"তাই চাগৈ আচবিত হৈছে।" "নিশ্চয়।"

"মই জানো তাই হব। মাকব মৃত্যুক তাই সহজভাৱে লব পৰা নাই বোধকবেঁ।।"

এব্নাবে কলে, "হয়, লব পৰ। নাই। সিহঁতব সম্বন্ধ মধুৰ আছিল। মিচেছ মানেই যোৱা কেইবাটাও বছৰ আমাৰ লগতে কটাইছিল।"

মই জানো। যেতিয়া তুমি বিদেশলৈ গৈছিল। তেতিয়া তেওঁ বাথৰ লগত থকা খবব মই বাখিছিলো।

এব্নাবৰ আশ্চর্য্যৰ সীমা নাছিল। কাৰণ এই-বোৰ ধৰৰ দিবলৈ মিচেছ মানৰ কোনো বন্ধু নাছিল। তাই পুতেক বেক্সৰ লগত একেলগে থকা নাছিল। এব্নাৰে নিৰপেক দৃষ্টিৰে মানৰ মুধলৈ চাবলৈ যদ্ধ কৰিছিল। বুঢ়াই সকলো ধৰৰ ইতিমধ্যে ৰাখিছে।

বুঢ়াই হাঁহিছিল। "মই ভাবোঁ যি মানুহে মিচেছ মেনৰ লগত চলিব নোৱাৰে, তেওঁক সম্ভই কবাটো টান হব। মই এইটো বেক্সব লগত ফোনত কথা কওতে বুজিছোঁ।"

"তেওঁ মিচেছ মানৰ লগত নথকা কথাটো কৈছে নেকি ?"

"নাই কোৱা। মাত্ৰ কৈছে যে তেওঁ মাকৰ লগত মিলি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। তুমি নিশ্চয় এইবিষয়ে শুনিছা?"

"হয়, মই শুনিছোঁ," এব্নাবে কলে।

"মোৰ ধাৰণা নাছিল যে ল'বাজনে উকিল হিচাবে দেটুইটত বাস কৰিব। বোধকৰোঁ এতিয়া মই থকা ডলাচ চহৰলৈ আহিব। অ' আমাৰ লাঞ্চ আহিলেই।"

ওৱেটাৰ যোৱাৰ পিচত এব্নাৰে বুঢ়াৰ কথা-বোৰৰ মাজত থকা গুৰুত্ববোৰ বুজিবলৈ বৃথা চেষ্টা কৰিছিল। মানৰ ব্যৱহাৰ বৰ স্থলৰ আছিল। এব্-নাৰক ডিক্ষ কৰিবলৈ তেখেতে জোৰ নকৰিলে গুচৰৰ চাইদ বৰ্ডত বহুতো বটল আছিল আৰু মাজে সময়ে বুঢ়াই তাৰ পৰা মদ পান কৰি আছিল।

"বেক্স আৰু মাকৰ ভিতৰত পাৰ্থক্য বেক্সে প্ৰায়ে

ক্ষমা কৰিব নোখোজে। আৰু মাৰু আছিল তিবোতাৰ ভিতৰতে দয়ানয়ী। এইটো সিহঁতৰ চাৰিত্ৰিক বৈশিষ্ট্য আছিল। "মাংস টুকুৰা ধুনীয়া।"

"মোৰ টুকুৰাও ধুনীয়া।"

"তোমাৰ দৰ্মহা কিমান?"

এব্নাবে আচৰিত হৈ উত্তৰ দিছিল, "প্রুষ্টি শ।"
"এইটোৱেই মাত্র তোমাৰ আয় ?"

"হয়। এব্নাৰ অসম্ভ হৈছিল দৰ্মহাৰ কথা সোধাব বাবে। আপুনি কি স্থধিলে ? তেওঁ প্ৰশু কৰিলে।

"মই অনুমান কবিছিলোঁ ই ৫ আৰু ৮ব ভিতৰত হব। অনুমান কিমান সঁচা তাকে পবীকা কবিলোঁ। তুমি জানো ইয়াবে চলিব পাবা?"

"প্রায়ে পাবো।"

"ৰাথ সন্তই ?"

"বোধকৰোঁ তাই সন্তই।" এব্নাবে ভাবিলে, তেৱোঁ কিছুমান প্ৰশু সোধা উচিত আছিল। যোৱা ২০ বছৰ কাল বুঢ়া ক'ত আছিল, কিমান টকা জমা কবিলে আৰু যুদ্ধৰ পিচত তেখেতৰ তিবোতাক কোনে সহায় কৰিছিল।

বুঢ়াই অলপ চিন্তা কৰি কলে, "ৰাথব বা ল'বা-ছোৱালীৰ ফটো লগত আছে জানো ?"

"নাই বিদেশত থাকোতে লৈ ফুবিছিলোঁ। কিন্তু এতিয়া মই সদায় ঘবলৈ যাও। ল'বাজন মাকব নিচিনা হৈছে। সিহঁত দেখিবলৈ ধুনীয়া। কেঁচুৱাটো অলপ শকত। জিনে কিন্দাৰগাৰ্টেনত ভালদৰে পঢ়াশুনা কৰিছে।"

"ৰাথে মোক দেখা কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছ। নকৰে— নহয় জানো ?"

"হয়, এতিয়া নোধোজে।" এব্নাৰে নিজকে কোৱা শুনিলে, "এইবোৰ শুনি তাই বিপর্যান্ত হৈছে। মাকৰ মৃত্যুক তাই এতিয়াও সহজভাৱে লব প্ৰা নাই। পিচত হয়তো......"

"কোনো কথা নাই। ই স্বাভাৱিকেই। ,বেচি কথা কৈ তোমাক আমনি নিদিও। বেক্সে মোক যিদৰে ভাৱে ৰাথেও সেইদৰে ভাবিব জানো?" "বেক্সে আপোনাক কি কৈছে নেজানো ?" "তেওঁ মোৰ লগত কোনো সদ্বন্ধ বাধিব নোখোজে। বাখে জানো ককায়েকক ভাল পায় ?"

"ৰাথে ককায়েকক ভাল নেপায়। আৰু এইটো ঠিক তাই আপোনাৰ নামত জুইতো কুটা এডাল দিব নোখোজে।"

শেষ টুকুৰা মাংস হাতত লৈ তেওঁ কৈছিল, তুমি প্রায়ে থিয়েটাৰলৈ যোৱা নেকি ?"

"তেনেকৈ নেযাওঁ।"

"এই সপ্তাহত "মিটাৰ ববাৰ্চ্চ" চাবলৈ প্ৰতি
নিশাই গৈছোঁ। তুমিও চাবা। বছৰত এবাৰ ইয়ালৈ
আহি সকলো দৃশ্য চাবলৈ ঠিক কৰিছোঁ। অৱসৰ
লোৱাৰ আগতে ই ভাল হব। বাৰু মই যদি
তোমালোকৰ ল'বা-ছোৱালীৰ নামত এটা ট্ৰাষ্ট ফাণ্ড
খোলোঁ ৰাথে কি ভাৱে লব ?"

"ক্ষমা কৰিব।"

প্ৰহিলৈ তোমাৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ নামত সত্তৰ হেজাৰ ডলাবৰ ট্ৰাষ্ট ফাণ্ড এটা খুলিম। যেতিয়া সিহঁতৰ কলেজলৈ যাবপৰ৷ বয়স হব, তেতিয়া ইয়াৰ পৰ। টক। উলিয়াৰ পাবিৰ। স্থতো পাৰ। ইয়াত কোনো চর্ত্ত নাই। যদি এই বিষয়ত বাথে মোক न्न अधिव (थाष्ट्र जात्नरे । यपि त्नार्थाष्ट्र कात्ना তুমি এজন উকিলক পঠিয়াই দিবা। টকাৰ সংখ্যা তুনি সত্তবৰ পৰা এশ সত্তৰ বা বেছি कविव भाव।। यपि वार्थ जानिवरेन विচार এই ধনবোৰ ক'ৰা পৰা আহিছে, তাইক কৰা, 'এছ টি মান আৰু সমিতি"য়ে কিছু নেচাবেল গেচ তৈয়াৰ কবিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। তুমি যোৱাব আগেয়ে এইবিষয়ে সকলো স্বত্ব অকলে মোৰ নহয়। কিন্তু কিছু অংশ মই নগদ পাইছিলোঁ। মই ইয়াক লগত ৰাখিব নোখোজোঁ। তুমি নিশ্চয় বেচি তাচ নেখেলা ?"

"নাই নেখেলোঁ।"

মানে হাঁহিছিল। "তুমি চিনেমা নোচোৱা, তাচ নেখেলা, কি কবি সময়বোৰ কটোৱা?"

এব্নাবৰ মনৰ দুৱাৰত হেজাৰ চিন্তাৰ নিছিল। 'আপোনাক ইয়াৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ। বাথে এই সম্বন্ধে জানিবলৈ বিচাৰিব। আপুনি এইবোৰ কিয় কৰিছে স্থাধিলে বেয়া পাব নেকি ?"

"নাই, কিয় পান। মোৰ বয়স আঠষটি। নাতিনাতিনীহঁতৰ নামত এটা ট্ৰাষ্ট ফাণ্ড খোলা মোৰ ইচ্ছা।
ইয়াত কোনো চৰ্ত্ত নাই। মিচেছ মানৰ লগত মই
চলিব পৰা নাছিলো। এতিয়া মই বাথক লগ পাবলৈ
বিচাৰিছো। ল'বা-ছোৱালীবোৰক দেখা কৰিবলৈ
বিচাৰেঁ।। কাগজবোৰত সোমাবাৰে চহী কৰিব
লাগিব।"

দুৱাৰখন মেল খালে। এজনী ধুনীয়া ছোৱালী সোমাই আহিল। তাইৰ হাতত তিনিটা টুপীৰ বাকচ। "হি চাম," তাই কলে। এব্নবাক দেখি, "অ' কোম্পানী।"

দুয়ো থিয় হ'ল। তাই বাকচবোব মজিয়াত থলে।

"এওঁ মিছ কেছিদি, মোব চেক্রেটাবী"। মানে কলে। মিছ কেছিদি, মি হেবিয়ট।" এজনী ধুনীয়া ছোৱালী। বাথতকৈ বয়সত সক হব। তেওঁ মানক অকলে লগ পাবলৈ বিচাধিছিল। তাই তিনিটা টুপীৰ বাকচ কিনিছে। কোনটো পিন্ধিব নেজানি লৈ আহিছে। তলত ঠিক কবিব। মিঃ মানব পৰা আবেলিটোৰ বাবে অনুমতি ললে।

""বিদায়, মিছ কেছিদিয়ে কলে। আপোনাক লগ পাই ভাল লাগিল, হেবিয়ট।" তাই গ'লগৈ।

কেছিদিব কথা ভাবোতে এব্নাবব বহুতো কথা মনত খেলালে। তাই দুৱাবত শব্দ নকৰাকৈ সোমাই আহিল। বুঢ়া মানুহজনক চাম বুলি সম্বোধন কবিলে। তাই তিনিটা টুপী কিনিছিল।

আলোচনী বিচাৰি মান অন্য কোঠালৈ গ'ল।
অলপ পিচতে এখন আলোচনী হাতত লৈ ঘূৰি আহিল।
"ইয়াত সকলো আছে। তাই যদি মোৰ লগত দেখা
কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে, বুধবাবলৈকে মই ইয়াত আছোঁ।
যদি তাই নিবিচাৰে তুমি আৰু মই ইজনে সিজনক

দেখা কৰি থাকিম। কাগজবোৰ মই ঠিক কৰি ৰাখিম।"

মাদিচন এভিনিউব বাচত আধা বাট অহাব পিচত বালোচনীখন পঢ়ি চাবলৈ এব নাবৰ মন গ'ল।
ইয়াৰ বেচিভাগ প্ৰৱন্ধ টেকনিকেল পৰিসংখ্যাৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ। ইয়াতে কানচাচ নেচাবেল গেচৰ আলোচনা আছে। এব্নাবৰ মনত নানা বং-বিৰঙৰ কল্পনা।
সত্তৰ হেজাৰ ডলাব। অলপ সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে।
সোমবাবৰ আগতে একো ন্বটিলেই ৰক্ষা। মাজতে
৪৮ ঘণ্টা মাত্ৰ।

ঘৰত বাথে কেঁচুৱাটোক নিচুকাইছে। তেওঁ প্ৰবন্ধটো তাইক পঢ়িবলৈ দিলে। দীঘল হ'লটোত ইফাল সিফাল কৰিলে। ২২ বছৰ বয়সলৈকে এব্নাৰে ইমান টকা আয় কৰিব পৰা নাই।

বাথে কলে, "মই তেখেতক দেখা নকৰেঁ।, কেতিয়াও নকবোঁ। সত্তব হেজাব....

"কোনো চর্ত্ত নাই।"

বাথে চুলিব মাজলৈ হাতখন স্থমাই দিলে।

'এব্নাব, মোব ধাবণা তুমি মানুহজনক পছন্দ কবিলা।

তেখেত চবিত্ৰহীন। মাক বিয়া কবোৱাৰ ছয়মাহ
পিচত তেখেতে অন্য এজনী তিবোতা ঘবলৈ আনিছিল
মা সেই ৰাতিৰ বাবে চহৰৰ পৰা দূৰত আছিল।

চাকবণীজনীয়ে কথাটো তেওঁক কৈছিল। মই
ভাবোঁ মিছ কেছিদিক তেখেতে দুপৰীয়াৰ আহাৰ
খাবৰ বাবে আনিব খোজে। মাব পৰা টকা আদায়
কৰিবলৈ তেখেতে মিছা কথা কৈছিল।"

"ই কিমানদূৰ সত্য মই নেজানো, কিন্ত এতিয়া .তখেতে স্থতে মূলে ঘূৰি আহিৰ খোজে।"

"কালৈ ঘূৰিব বা ? মাৰ কাৰনে মই তেখেতক দেখা নকৰোঁ। তেখেতৰ টকা নোচো। তেখেতে জানে আমি টকা ললে তেখেতৰ ওচৰত কৃতজ্ঞ হম। তেখেতৰ নিচিনা মানুহে টকা এনেয়ে নিদিয়ে। তিনিটা টুপী দি তেখেতে মিছ কেছিদিক লাভ কৰিব পাৰে। আৰু আমাক সত্তৰ হেজাৰ দি আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিব খোজে। তুমি তালৈকে লোভ কৰিলা।"

"ইয়াত কোনো চর্ত্ত নাই।"

"এব্নাৰ, মোৰ কথা শুনা, মই তেখেতৰ টকালৰ নোৱাৰোঁ।। আৰু দেখাও কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ।।"
এব্নাৰে ভাবিলে তাই ঠিকেই ধৰিছে। তেখেতে
তাইক আৰু ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীক দেখা কৰিবলৈ জোৰ
কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু তাই জানো ইমান টকাৰ বাবে
এইখিনি কৰিব নোৱাৰে? তেওঁ কলে, "এই টকা
তেখেতে তোমাক দিব খোজা নাই। ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীক
দিব খুজিছে।"

দাম্পত্য জীৱনৰ আঠ বছৰে সিহঁতৰ মাজত কেতিয়াও কাজিয়াৰ স্বষ্টি হোৱা নাই। বাথে তেওঁৰ মুখখনলৈ চালে। মুখখন ঢাকি তাই কান্দিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কবিলে। এবনাৰ পিয় হ'ল। তেওঁ এই কান্দোন বন্ধ কবিব লাগিব। ৰাথে কান্দিলে তেওঁ ভাল চিন্তা কবিব নোৱাৰে। তাই মৰশিয়াল। ধুনীয়া। সি তাইক ভাল পায়। তাই ৰুদা উচিত হোৱা নাই। তেওঁ ভাবিলে, তেওঁ নি\*চয় সমর্থ হব, আন নহলেও সোমবাৰলৈ। তেখেতৰ চকুৰ আগত ভাহি উঠিল সত্তৰ হেজাৰ ডলাৰ। হয়তো বেচি। এশ, দুশ হয়তো তিনিশ হেজাৰ ডলাব। এব্নাৰ ৰাথব সন্মুখলৈ গ'ল। তাইৰ তিতা মুখখনত হাত ফুবালে। তাই তেওঁৰ . . গাত আওজিলে। षारन তেওঁ যি ইচ্ছা কৰে তাকে পাৰিব, কাৰণ ৰাথে তেওঁক ভাল পায়।

## विविवािक कूलव बर

বিপু প্রথম বার্ষিক কলা

কোনোবা এদিন নিশা মোব কোঠাৰ চাকিটো কেনেবাকৈ নুমাই গৈছিল আৰু স্কাই উইণ্ডত বাহিবত জোনাকৰ বং দেখি কোঠাৰ এমাৰবোৰ মোব অসহ্য হৈ পৰিছিল। এমাৰ কোঠাটোৰ বন্ধ এখন খিবিকী মুকলি কবি মই বাহিবলৈ চাই পঠিয়াইছিলোঁ।

ধিৰিকীৰ বেলিঙৰ ফাঁকেৰে সোমাই আহি কৰবাৰ এজাক বলিয়া বতাহে মোৰ নাকে মুখে কোবাই গৈছিল আৰু মই অনুভৱ কৰিছিলোঁ— মিঠা মিঠা লগা কোনোবা এবিধ ফুলব গোদ্ধ মোৰ মগজুৰ কোঁহে কোঁহে সোমাই গৈছিল।

কোনোবা এদিন নিশা স্কাই উইণ্ডত বাহিবব জোনাকৰ বং দেখি মই মোব কোঠাৰ বন্ধ খিবিকী মুকলি কৰি দিছিলোঁ। কববাব এজাক বলিয়া বতাহে কঢ়িয়াই আনিছিল মিঠা মিঠা লগা কোনোবা এবিধ ফুলব গোন্ধ আৰু মই ভাবিছিলোঁ: প্ৰকাণ্ড একুবা জুই হলহেতেন যদি এইবিধ ফুলব বং।



### ॥ আমাৰ সাহিত্য চৰ্চ্চা ॥

মানুহে কেৱল খাই বৈ জীয়াই থাকিব নোৱাৰে । খাই লৈ বণ্ডি থাকি কোনো মানুহেই পূর্ণ এক জীৱনৰ অধিকাৰী হব নোৱাৰে । পূর্ণাক্ষ এক জীৱন যাপনৰ কাৰণে মানুসিক আহাৰো মানুহক যথেই লাগে । এই আহাৰে কেৱল মন আৰু চেতনাক তৃপ্তই নকবে, পৰিশোধন আৰু স্কুমাৰো কৰে । মনক তৃপ্ত কৰিবপৰা আহাৰ হ'ল সৌন্দৰ্য্য । সৌন্দৰ্য্য মানুহে ক'ত বিচাৰি পায় বাৰুং মানুহৰ মাজত স্থাই হোৱা শিল্প, ভাস্কৰ্য্য, স্থাপত্য, কলা-কৃষ্টিৰ মাজতে সৌন্দৰ্য্যক বিচাৰি পাৰ পাৰি । এইবোৰক ভাল পাবলৈ শিকা মানে সৌন্দৰ্য্যক উপাসনা কৰা । য'তে ক'লা ত'তেই সৌন্দৰ্য্য ।

মহন্মদে কৈছিল, "তুমি যদি দুটা পইচা পোৱা, তাব এটা পইচাবে এটা কাটি কিনিবা আৰু বাকীটোবে এটা ফুল কিনিবা।" এই ৰুটি আৰু ফুলে কেৱল দোকানৰ পৰা কিনি অনা ৰুটি আৰু গছৰ পৰা ছিঙি অনা ফুলৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। আমাৰ সাংসাবিক জীৱনত আমি খোৱা লোৱাতেই ব্যস্ত থাকোঁ। অৱশ্যে জীয়াই থাকিবলৈ খাব লাগিবই। কিন্ত খাই বৈ জীয়াই থাকি জীৱনক উপলব্ধি কৰিব লাগিব। ফুলটো অৰ্থাৎ সৌন্দৰ্য্য মানুহৰ আধ্যাত্মিক জীৱনৰ প্রতীক। গতিকে কটি আৰু ফুল মানে এটা সম্পূর্ণ জীৱনৰ দুটি কাল; বৈষ্ট্রিক আৰু আধ্যাত্মিক। এটা ফালক বাদ দি আনটোৰ মানুহে এটি পূর্ণ জীৱন যাপন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আনহাতে কেৱল খাব আৰু লবৰ বাবে জীৱনটো নহয়।

মানুহৰ জীৱনত কেবাটাও স্তৰ আছে। গোটেই কেইটা স্তবতে সমানে সৌন্দর্য্য বা সাহিত্য কচিব বিকাশ হব নোৱাৰে। সাধাবণতে যেতিয়া মানুহব মনত সংসাবৰ সমস্যাসমূহে বিশেষ চাই অধিকাব নকৰে—মন স্নিগ্ধ আৰু পৰিত্ৰ হৈ থাকে—চিন্তা কবিবপৰা শক্তি যেতিয়া যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে থাকে, সেই সময়ছোৱা সৌন্দর্য্য-ক্ষচি বিকাশৰ প্রশন্ত সময়। তেনে এক ক্ষচিব বিকাশ ক্বাৰ প্রচেষ্টাই সাহিত্য চর্চ্চা। ছাত্র জীৱন কালৰ এই শিল্পস্থলত প্রতিভাক বিকশিত হবলৈ নিদি,

নিজক নিআঁৱ অথবা নিজেজ কৰি দিহাটো অনুচিত হব। বৰ্তনান বাজ ছাত্ৰ-জীৱন কাল ছোৱাত সাহিত্য চৰ্চটা কৰিবলৈ আচুটিয়ালৈ এটি সহয় উলিয়াৰ নোৱাৰি। এখন ছাত্ৰই নিজৰ কাঠ্য-পুথিবিল তালবংব পঢ়িব লাগিবে গোটেই দিনটো পঢ়িবেও বথেই নহয়। কিন্ত তথাপিও এই ব্যক্তহাৰ মাজতে সহব উলিয়াই নিজৰ প্ৰতিভাল বিকলিত কৰিবই লাগিব। অৱশোগা এই বাজতহাৰ মাজতে সহব উলিয়াই নিজৰ প্ৰতিভাল বিকলিত কৰিবই লাগিব। অৱশোগা এই কাঠ্য কাঠ্য সাহিত্য-কোই বলাগা অব্যাব্য কিবালিক কাঠ্য সাহিত্য চলাগা কাঠ্য আৰু বলাগাই বাজতা কাঠ্য বাজত কাঠ্য কাঠ্য বাজত কাঠ্য কাঠ্য বাজত কাঠ্য

বুলাও ভালনে বুলেও বালে ।

এখন নানুহে পীত গাই বুব ভাল পার । তেওঁৰ এখন বুব ধনী বন্ধুৱে তেওঁক স্থাধিলে,

"বন্ধু । তুনি যে খানবতৰ গীত গাই ভূব, তাৰপৰা তোনাৰ কি লাভ হৈছে ? নইতো গীত
গাই ভাল নাপাওঁ ৷ যোৰ খোৱালোৱাৰো একো চিন্তা নাই, কিন্ত তুনি দেখোন আছিল লাগোনে
গাকিল লাগিব বোৰহয় ।" তেতিয়া নানুহছনে কলে" গীত গাই যোৰ বন্ধ ভাল লাগো, তুনি নুনুনিবা ৷ খাবলৈ নাগালেও গীত গামে থাকিল ৷" ইয়াতে আহি পৰে

নুন্যুৱোধৰ আৰুণাকতা ৷ সাহিত্যাব নুলা বুলাটোও সাহিত্য চৰ্চ্চা ৷ তেতিয়াই হৈ পৰে আধা
ত্তিক জীৱনৰ স্বষ্ট ৷ আবাহিক জীৱন-মাপন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সম্পূৰ্ব ভালন বাপন সম্ভৱ

নহয় ৷ সেইবাবে সাহিত্য চৰ্চ্চা আনাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ নাখত নিতান্ত প্ৰযোজনীয় ৷ পুননি কালত

শুৰুবেল, আধুনিক কালত বসাৱাল বেলবৰনা আদি সাহিত্যায়েবীৰ সেৱাৰ ওপত আছি

অসমীয়া সাহিত্য গৌৰবান্থিত ৷ তেই পৰবহাৰ বা বোৰকৰাই লিখি পঢ়ি ভাঙৰ হোৱাৰ পিছত

সাহিত্য চন্চা ক্যা নাছিল ৷ ছাত্ৰ-ভাৰেৰ বা বেলকৰাই লিখি পঢ়ি ভাঙৰ হোৱাৰ পিছত

সাহিত্য চন্চা ক্যা নাছিল ৷ ছাত্ৰ-ভাৰেৰ পৰা সাহিত্যাৰ সেৱাৰ ক্ষা ভাকি কৰি আহি
ছিল ৷ অৰুল এই দুইজনাৰ কথাই নক্ষ্ট, পৃথিবীৰ গোহাবোৰ হৃছ সাহিত্যিকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে ইনাৰ

উন্নাহৰ আছে ৷ প্ৰিনিক নালাগে, বৈছহিক জীৱনতকৈ আব্যাদ্ধিক জীৱনৰ নুন্য সদায় বেছি ৷

### । কবলগীয়া তুআবাৰমান।

- । ক্ষমণাম্মা হুনাঘামনান ।

   নামানান ক্ষেত্ৰ প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলগা হয় ছাত্ৰাকৰে। নেশত বেতিয়া কৰিবলগা হয় ছাত্ৰাকৰে। নেশত বেতিয়া অধিচাধ—হেজ্যাচাবিত্য—শোষণ আদিব ধূণণীয় শাসন চলিব তেতিয়া কৰবো শক্তি নিজ্জাৰ হৈ পৰিলেও এই শক্তিটো নিজেজ হৈ থাকিব নোৱাৰে।
- সকলোবে বন:পুত আনোচনী এখন কুণ্ডত কৰি উলিওবাটো বৰ সহজ কাম নহয়।
  সন্দেহ নোহোৱাকৈ কব পাৰি যে কলেজ আলোচনী এখন মনোগ্ৰাহী নহলে সম্পাদক নানা
  সমালোচনাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগে। কিন্তু সম্পাদকজনে অকলে জানো তাল আলোচনী এখন
  উলিয়াৰ পাৰে ?
- ্লা সাপাদকৰ বাবটো পোৱাৰ পিছৰে পৰা প্ৰত্যেক ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰে পৰা মৌৰিকভাৰে স্থৰ্নেও উৎসাহ-উদ্ধিপনা পাইছোঁ। ৰহুতে ছাত্ৰেকানেও লাগি দিছে। আনোচানীখাৰ পুৰ নোনকালে উনিনাবলৈ মুখ্যক মহাপ্ৰেও পৰামৰ্প দিছিল। স্থৰৰ কথা যে বুৰ কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে প্ৰক্ৰপাতিও গোট খালে। ভাল লাগিছে এইবাবে যে প্ৰাৰুভাগ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰে লিখাৰ প্রতি ধাউতি নথক। নহয়।



A sight—not to tell, but to dream of Pi oto by Hemen Barua.



The Guru Nanak Auditorium under construction. When completed it will fulfil a leng-felt need of the students. It is proposed to house the Reading Room and some Department; Rooms on the upper storey of this Auditorium.



### A.V.C.S.U. EXECUTIVE BODY 1966-67



1st Row (Sitting)—Profit—in-charge:—D. Ghosh (General sports), P. Deka (Social Service), B. Das (Major Gomer), A. Chaudhury (Gymantium), L. Bharali (Baya' Common Room), Principal G. Sarma (Pestident), A. Pathak (Students' Union), M. R. Dey (Vice-President, Cultural section), K. Deka (Debates and Symposium), U. Dutta (Magazine).
 2ad Row (Standing):—S. Deta (Léstis, Seey, Aluis & Calury), M. Deka (Editor), U. Medhi (Seey, Debates and Symposium), S. Pathak (Seey, Gymassium), P. Rallia (General See Grit Common Room), B. Bathadur (Peon.)
 3rd Row (Standing):—D. Majundar (Astr. Seey, Debates & Symposium), B. Dutta (Astr. Editor), R. Patowary (Astr. Seey, Gymassium), P. Rallia (Seey, Astr. Seey), Social Service), D. Chaudhury (Astr. Seey, Best' Common Room), H. Barunk (Astr. Gen. See), See (Seered Sports), A. Das (Seey, General Sports), A. Das (Seey, General Sports), L. Das (Seey, Madie & Colline).
 (Not See in the Photograph):—N. Phukan (Profin-charge, Magazine), H. Chaudhury (Profin-charge, Masic & Culture), Major Games), Miss D. Palit (Astrl. Seey, Girl: Common Room).

# The Aryan

( Journal of the Arya Vidyapeeth College )



Editor . Mohan Deka

Asst. Editor . Biren Dutta

1966-67

8th issue

### Contents:

	The Editorial	1
	Romanticism and Modern Poetry	
	By Bimalendu Debnath	4
	Devaluation of the, Indian Rupce	
	By Arun Kumar Chakrabarty	8
	The Beliefs of the Garos	
	By Frankenstein W. Momin	11
	Unanswered	
	By Preeti Das Purkayastha	13
	Come to Meet the Threat	
ť	By Bedanti Kumar Bhuyan	15
	Family Planning and India's Five year Plans	
	By Dinesh Ch. Dutta	16
	Problem of world peace	
	By Ranjita Sharma	19
	A Soldier's Tragedy	
	By Madan Sarma	21
	After the Battle is Fought	
	By Amritlal Dutta	24
	Yeast and Microscopic World	
	By Prof. Debabrata Ghosh M. Sc.	25
	Marlowe As A Dramatic Artist	
	By Biren Dutta	28
	Wit and Humour	32
	Book Review	33
	By Prof. E. Ullah M. A.	
	Water and Life	
	By Mohan Deka	36
	The Indo-Pakistan Conflict	
	By Pradip Dasgupta	38
	The Academic Growth of the Arya Vidyapeeth College	40
	Degree Examination Results 1966	43
	Academic Forum	44
	Seminars in the College	45
	Secretarial Reports	47
	Annual College Festival 1966-67	51

Profs.-in-charge

Prof. U. Dutta

Prof. N. Phukan

# The Editorial

The present student unrest is a serious matter for all those people who have a genuine concern for the future of the country as well as of the younger generation. The meeting in October last convened by the U.G.C. to discuss the situation, shows that both the government and the educationists are anxious to put a stop to this undesirable development in the country. Different people have put forward various views regarding the cause of the student unrest and most of them share the common view that there prevails a sense of frustration in the youth of the country at present. We think that this is no less due to the unhealthy atmosphere prevailing in the country than due to Government's inability to create a sense of security in the future of the student and to provide ample facilities to engage him in constructive works.

This is a point, we, all should ponder over. Why does the student run away from the classroom to take part in agitation? Is it because he is temparamentally involved in it? Does he possess an inherent liking for destroying public properties? The answer, we think, is an emphatic no. There are obviously two answers to these questions. First, the classroom or the institution, in which a student studies, does not have sufficient attraction to keep him wholly attached to it. It is true both in what the student gets during his stay in the institution and in what he expects to get after he comes out of it. Secondly, the agitation which beckons to him is very often about something vitally connected with his life in the society. So it is not proper for the elders to blame the students outright for the disturbances caused by them. The whole problem should be studied objectively

and dispassionately and some ways and means should be found out to remove for ever, the root-cause of the problem.

Since independence, there has been an unprecedented expansion in the field of education. This popular enthusiasm of the common people for education is no doubt a good sign. But we must not ignore the fact that the expansion has not been very systematic and well-planned. Moreover, a lot of sub-standard educational institutions have been established in the country and consequently quality has suffered. Most of the educational institutions lack the facilities that should be provided to the students. Moreover, the students, particularly of the general colleges, are uncertain about their future because of dearth of employment opportunities in the country. Under these circumstances we find in the educational institutions of our country, some angry young men, whose future is an uncertainty. The case of those students studying in the technical institutions is, of course, different. That is why, we find that these students rarely join any agitation. When they do, they do it for the fulfilment of their grievances and not for any other reasons.

The behaviour of an individual or of a community is, to a large extent, related with and dependent on the social environment. One cannot live a life according to one's ideals, if the society in which he lives, is at rebellion with them. What are our present surroundings like? Are they congenial to living a life based on the high ideals of life? It will be denying the fact if we answer the question in the affirmative. Materialism has invaded the ancient Indian ideal of life. Petty politics has made the moral principles of life less important. Industrial development has shattered the old structure of the society, but it has not been able to free the people of the country from wants, cares and anxieties.

The old order has changed yielding place for none better. As a result the environment now is vitiated by corruption and such other social evils. The young man is traditionally and temparamentally idealistic in his outlook. In the classroom also he is taught to live a life of right values. But his surroundings teach him that it is not possible for him to live such a life. He finds it completely at variance with what he learns. So his ideals are shattered, his belief in the human values is shaken and his learning seems to be an illusion to him. We must consider the behaviour of the restless students against this background.

The recent food agitation by students, for example, is the bitter expression of accumulated anger at the corruption, adulteration and unlawful hoarding of food grains by a section of the traders and the Government's complete inefficiency in handling the situation. The anti-hoarding drive by the students revealed these corruptions of the traders and brought to light the inefficiency of the Supply Department. The political atmosphere of the country is also largely responsible for the student disturbances. Politicians very often indulge in tall talk about the sanctity of student life or the need for whole-hearted devotion to learning. But they are the most unscrupulous sort and can do anything for the realisation of their political ends. As such they do not hesitate to take the advantages of the students whenever they find the opportunity. That there is a relation between politics and most of the student-disturbances, is a fact. Were it not so, why would we have seen a series of such disturbances just on the eve of the election?

There is no doubt, that behind most of the student disturbances, at present are the unscrupulous politicians and that the general unrest prevailing in the country is responsible for the outburst of these disturbances.

We do not intend to hold a brief for the students. We have simply tried to analyse the real causes behind the present unhappy happenings in the country. Proper diagnosis is essential before any remedial action can be taken. The country needs a thorough check up in all its spheres. The utmost need of the hour is bold leadership which can steer clear of the obstacles that stand on the way of bringing about a radical change for a better atmosphere in the country. The students too have an important role to play in this context. We must be too mature to be the puppets under the pulls of the politicians' strings. We must realise our responsibility fully well and devote our energies in building up of our country. Politics we should study but to take part in party politics, while we are students, will be detrimental to our studies towards which should be directed our concentrated efforts.

The youth of the country has a particular role to play in this critical period of our country. We must not indulge in any sort of violence but we should try to clear the society of all evils. We should be so prepared that when we come out of the educational institutions after the completion of our studies, we can fight all the enemies of our society and pave the way for a new one free from all evils. It is a challenge of the time and we, the youths of the country, must be prompt and courageous enough to accept it.

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# Romanticism and Modern Poetry

Bimalendu Debnath 3rd year, Arts

The term Romanticism with which the names of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley and Keats are specially associated, has been so variously defined that its significance seems to be elusive. Walter Pater calls it the "Renascence of wonder." To Watts-Dunton Romanticism is "strangeness added to beauty"; to Goethe "Romanticism is disease, classicism is health."

Now, Romanticism is a special kind of expression of life and literature which differs from that of its previous age, the Augustam age of Pseudo-classicism. Dryden and Pope, high priests of that Sham-classicism, laid much emphasis upon the decorum, order and clarity in literary form and upon the social order or rather the outward behaviour and manners of social life. To be stylists they went even so far as to create a special kind of poetic language which had its alone. But Romanticists limits in poetry like Wordsworth discarded the adoption of this poetic language altogether. In his preface to the "Lyrical Ballads" of 1798 which marks the advent of Romanticism,

Wordsworth deciares that the language of poetry should be the language of common speech. And as regards the choice of subject matter adopted in the Lyrical Ballads, Wordsworth said, "Humble and rustic life was generally chosen because in that condition, the essential passions of the heart find a better soil in which they can attain their maturity, are less under restraint and speak a plainer and more emphatic language." The Romanticists could not be satisfied with the surface of things. They introspected the mystery all around them and tried to interpret it in different terms. In his "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality" Wordsworth says,

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

One distinguishing characterstic of the Romanticists is the imaginative faculty which despite significant differences on points of detail, was inherent in Blake, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats. With Dryden and Pope it has really no substantial value and as such they dared not create new worlds of their own with this faculty which the Romanticists did. This imagination appealed so vehemently to Blake, the Precursor of Romanticism, that he says, .. "This world of Imagination is the world of Eternity." Coleridge also speaks with the same conviction when he says:—

"The Primary Imagination I hold to be the living power and Prime Agent of all human perception and as a repetition in the finite mind of the eternal act of creation is the Infinite I am."

We can call the Elizabethan Shakespeare a true Romanticist when he makes his creations like Hamlet, Othello and Macbeth who reveal their inner feelings and interpret the mysterious existence all around them and when he makes Theseus says.

"The poets' eye, in a fine frenzy rolling Doth glance from heaven to earth,

from earth to heaven
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poets' pen
Turns them to shapes and gives to airy
nothing

A local habitation and a name."

Now we come to modern Poetry. But when we use such words as 'modern' or 'modernity', we should not err that it should exclusively exist in our present-day literature. The word 'modern' can be pushed back and back. Even Catulls, a figure of some centuries ago sounds modern when Robert Bridges of yesterday does not sound so in some parts of his writings. The modern 'tone' is simply the tone that appeals to us in our situations and that tone may exist to some extent in literature of any age. Moreover, the term 'modern' is a relative one. Now, that modern poetry is marked by complexity and obscurity is all-acknowledged. The complaint needs an acute observation. This complexity is at one with the growing complication in the organisation of the world. Society has ceased to be local and organic,

many older customs, habits and traditions have fallen into decadence and a universal culture-complexity has steeped into the poetry of our age. Romantic poetry flourished in an age when science was in its infancy and the world could walk forward to a better future with hopeful and wondering eyes.

But ours is an age marked by the tremendous advancement in the different bran-ches of science and the two great world and a resulting growing suspicion and conflict. Men run in vain after so many 'isms' to quench their individual thirst like men in desert running after mirage. And the picture of a choked up, pale, frustrated and disillusioned society with its thousands of fears has been reflected in the poetry of the day which, in its turn, has naturally become broken and stuccoed in its rythm. As a matter of fact, modern poets cannot uphold the sacred ideals of nature of the Romanticists, their imaginative feelings and elegance. Modern poets turned their easy aside all these things of the Romanticists and have created a new track of their own.

The study of modern poetry is inseparable from the study of Ideas. Amongst so many Ideas of this age especially Karl Marx's socialism has influenced such modern poets of the thirties as W. H. Auden, Cecil Day Lewis, Stephen Spender and Macniece. Love-poems permeated with the colour of spiritualism have been replaced by materialistic ideas when Auden's lover of 'It's no use raising a shout" exclaims:—

"It's no use raising a shout
No, Honey; you can cut that right out
I do not want any more hugs,
Make me some fresh tea, fetch
me some rugs,"

Again instead of the abundant use of words of the imaginative Romanticists, the modern poets have practised the economy in applying words. When we read the following lines of Auden, it becomes evident:—

Get there if you can and see the land
once were proud to own
Though the roads have almost vanished and
expresses never run.
Smokeless chimneys, damaged bridges
rotting wharnes and choked canals,
Tram lines buckled, smashed trucks lying
on their side across the rails.

Hitherto man was unaware of the influence of the subconscious upon the conscious mind of his. Freud first brought this to the people's notice and his psychoanalysis has got its reflection in much of the modern poetry.

The war has shattered the sacred ideals liberty, equaility and fraternity of the Romanticists and a vacuum has been created in the world of positive ideals. The leading poets of the past war period were Rupert Brooke and Wilfred Owen, the former being bard of patriotic glory, the latter being mourner of the futility of war. The dissatisfaction was also with the Romanticists like Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats. But their dissatisfaction was mitigated with luminous optimistic ideals. Therefore, Wordsworth mourns the state of things "What man has made of men" in his 'Lines written in early Spring"; and yet he sings of joy in 'the widest commonality spread'. Shelley would say in his poem, "To a Skylark"-

"We look before and after And pine for what is not"

and would cry

"I fall upon the thorns of life, I bleed" and yet at the same time would visualize

"If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"

In like manner Keats also pronounces with an aching heart the

"Weariness, fever and fret" of life with the accompanying ideals of

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty"

But the modern poets only drudge in the fathomless deep of darkness. For instance, we see T. S. Eliot visualize the picture of an

"Unreal city
Under the brown fog of winter down,
A crowd flowed over London-Bridge
so many
I had not thought death had undone
so many."

Two movements, namely, the Imagist and Symbolist movements revolted against the the inflated medium of the Romantic poetry. The Imagists experimented in verse of the utmost economy and the most careful possiselection of concrete words to present movement and the images. This application of it in Modern English Poetry has made it the more complex to the commoners unless their minds are prepared to accept it. The chief contributors to it were, Ezra pound, Amy Lowell, F.S. Flint, Doolittle, J. G. Fletcher, Richard Adlington, T. S. Eliot, M. Moore, Miss Edith Sitwell and T. E. Hulme.

The Symbolist group had got its inspiration from Baudlaire of France who experimented in the presentation of objects, moods and ideas through the medium of emblems and symbols. Amongst the English symbolists we can count the names of John Davidson, Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson, Arthur Symons and W. B. Yeats.

Avoiding the Romanticists' elegant poetic expression which in itself became a convention, later on, G. M. Hopkins has created a new type of expression with certain juxtaposition of nouns, verbs and adjectives based upon "Sprung rythm."

Both Wordsworth and the modern poets like Eliot have written about common man. But Wordsworthian type of common man differs much in nature from that of Eliot's. Wordsworth's common man is simple, innocent—reared up in nature and exposes the very simplicity of heart. But Eliot's common man is not so. He is intellectual,

aware of the diseases of the modern age, and exposes his moods in disillusionment. For illustration we may cite the example of Gerontion while he exclaims,

"I have lost my passion, why should
I need to keep it
Since what is kept must be adulterated?
I have lost my sight, smell, hearing
taste and touch
How should I use them for your closer
cantact?"

The loss of faith in spiritualism is the disease of modern scientific age and it is lamented in "The second Coming" by Yeats. He laments

"Things fall apart, the centre cannot hold Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world."

Such disillusionment was not in existence in the Romantic period and as such the poets of our time cannot be artificial in expressing their moods to bring out the hidden mystery of a flower or of a cuckoo bird and becoming highly sensitive.

In conclusion, we can say that though modern poets have revolted against the Romantic ideals by not being mere visionaries and by not soaring high above the common ground, yet in them also we can trace a bit of Romantic touch when they, being tired of the fever and fret of the age, seek refuge in a place like "The lake Isle of Innisfree." We may refer to Walter De la Maire's "Arabia" also in this context where the poet tries to escape in an imaginary world:

"Far are the shades of Arabia Where the Princes ride at noon 'Mid the verdurous vales and thickets Under the ghost of the moon."

Thus the Romantic mood seems to be getting the upper hand even when modern poets in general are in open revolt against it.\*

<sup>\*</sup>Read in the English Seminar on. 17.10.66

# Devaluation of the Indian Rupee

Arun Kumar Chakraborty 3rd year, Arts.

The Government 1 of India, announced on June 5, 1966, the devaluation of the Indian Rupee by 36.5 percent in terms of Silver and 67 percent in terms of Sterling etc.

According to the broadcast of the Finance Minister, the important reasons which compelled the Government to devalue the Indian Rupee are (1) There was a disparity between the Internal Value and the external value of the Rupee. Although the general level of prices is 80 percent more than what it was 10 years ago, yet the external value of the rupee had remained unchanged since 1949. As prices have not risen to this extent in the main countries of the world with whom India trades, our goods have been meeting increasing resistance in foreign markets. (2) Export promotion measures

such as import entitlements to exporters, direct subsidies, tax credit certificates etc. have failed to boost up our exports. Hence in order to increase our exports and thereby our foreign earnings by overcoming price resistance to our exports in foreign markets, alternative to devaluation. there was no (3) Apart from the developmental needs, import requirements for the maintenance of our economy have been steadily increasing, following the growth of industrial capacity as a result of our plans. Hence, if devaluation had been delayed, then essenimports would have been seriously affected thereby threatening mass unemploy-(4) Devaluation would provide a better corrective to the price rise and distortion of the past than the other re-medical measures so far pursued.

The Government devalued the value of the Indian Rupee with a view to reaping some benefits from it. The most important benefit that the country will get, is that devaluation would increase the competitive capacity of our exports. As a result of this devaluation, the Government can restrict imports and encourage exports. This is encourage exports. This is because, if we import goods or materials from the foreign countries, we will have to pay a larger amount of rupees and as a result the cost of production of our produce will increase to a large extent which is injurious to our economy. So the Government will be compelled to restrict imports. On the other side, our exports will be increased to a large extent though we will get less price than what we got previously. Yet it would be helpful for the country to sell all the exported articles at a lower rate and thereby the country will earn a substantial amount which is badly needed for our industrial development. Devaluation by increasing the foreign aids will enable the

Government to meet its development needs. Our Government is now making draft for the 4th Five Year Plan for our economic development. For embracing all the financial requirements of the Fourth Plan, the Government needs a large amount of money. This money can only be realised from the foreign countries. So finding no other alternative our Government accepts the suggestion given by the World Bank. The compliance with the suggestion will enable India to get the necessary foreign assistance from the 'Aid India Consortium.'

It is, of course, true that by virtue of this devaluation, the country will be able to reap several benefits; yet there are also many bad effects which cannot be ignored. The most important evil of devaluation is that it will aggravate the already existing inflationary forces. The general level of prices is 80 percent higher than what it was ten years ago. Devaluation, at this stage of the economy will add fuel to the flames Already prices of many comof inflation. modities have started to rise by leaps and bounds and many imported essential articles have disappeared from the market. De-valuation will be a boon to the black profiteers and hoarders marketeers. will fully exploit the shortage of imported articles and raise prices to sky-height. As a result of devaluation, the price of the imported materials will be increased by nearly 58 percent. India is mainly dependent on U.S.A. for the supply of machinery and capital equipments needed for the developmental plans. As a result the prices of the imported articles will rise. Moreover, the demand for our exports is unelastic. result, our exports will have to be sold at a lower price. Devaluation will shake the world's confidence in the Indian economy. India's prestige abroad has gone down as a result of devaluation.

Whatever may be the merits and demerits of devaluation, it becomes evident that our economy will be distressed and shaken to a large extent by devaluation. The present condition of India is not very good and stable. So in that condition,

none could think of devaluation. Moreover, remember that, before 15 days of the announcement of devaluation, our Finance Minister and the Planning Minister declared rightly that they could not even think of devaluing the value of the rupee. But 15 days, all on a sudden, the Governannounced devaluation of the rupee. So it becomes clear to us that the Government was not willing to devalue the value of the rupee, but it was forced to devalue resumption of foreign aid was condidevaluation of the rupee. The tional on Finance Minister said that there had been advice but no pressure from the I.M.F. for devaluing the Indian rupee. But this advice, in effect, turned out to be an ultimatum—a condition for the resumption of foreign aids. In this quote Paul Barcau, American and other connection we may the well-known British Economist. He said "It became evident after the visit of Mrs Indira Gandhi that full resumption of American aid was conditional on devaluation of the rupee. The case for that devaluation was unanswerable. It was in every case a 'Shotgun' devaluation. It is extremely difficult to appreciate the logic behind the induced India to devalue. pressure, that Never was devaluation more justified by orthodox evidence of the true value of the currency and yet more unjustified by com-mon sense." Without any help from the foreign countries, the finalisation of the Fourth Plan will be further postponed. Thus it is evident that World Bank's advice was a decisive factor which prompted the Government to devalue the Indian rupee.

Devaluation is the most cruel decision. Prices of the food grains have already started to rise by leaps and bounds. It will simply encourage the inflationary spiral. Devaluation was announced only a few months ago, but within this short period, we are facing a severe crisis of food grains resulting from the rise of prices. It is true that as a result of Pakistani Aggression of last year our Government was compelled to spend a large amount to save the bombaffected people and that is why, our economy has been distressed to a large extent. And

for this reason, a terrible scarcity of food grains has been felt in our country and we are feeling the pinch of that scarcity. But that is really not due to Pakistani Aggression. That is due to the devaluation of the Indian rupee. It is true that as a result of this devaluation, we shall be able. to tide over the problems arising before us with the loans given by the foreigners. Yet it would be impossible for us to the present situation. The present condition of our country is so deplorable that it has become well-nigh impossible for the Government to meet all the claims of the people and as a result within a very short time, a serious famine may break out in our country which will cause a heavy loss of men and power. But the Government did not consider these things. Inspite of all these gloomy possibilities, the Government devalued the value of our currency. They should at least think that, if the value of the currency is devalued, more money will have to be spent for purchasing any foreign goods or materials and as a result the cost of production will rise. Nobody will purchase our articles. Devaluation will only help the black marketeers, profiteers and the hoarders who will take this golden opportunity. So they will raise the prices of the domestic goods as well as of the foreign goods and these high prices will have to be borne not by the Government but by the people.

From the above discussion it is quite clear that our Government has totally failed to tide over the present difficulties and it was forced to devalue the currency. By devaluing the value of our currency the Government. has done something which is detrimental to the progress of our economy. It has shaken the world's confidence in Indian economy. After all, devaluation is devaluation. It implies not only the devaluation of the currency but also the devaluation of the country's honour, prestige and integrity. So, it is quite difficult to support the present devaluation as it is quite unsuitable for the present condition of our country.

He has a right to criticize who has a heart to help.

—Abraham Lincoln'

Two things indicate weakness—to be silent when it is proper to speak, and to speak when it is proper to be silent.

—Persian proverb'

Ideas should be received like guests—in a friendly way, but with the reservation that they are not to tyrannize their host.

—Alberto Moravia

A good memory is one trained to forget the trivial.

—Clifton Fadiman

Marie Dave 1

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