be the scarcity of shelter for them—and as a result, they gather together within a limited area like the primitive people. There come the problems of food and clothing, education, water supply, recreation etc. in as proportion to the rate of increase of population. Since these problems are not easily solved, the cities turn into slums. Unsatisfactory disposal of dirt make the cities the breeding ground of germs and pollute the air and water of the city and its adjacent areas.

## 2) Industries and their effluents :

Increasing development of industrial institutions are necessary for under-developed countries like India. Rapid and unplanned industrial development does not provide for scientific disposal of industrial wastage. Industrial waste matter containing toxic substances are

often discharged into the atmosphere, rivers and the sea. As a result, land, water and air are polluted.

## 3) Energy producing mechanical processes :

Without mineral oil, natural gas, coal, atomic energy and electricity, the modern human being is helpless. From the interior of the earth, the mineral oil is obtained and refined in the refineries. The very process of obtaining and refining as well use of the products create pollution in the air, water, land. The waste product when mixed with land and water makes it extremely toxic to living organisms and non-living environment becomes polluted.

## 4) Vehicles or automobile exhaust :

Any vehicle run by fuel consuming machine pollutes the air. Motor engines use petrol and diesel and as a result carbon monoxide (CO), Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO) and hydrocarbons etc. are produced. Hundreds and thousands of tons of these gaseous

pollutant becomes mixed with air daily. These gaseous substances float in the air as small particles for a long time. The amount of these pollutants increase. Earlier scientists established that in the 2000th century, the amount of affectable gaseous pollutants increase 25% of air by which human being will suffer from diseases. The tetraethyl lead (Pb(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>) is mixed with Petrol to increase the flashing capacity, but it affects human health. By pollution of air, water — some black lung diseases like asbestosis, lung cancer, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, chlorosis may be developed.

## 5) Modern agricultural techniques :

For improvement in agricultural output many fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides fungicides are injected to the fields and crops. Thus millions of tons of artificial fertilizers are used to improve the fertility of land and obtain a better yield of crops. Potassium

nitrate ( $\text{KNO}_3$ ) is used as fertilizer but excess of  $\text{NO}_3$  (nitrate) slip into the ground water and is carried into the rivers or ponds or lakes. Mixing with drinking water, these produce several health hazards. The pesticides like DDT are widely used both in houses and in fields to

protect and store grains. Thus BHC, endrin, toxaphene etc are used as herbicides. These pesticides or herbicides are carried by wind, water, and finally enter sea water. These become incorporated to products and along with food chain to carnivore. This adversely affect many lives.

In the above discussion it is clear that both man made and machine made pollutants stand as a real hazard to the balance of nature, affecting the life on earth. Better disposal of waste material is a must if we are to save our only planet. ●

## NEEDS OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN D. H. S. K. College

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### Ecology & Mankind :-

The science of organisms in relation to their environment is known as Ecology. This covers the whole world of organic life; plants including fungi and animals including microbes & man. There is also environment itself which includes the inanimate organisms that populate the biosphere & the inanimate forces in nature.

Ecology covers all species of life; man, of all the species occupies the centrestage, since he alone of all the species has started making serious damage to nature. His fight with the established natural system has been very long. In the 20th century it has assumed the proportion of a crisis. This is def-

ined as ecological crisis, which is one of acute problems the world faces in its march towards the 21st century.

**Ecological Crisis :-** Man's unwarranted interference with nature, release of toxic effluents & nuclear waste, acid rain, global warming, population boom are some of the key factors behind the ecological crisis. Various species of life, plants & animals are interlinked with one another in the eco-system. So delicate is the ecological balance that even the least intrusive human activity will have long standing repercussions. We have been polluting the environment without quite realising its disastrous consequences. The magnitude of the damage wrought by man

today has passed beyond repair.

### Conservation of the Environment:-

In recent years man's consciousness has been affected very strongly about the need for the protection of environment and ecological preservation. Mass demonstrations and protest rallies throughout the world are clear indications of the growing awareness. Global ecological crisis is such a serious problem that if it is not properly dealt with mankind will be endangered which may result in extinction of HOMO SAPIENS (which happened to dinosaurs by millions of years ago). Ways of resolving them are sought by the world community as a whole.

**Need for Ecological Education in D.H.S.K. College—**

Before giving a detailed analysis of the necessity of ecological education in our college let's focus our attention on the environs of D.H.S.K. college. The ecological environs of this reputed institution of Dibrugarh are worsening each succeeding day. A visit to the institution will be quite an experience for those who are concerned about the environmental conditions in our premier educational institution. Piles of litter, waste matter, heaps of cowdung, scattered pieces of paper, waterlogged areas, uncut grass, unwanted materials such as can & bottles, improper disposal of garbage, are common sights of Kanoi College. Moreover improper maintenance of doors & windows, wall writings, cobwebs, layers of dust in classrooms have also become part and parcel of the college. The utter negligence and lack of interest of the college authority as well as of the student community in maintaining a proper and clear environment are the principal factors behind this acute problem.

A college is described as a microcosm of the society. So certain fundamentals such as the necessity of maintaining a proper environment in the college campus must be inculcated in the students' because in the long run cleanliness will play a vital role in shaping their lives as better citizen of the future.

Furthermore, environment has a grave impact on shaping the intellect of a student. A clear and attractive environment is very essential in developing one's intellectual faculties to the optimum level. It provides a student not only the opportunity to work on his studies in pleasant working conditions but also keeps his mind fresh, and health intact. It inspires him to project his outlook and insight in various matters in a creative way.

Educational programmes should be developed to impress upon students the value of ecosystem & the irreversible damage that occurs when it gets destroyed. This could be done through ecological education. There is a need for specialists who would be able to foster ecological knowledge to the students of this college. One of the reasons underlying the pollution in the college-campus is ecological ignorance. A well planned extensive research & extensive work by the college authorities in this regard is urgently called for. Fundamentals must be taught to all students, on basic environmental control and management of natural resources. All the students should be taught to reform their living habits and to instill in their minds a craving for a pollution-free environment. Without this psychological awakening it would not be possible to effect any tangible improvement in our

environment. Our educationists, those particularly related with life science should take the onus of imparting this essential knowledge to the student community.

**Practice of Ecological Education:-** With persistent efforts by the teachers of D. H. S. K. college the college campus could well be transformed into a field laboratory for ecology and nature-study for all students. We will gain a better understanding of the natural world by growing a garden in the campus, by planting native trees and shrubs. We can enable green plants to contribute to our campus environment. There is much to be learned about nature by watching green things grow. We should take active part in the planting of greenery & take care of trees and shrubs. Planting saplings in rows in the college field will make the college environment much more ecologically sound than now. Trees will help maintain our oxygen supply. We can reduce or eliminate the need for waste pick-up by putting all organic matter into a compost heap. The compost may be used as a fertilizer in gardening plants. Therefore planting gardens & maintaining sections of the yard will be a good environmental practice. There is no better place like our college to implement these things and make meaningful progress towards a litter-free environment. With a view to the

proper management of environment in D. H. S. K. college, a committee should be set up with interested, hardworking and diligent person at the helm of all principal matters. Also a much better cycle-stand, proper electrification, litter free entrance, high boundary walls, improvement of awful toilet conditions, clean & white-washed college building, proper furnishing of library, redesigned entrance of girls common room, are very very urgently called for. The girls' common room entrance is like that of a cave's entrance.

It is high time that the college authorities & the manage-

ment with ample support from the student community does something to prevent the college campus environment from degradation. Drastic measures are therefore needed to combat the ever increasing pollution. Apart from those who are concerned about this acute problem all the students litter the college campus. We must realise that by littering our college campus we are littering our temple of knowledge and learning. The act of those students who intentionally damages college property should be heavily condemned and a proper vigil should be kept,

We should earnestly try to reduce our contributions to the environmental crisis before it overwhelms us. Tomorrow may be too late to think about this. We, as student, can play a leading role in this direction and it would be better if we undertake a POLLUTION ERADICATION PROJECT in our college. To be able to live as responsible citizens of the future we must beware of the destructive activities of man that destroys natural resources & pollutes the environment; thus endangering the eco-system. Plans and projects should be deftly & expeditiously executed for the common good of mankind. ●

## TELEVISION : FOR THE FAMILY AND COMMUNICATION

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B. Sc. 1st yr.

Television is an excellent invention of science. Today we are living in a modern society. Appliances have been an integral part of our day to day life. Gone are the days when our women had to get up early in the morning to burn piles of wood to prepare food or tea. This was not only time consuming but also unpleasant. With the invention of electronic goods life style in the villages and back ward areas has undergone a change. Television plays an important role in the life of individuals and nations.

Television has brought a revolution in our life and world. It has changed our cultural and social life. It has conferred education, intelligence and information on the people. They know. They know better, think better and live better. The farmers get information and education regarding farming. Quiz contests add to our knowledge. Discussions sharpen our intellect in analysing political issues.

Television helps us in reforming ourselves in case we are misled by one or the other

corrupt influences. The family problems presented through the short plays make us conscious of our shortcomings. When a person does not want to go to friends nor does he want to visit a cinema hall he can sit along with the members of his family and watch the T. V. programmes. Social evils are focused through interviews as well. Consequently we instinctively rebel against such evils. Public opinion so created helps the government in bringing about legislation to curb evil practices easily.



Television has become a popular medium of communication today. Let us have a brief idea about how television works.

Marconi the Italian scientist and German Physicist Hertz discovered that communication is possible without wires. Only 'on-off' signals were possible, and skillfully used in the early days of radio.

The transmission of sound by radio waves made a Scot electrical engineer, John Logie Baird to conceive a method of sending pictures as well as words by radio waves. Thus in 1926, television was first put into use. However his mechanical scanning system produced a picture that flickered badly, and was usually fuzzy and dim. A picture with consistently sharp definition was possible only with electronic scanning of the image by cathode ray tubes.

The technique that Baird had employed is still in vogue today. Television deals with an instantaneous transmission and reception of picture along with radio signals from and to far off places. The system on which television works can be broadly classified as—

i) Transmission System— Comprising Iconoscope and Transmitting antenna and (ii) Receiving system comprising kinescope and receiving antenna.

i) Iconoscope

This is a camera that views the picture to be televised and converts the light from each small dot of the picture into an electrical signal.

Light (photons) from the object enters the lense of the camera and is directed on the screen which is coated with millions of small light sensitive globules of silver. Here the rapid scanning of picture occurs. When photons fall on this screen, electrons are emitted from the globules in a manner like tiny photocells. The number of electrons emitted is directly proportional to the intensity of the light falling on the screen. These electrons are then attracted to a target where an image forms and more electrons are released by the secondary emission. The secondary electrons produced on the target which are positively charged, concentrate on those areas where secondary electrons are released to the screen. The amount of charge on the target is proportional to the brightness of the picture viewed. Now a beam of electrons coming from an electron-gun at the opposite end of the tube move across the target from left to right scanning every point on the target, normally 30 times a second. As the scanning beam explores the target, it releases just enough electrons to nullify the positive charge on the target, lacking electrons in those areas where they

were given up to the screen. The rebounding beam is called video signal which varies exactly as the light originally enters the tube. So now the beam is an electrical picture.

## (ii) Kinescope

The televised wireless waves of ultra short wavelength are received by a receiving antenna and are fed in to a kinescope. The kinescope is a cathode ray oscillograph with a good fluorescent screen at one end and an electron-gun at the other. The video signal is rectified into a stream of fluctuating direct current. Now the reverse action takes place as one in the orthicon tube.

The sweep action is controlled by employing electro-magnetic deflection and focusing. Each electron that hits the screen cause fluorescence in the screen, which is proportional to the light variation in the original image. The continuous scanning builds up the picture in light and shade which appears to be continuous due to resistance of vision.

The signal from the transmitter travels so that the picture being viewed on the television screen is occurring simultaneously with the original like "happening." Today the technology of television in transmitting and receiving system has developed far and wide. ★

( The article is prepared with the help of text book )



# OLYMPICS — BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Compiled by P. V. K. Sastry

&  
P. K. Konwar.

Sports may be regarded as contests in physical (or mental) skills and prowesses for their own sake not for any ulterior end. Even this view needs certain amends, for, in the sports activities of the present day distinction between a professional and an amateur is fast decreasing. No one can say when sports began. Ball games were common in ancient Chinese. Skill in archery, exhibition of strength and hunting were common in Egypt. The most famous associations of sports and religion was certainly the Olympic games which the Greek tradition dated from 776 B. C., but which probably began much earlier. These quadrennial athletic contests were conducted by the priestly officials in honour of the sky God Zeus. Sacred were also the games held at Delphi, held in honour of Apollo and the sports held at Corinth and Nemea. These four events were known as 'Periodos'. No city state to Greece was considered a proper community if it lacked a proper 'Gymnasium' when naked male athletes trained and com-

peted. Women were excluded from olympic games even as spectators except on rare occasions. In Roman era chariot races were among the most popular sports. Romans also preferred boxing, Wrestling, Javelin throw, Discus throw and the running races which were Greek sports of earlier period.

At the time of Renaissance sports became entirely secular but relegated in importance. The fifteenth and sixteenth century elites preferred dances to sports. Ballet developed in France during that period. Englishmen and Germans admired the cultivated florentine game of calcio (kick), a form of foot ball that stressed the good looks and elegant attire of the players. The development of sports into the forms of the present day began in late Eighteenth century England. Cricket was developed under the leadership of Marylebone Cricket club founded in 1787. In 18th and 19th centuries, sports became increasingly specialized and National organizations were developed in England to standardize rules and regulations. England's

foot ball association was formed in 1863 to popularize that game. The Amateur Athletic Association was formed in 1880. From England and there from united States modern sports spread throughout the globe. Sports that were originally began elsewhere such as tennis, which derives from Renaissance France, imported to England as a raw-material and were modernized and then re-exported as finished products.

International Olympic committee (I. O. C.) was founded in 1894 with the cardinal principle of olympic charter "come what may the olympic movement should be kept above the rancour of international politics." On Easter sunday, 24th March 1896 the first ever modern olympic games began in Athens. The contest included nine disciplines and 43 events. American James Connolly became the first medal winner of the modern olympic games when he won the triple jump. King George I declared open the games and also distributed all the prizes on the last day. Spiros Louis, a Greek, won



the first Marathon. Prince George ran behind Louis on his last lap and Prince Nicholas joined him at the finish and throwing royal protocol and etiquette to the wind, carried Louis shoulder high to the victory podium. A Greek barber promised Louis free shave for life and a restaurateur promised him free meal throughout life. When King George asked him what he would have as a special gift, Louis shyly replied 'a cart and a horse.' Thus started the modern olympics and pierre de coubertin, the French baron witnessed the realization of his dream. The olympic motto is "citius-Altius-Fortius" (faster-higher stronger). Olympic flag was born in 1920 Antwerp games and the olympic message "the important thing in the olympic games is not winning but taking part, for the essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well" was flashed across the board in 1932 Los Angeles games. Torch relay came into existence from 1936 Berlin olympics. The olympic flame has a bit of legend. When Zeus the sky god refused the use of fire by humans, Prometheus, son of Titan Japet and ocean nymph, clymena, the protector and benefactor of mankind stole a speck of it and brought it to earth after hiding in a rod. New games and competitions were added from time to time and finally in the

last Seoul games 1988, medals were given in 237 events of 29 disciplines. In Barcelona olympics 1992 two new games will be added, badminton and base ball.

Every olympic games puts up a superstar, who rises over the rest of the champions and olympics and world record holders with something unique. The Stockholm games of 1912 were Jim Thorpe games. The swedish king Gustov V placed a crown of laurel on the head of the Decathlon champion and said "Sir, you are the greatest athlete in the world." For which Jim Thorpe replied, Thank you, Mr king. The Berlin games of 1936 was the Jesse owens olympics, the 1948 games belonged to the 'Flying Dutch woman' Fauny Blankers Koeu, winner of four golds. The '68 Mexico games threw up a historic figure Bob Beaman who stunned the world with an amazing 29 ft plus long jump. The 1972 Munich games were owned by Mark Spitz, American swimmer who gained seven gold medals creating new world records in all the seven events. In '76 it was Nadia Camaneci the gymnastic sensation from Rumania. In Seoul, is it Ben jonson debarrred of the gold in 100mts spint due to the steroids in negative series? Or Bubka the Russian pole vaulter, or Florence Griffith Joy-

ner who created a world record in 100m. ( women ) of the long distance runners from Kenya or G Louganis of U. S. who won the gold in diving inspite of head injury on the first day. or Kristin otto in swimming who became very popular in seoul. There is no end to this star studded drama that is olympics.

Asian games were started in 1951 at Delhi. In the last Beijing Asian games China dominated the show. India could muster a single gold in the newly introduced event Kabbadi. The last common wealth games were in Auckland, Newzealand.

1. Archery : Although Archery is an individual sport which consists of shooting arrows from various distances at a target of standard size, it is possible for person to participate in this sport as a member of a team. Every two years world Archery championships are sponsored by the Federation Inter-nationale de Tir a L'are ( F. I. T. A. ) 46 the Balk walton, wakefield West Yorkshire, U. K., founded in the year 1931. Besides the world championships, various countries conduct international competitions annually. The inclusion of archery at the 1972 Munich Olympics revived interest among the nations toward this ancient sport. In the last Seoul Olympics South Korea became winners in both

men's and women's team events.

**2. Athletics :** This composite sports embraces activities concerned with :

(a) Runs : sprints-100 m. and 200 m. ( men and women ) middle distance runs-400 m., 800 m., 1500 m (men and women )

long distance runs — 5000m, 10000 m, 3000 m steeple chase, cross country run ( men only ); and 3000 ( women only ); and Marathon 42.195 Km/26 miles 385 yds ( men and women )

Hurdles :— 100 m ( Women ), 110 m ( men ) and 400 m ( men and women ).

Relays — 4×100 m. and 4×400 m ( men and women )

(b) Jumps : Long jump, high jump ( men and women ); and triple Pole vault ( men only )

(c) Throws : Javelin, Discuss, shot ( men and women ); and Hammer ( men only )

(d) Composite : Decathlon for men — first day activity is 100 m, long jump, shot, high jump and 400 m; and on the second day competitions are held in 110m hurdles, Discuss, Pole vault, Javelin and 1500 m. Competitors are judged on the aggregate of the points they score.

Heptathlon for women — 100 hurdles, high jump, shot, 200 m; and long jump, Javelin, 800 m.

Modern Pentathlon — individual and team event for men where the competition is in fencing, swimming, shooting, running and riding. L'union-Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne et Biathlon ( U. I. P. M. B ) is the supreme body for Modern Pentathlon.

The world body is International Amateur Athletic Federation 162 upper Richmond Road London SW 15. world championships are organised by I. A. A. F., in addition to Coordinating with the olympic committees during the olympic games. Asian games, common wealth games, European championships, Pan-African games and Pan-American games are recognized as major regional competitions. I. A. A. F. permits certain meets and recognizes them as of International standard. One such permit meet is held in India regularly. I. A. A. F. also recognizes certain indoor meets where competitions are conducted in a 200 m oval shaped indoor track in which sprints and hurdles are restricted to 50m or 60 m only. American Amateur Athletic Association organizes such indoor athletic meet annually.

**3. Badminton :** It is an indoor game, deriving its name from the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, Badminton in Gloucestershire, where the game is supposed to have been evolved. From

the outset the game gained popularity with the British army officers who brought it to India and played as an outdoor game. The first laws were drawn up in Poona in the mid-1870s. In 1934, the International Badminton Federation ( I. B. F. ) was formed at 4 Madiera Avenue, Bromley, kent with nine founder member countries. I. B. F. manages the contests of Thomas cup ( men ) and uber cup ( women ) after every three years. It also conducts the world championships. Thomas cup and uber cup are won by china this year. The world championships were held at Djakarta in November 1990 where the men's singles title was taken by a chinese player and an Indonesian girl won the women's singles championship.

Badminton is quite popular in England, Denmark, China, Indonesia, Malayasia and India. All England and all Denmark championships are considered to be world - class competitions. Badminton Association of India (B.A.I.) conducts all India championships annually. This year Rajiv Bagga and Madhumita Bist are the champions.

Badminton is one of the new competitive games to be introduced at the Barcelona olympics in 1992 and as such interest towards this game is increased in many countries.

**4. Base ball:** It is a nine-a-side game played mainly in America. The game has also gained popularity in Latin America, Japan and some of the European countries. World series cup is played every year between the league champions. Of late, many countries have shown keen interest in the game since its introduction as a demonstration sport in the Seoul Olympics. The game will be introduced as a competitive sport in the next olympics.

**5. Boxing:** Fist fighting with gloves by two men in a roped square is both an amateur and professional sport with a wide international following and participation. Amateur boxing is on the olympic programme. The World Boxing Council (W.B.C.) 106 Quezon Boulevard, Quezon city, Philippines is the association for professionals. The International amateur Boxing Association (I.A.B.A.) 8 New square, Lincoln's Inn, London W C 2 is the supreme body for the amateur boxing. Recently Amateur championships (world cup) are held in Bombay in which the Cuban Boxers had a clean sweep of the titles in all Categories except one. In the light-fly weight class the American boxer Eric Guffin was the winner. Of late Indian boxers and archers have brought credit to the nation by obtaining better

positions in the international competitions.

**6. Basket ball:** The major sports, strictly of U.S. origin, basket ball was invented by James Naismith in December 1891 at International YMCA school, (Now spring field college) spring field, U.S.A. where he was physical education instructor, there is evidence that a similar game "Pok-ta-Pok" was played in Mexico in the 10th century B.C. The success of the international basket ball was greatly advanced by the efforts of Forest C. Allen a disciple of Naismith and a former coach at Kansas University, for the inclusion of Basket ball in the 1936 olympic games.

Basket ball is generally accepted as one of the most popular spectator sport in the world to-day. As the game developed various competitions and matches have been set up. The Federation Internationale de Basket ball Amateur (F. I. B. A.) 19 Rugendas strasse, Munich. Germany is responsible for the organization of world championships. This year world Basket ball championships were held at Buenos Aires. Argentina in August 1990 where Yugoslavia beat Soviet union 92-75 in the final. In the last Seoul olympics U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. were the winners in men and women sections respectively.

**7. Billiards and Snooker:** Billiards is an indoor game played on a Cushioned board 12' x 6' 1/2" containing six pockets, four at the corners and the other two at the centres of the two edges. The game is played with three balls, white, spot and red where white and 'spot' are the Cue balls for the two respective competitors. Both professional and amateur world championships are held every year.

Snooker is an hybrid of billiards. The game is invented by Col Francis Fitzgerald chamberlain in Jabbalpore in the later part of the last century. It is played with 22 balls; Cue ball (white), fifteen red balls and one ball each of yellow, green, brown, blue, pink and black. Players are to pocket first the red ball before attempting any other coloured ball. Once pocketed, the balls of other colours are again placed in their original position as long as there are red balls left on the board. When all the reds are over, then the players attempt the other balls in ascending order of their value. World snooker championships are also held annually.

**8. Carrom:** This indoor game is quite popular in India, particularly in educational institutions. For the last many years All India Carrom Federation is conducting nationals in various

categories of age groups. In October 1988, International Carrom Federation was founded at Madras under the Presidentship of Martin Meier of Switzerland.

**9. Canoeing :** Is a sport performed on water in a small narrow craft pointed at both ends. The craft is of two types, a kayak (boat used by Eskimos) or a Canadian canoe. Sprint race is competed over a distance of 500 m. or 1000 m. Annual world championships are held by International Canoe Federation (I. C. F) Via G. Massaia 59 Florence, Italy. The events in olympics are Kayak — singles, pairs and fours (men and women) Canadian — singles, pairs (men only).

**10. Chess :** Is a royal game because of its preeminence among the intellectual pastimes. In India the game is known since ancient times by the name chaturanga. That is the four angas of the army. Chaturanga was introduced into Persia in the 6th century A. D. and from there to Arabia as Shatranj. After the games entry into Europe, its rules, moves and laws, underwent important changes. The queen was transformed in name, sex and power. The supreme body is Federation Internationale des echecs (F. I. D. E.) which supervises the world championships, candidates tournament and chess olympiad. At the national level

the chess Federation of India conducts National 'A' and National 'B' annually. The gradation of the players are done by the points they score in elo system and there are few grand masters in the world. In Russia chess is a national game. Present world champion is Gory Kasporov. India is proud to have two young grand masters. First, Viswana than Anand who is qualified to contest in the Candidates' tournament this year. The second, Dibyendu Barua who attained grand masters norm on 30th January 1991 in the Duncan's Masters' tournament held at Calcutta.

**11. Contract Bridge :** Card game of recent origin, developed and perfected in America where the luck factor is minimized. Three types of competitions are conducted in any tournament, team of four duplicate, team of four progressive and pairs contest. World Bridge Federation holds Bermuda bout and Bridge olympiad after every four years in which qualified nations take part. At national level we have, winter Nationals, open to any team and Summer National in which only one qualified team representing the state is permitted. Both the tournaments are held under the auspices of the Bridge Federation of India. This fascinating and exciting team

game of mental skill needs induction into the sports and extra curricular activities of educational institutions.

**12 Cricket :** Is played mainly in Common wealth countries. The main centres of first class test playing countries are England, Australia, South Africa, West Indies, Newzealand, Pakistan and India. The game is well established in Srilanka also. On a lower level of performance the game is played in Scotland, Wales, Iceland, East and west Africa, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Fiji, Bermuda, Argentina, U. S. A., Canada, Hongkong, Singapore, Holland and Denmark also. The game become quite popular in the Middle East in recent times. The Governing body is International cricket conference, Lord's cricket ground, st John's wood Road, London NW 8.

Since the introduction of limited overs Cricket (one day cricket) with the live telecasts (Packer's ninth channel) and with the running commentaries on the air, the game attained tremendous popularity and huge spectator following. Besides the five-day test matches played between two countries, the most important one day competitions are Benson and Hedges cup, World series cup played in Australia, the World cup (the last world cup was held in

India and Australia became the champions) and Sharjah cup. At the national level we have Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Irani Trophy and etc.

No other game can compete with cricket in the graceful stroke play, hero worship and the uncertainty. Each and every nation has its own all-time greats, a sort of national heroes. Grace, Worrell (the three ws — worrell, weeks and walcott), Sobers, Bradman, Harvey, Hanif, Imran, Hadlee, our little master Gavaskar and many more names.

The International women's cricket council was founded in 1958 to ensure exchange of ideas, to develop cricket among women and to play test matches. World cup was staged in 1973. In India we have women's team of sufficient standard competing in the international tournaments and tests.

**13 Cycling, bicycle polo and cycle ball :** Bicycle had been primarily devised as a means of sport and recreation rather than a mode of transport. The fore runner of bicycle was the Celerifere or Velorifere consisted of a wooden horse mounted on on two small wheels in line which was moved by the rider pushing with the alternate feet. There was no steering mechanism. In addition to a road race, the main track events (inside

Velodrome) in olympics are sprints, individual time trial, team time trial, individual pursuit and team pursuit. Tour de France, Tour of Britain and Bombay to Poona are some of the well known races. The Governing body is the Union cycliste International, 8 Rue Charles-Humbert, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland.

Bicycle polo is a form of polo, played with the mallet and ball, on bicycle instead of ponies. In 1968 a world body, the International cycle polo Association was formed in Mexico city. The sports has developed strongly in Far East. All India Nationals were held and the game was included in the programme of the Asian games.

Cycle ball is an amateur ball game on cycles in which the ball is trapped, driven forward and shot at a goal by the rider manipulating the front wheel of his bicycle. It is played indoors between teams of two riders, and as a field game between teams of six. World championships are held annually. The Governing body is Commission International de cyclisme en salle, Viale, Tiziana, 70 Rome, Italy.

**14. Equestrian :** These events are competitive for the horse and the rider designed to test the horses training, endurance, speed and agility. and the alround

ability of the rider. In olympics it is a three day event for both individuals and teams. The contest consists of dressage, endurance and show jumping. For team contest, each team has four members, but the scores of the top three finishers are counted. The Governing body is Federation Equestre Internationale, Avenue Hamoir 38, 1180 Brussels, Belgium. In India this sport is mainly confined to army riders.

**15. Foot ball :** Is a team game played by all the countries at all level, the most popular game in the world to-day. The game, as played now, was started in England in mid-nineteenth century with the laws framed by I. F. A. But there is evidence that a form of foot ball was played in China about 2500 years ago.

Foot ball is people's game, World No 1 game, too many people, too many countries, too many teams play it and far too many persons watch it. A war between the power and stamina of Europeans, and the skill and super touch of the Latin Americans. A delight to watch the Brazilian forwards move with the ball. where excitement roars to the peak when a goal-keeper leaves his post in order to kick the ball inside the opponents goal.

The supreme body is Fede-

ration International de Foot ball Associations ( F. I. F. A. ), FIFA house, Hitziweg 11, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland which is responsible for holding the world cup after every four years. The first world cup was held in 1930 at Montevideo, Uruguay. Last year it was held in Italy and Germany were the winners. Olympic foot ball began with the 1908 olympic games at the white city in west London. Now, olympic competition will be confined to players under the age of 23 years from 1992 Barcelona olympics.

At the national level All India Foot ball Federation holds the Santosh Trophy every year and this year's winners are Goa. Rovers cup, Durand cup, I F A shield, D C M Trophy and Federation cup are the other major tournaments in India.

**16. Golf :** The games origin has long been a subject of controversy. The issue had been whether it originated in Scotland or Holland. The first reference to the game was made in 1457 when the Parliament of King James II declared that both "Futeball and Golfe be utterly cryed downe" because they interfere with the practice of archery which was necessary for the defence of the realm. Golf is played as a stroke play in major open championships where a golfer's total number of strokes for each

round are counted and the player with the lowest total in all the rounds wins. The stroke play is over 72 holes in the tournaments. That is four rounds of 18 hole golf course. The basics of the game is that a ball is played, as it lies, in successive strokes from the teeing ground into the hole. The ball farthest from the hole always to be played first. Some of the major tournaments in the world are world cup ( For professionals ), Eisenhower cup ( For amateurs ) Ryder cup, Walker cup, and curtis cup ( for ladies ). In the last world championships, Germany became the team champions and the individual trophy is won by Payne Stewart of U. S. A.

**17. Gymnastics :** The origin of gymnastics, one of the most graceful and picturesque of the olympic sport, can be traced back to the ancient civilizations of China, Persia and India. But as a modern competitive sport it has developed into its present form after the second world war with the staging of biennial world championships. The most successful countries in this field are Russia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Japan and China. Most of the current competitive exercises are due to the German, Johann Christoph Friedrich Guts-Muths.

Competitors are judged in the following exercises.

- (a) Floor exercise and Vaulting horse — men and women.
- (b) Pommel horse, Ring exercise, Parallel bars and High bar — men only.
- (c) Asymmetric bar and balance

beam :— women only.

**18. Hand ball :** Is played by about fifty countries. The game has been evolved as an extremely fast game. The switch from the defence to the attack and vice versa is practically instantaneous resulting in a high pace of the play. The game is included in the olympic games programme since 1931. The Governing body is International Hand ball Federation, 22 Gundeldingerrain, Basle, Switzerland.

**19. Hockey :** The name Hockey has been attributed to the French word hoquet ( shepherd's stick ). It is a major sport in India and Pakistan and is widely played in England, Australia, Newzealand, Germany and Holland. Russia, China and South Korea are coming up, faring well in international competitions

The word 'hockey' and India were almost synonymous. The game developed so remarkably here that the world Hockey Federation has to amend the rules so many times so as to contain India and Pakistan. The last being, the game has to be played on an artificial astro turf thereby making speed as the dominating factor of the play. The fall in the standard's is quite noticeable when we lost to U. S. S. R. in the Indira Gandhi invitational tournament. We could not do well in the world cup held in Pakistan where the Netherlands became winners. Australia had won the champions trophy later. In the Seoul Olympic, England took the men's title and women's title went to Australia. Traditional players India and Pakistan had at last been over run by the speed and



power of the Europeans.

At the national level we have the Rangaswamy cup and the Beighton cup. Rangaswamy cup, i.e. the National championships, was annexed by the Railways this year.

**20. Polo :** The origin of the game is Manipur. It is called 'Sagol Kangjei'. The ruler of Manipur Chandrakriti Singh first organized the game in honour of a visiting British officer who was very much fascinated and adopted this game. Capt. Sherer conducted the game in Silchar after framing rules and regulations in the year 1850. The oldest Polo club was Calcutta Polo club. National championships are held annually at Jaipore.

**21. Squash :** This universally popular new game is played indoors covered by walls on all four sides. The world body is International Squash Rackets Association, 4 M Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, London SW1. World squash championships are held annually. This year's tournament was held at Toulouse, France and Jansher Khan of Pakistan won the championship.

**22. Tennis :** Major Walter Clopton published the first book of rules in 1873 and took out a patent in 1874 although historians conclude that similar games played earlier. At that time M. C. C. was the governing body of Real Tennis. An important milestone in the history of lawn tennis was the decision of All England croquet club to set aside one of its lawns at Wimbledon for tennis, and renamed the club as All England croquet and lawn tennis club. In 1877 the club decided to hold a tennis cham-

pionships. Twenty two entries were received and the first winner was Spencer Gore. In 1880 the first U. S. championship was held at the Staten island cricket and Baseball club. The first winner was an Englishman O. F. Woodhouse. The first French Nationals were held at the Stade Francais in the year 1891. It was an inter club tournament then and became truly international tournament from 1925. The first Australian championship was played in 1905. These four are the grand slam events and are very prestigious tournaments even to this day. The popular international match between countries, Davis cup, was started in 1900. This year's Davis cup winners are U. S. A; French open was won by Andre Agassi, (U. S. A.), Wimbledon champion was Stefan Edberg (Sweden) in men's singles and Martina Navarotilova (U. S. A.) in women's singles, American open was won by Pete Sampras (U. S. A.), and Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina), Australian open winners are Boris Becker (Germany) and Monica Seles (Yugoslavia). The world body is International Lawn Tennis Federation, (I. L. T. F.) Baron's court, west Kensington, London W14.

At national level All India lawn tennis Association conducts the national championships annually.

**23. Table tennis :** In the early part of 1890s, a patent was taken in the name of 'Ping Pong' by Mr. Jacques of England. A ping pong association was started in 1902 and this earlier name of the game was continued upto 1922, until the formation of the International Table tennis Federation (I. T. T. F.). On the initiative of Lehmann a meeting was held in Berlin in 1926 and where it was agreed to hold championships in December of that year in London. The events comprised of a men's team event for the Swaythling cup, men's singles, and doubles, women's singles and mixed doubles. Women's doubles were added in 1928. Women's team championship for the Marcel Carbillon cup was added in 1934. The world championships were held annually until 1957. Since then they have been biennial.

In the first nine years of the world competition Hungary was the dominating force. But the greatest change has been the dominance of the Far East since the middle of the 1950s. Now only, European players, especially Sweden, are able to break the long oriental monopoly. The leading nations in this field are

China, South Korea, Japan and Sweden. Chinese table tennis had earned a celebrity on the non-sporting plane also with the so called "Ping Pong diplomacy". The present world champion is Jan-Ove Waldner of Sweden. At the national level we have the Ramanujam Trophy.

**24. Volley ball :** Volley ball was developed in U. S. A. the game was formulated particularly for middle aged men. As the game progressed and moved beyond its original concept, it took the status of a serious team sport. The International Volley Ball Federation (F. I. V. B.). 23 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8 was founded in 1947 to formalize and regulate international rules and competitions. The Federation has more than 100 member countries now. Since 1949, world championships are held regularly, the strongest teams being U. S. S. R., Eastern European Countries and Japan. Volley ball achieved Olympic status in 1964 at Tokyo. The present Olympic men's champion team is U. S. A. and women's U. S. S. R. team.

**25. Swimming and water polo :** In competitive

swimming there are four recognized styles. Free style, Back stroke, Breast stroke and Butterfly. It is in the Olympic programme right from the start of the modern Olympics. World Swimming Championships were held first time in 1973 at Belgrade, Yugoslavia and are now held regularly after every four years. The Supreme body is Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (F. I. N. A.), 555 North Washington street, Naper ville, Illinois, U.S.A.

Water polo is one of the events in the programmes of the most major swimming competitions, such as world championships, Olympic games, European championships, Pan-American games etc. The present Olympic champions are Yugoslavia.

**26. Winter Olympic :** The first games were held at Chamonix, France in 1924. In winter Olympics contests are held in Alpine skiing, Nordic Skiing, Biathlon, ice skating and ice hockey.

Alpine Skiing is a race on skis down a steep. It is further divided into three categories, (1) down-hill skiing, (2) giant Slalom—skiing down the steep where the route consists of

a vertical drop and 60 to 70 gates and (3) Slalom—controlled skiing down the slope through a marked path consisting of gates.

Nordic is a cross country skiracing where the distances are 10, 15, 50 K.M. and  $3 \times 10$  K. M.,  $4 \times 10$  K. M. relays for men; 5, 10 K. M. and  $3 \times 5$  K. M. relay for women.

Biathlon consists of a 20 K. M. cross country race on skis in the course of which four firing exercises with five shots each have to be executed.

The world body for skiing is Federation Internationale de Ski (F. I. S.), Stora, Nygatan 20, III, 27, Stockholm, Sweden.

Ice skating consists of speed-skating, figure skating, pair skating and ice dancing. The world body for skating is International skating union, Villa Richmond, CH 7270, Davos — Platz, Switzerland.

[ Reference books : The material given in this article are from (1) The Oxford companion to sports and games

(2) Micropaedia, Encyclopaedia Britannica.

(3) Back copies of the sports star. ] ●

# Dr. Jogiraj Basu & Dr. L. P. Dutt

## REMINISCENCES OF LIFE & WORK

Dr N. K. Basu, M. A., B. L., D. Phil.

As a co-worker closely associated with the life and work, specially in the education field, of Dr Jogiraj Basu and Dr L. P. Dutt, I have my reminiscences which may well be shared with the new generation, specially of students and teachers and educationists of Upper Assam and particularly of Dibrugarh.

There was a time when there was no College at Dibrugarh. It was Shri Aswini Charan Choudhury who brought around him a number of enthusiastic, educated youngmen with a flair for service like Jogiraj Basu, L. P. Dutt. N. K. Basu, B. C. Bhattaryya, S. C. Dutt D. K. Dutt and others and enlisted the cooperation of influential gentlemen of the town like Rai Bahadur Sadananda Dowera and Dr P. N. Ghose and others and organised the first college at Dibrugarh in 1945, then named Dibrugarh College of which Dr Jogiraj Basu, M. A. (Triple), Ph. D., an Ashramite of Viraj Ashram, Dibrugarh became the Founder

Principal. Dr L. P. Dutta soon became the Vice Principal of the College.

Next to Shri Aswini charan Choudhury, the first initiator of Collegiate educational endeavour at Dibrugarh, Dr Jogiraj Basu became the friend, philosopher and guide of the newly recruited teachers. Teachers and students with Dr Jogiraj Basu as their mentor and Dr L. P Dutt as the Chief Executive of the Project — Educational Development at Dibrugarh, went about at Dibrugarh and the neighbourhood and collected even small voluntary donations from the members of the public, which served as the nucleus of the initial small College Fund.

Dr Basu was a reputed Sanskrit Scholar and Indologist, who also excelled in philosophy and English language and literature. As a mark of well-deserved recognition, he was invited to Germany as a Guest Professor. After stewardship for many years of Dibrugarh College, later named as Dibrugarh Hanumanbax Surajmall Kanoi College after the

names of Rai Bahadur Padma Shree Hanumanbax Kanoi and his brother Surajmall Kanoi, in whom the College found great patrons of higher education and learning. Dr. Jogiraj Basu served with acknowledged erudition and credit in his latest assignment as Professor and Head of Department of Sanskrit, Gauhati University.

After Dr Jogiraj Basu, Dr L. P. Dutt became the Principal of D.H.S.K. College. In the meantime, there were remarkable development in the arena of Collegiate education at Dibrugarh with D.H.S.K. College as the nucleus. For all these later developments, Dr Jogiraj Basu was really the counsellor and adviser whose constructive cooperation and suggestions and approval, always sought and lent, would set in motion dynamic, practical action by Dr L. P. Dutt aided by his close co-workers and collaborators from the teaching staff.

Accordingly, the Commerce Section of D.H.S.K. College was

converted into a full-fledged Commerce College, D. H. S. K. Commerce College of which Dr L. P. Dutt became the Founder Principal, before he became Principal of D. H. S. K. College after Dr Jogiraj Basu took up a Gauhati University assignment.

And again, for the convenience of girl students all girl students of D. H. S. K. College, except those who offered Honours in different subjects or took up Science, were transferred to a new Girls' College named Monohari Deyi Kanoi Girls, College initially started with these girl students of D. H. S. K. College, and a few teachers of D. H. S. K. College transferred to this new Girls' College as the first batch of teachers.

It may be mentioned here that all these developments took place under the aegis of the Governing body of D. H. S. K. College of which Dr Jogiraj Basu and Dr L. P. Dutt were members amongst others like Rai Bahadur Sadananda Dowerah, Dr P. N. Ghose, Rai Saheb H. B. Kanoi, myself and other teachers of the College at different times.

I always remember with a deep sense of satisfaction that the Dibrugarh University Resolution, which I call a historic resolution, was first mooted and then immediately passed in one

meeting of the then Joint Governing Body of D. H. S. K. College, D. H. S. K. Commerce College and M. D. K. Girls' College. Then Dr J. R. Basu was Secretary, of this Governing Body and Dr. L. P. Dutta was Joint Secretary, Rai Saheb H. B. Kanoi was the President. I was one among the other members. This University Resolution called upon the administrative staff and the teachers and the students to take all necessary urgent steps for the setting up of the Second University in Assam at Dibrugarh with, of course, the cooperation of the People in general and the Government in particular, State and Central.

I also remember in this connection how with Dr. L. P. Dutt, I and some of my colleagues attended almost all the public meetings in the then undivided Dibrugarh District, which invariably passed Resolutions requesting the State Government to set up a University at Dibrugarh to take charge of and look after higher educational needs of this part of the country.

I remember how I had to travel with Dr Dutt by car overnight from Dibrugarh to Gauhati or back or occasionally to Shillong at break-neck speed to keep appointments with ministers or Government Officers who could be of help to our cherished

University Project. We feel indebted indeed to many and sundry for whole hearted cooperation for the materialisation of Dibrugarh University which was established in 1965.

Shri Devakanta Barua, then Education Minister of Assam got the Dibrugarh University Act, 1965 passed with great alacrity and speed. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, then Finance Minister, Assam, Shri Lakheswar Barua, then Education Secretary, Assam, Dr Birinchi Kumar Barua, Dr K. L. Shrimali, the then Education Minister, India, to name only some of the many who helped, lent their guidance and support in bringing the University to being.

At that crucial point of time, Dr D. S. Kothari, the then Chairman of the University Grants Commission, who visited this part of the country, appeared to be impressed by our educational endeavours under the guidance of wise Dr Jogiraj Basu and the impelling force of dynamic Dr L. P. Dutt.

I have no doubt without the constructive support of Jogiraj and the unrelenting drive of Laxmi Prasad, and the much-needed educational patronage of Hanumanbax Kanoi, including his offer to contribute Rupees Twenty five Lakhs for the University, a University at Dibrugarh would have taken a longer time

to materialise, if at all.

I also recollect how our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru blessed our University Project at Dibrugarh when myself, Dr Basu and Dr Dutt along with Rai Saheb Kanoi met him in the Circuit House at Dibrugarh on his last visit to this town. We were encouraged by his kind words of support along with wise counsel that for a University we not only needed funds but also dedicated and worthy personnel.

Just before the establishment of Dibrugarh University our sponsorship led also to the starting of B. T. Classes in the Institute of Education brought into being under Dibrugarh University.

My reminiscences go back to those many years of enthusiastic educational endeavours in the company of Jogiraj and Lakhi Prasad. We together and with the approval of the Governing Body, opened Post-Graduate Classes in Sanskrit, History and Economics under the Gauhati University. After Dibrugarh University came into being, these Classes in D. H. S. K. College

were discontinued and Post Graduate Classes in History and Economics were started in the University.

By the way, we also conducted Post Graduate Classes in Commerce in D. H. S. K. Commerce College for a few years before Dibrugarh University started Post-Graduate Classes in Commerce.

It may also be mentioned that we started at Dibrugarh, D. H. S. K. Law College, then known as Kanoi Law College, under Gauhati University. This Law College came under Dibrugarh University with the establishment of the University.

With the establishment of Dibrugarh University, Dr L. P. Dutt became the first Rector of the University with authority to act for the Vice Chancellor until the first Vice Chancellor joined after appointment. Later on, Dr L. P. Dutt served also as Development-cum-coordination officer of the University with the additional duties of the Inspector of Colleges. After the termination of his University assignment, he took charge of D. H. S. K. Law College for a

few years as Principal and worked for the development of the Institution till the last breath of his life. He died in harness. D.H. S. K. Law College has now a spacious Building of its own in a ten-bigha campus on Red Cross Road, Dibrugarh.

I have fond remembrances of Dr Jogiraj Basu and Dr L. P. Dutt for a whole lifetime spent in their company for a worthy cause of educational up-lift in this part of the country, which has witnessed a mainly commercial centre which Dibrugarh was, transformed into a centre for higher learning and research, culminating in the establishment of the beloved Alma Mater of all of us, Dibrugarh University.

I take this opportunity of paying my respectful homage to the departed souls of these two shining jewels amongst men Jogiraj and Lakhi Prasad, whose lustre not only dispelled darkness and shed light of Knowledge and learning during their life time but would continue to do so ever after here, in this part of the country, ●

# The Position Of Man And His Ancestors Within The Anthropological System.

Dr. Deepanjana Dutta Das.  
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Man, scientifically known as *Homo sapiens*, is the most highly developed of all living creatures. He is a vertebrate, a mammal and belongs to the order of Primates. By palaeontological researches it is possible to trace over a long period how the primates have evolved. In the Triassic period, at the beginning of the Mesozoic era, some of the highly specialized reptiles developed into the first mammals. These primitive mammals developed into the insectivore and through a series of sub-primate forms emerged the true primates. This grade of evolution was probably achieved towards the end of the Cretaceous period and at the beginning of the Tertiary period. At the dawn of the Tertiary period there existed small creatures of the genus *Purgatorius* which according to Szalay (1968) as the most primitive representative of the order Primate.

The order of primates is divided into two sub-order: the Prosimii and the Anthropoidea. Today there is no doubt that the Anthropoids have developed directly from Prosimians and probably branched off towards the middle of the Tertiary, in the Eocene or Oligocene period. Some fossil primates evolved high degrees of specialization only to become extinct, whereas others

developed into today's wellknown monkeys, apes and man.

The living higher primates Anthropoidea are divided into three superfamilies: Ceboidea (New world monkeys), Cercopithecoidea (Old world monkeys) and Hominoidea (apes and man). The first super family is quite distinct branch of the primates which developed independently out of the Prosimians and is not important to man's family tree. The second superfamily, too, is not immediately connected with man's development. The third superfamily comprising apes and man, has had a long development independent of the other two groups of primates. This is indicated by the first sign of Hominoids appearing in the upper Oligocene, while forms of the old world monkeys appeared only much later.

A very long period of time elapsed between the appearance of the primitive mammals and the forms which were to be the origins of man. The first sign of human like adaptations appeared in these primitive forms, and it is possible to follow them through to the development of man and also to see them in some of the other higher primates.

The particular way in which the first primates lived at the top of trees led to some outwa-

rdly visible morphological changes in the construction of the body. Mainly, however, these changes were in the adaptation of the joints which enabled much more flexible movement of the limbs and in the development of stereoscopic vision. The eyes moved forwards and closer together until their fields of vision overlapped. But the development of brain is the most notable feature. The nose receded and sense of smell became reduced. There was an increase in the size of the cerebral hemispheres with a consequent development and enlargement of the skull. Of particular importance to the anthropologist are the very noticeable changes in jaw structure because parts of jaws and teeth are often the only remains of the skull which have been preserved.

The teeth of the Prosimian are simple and primitive. Their dental formula is 2.1.3.3., making thirtysix altogether. The higher primates have a dental formula of 2.1.2.3. which means they have one premolar less and only thirtytwo teeth. This dental formula identifies most of the members of the superfamily of old world monkeys and all members of superfamily of apes. The dental formula for the new world monkeys is like

that of the Prosimians. This seems to be further proof of the independent development of this superfamily.

Another important characteristic distinguishing Hominoids from Cercopithecoids is the development of the lower molars. All the old world monkeys have four Cusps on the molars whereas the apes have five, which are divided by a characteristic Y-shaped groove. This pattern was called the Dryopithecus pattern by Gregory after the genus Dryopithecus which is one of the fossil apes discovered from Europe, East Africa, Middle East, China and India. One more important characteristic is the cingulum which is a ridge formed around the premolars and molars. This primitive characteristic was lost during evolution, however, and reappears later only

rarely and in a stunted form.

The development of the Hominoids is accompanied by a pattern of typical morphological and anatomical characteristics, which are gradually altered during evolution. The body enlarges, the skull enlarges as the brain, and brain case increases in size becoming much more developed than in the monkeys, the jaws become shorter, the dental crowns are lower and the lower molars take on the Dryopithecus pattern of the stereoscopic vision develops.

The Hominoids, mostly large animals, had problems moving about in trees. The process of crawling or walking on branches was slow and difficult. Movement was achieved by brachiation. Even today gibbons usually move in this fashion. The first Hominoids showed signs of brachiation

and Napier called them prebrachiators. Their body structure is slightly specialized and they tend to have long forelimbs and fingers (smaller thumb) which enable them to grasp the branches as if they were using hooks. The hind limbs are much shorter. Another noticeable aspect was the tail which was mostly invisible externally.

Representatives of superfamily Hominoidea which are still in existence belong to three groups: the gibbons and siamangs (Hylobatidae), the great apes (Pongidae) including the Orang-utans, the gorilla and the Chimpanzee and the group of manlike beings (Hominidae). Extinct forms include some species within these groups or they belong to independent systematic units ●



"We have too many men of science, too few men of God.

We have grasped the mystery of the Atom

and rejected the Sermon of the Mount.

The world have achieved brilliance without wisdom, power without experience.

Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants.

We know more about war than we do about peace, more about

Killing than we do about living." —by Omor Brudely of U. S. A. ●●

# TEARS

Tears do dry  
with time  
like wet paint  
furtively coating  
indelible stains  
that wouldn't have  
been there  
at all,  
with a little care. ●

# WORDS

Embalming the edifices  
cold and bare they lie;  
elliptical in one way  
or the other;  
for words have their limitations  
just like you and I. ●

# ON REVIEWING A MISCONCEPTION

Anup Sonowal  
T, D. C. IIIndYr ( Arts )

A child as I was when  
I longed for the moon,  
not knowing how far it shone;  
a misconception of innocence.

But I still love it,  
my little friend,  
It inspires my pen  
though thousands of miles away.

Shine on, high up in the sky  
and unaware as you are,  
please know that  
you light up my way. ●

# LOVE'S OMNIPRESENCE

Jyoti Pd. Pegu  
B. Sc. Ist yr.

Were I as base as the lowly plain  
And you my love, as high as heaven above,  
Yet would the thoughts of me, your humble swain  
Ascend to heaven, in honour of my love.

Were I as high as heaven above the plain,  
And you, my Love, as humble and as low,  
As are the deepest bottoms of the main,  
Whereso'er you were, with you love would go.

Were you the earth, dear Love, and I the skies,  
My Love would shine on you like the sun,  
Or look upon you with ten thousand eyes,  
Till heavens waned blind or the world were done.

Whereso'er I am; below, or else, above you  
Whereso'er you are, my heart shall always love you. ●



# GOLDEN TEENAGE

Sanjoy Chetia  
T. D. C. Science.

Teenage's a blessing bestowed to all.  
Memories of which gives utmost pleasure,  
No matter whether it is big or small  
Teenage is full of days and nights of gold.  
The most colourful time of everyone's life.

Teenage is delicate, all should know;  
Work and dedication will make it grow.  
Grow to be dillars of succers, remembered by all of gold.  
Teenage will then be full of days and nights  
Memories of which can be recalled throughout life.

Many turn romantic, to love and be loved.  
Many get involved with music, with sports.  
Of course, many tend to turn bookworms.  
Dreaded things do happen to some.  
To those who think themselves master of all;  
Yet soon realise, they could master none.  
Teenage remains a curse for them.  
No golden days, no golden nights,  
Teenage does not colour their lifes.

Teenagers should keep the word 'Future' in mind  
And should have an aim and stick to it firm;  
To settle down with solid human Endeavour,  
Memories of which when recalled will give utmost  
pleasure.

Teenage forthen will always remain  
The golden days, the golden nights  
The most colourful time of everyone's life. ●

# জৈৱিক গেচ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলে ভালেখিনি সুবিধা পোৱা যায়— এই বিষয়ে আশুনি জানেনে ?

১। এই গেচেৰে বন্ধা-বঢ়া কৰিলে খৰি, কেৰাচিন তেল বা এল-পি-জিৰ খৰচৰ পৰা বেছাই পোৱা যায়।

২। এই গেচ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ সহজ।

৩। জৈৱিক গেচ প্ৰকল্পত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা গোবৰ খেতিৰ বাবে উপযোগী সাৰ হিচাপে ব্যৱহাৰ হয়।

জিলা গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়ন এজেন্সিৰ জৰিয়তে জৈৱিক গেচ প্ৰকল্প স্থাপনৰ বাবে ইচ্ছুক গাওঁ বা নগৰ উভয় এলেকাত বাস কৰা সকলো শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকলৈ কাৰিকৰী দিহা পৰামৰ্শ আৰু বিত্তীয় সাহায্য আগ বঢ়োৱা হয়।

চলিত বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে আপোনাৰ ঘৰত পৰিয়ালৰ আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীলতাৰ প্ৰতীক হিচাপে এটা জৈৱিক গেচ প্ৰকল্প স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়োজনীয় কাৰিকৰী দিহা পৰামৰ্শ বিত্তীয় সাহায্য, ঋণৰ বাবে আপোনাৰ এলেকাৰ জেষ্ঠ খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়া বা গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়ন এজেন্সিৰ কাৰ্যালয়ৰ পৰা আবেদন পত্ৰ সংগ্ৰহ কৰক।

প্ৰকল্প অধিকৰ্তা, জিলা গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়ন এজেন্সিৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰচাৰিত।

## কুষ্ঠ ৰোগ আৰোগ্য কৰিব পাৰি

কুষ্ঠ ৰোগ চিকিৎসাৰ দ্বাৰা সম্পূৰ্ণ আৰোগ্য হয়।

কুষ্ঠ ৰোগ খুব বেছি সংক্ৰামক নহয়।

কুষ্ঠ ৰোগ জন্মগত নহয় বা বংশগত নহয়।

কুষ্ঠ ৰোগ ভগৱানৰ অভিশাপ বা কোনো পাপৰ ফলত নহয়।

এই ৰোগ লুকাই নেৰাখি সোনকালে চিকিৎসা ল'ব লাগে। সকলো ৰাজ্যিক চিকিৎসালয় আৰু প্ৰাথমিক কেন্দ্ৰত ইয়াৰ চিকিৎসা ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

( ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাৰ মুখ্য চিকিৎসা ও স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়াৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰচাৰিত )

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# সৰু পৰিয়াল সুখী পাৰিয়াল

“ আজিৰ শিশু কালিলৈ দেশৰ ধৰণী ”

মনত ৰাখিব —

শিশু আৰু মাতৃৰ স্বাস্থ্যই ঘৰখনৰ ও সমাজৰ স্বাস্থ্য । শিশুটিক আপোনাৰ আদৰ যত্নৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নকৰিব । সেয়েহে উপযুক্ত সময়ত গৰ্ভাৱতী মাতৃ আৰু শিশু সকলৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে আগবঢ়োৱা বিনামূলীয়া বিভিন্ন মাৰাত্মক ৰোগৰ প্ৰতিষেধক বেজী, টিকা আদি দিয়াই সুৰক্ষিত কৰক ।

## প্ৰতিষেধক টিকাৰ তালিকা

কেতিয়া	কি	কিয় ?
১৬ সপ্তাহৰ পৰা ৩৬ সপ্তাহৰ গৰ্ভাৱতী মহিলা —	২ ডজ টি, টি ।	মাক আৰু সন্তানক টিটেনাচৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে মাকক দিয়া হয় ।
৬ সপ্তাহৰ পৰা ৯ মাহৰ ভিতৰত ।	এটা ডি, পি, টি, বেজী আৰু ৩খোৰাক পোলিঅ’ ঔষধ ১ মাহৰ অন্তৰে অন্তৰে	ডিপথেৰীয়া ( ছপিং কাহ ) টিটেনাচ আৰু পোলিঅ’ মাইলিটিচৰ পৰা সন্তানক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে ।
৬ সপ্তাহৰ পৰা ৯ মাহৰ ভিতৰত ।	এটা বি চি জি বেজী ।	সন্তানক বক্ষ্মা ৰোগৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে ।
৯ মাহৰ পৰা ১২ মাহৰ ভিতৰত ।	সৰু আইব টিকাৰ এটা বেজী ।	সন্তানক সৰু আইব পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে ।
১৬ মাহৰ পৰা ২৪ মাহৰ ভিতৰত ।	পোলিঅ’ আৰু ডি পি, টিৰ বুপ্তাৰ ডজ ।	ডিপথেৰীয়া, ( ছপিং কাহ ) টিটেনাচ আৰু পোলিঅ’ মাইলিটিচৰ পৰা সন্তানক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে ।
৫ বৰ পৰা ৬ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ।	ডি, টি আৰু টাইফয়েড ( প্ৰতিটো ) দুই ডজকৈ ।	ডিপথেৰীয়া, টিটেনাচ আৰু টাইফয়েডৰ পৰা সন্তানক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে ।
১০ বছৰত ।	ডি, টি আৰু টাইফয়েডৰ দুই ডজ ।	টিটেনাচ আৰু টাইফয়েডৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পাবলৈ ।
১৬ বছৰত ।	টি, টি আৰু টাইফয়েড ।	টিটেনাচ আৰু টাইফয়েডৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পাবলৈ ।

যি কোনো টিকাৰ দুটা ডজৰ মাজত এমাহৰ ব্যৱধান থকা উচিত ।

আগতে যদি টিকা লৈ থাকে তেনেহলে টিটি, ডি টিৰ এটা ডজ ।

ডাঃ এম, কে, ভৰালী ।

অতিৰিক্ত মুখ্য চিকিৎসা ও স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়া ।

( জিলা পৰিয়াল কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰচাৰিত )

ডিব্ৰুগড় ।

নতুন দৈনিক ! নতুন দৈনিক ! নতুন দৈনিক !

অসম তথা দেশ বিদেশৰ দৈনিক বিভিন্ন ঘটনাবাজিৰে ভৰপূৰ এখন নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য নতুন অসমীয়া  
বাতৰি কাকত ।

## “ নতুন দৈনিক ”

সম্পাদক : চন্দ্ৰ প্ৰসাদ শইকীয়া

—ঃ নিয়মীয়াকৈ পঢ়াৰ অভ্যাস কৰক :—

চিত্ৰ সংবাদ

চিত্ৰ সংবাদ

চিত্ৰ সংবাদ

## চিত্ৰ সংবাদ

প্ৰতি শুকুৰবাৰে প্ৰকাশিত

বোলছবি, ছবদৰ্শন আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বিষয়ৰ বাতৰিৰে ভৰপূৰ সাপ্তাহিক কাকত  
আকৰ্ষণীয় বেটুপাত, অসংখ্য খবৰ আৰু সুন্দৰ ফটোৰে প্ৰকাশ পোৱা এই চিত্ৰ সংবাদৰ  
প্ৰতিখনৰ মূল্য ৩.০০ টকা মাত্ৰ ।

আপোনাৰ পদাৰ্পণেই আমাৰ বাবে সৌভাগ্য :—

## বাণী মন্দিৰ

( কিতাপ বিক্ৰেতা আৰু প্ৰকাশক )

প্ৰধান কাৰ্যালয় :—

নতুন বজাৰ — ডিব্ৰুগড় — ৭৮৬০০১

ফোন — ১১২৫৫ ( ঘৰ )

২২৫১৩ ( দোকান )

শাখা কাৰ্যালয় :—

বাণীবাবী পথ — পানবজাৰ

গুৱাহাটী — ১ ফোন — ৬০৬৭৮ ( ঘৰ )

৩৪৫৭৫ [ দোকান ]



## কাৰ্ণেয়ানৰ প্ৰাক্তন সম্পাদকসকল

১৯৪৬-৪৭	—	ইবা দত্ত	১৯৭০-৭১	—	মোহোন সোণোৱাল
৪৭-৪৮	—	বিনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা	৭১-৭২	—	হিতেশ বিকাশ গগৈ
৪৯-৫০	—	ভূপেন্দ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ বৰপূজাৰী	৭২-৭৩	—	ডম্বক বড়া
৫০-৫১	—	লক্ষী ৰড়া	৭৩-৭৪	—	লক্ষী প্ৰিয়া দেৱী
৫১-৫২	—	নৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ গোস্বামী	৭৪-৭৫	—	গিৰিণ গগৈ
৫২-৫৩	—	খগেন্দ্ৰ মোহন	৭৬-৭৭	—	সঞ্জীৱ বড়া
৫৩-৫৪	—	নিত্যা হাজৰিকা	৭৭-৭৮	—	কৃপাল কুমাৰ বৰুৱা
৫৪-৫৫	—	দুৰ্গা দত্ত বাগ্‌বি	৭৮-৭৯	—	প্ৰভাত প্ৰাণ কোঁৱৰ
৫৫-৫৬	—	উজ্জল শইকীয়া	৭৯-৮০	—	ৰূপেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া
৫৬-৫৭	—	যামিনী ফুকন	৮১-৮২	—	মনোজ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা
৫৭-৫৮	—	সুনীল ছৰবা	৮২-৮৩	—	মিন্টু গগৈ
৫৮-৫৯	—	কিৰণ শৰ্মা	৮৩-৮৪	—	কলাগী বৰুৱা
৫৯-৬০	—	বিশ্ব বৰুৱা	৮৬-৮৭	—	কামিনী কুমাৰ গৌহাই
৬০-৬১	—	লুইত দাস	৮৭-৮৮	—	নৱজ্যোতি শইকীয়া
৬১-৬২	—	অনিল কুমাৰ হাজৰিকা	৮৮-৮৯	—	পানীৰাম ডেকামৰাণ
৬২-৬৩	—	লক্ষেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা	১৯৮৯-৯০ চনৰ (৪১ তম সংখ্যাব) সম্পাদনাত		
৬৩-৬৪	—	হেম ওজা			সুনীল ৰাজকোঁৱৰ
৬৪-৬৫	—	মুকুট সিংহ ফুকন			
৬৫-৬৬	—	ৰজনী কান্ত চুতীয়া			
৬৬-৬৭	—	কল্পনা দত্ত			
৬৭-৬৮	—	তৰুণ কুমাৰ গগৈ			
৬৮-৬৯	—	ভীম কান্ত বৰগোহাঞি			

ডিব্ৰুগড় হনুমানবল্লী সূৰ্যমল কাৰ্ণে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ হৈ সুনীল ৰাজকোঁৱৰৰ দ্বাৰা সম্পাদিত, প্ৰকাশিত আৰু শঙ্কৰদেৱ প্ৰিণ্টাৰ্চ, ডিব্ৰুগড়ত মুদ্ৰিত।

সম্পাদক : সুনীল ৰাজকোঁৱৰ



KANOIAN, VOL.XXXI, 1989-90,  
Magazine of Dibrugarh Hanumanbox Surajmal Kanoi College,  
DIBRUGARH



D.S. Girls' Hostel



D.S. Boys' Hostel



Lalchand Kanoi Memorial Auditorium



Students' Union Building