

to his characters. He is the first to exhibit human power and passion in his plays. Though his Tamberlaine is of superhuman-power we cannot deny that his desires and feelings are perfectly human. The conflict (though little) in the mind of Faustus and his mental anguish before death represent him before us as a normal human being. All the characters of "Edward II" are drawn from the normal human world.

Marlowe is the first playwright to give unity, shape and form to plays, though his earlier plays were not very satisfactory. Before him plays were a mere succession of some isolated scenes.

Again, Marlowe is the first great chronicle playwright in English Literature and his use of history in his play is very notable. All the chronicle-plays written before Marlowe are episodic in structure without having the dramatic qualities. Marlowe finds out his plot for "Edward II" altering history here and there for the sake of dramatic purpose. Certainly, historical plays are not the same thing as history. Marlowe shapes the historical figures anew and gives birth to many new faces for the convenience of plot construction and dramatic effect. What is most notable is how Marlowe compresses the time-stretch of history within the time-scheme of his play. Unless we came across his "Edward II" it would have been unimaginable to us that, the incidents of some twenty seven years could be so shortened in a play. How Marlowe compresses history in his play is really admirable. The historical inaccuracy in his play "Edward II" only reveals Marlowe's genius in making a dull chapter of history dramatic and interesting. Here, too, lies his artistic success.

Marlowe paves the path of blank verse in the dramatic region of English Literature. In the realm of English drama blank verse

is first used in "Gorboduc." But the rhythm and flexibility of blank verse that we notice in Marlowe's plays can be found in none of the plays of his predecessors. He makes the rigid and inflexible blank-verse of "Gorboduc" a suitable vehicle to journey through his plays.

It seems to be miracle that with all the poetic qualities in him Marlowe was born as a dramatist, not as a poet. Still, in his plays we can very easily find out the poet in Marlowe. The "mighty lines" of his plays prove him as a great poet, too. Some of his speeches sound as if they are a few of the most beautiful lines of poetry. They can be read without the text. I cannot check the temptation of quoting a few of his 'mighty lines'.

Was this the face that launched a thousand ship  
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium ?  
Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss.  
Her lips suck forth my soul ! see, where it flies !  
Come, Helen, come, give me my soul again  
Here will I dwell, for Heaven is in these lips  
And all is gross that is not Helena.

[Dr. Faustus]

Whenever we think of Marlowe, whenever we see "Edward II" we hear in our mind.

Good father, on thy lap  
Lay I this head, laden with mickle care.  
O might I never open these eyes again,  
Never again lift up this drooping head  
O. never more lift up this dying heart.

To conclude our discussion of Marlowe as a dramatic artist it can be said in the words of Albert, "To appreciate Marlowe properly we must put aside conventional ideas of the drama and view his plays as the representation of a poetic vision, the typically Renaissance quest for power—*I'amour de I' impossible*—combined with the quest for beauty."\*

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\* Read in the English Seminar on, 7.12.66.

# Wit and Humour

A Sunday-school teacher asked her class to tell the story of creation. Commented one little girl, "First God created Adam. Then He looked at him and said, 'I think I could do better if I tried again.' So he created Eve."

\* \* \*

Little Tom approached papa in the evening with his schoolbooks. "Say, papa", he said "Will you help me with my arithmetic problems?"

"What are they about, son?"

"Teacher says we have got to find the least common denominator," Tom replied.

"Good, God!" cried the father in disgust.

"Have they not found that yet? They were looking for it when I was a boy."

\* \* \*

The school-teacher was explaining how heat makes things expand, and cold makes them contract.

"Give me an example," he asked a student.

"Yes, Sir. In summer the days grow longer and in winter they grow shorter."

\* \* \*

One professor of physics to another as a glamorous girl walks by: "Now there's an arrangement of molecules for you."

\* \* \*

A young man being examined for a job was asked, "What is the distance of the earth from the sun?"

His answer: "I am unable to state accurately, but I don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with proper performance of my duties if I get this job."

He got the job.

\* \* \*

A grandmother was walking down the street, wheeling a baby carriage. "Go to sleep, Diploma," cooed Grandma to the little tot in the carriage. A neighbourhood friend said, "That's a peculiar name. Why do you call the child 'Diploma'?"

"Well", said Grandma, I sent my daughter to college and this is what she brought back!"

\* \* \*

Two salesmen were idling away their time between customers. They found themselves standing in a museum, ogling a mummy. On the bottom was marked: "B.C. 1268."

"What does that number mean?" said the first one.

The second, all-knowing, said, : "That must be the number of the car that hit him."

\* \* \*

Women's clothes should be like a speech or an editorial—long enough to cover the subject, and short enough to sustain the interest.

\* \* \*

Patient (at lunatic asylum): "We like you better than the last doctor."

New Doctor (flattered): "How is that?"

Patient: "You seem more like one of us."

\* \* \*

Nurse: "Oh, Ma'am, what shall I do? The twins have fallen down the well!"

Mother: "Dear me, how annoying! Just go into the library and get the last number of *The Modern Mother's Magazine*. It contains an article on "How to Bring up children."

(From *Illustrated Weekly of India*)

# BOOK REVIEW

[ Sri Neelmoni Phukan's name is quite familiar with the lovers and students of modern Assamese poetry. He has already published two collections of poems which have drawn appreciation both from the readers and the critics. Though published in the column, 'Book Review' following is an appreciation of his poems contained in the two collections by Prof. Emdad Ullah. We are glad to note here that Sri Phukan is a member of the teaching staff of our College.

Ed. Aryan ]

সূৰ্য্য হেনো নামি আহে এই নদীয়েদি and নিৰ্জনতাৰ শব্দ

**Collections of poems by Neelmoni phukan :**

Hiren Gohain, while introducing Neelmoni Phukan in one issue of the 'Mainstream' (Feb./1966), calls him 'perhaps the most interesting poet writing in Assamese now.' He may be right. But even those who do not agree with him will readily admit that our poet does have something new to say in a new idiom—sometimes an entirely personal idiom—in his two collections of poems : সূৰ্য্য হেনো নামি আহে এই নদীয়েদি and নিৰ্জনতাৰ শব্দ । Some of the poems under reference are, to my mind, a modern poet's desperate attempt to hear the unheard and express the inexpressible through selected and personal imagery.

Phukan believes that image is the very soul of poetry. Ideas and feelings that cannot be expressed directly, can be suggested poetically only through images. This, of course, involves some difficulties for the readers, because, the readers may not be able to appreciate his poems if the images are too personal or too obscure. I cannot

categorically say that this has not happened in some cases of Phukan's uses of imagery. For example, we may refer to his poem called 'তেজ' in which these lines occur :

বাতি হোৱালৈ বাট চাই  
গছৰ পাতত  
আন্ধাৰ ছটফটায়  
মোৰ তেজত ছটফটায়  
অবালক কোনো  
অন্ধ শিশুৰ হাঁহি  
আৰু কচাইখানাৰ শেষ বধ্যৰ দৰে  
বাতিৰ  
টোপনিৰ অবশিষ্ট ।

But in this poem also occur these powerful lines :

পৃথিৱীৰ অসংখ্য নদীৰ প্ৰবাহ  
মোৰ তেজত  
বোকা মাটি উটুৱাই

সাজে এক এলায়িত দ্বীপ  
কেবল মই  
তাৰ অধিবাসী

Here the image of an island being formed of layers of clay flowing down from innumerable rivers of the world and that of the poet's being its only inhabitant aptly suggest the dichotomy of his feelings—his blood at once aligns him to the world at large and also isolates him from it.

This leads us to a persisting element in Phukan's poetry—his sense of isolation and the tone of silence in his poetry ; compare, for example,

সৰি যাব খোজা ফুল মোৰ ভাল লাগে  
ততোধিক ভাল লাগে অন্তগামী সূৰ্য্য,  
আত্মাৰ নিৰ্জন মানৱ যেবি বিষাদ  
মেঘ মেঘ, একান্ত গভীৰ, নিবৰচ্ছিন্ন ।

(অন্তৰতম)

Also, take these lines from his poem, 'সাবিত্ৰী'  
মোৰ হৃদয় এটি ক্লান্ত, নিৰ্জন ভগ্ন বন্দৰ, কুঁৱলী  
কুঁৱলীময় । পাবে পাবে এদল ঘবমুৱা সৰ্বহাৰা

নাবিকৰ

বেথাৰে উতলা বতাহৰ বুকুভঙা গান..... ।

The lines remind us of the Bengali poet, Jivanananda Das who says :  
আমি ক্লান্ত প্ৰাণ এক, চাৰিদিকে জীৱনৰ সমুদ্ৰ সফেন ।  
Like Jivanananda, our poet is also oppressed with the weariness, the fever and the fret of this life. The 'sound and fury' of this life only fills his mind with a sense of void.

বৰ্ণবন্ধ বৰ্ণাহতৰ  
কতবিক্ষত  
আত্মাৰ সীমাহীন  
নৈশ নীল শূন্যতাৰ  
শান্তি আৰু যত্নগাৰ বাবে  
আজি মোক এটা দৈশ্ব লাগে ।  
(আজি মোক এটা দৈশ্ব লাগে)

These lines induce us to believe that for our poet—the path of salvation lies in

the direction of rejuvenation of the soul. Sometimes he also finds solace in a realisation of personal love : cf.

অদ্ভুত সেই কপালী সূতাবোৰ  
লাহে লাহে গাতে আমাৰ পনি গৈছিল  
পনি গৈছিল আমাৰ দেহ মন আত্মা  
এখনি নৈ হৈ দুখনি হৃদয় ।  
আমাৰ সখত তেতিয়া এজোপা গছ,  
এজোপা নতুন গছ,  
পাতে পাতে যাব মহীকহ জীৱনৰ  
যাচিত এক নতুন হাঁহিব অৰ্থ  
নতুন নুতিব দীপন ।

(বৰ্ষা সন্ধ্যাৰ এটি কবিতা)

This union of two souls brought about in the contact of Nature may be compared with a similar tone in Browning's poetry :

The forests had done it; there they stood;  
We caught for a second the powers at  
play :  
They had mingled us so, for once and for  
good,  
Their work was done—we might go or stay,  
They relapsed to their ancient mood.

(By the Fireside)

Perhaps it is true when one says that a poet is great not because of new ideas—because most ideas are as old as civilisation—but because of his personal realisation and expression of those ideas. When we call Shakespeare a great poet, we don't mean that he has given us a new philosophy of life : his greatness possibly lies in the powers of imagination and expression he has shown in unravelling a vast and profound show of humanity. I have, of course, no intention here of comparing Phukan with Shakespeare, but I do maintain that Phukan has said something new in a new idiom in the above sense. In other words, he has possibly given us few new ideas—but he has surely given an individual expression to certain personally realised ideas which may be regarded as new only in the sense that we cannot really separate the ideas from the forms. We may, in this connection, refer to his poem—অভিজ্ঞা  
Here the poet has given us his impression

of life at its different levels : the poem opens thus—

আক ওখত  
জীৱন যত্না  
সংক্ৰমিত,  
শিৱত তাৰ অদ্ভুত সুন্দৰ  
হিংস্ৰ স্বপ্নৰ ক্ষুব্ধাব  
উন্মুখ তবোৱাল  
স্থিৰ ;

and closes with these lines :

বহস্যময় জীৱন !  
অকুৰন্ত স্মৃতি তোৰ  
পাহৰণিৰ পৱিত্ৰ খাদ্য  
দৃৰত মিছা নিচান দেখি  
ভুল কৰা নাৰিকৰ  
কালোখিত তই এক  
ৰাতিৰ উদ্ভেজিত যান ।

If there is anything new about this poem, it lies in the individual realisation of life's mystery and the individual expression given to it with the help of new imagery.

Sometimes, again, we look in vain for some 'meaning' in his poetry, though we shall better appreciate the poetry if we content ourselves with feeling the atmos-

phere he has created with suggestive words. For example, let us consider the poem, ধোঁৱাৰ সময়

সৰাপাত পোত যায়  
হৃদয়ত,  
মৰা জ্বলিব খোলাত  
ব'দৰ বং ;  
শুকান ঘাঁহৰ গোকৃত  
নির্জনতা,  
বাঁহৰ আগত  
ধোঁৱাই আঁবে ;  
কুঁৱলিত খহি পৰে  
বেলিৰ মুখ,  
দীঘল দীঘল নদীত  
ধোঁৱাৰ সময় ।

In this imagistic poem—the poet has been successful in creating a certain atmosphere of purified, tranquil, isolated beauty created through selected imagery. His power of concentrated expression and brevity is also fully revealed in such poems.

It is my reading of these poems (of which বহাগ is another example) that has led me to feel that poet Phukan does show a modern poet's desperate attempt to hear the unheard and express the inexpressible through selected and personal imagery.

Prof. E. Ullah,  
Department of English.



# WATER AND LIFE

Mohan Deka  
1st year, Science.

Thousands of kinds of animals and plants live in a home. This home is the Earth. Ancient myths regarded the sea as the place where life began. Biologists also share such a view about the origin of life. About one-third of the surface of our planet is covered with water. For untold ages, while the emerging continents were still bleak and barren masses of rocks and muds, the sea was the home of an abundant population of plants and animals. We can show evidence by the fossils left in the rock. In case of plants known to-day, the most ancient ones live in water and two of the four main groups of the algae (primitive plant) are found only in the ocean. Most of the animals also, from protozoa to vertebrates, are found in sea and it is believed that the major steps in animal evolution took place before life invaded the land.

The plants and animals are together known as living beings. These living beings are different from non-living ones in many respects. The most distinctive character of living being is the presence of protoplasm, which is the physical basis of life. The protoplasm is largely water. Much progress has been made in the study of the structure and activities of protoplasm.

When the earth was young, its atmosphere probably contained atoms of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, which combined into molecules of methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) and water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) and were held in dense gaseous clouds above the solidifying waterless surface. Gradually the earth's lifeless rocky crust cooled sufficiently to permit these condensing cloud to inundate the earth with rain and form the great sea first. The seas undoubtedly contained dissolved methane and ammonia compounds. Besides, for millions of years, rivers have carried into the sea substances that were detached from the earth's crust and thus enriched the ocean's supply of dissolved minerals and salts. All the chemical elements and their compounds essential for life, were present there. So it is evident that a living being must have water. In fact three-fourths of the animal body's contents is water. Life without water is an impossibility.

The evolutionary epic of life, beginning in the sea and continuing there for a billion years, was undoubtedly beset with many trials and failures of which no clue remained. It is obvious that, not only, that life began but living things developed means. By these means they were able to continue to live. For this, one major thing was neces-

sary—that is, a source of food substances from which building material could be obtained and energy derived to power the organic mechanism. The most efficient way of making organic substances is photosynthesis. This is a use of light by the agency of chlorophyll to form sugar from carbon-di-oxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) and water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). Chlorophyll bearing plants (green plants) can make their own food by the process of photosynthesis. The plants serve as the source of food for other emergent forms of life. Here we can see the fundamental difference between the plants and animals (both the living beings). Animal cannot show their existence without depending upon plants. They are ever dependent on plants. On the other hand, the plants cannot make their food without water. That's why Nature has shown favour to the plant kingdom by supplying sufficient water on earth.

Everybody, in this industrial age knows how the water-power has influenced our life. Now-a-days our household works are also performed by the help of hydroelectricity.

Hunger for power is satisfied by fuel. Such fuels are oil, coal etc. But these will not last for ever and it becomes gradually uneconomical, because it becomes difficult to bring out mineral resources from the mines after their constant use for long many years. Fission makes use of another kind of fuel. All the fissionable materials are extracted from Uranium and Thorium. But these Uranium and Thorium are also limited. What alternative can we find out then ?

We must produce energy through fusion. In fission heavy atoms are broken into half; in fusion lighter atoms are combined together. Fusion has already been achieved on earth. In fusion two atoms are joined by the application of a great force. This collision is very difficult; because strong electrical forces try to keep the cores apart. Electrical repulsion of like charges becomes very powerful indeed at very short distances. This kind of repulsion is overcome by making the movement of cores very fast. To get atomic cores moving fast, they are heated. The higher the temperature, faster the atoms move. When they combine, they realise tremendous energy. Thus energy can be obtained from fusion.

It has been already said that fusion is possible with lighter atoms. Such lighter atom, at present, is hydrogen. This is the fusion fuel. Hydrogen atoms are sufficient in the world, because the world can supply sufficient water for all the time. Deuterium ( $\text{H}_2$ ), an isotope of hydrogen is better fusion fuel. Though there is only one deuterium atom for every 6400  $\text{H}_1$  atoms, yet the oceans have contained enough deuterium atoms to supply the world with power for ever.

Thus we may conclude that water is essential for every walk of our life. It is unavoidable in our everyday life also. For this reason Nature has favoured the living beings by supplying sufficient water, about two-thirds of the earth's total surface.

# The Indo-Pakistan Conflict : 1965

Pradip Das Gupta,  
3rd yr. Arts.

Kashmir is generally regarded as the heaven of India. Its extra-ordinary beauty not only attracts us but also provides great delight to the foreign visitors. They are highly satisfied by their visits to this beautiful place of our country.

It is known to everybody that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it cannot be separated from our mother land by any means. But our neighbour country Pakistan is demanding that Kashmir belongs to her and for that reason she attacked Kashmir several times. India of course did not want to engage herself in war against Pakistan and always wanted to settle Kashmir disputes by peaceful means. But Pakistan did not understand the intention of India and began to send infiltrators. India lodged many protests to Pakistan and asked her to stop these war like activities. But Pakistan did not pay any heed to these protests and they began to establish military installations along the border of Kashmir with the co-operation of China.

India was watching all sorts of aggressive activities of Pakistan with patience. But it became unbearable for India when Pakistan attacked India with full force in September 1965. India repulsed this attack

of Pakistan ably. The main target of Pakistan was Kashmir but the war did not remain confined in it and it broke out in other border areas of the country. Pakistan began to attack India from all directions in order to press her to give up Kashmir. But almost in every place our brave soldiers faced the attack with their full power and foiled the Pakistani plan. Ultimately the war took a serious turn. Pakistan began to drop bombs in several parts of India causing damages to the lives and properties of the civilians. But the Indian soldiers did not lose heart and they returned every attack bravely and successfully. The gallantry which was shown by our Army and as well as by Air force is really remarkable. Every soldier was ready to sacrifice his life for the sake of the territorial integrity of the mother land. At the time of war the moral of every citizen was high and they maintained unity amongst themselves. This Indo-Pak war continued for about 22 days and in that period thousands of soldiers have sacrificed their lives.

It became a serious concern for the other countries that if this conflict between these two neighbour countries be continued further then the world peace can never



be obtained. So in order to stop this war the other nations of the world began to send their requests to these two countries for ending hostilities. At that time U. Thant the Secretary General of the U.N.O. visited India in order to bring out a peaceful solution of Kashmir disputes. At his inter-ference both India and Pakistan agreed to a ceasefire and the Indo-Pakistan hostilities came to an end.

At last at the friendly request of Mr. Kosygin, the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R., Prime Minister of India Late Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan agreed to discuss the relation between the two countries at Tashkent in Uzbekistan. The delegates from both the countries went to Tashkent in order to discuss the serious matter. After much discussion both Prime Minister of India and President of Pakistan came to an agreement. Both of them signed a joint communique and in this pact it was clearly mentioned that Pakistan would stop her hostility against India and would remove her forces which were posted all along the border. We should convey our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Kosygin for assistance in bringing

a peaceful solution of the Kashmir conflict.

But on the very day of the Tashkent declaration our beloved Prime Minister breathed his last. All the nations of the world mourned the tragic and sudden death of this great man. The name of Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri will be written in golden letters in the history of the world as a great peace lover. If we have got real love for him then we should honour the Tashkent declaration and should obey the agreement fully.

Now if we think that Tashkent declaration is the end of the Kashmir disputes then our assumption will be incorrect. Because still Pakistan has not given up the hope of getting Kashmir and they are seeking for opportunities to attack India once again. So we should always be ready to face any eventuality.

We the citizens of India should take a pledge that if any part of our country is attacked by any nation, then we will fight together up to the last drop of our blood for the sake of our mother land.

*Vision is the art of seeing things invisible.*

—Jonathan Swift

*Chance favours the prepared mind.*

Louis Pasteur

# The Academic Growth of the Arya Vidyapeeth College

[ Last year at the instance of the Principal, a Statistical Evaluation Unit was formed with Prof. D. Saikia as Secretary and Profs. S. Dutta and D. Goswami as Members. This Unit was attached to the Examination Branch and was entrusted with the task of investigating the entire academic structure of the College i.e. admission, college results, University results etc. This self-analytical study was aimed at having a clear idea about the performance of the College. We publish here the first report of the Statistical Evaluation Unit. ]

Established only eight years back, Arya Vidyapeeth College is now a full-fledged College having almost all branches of studies both in the Science and the Arts faculties upto the Degree standard. The College has at present 19 separate Departments with 80 teachers in the staff altogether. All the Departments have been separately accomodated for the convenience of the teachers and the students. Honours facilities are available in English, Assamese, Bengali, Economics, Political Science, Education, History, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology. Honours courses will be opened in Geology and Geography from the session 1967-68.

## Growth of Enrolment :—

The following tables show side by side the growth of students in P.U. Arts and Science classes separately since 1962.

### P. U. (Science)

Table 1 : (Total number of Students admitted in P.U. Class).

Year	Male	Female	Total
1966-67	416	4	420
1965-66	392	12	404
1964-65	317	9	326
1963-64	254	3	257
1962-63	144	2	146

### P. U. (Arts)

Table 2 : (Total No. of students admitted in P.U. class)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1966-67	200	40	240
1965-66	195	30	225
1964-65	165	23	188
1963-64	276	9	285

**Student-material :—**

Generally speaking the calibre of the students admitted in our college is not encouraging. Most of them are those who pass in 3rd division in H.S.L.C. Examination. There are many reasons behind this. The Government College which is situated in Gauhati, draws all the brilliant students of the city. Since there have grown a large number of Colleges in the State, many poor but meritorious students who cannot afford to come to the city admit themselves in those Colleges. However, with such students, the College has been showing uniformly good results in the University Examinations.

The complete analysis of the University Results in regard to the rank obtained by the students in H.S.L.C. and in P.U. Examinations, is shown in the following tables :

**University results  
P. U. (Science)**

**Table 3(a) H.S.L.C. ('64)**

Division	I	II	III & Simple Pass	Total of P. U.
I	0	0	0	0
II	0	3	6	9
III	1	17	87	105
De-tained *	0	10	202	212
Total of H.S.L.C.	1	30	295	326

**Table 3(b) H.S.L.C. ('65)**

Division	I	II	III & Simple Pass	Total of P. U.
I	0	1	0	1
II	0	8	9	17
III	0	42	121	163
De-tained *	0	24	199	223
Total of H.S.L.C.	0	75	329	404

**University results**

**P.U. (Arts)**

**Table 4(a) : H.S.L.C. ('65)**

Division	I	II	III & Simple Pass	Total of P. U.
I	0	0	0	0
II	0	3	2	5
III	0	3	69	72
De-tained *	0	1	147	148
Total of H.S.L.C.	0	7	218	225

(1965-66)

**Table 4(b) : H.S.L.C. ('64)**

Division	I	II	III & Simple Pass	Total of P. U.
I	0	0	0	0
II	0	2	3	5
III	0	3	54	57
De-tained *	0	3	123	126
Total of H.S.L.C.	0	8	180	188

(1964-65)

\*"Detained" includes total number of students unsuccessful in University Examination, disallowed in Test Examination, expelled in Final Examination and transferred from the College.

**Academic Achievement :**

The achievement of the College depends mainly on the standard of the student-materials.

The standard of a student is judged by the marks the student secures in an examination. Marking means assignment of a

number to a candidate's performance which will indicate his knowledge of facts, his ability to reproduce memorised data, his ways of and ability for representation of facts, his handwriting and many other factors. A student's poor performance is due to the lack of many of these important factors. As such those students need to be given far more attention than they usually receive in the ordinary classes.

Keeping this in view tutorial system has

been introduced since 1964. The tutorial classes are held regularly in all the subjects in groups of 20 to 25 students where students are given opportunity to discuss a subject with the teacher more openly than in the class. It has made possible a great improvement in the average standard of the students' performance as is judged from the university results. The following tables show the performance of students of Arya Vidyapeeth College compared with the University results.

Table 5 (a) : P.U. ( Science )

Year	Total no. of Students	Appeared in Final (P.U.)	Passed in Final (P.U.)	P. C. of Pass (%)	University P.C. (%)	
1963-66	Regular 217	226	161	71.2	55.9	51.0
	Casual 133	95	20	21.1		
1964-65	Regular 251	227	108	47.6	43.5	43.5
	Casual 75	36	6	16.6		
1963-64	Regular 156	141	77	54.6	55.3	51.4
	Casual 100	74	42	56.8		

Table 5(b) : P.U. (Arts)

Year	Total no. of Students	Appeared in Final (P.U.)	Passed	P. C. of Pass (%)	University P.C.
1965-66	225	147	77	51.0	43.2
1964-65	188	127	62	48.0	48.0
1963-64	285	251	89	36.0	42.6

# Degree Examination Results, 1966

	Appeared	Passed	Percentage of pass
Part I B.A.	99	57	57%
Part I B.Sc.	140	83	59.4%
Part II B.A.	67	33	50%
Part II B.Sc.	75	45	60%

## Part II B. A. (Hons.)

*Bengali*— Deepali Mukherjee  
Mandira Dey.

*Economics*—Hrishikesh Dhar  
Mahendra Patowari.

## Distinction :—

Amulya Kumar Paul  
Jyotirmoyee Choudhury  
Sundari Sampath.

## Part II B. Sc. (Hons.) :

*Mathematics*—Sushanta Dev  
Harendra Ch. Das  
Khagendra Nath Chaudhury.

*Chemistry*—Pradeep Kumar Mahanta  
Biplab Dutta.

## Distinction :

Ram Behari Tiwari  
Bhupen Barkataky  
Upendra Nath Kakati  
Ratneswar Kalita  
Jitendra Narayan Das  
Bhabendra Nath Bhuyan  
Karuna Kanta Goswami.



## **Academic Forum :**

### **An Important Event of The College Week, 1966-67.**

An Academic Forum was formed in a meeting of the teachers of all the educational institutions of Vidyapeethnagar held on 2nd Jan., 67 in connection with the Annual College Week. The meeting was presided over by Sri D. Gogoi, Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Assam. This Forum was initiated by Principal G. Sarma with the primary object of bringing the teachers of all levels of Vidyapeethnagar into closer contact with one another so that they can make a united effort to raise the standard of education by mutual exchange of views. The Forum also had in view the need of proper co-ordination amongst the subject teachers of these institutions so that they can discuss the syllabi of a particular subject both in the school and in the College levels. Another aim of the Forum was to bring the students of the schools and the college in closer contact and make the school students acquainted with the laboratories and the library of the College.

An executive committee was formed with members from Arya Vidyapeeth College, Arya Vidyapeeth Higher Secondary and Multipurpose School, Aurobinda Vidya-mandir High School and Banikanta Kakati Memorial Girls' High School. Prof. N.D. Bhattacharyya was appointed Member-Secretary of the Academic Forum.

Subsequently, meetings of the different subject teachers were held and the problems of teaching the subjects concerned were discussed and steps were taken to improve the standard.

The second general meeting of the Forum was held on 26th Jan. '67 under the presidency of Sri S. Goswami, Principal, Handique Girls' College. The Chief Guest Prof. B. C. Kar, Head of the Deptt. of Education, Gauhati University appreciated the effort and promised his active co-operation to the Forum.

# *Seminars in the College*

[Seminars or group-discussions are complementary to teaching in the class-room in educational system at collegiate and University level. They help the students form independent opinions on the subjects of their studies. Thanks to the enthusiasm and constant guidance of our Principal, the holding of seminars and group-discussions has been a regular feature in our college, particularly in the subjects with Honours courses. Though the Honours students take the leading part in these seminars, other students are also encouraged to attend them. Seminar-committees have been formed for the purpose in many Departments. In some others, seminars are arranged by the Departmental Heads. Our Principal was present as President or Chief Guest in most of these seminars held last year to encourage the students. We publish here a brief report of some of the seminars held during the session 1966-67]

## ENGLISH

### **Romanticism and Modern Poetry :**

Sri Bimalendu Debnath, an Hons. student of 3rd yr. Arts read the paper. Most of the teachers present and some students took part in the discussion. Prof. E. Ullah summed up the discussions by saying that though 'romanticism' and 'modernity' in poetry seem to be opposed to each other, romantic elements can be traced here and there even in modern poetry.

From the President's chair Prof. M. R. Dey made the concluding remarks.

### **Marlowe as a Dramatic Artist :**

The paper on the subject was read by Sri Biren Dutta, a 1st year Hons. student. The dramatic art of Marlowe, the great predecessor of Shakespeare was discussed in details. The arguments and counter-arguments put forward by Prof. G. P. Sarma and Prof. E. Ullah on certain controversial points were the highlights of the seminar. Prof. U. Dutta and Prof. S. P. Bharali also expressed their opinions on the subject. Shri Dhiren Roy and some other students took part in the discussion.

## SANSKRIT

### **Bharavi's Style :**

Sri Upendra Nath Sarma, a 2nd yr. Hons. student read the paper on the subject. Prof. D. Bhattacharjee spoke about Bharavi's power of description and wealth of meaning citing instances from the text. Principal G. Sarma explained in details the meaning of 'Style.' Prof. U. Chakravarty summed up the discussions.

### **Biswanatha's View of Kavya :**

The paper on the subject was read by Sri Bhabin Barman, a 3rd yr. Hons. student. Principal G. Sarma and Prof. U. Chakravarty spoke on the subject while Prof. D. Bhattacharjee summed it up.

## CHEMISTRY

### The Isotopes :

The subject was discussed in details by the students present. Different aspects of 'isotopes' were summarised by Prof. K. C. Talukdar. Prof. Gunin Sarma, Lecturer, Deptt. of Mathematics, Gauhati University spoke a few words of encouragement to the students.

### Petroleum and Petrochemicals :

Besides the reading of the paper and discussion by the students, Prof. P. Sengupta spoke on the subject. Prof. P. Sarma in his presidential remarks dwelt on the subject thoroughly.

### The Periodic Classification of the Elements :

Both the teachers and the students took part in the discussion.

## BOTANY.

### The Beneficial Effects of Bacteria out-weigh the harm which they do :

Profs. R. Sarma and K. Sarma were the appointed speakers on the subject. Many students took part in the discussion.

### Role of Enzyme in Plant Perspiration :

Prof. K. Sarma spoke on the subject as appointed speaker. Profs. P. Dutta and P. Roychoudhury and a number of students took part in the discussion.

## ZOOLOGY.

### Present Status of Recapitulation Theory :

Prof. L. C. Bharali spoke about the modern concept of 'Recapitulation Theory.'

A number of Hons. students discussed the theory.

### The Economic Importance of Protozoa :

Sri Parthananarayan Dutta, Sri Dharendra Narayan Bhuyan and Miss Namita Sarkar, all 3rd yr. Hons. students, read papers on the subject. Profs. H. Suryanarayan and L. C. Bharali explained elaborately the importance of protozoa and its parasitism.

### Migration of Birds :

The subject which is of general interest was discussed in details by Prof. (Miss) R. Begum. Papers were read by Sri Bedanti Bhuyan and Sri Nripen Sarma.

## GEOGRAPHY :

### Effects of Climate upon Man :

How the way of life is largely influenced by the climate of a particular region was the point which was dwelt upon by Sri Gopal Singh Riyat and Sri Ghana Kanta Buragohain in the seminar. Prof. P. Deka as appointed speaker and Prof. H. K. Choudhury explained the subject with fine illustrations.

### Effects of Climate on Agricultural Pattern in India :

Sri Upendrajit Mahanta, Sri Amiya Nath and Miss Shyamali Mukherjee spoke on the subject. Prof. (Miss) D. Das and the other professors present discussed the subject in details giving illustrations.

## *Secretarial Reports :*

### **Arya Vidyapeeth College Students' Union, 1966-67**

#### **General Section :**

Just after my election as the General Secretary, the food-agitation was started by the student community throughout the State of Assam. We, the students of Gauhati, tried heart and soul not to allow the situation to go beyond control and, I am proud to say, that we succeeded in employing the energy and enthusiasm of our students in constructive works. We confined ourselves in the task of helping the authorities in detecting hoarders, food-adulterers, black-marketeers etc. and we also tried to create public opinion against these anti-social elements.

I took over my charges from the preceding Secretary Shri Ramesh Barua on 1st September, 1966. During this short period we held a number of meetings on different occasions. We have also formed, at the initiative of our Principal, two committees recently for maintaining proper discipline in the college and the hostel and to solve all problems of the students in consultation with our teachers. The Vigilance Committee comprises all the members of the Executive Body of the Students' Union and three members from each of the classes. The purpose of this committee is to maintain discipline both inside and outside the college and also

to help the authority in this respect. The Consultation Committee aims at the solution of academic and some such specific problems by free exchange of views between the students and the teachers.

During the current academic session we have got some new facilities for us. The new Chemistry laboratory, the Canteen in the college campus, the opening of the Library and the Reading Rooms from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and a number of new items in Games have removed some of the difficulties we have been facing so long. The half completed auditorium has also removed the necessity of constructing a temporary pandal for the college festival. But there are still a lot of things the want of which we have badly felt. A full-fledged Common Room is an immediate necessity. I hope, with the sympathetic attitude of our Principal in this regard, we will not be required to wait for a long time to have a Common Room with all amenities in it.

During the College Week, competitions in games, sports and various cultural and literary activities were held. I am glad to note that there has been unprecedented enthusiasm amongst the students in these competitions. I congratulate not only the



winners but also the other competitors who have taken part in them. I hope, in future more and more students will come forward to take part in all the functions of the Week. The Science and Art Exhibition in connection with the College Week has been a grand attraction both for the students and the public.

I am very sorry to note here that most of the students are rather callous about attending meetings held on different occasions. I hope this callousness will go and they will be very enthusiastic about different student-activities.

—Pradip Kumar Kalita,  
*Secretary.*

#### Music and Cultural Affairs Section :

The main activities under this section during the year under review are :—

(1) One-act play competition in Assamese and Bengali in which six groups participated.

(2) Music competition (vocal and instrumental) in which as many as fifty students took part.

(3) Literary competitions in story, essay and poetry in English, Assamese and Bengali.

The Results of all these competitions are published elsewhere.

—Laba Kumar Das,  
*Secretary.*

#### Debates and Symposia Section :

Following are the brief descriptions of debates, symposia, extempore speech & quiz tests etc. which we held during the session under review :—

1. The first debating competition of the session was held on September 7, 1966 under the Speakership of Principal G. Sharma,

The purpose of this debate was to select competitors for participating in the 'Dr. B. K. Baruah Gauhati Inter-College Debating Competition.'

2. A debate of Parliamentary type took place on October 10, 1966 where some learned professors participated along with the students. The motion was—"In the opinion of the House, Co-education should be a compulsory feature of our educational system." Prof. A. Singh and Prof. G. P. Sharma were selected as the Mover and the Leader of the Opposition respectively.

The debate was very lively and interesting. Occasional retortions from both the sides i.e. Treasury Bench & Opposition Bench kept the whole House in good humour and warmth. The Speaker, Principal G. Sharma, had a very rough time and on a number of occasions he had to issue ruling. Shri K.M. Deka, Prof.-in-charge of Debate & Symposia assisted the Speaker in conducting the business of the House.

The motion was won by the Treasury Bench by a majority of sixty to fifteen votes. The Speaker also supported the compulsory co-education in his concluding remarks.

3. On October 17, 1966 another test debate was held under the Speakership of Prof. D. Bhattacharjee, for selecting competitors to participate in the 'All Assam B. Barooah Memorial Trophy Debating Competition'—organised by the B. Barooah College, Gauhati.

4. The test debate to select competitors for participating in the "Gauhati Inter-College Debating Competition 1966-67" organised by our college—was held on December 10, 1966 under the Speakership of Prof. K.M. Deka.

5. The Annual competitions for Debate, Extempore Speech and Quiz Test were held on January 1, 1967. The Speaker and the Quiz Master were Prof. G. P. Sharma & Prof. D. Barooah respectively.



Following are the results :—

(a) Debate :—

- 1st—Shri Biren Dutta
- 2nd—Shri Kamal Sarmah
- 3rd—Shri Phanidhar Deka.

(b) Extempore Speech :—

- 1st—Shri Biren Dutta  
& Shri Kamal Sharma
- 2nd—Shri Amitava Mazumdar
- 3rd—Shri Inder Bahri.

(c) Q. Test :—

- 1st—Shri Amitava Mazumdar
- 2nd—Shri Biren Dutta
- 3rd—Shri Phanidhar Deka.

6. A Symposium on "Parliamentary Democracy in India" was held on January 2, 1967. It was inaugurated by Dr. P. Gogoi of Gauhati University. Prof. B. Deka of Pragjyotish College and Prof. D. Sharma, and Prof. D. Barooah of Arya Vidyapeeth College also participated.

7. Another Symposium on "Origin of Life" was organised on the 4th January, 1967 in collaboration with the Philosophy Department, which was inaugurated by Shri U. Sharma, Joint D.P.I., Assam.

8. On January 4, 1967 "The Gauhati Inter-College Debating Competition—1966-67" was held in our college under the Speakership of Shri S.C. Goswami, Principal Handique College. Five colleges participated in the competition and the running Trophy was won by the University Law College team.

—Umesh Medhi,  
*Secretary.*

#### Social Service Section :

During the College Week our students worked successfully in the college campus. This year we offered as many as seventeen trophies and one best trophy to the best worker from the union. The lucky winner of the best trophy for this year is Sri Sushil Kumar Bhattacharyya, a student of 3rd year B.Sc. class. Certificates were issued to those Students who worked during our annual self-help week.

—Niran Kr. Pathak,  
*Secretary.*

#### Boys' Common Room Section :

A Common room is a part and parcel of a modern educational institution. The students can utilize their leisure period in various indoor games. But, sadly enough I was unable to satisfy the students by providing them with a separate room for these purposes. In spite of various difficulties, I somehow managed, to run the annual indoor games competition smoothly. Many students took part in the competition. I am glad to say that, this year, a Table Tennis Board has been supplied to our common room.

Lastly, I request the authority to arrange a permanent Common Room for the students.

#### Results of the Carrom Board Competition :

*Singles :*

Champion—Pradeep Kumar Das,  
Runners up—Dilip Sarma.

*Doubles :*

Champion—Habul Mukherjee and Amitav  
Majumdar.  
Runners up—Prodeep Das and Sibnath  
Majumdar  
Best man—Pradeep Das.

—Pratap Narayan Patowary,  
*Secretary.*

#### Girls' Common Room Section :

Our Common Room, at present, has been supplied with two dailies and one weekly and there are provisions for indoor games like Carrom, Chinese checkers, Chess, Ludo etc. I managed the "Annual Indoor Games Competition" smoothly. Many students took part in the competition.

#### Results of the Carrom Competition :

*Girls' single :*

Champion—Manju Mahanta,  
Runners up—Sarada Debi.

Girls' double :  
Champion—Manju Mahanta &  
Kanan Pal.  
Runners up—Sarada Debi &  
Kalyani Das.  
Girls' champion—Manju Mahanta.

—Renu Deka,  
Secretary.

#### Major Games :

Under this Section, the Inter-class Football competition, the Inter-class Cricket Competition, and the Annual Badminton Championship were held and all the three competitions were successfully completed. In the Inter-class Football competition the Science Degree Class Team became the Champion and the Pre-University (Combined) Team became the Runners-up. In the Inter Class Cricket Competition, First Year Science Class became the Champion and the Runners-up team was the Second Year Science Class.

In this connection I take pleasure in announcing that for the first time in the history of this Institution, our College Cricket Team has joined in the Ramesh Baruah Memorial Trophy organised by the Gauhati Town Club.

In the Annual Badminton Championship, the response from the Boys' section was quite satisfactory. There were as many as 80 entries in the Boys' Singles Event, 50 entries in the Boys' Doubles Event. In the Mixed Doubles Event there were only 10 entries. In the Girls' Section, the response was very much discouraging. There were only 6 entries in the Girls' Singles Event and 10 entries in the Girls' Doubles Event. However, it must be said to the credit of the Girl Competitors that the standard put up by them was quite satisfactory. The standard in the Boys' Events also was quite

upto the mark. I wish best of luck to all the competitors for their future career in games. The results of the major games competition are published elsewhere.

—Ganesh Baruah,  
Secretary.

#### General Sports Section :

The last annual sports of this college were held from 31st December, 66 to 2nd January, 67, where almost all the students participated. Their enthusiasm in sports & games is indeed praiseworthy. In this season many new records were created by breaking the past records.

I hope that there will be more facilities for the students, so that they can improve their standard in sports. The results of the Annual Sports are published elsewhere.

—Ashok Kr. Das,  
Secretary.

#### Gymnasium Section :

Our Gymnasium Competition was held on 1st January '67. As the most reliable custodian of physical fitness, Gymnasium is an essential part of education. In this year, there was a large numbers of competitors in Gymnasium. I hope, if they receive necessary facilities they will be able to show their skills in Gymnasium.

I am very glad to say that in this year one sheet of weight lifting, one sheet of chest expander and one running shield for Mr. Aryan are supplied to this section.

—Sadananda Pathak,  
Secretary.



Biren Dutta, best debator of the year.



Miss Kriahna Dutta, best lady athlete of the year.



Kamal Sarma, best actor of the year.



Senior Under Officer Jogen Chandra Saikia who went to Regular Army Attachment Camp which was held at BANARHAT (Bengal) in 1966. He also attended All India Summer Training Camp which was held at DHORMSALA (Punjab) in 1965. He is a student of 2nd year B.Sc.



Dilip Sarma, best music competitor, 1966-67.



Ranjan Handique  
—“MR. Aryan” 1966-67.



Sushil Bhattacharyya, best Social worker, 1966-67.

## Annual College Festival 1966-67

### RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL MUSIC COMPETITION 1966-67

**Ass. Modern Song :**  
1st—Jones Mahalia  
2nd—Dilip Sarma  
3rd—Deepak Sarma.

**Beng. Modern Song :**  
1st—Miss Sikha Dutta Roy  
2nd—Miss Nomita Sarkar  
3rd—Miss Mohanlal Sen Sarma.

**Bargeet :**  
1st—Dilip Sarma  
2nd—Deepak Sarma  
3rd—Madan Mohan Mahanta.

**Banam :**  
1st—Deepak Sarma  
2nd—Dilip Sarma  
3rd—Tutul Barua.

**Bangeet :**  
1st—Jones Mahalia  
2nd—Tutul Barua  
3rd—Deepak Sarma  
Dilip Sarma.

**Lokageet :**  
1st—Jawahar Sen  
2nd—Miss Namita Sarkar  
3rd—Mohan Lal Sen Sarma  
Dilip Sarma.

**Bihageet :**  
1st—Hema Rajkhowa  
2nd—Ghana Buragochain  
3rd—Madan Mahanta.

**Bhajan :**  
1st—Miss Mukta Dutta  
2nd—Deepak Sarma  
3rd—Jawahar Sen  
Dilip Sarma.

**Rahindra Sangeet :**  
1st—Miss Annapurna Ghosh  
2nd—Miss Nomita Sarkar.

**Best Music Competitor :**  
Dilip Sarma.

### RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL LITERARY COMPETITION—1966-67

**Eng. Essay :**

Biren Dutta.

**Eng. Short Story :**  
Madan Sarma.

**Eng. Poetry :**  
Bedanti Kr. Bhuyan.



**Ass. Essay :**  
2nd Prize—Hemanta Kr. Mahanta  
3rd Prize—Bangsidhar Kalita.

**Ass. Short Story :**  
2nd Prize—Bharat Sarma  
3rd Prize—Bhaben Bez.

**Ass. Poetry :**  
Bharat Sarma.

**Bengali Essay :**  
1st Prize—Miss Bijoya Ghosh  
2nd Prize—Miss Sibani Dutta  
3rd Prize—Miss Utsha Chakraborty.

**Bengali Short Story :**  
2nd Prize—Miss Sibani Dutta  
3rd Prize—Miss Tripty Chakraborty.

**Bengali Poetry :**  
1st Prize—Miss Sibani Dutta  
2nd Prize—Sri Sudhin Ch. Banerjee.

#### RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL DRAMA COMPETITION—1966-67

**Best Drama—'Aushi' (ঔষুধী)**

**2nd Best Drama—'Sandhi' (সন্ধি)**

**Best Actor—Kamal Sarma**

**2nd Best Actors—Ranjan Handique,  
Niteen Chakravarty.**

**Best Director—Dilip Goswami.**

**Best Producer—Niteen Chakravarty.**

**Best Script—Dilip Goswami.**

**Consolation Prize for the actress—  
Miss Minati Dutta.**

#### RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL RECITATION COMPETITION—1966-67

**Assamese Recitation :**  
1st—Kamal Sarma  
2nd—Amitava Mazumdar  
3rd—Biren Dutta.

**English Recitation :**  
1st—Bimalendu Debnath  
2nd—Kamal Sarma  
3rd—Debdas Mukherjee.

**Bengali Recitation :**  
1st—Kamal Sarma  
2nd—Shymal Gupta,  
3rd—Amitava Mazumdar.

#### RESULTS OF THE INTER CLASS FOOTBALL COMPETITION—1966-67

**Champion :** Science classes of three years & course.

**Runners-up :** Pre-University science class.

**Best scorer :** Shri Parag Ranjan Roy,  
(2nd yr. T.D.C.)

#### RESULTS OF THE INTER CLASS CRICKET COMPETITION—1966-67.

**Champion :** First year science class (T.D.C.)

**Runners-up :** Second year science class (T.D.C.)

**Best batsman :** Shri Hari Prasad Das,  
(1st yr. T.D.C.)

and

Shri Parag Ranjan Roy,  
(2nd yr. T.D.C.)

**Best Bowler :** Shri Amulya Kumar Das,  
(1st yr. T.D.C.)

#### RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL BADMINTON COMPETITION—1966-67

**Boys' Singles Event :**

**Champion :** Shri Pankaj Kumar Sarma.

**Runners-up :** Shri Ganesh Chandra Baroo.

**Boys' Doubles Event :**

**Champion :** Shri Pankaj Kumar Sarma &  
Shri Ganesh Chandra Baroo.

**Runners-up :** Shri Dhiren Deka &  
Shri Sunil Choudhury.

**Girls' Singles Event :**

**Champion :** Miss Manna Momin.

**Runners-up :** Miss Sarada Devi.