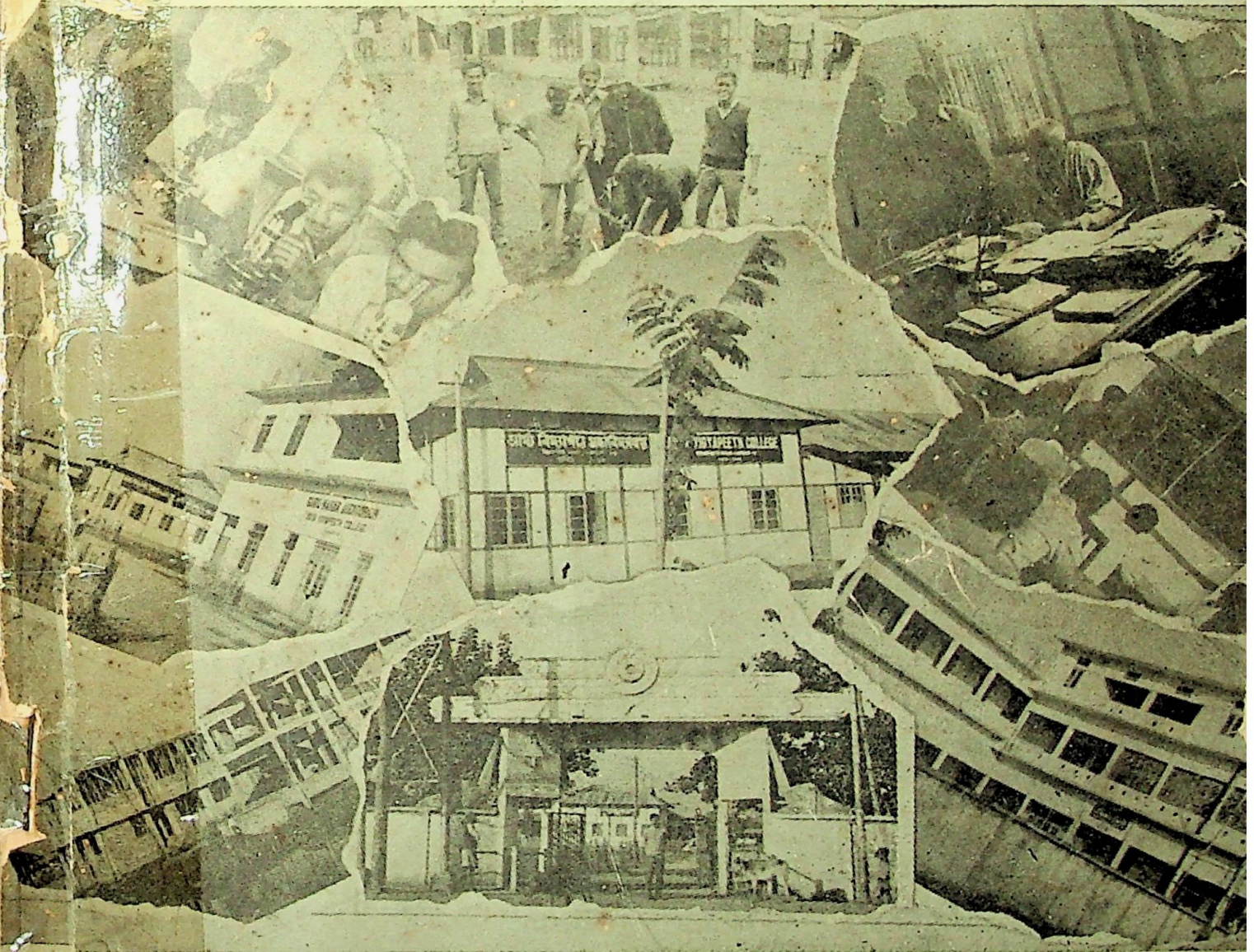


# SOUVENIR

## ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE GAUHATI



15th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, 1973



# **SOUVENIR**

## **ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE**



**On the Occasion of the 15th Anniversary Celebration  
and Annual Self-Help-Week, 1973-74**





ওঁ অসতো মা সদ্ গময়, তমসো মা জ্যোতির্গময়  
মৃত্যোর্মাহমৃতং গময় । ১ ।

ওঁ ভদ্রং কর্ণেভিঃ শ্রুয়াম দেবাঃ

ভদ্রং পশ্যেমান্ধির্বিজ্ঞাতাঃ ।

স্থিৰৈব ব্ৰহ্মস্তু বাংসস্তনুভিব্

ব্যশেম দেবাহিতং যদায়ুঃ ॥ ২ ।

ঋতং বদিষ্যামি । সত্যং বদিষ্যামি । তন্মামবতু ।

তদ্বক্তাবমবতু । অবতু মাম্ । অবতুবক্তাবমবতুবক্তাবম্ ॥ ৩ ।

সৰ্বেভবস্তু স্থখিনঃ সৰ্বে সন্তু নিবাময়াঃ ।

সৰ্বে ভদ্রানি পশ্যন্তু মা কশ্চিদ্দুঃখভাগ্ ভবেৎ ॥ ৪ ।

ওঁ শান্তিঃ শান্তিঃ শান্তিঃ ॥



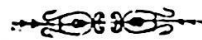
“Oh God, Lead me from the unreal unto the real, from darkness unto light, from death unto immortality” (1)

“Oh, gods, May we hear with our ears, only what is auspicious : may we see what is only auspicious with our eyes. Oh, Ye, Worshipful ones, may we sing praises to ye, and by our strong body and limbs may we enjoy the life allotted to us by the gods. (2)

I will speak the right, I will speak the truth. May that Divinity protect me, may it protect the preceptor. (3)

May all be blissful, may all be free from diseases, may all see what is auspicious, may not any one be miserable. (4)

May there be Peace !





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## 'ARYA VIDYAPEETH'— WHY IT IS SO CALLED ?

The Institution has been named 'Arya-Vidyapeeth. This indicates its ideals. This is a Vidyapeeth (educational institution) set up by the Aryas, conducted by the Aryas, for the Aryas, and with a view to turning out Aryas. Now, in what sense the term 'Arya' has been used? The word 'Arya' is a Sanskrit word derived from the root 'ri' which means 'to go' and 'to achieve' ( **ॐ** **प्रापणे गताम्** ) and the word means 'noble'. In the scriptures the term Arya has been defined as follows—

कर्तव्यामचरन् कार्यामकर्तव्यामनाचरन्  
तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारैः स वा आर्य इति श्रुतः ।

Which means that an 'Arya' is a person who sticks to his legitimate duty by practising what he should do and by abstaining from doing what he should not do ; and this Institution expects that all concerned with it—and particularly the teachers and the taught will live upto this ideal. May God fulfil this aim.



*In Memoriam*



Smt. Tilottama Choudhury, lecturer in the Deptt. of Pol. Science served our college creditably from 1964 until her premature death on 9.5.72.

A. K. Chahariya who served our college in its initial stage passed away recently.

× × ×

Md. Ishaque, Library Assistant of Cotton College, was associated with our college office from its very inception. He died on 21.11.73

× × ×

All those students of our College who have left us to mourn their premature death.

## Messages :



SECRETARY  
TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

December 4, 1973

Dear Sir,

The Vice-President is glad to know that you are celebrating the 15th Anniversary cum annual self-help week of the Arya Vidyapeeth College from 17th to 23rd December, 1973. He sends his best wishes for the success of the celebrations.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/- V. Phadke  
(V. Phadke)





BISNURAM MEDHI, M.Sc. B.L.

GAUHATI

10 December, 1973

Sir,

I am very happy to learn from your letter of 24th Nov'73 that the Students' Union of the Arya Vidyapeeth College have proposed to observe the 15th Anniversary cum self-help week from 17th Dec. to 23rd December 1973. I wish the function a grand success.

In this connection I may say that the hope of the future lies in the Youths of character, intelligence and obedience renouncing all for the service of others. I appeal to the teachers and students of the Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati to inspire by their example of service, the youths with the moto of service to the humanity and to co-operate with the effort for improvement of the economic condition of the country.

Yours Sincerely  
Sd/-Bisnuram Medhi  
(BISNURAM MEDHI)



RAJ BHAVAN, PUNJAB  
CHANDIGARH

*December 3, 1973*

My dear Shri Sarma,

I have your letter of the 24th November, 1973. Many thanks. I am glad that, as usual, on the completion of 15 years of life of your institution you are going to organise Annual Self-help Week from the 17th to the 23rd December, 1973. The Programme of self-help today is not a slogan. It is a hard reality of life. By organising this programme you prepare the youth of the College for self-employment which is very essential today to solve the unemployment Problem. This is not all. The kind of self-help programme you are going to have will surely infuse in the youth the sense of dignity of manual labour. In the midst of the enthusiasm generated in the celebration of such a programme, sometimes we find that this spirit is missing. That is why the celebration becomes ultimately an empty ceremony. I hope in your case it will not be so. It will really be a meaningful programme. I wish your celebration all success.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/- M. M. Chaudhury  
( M. M. Chaudhury )

CHAIRMAN  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI-1

*December 1, 1973*

Dear Shri Sarma,

Thank you for your letter of 24th November informing me that the Arya Vidyapeeth College is celebrating its 15th Anniversary. I am extremely sorry it will not be possible for me to participate in this Anniversary function. May I take this opportunity to convey to you and to the other organisers of the Anniversary my best wishes for the success fo the function.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-George Jacob  
( George Jacob )



## সভাপতি

ছাত্র সন্থা আৰু বাৰ্ষিক উৎসৱ পালন সমিতি

আৰ্য্য বিদ্যাপীঠ

গুৱাহাটী।

ভাঙ্গৰীয়া,

আজি আৰ্য্য বিদ্যাপীঠৰ এই শুভক্ষণত আমি নিজে উপস্থিত থাকি সেৱা কৰিব নোৱাৰি দুখ পাইছো যদিও আমাৰ শুভেচ্ছা আৰু আন্তৰিক আগ্ৰহ বিদ্যাপীঠৰ দুৱাৰদলিত এই কেউদিনেই থাকিব বুলি ধৰি লব পাৰে। আজি এই বিদ্যাপীঠ -যাক স্থানান্তৰত পূৰ্বতে গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ এটি ক্ষুদ্ৰ সংস্কৰণহে উঠিছে বুলি কৈছিলো সেই আদৰ্শই যেন আৰু বিস্তৃতি লাভ কৰে ইয়াকেই কামনা কৰিলো, এই বিদ্যাপীঠৰ প্ৰায় শতক শিক্ষাগুৰু সকলে প্ৰায় দুহেজাৰৰো অধিক অতীতৰ আশ্ৰমৰ বাল-ব্ৰহ্মচাৰী চাৰণ সকলৰ দৰে শিষ্যক নিষ্ঠাৰে বিশ্বাসেৰে গঢ়ি তোলাক।

জয়তু আৰ্য্য বিদ্যাপীঠ।

শ্ৰীনীলমণি ফুকন

যোৰহাট

১৭১২১'৭০

Office of the Secretary, University Classes,  
Gauhati University  
Gauhati—14,  
Jalukbari.

I was glad to be present on the inaugural day of the college week, with a programme of Social Service in the college compound where students and teachers took part.

The Arya Vidyapith College has played an important part in different spheres and always impressed me by the dedicated service of the teachers and students.

I have no doubt that the students coming out of the college will take the rightful place in later life on account of the hard and disciplined training, received under the dynamic personality of the Principal Shri G. Sarmah.

I wish the college success.

*D. Gogoi.*  
Secretary,  
University Classes,  
Gauhati University.

**Mr Justice D. PATHAK, LL.M. (London),**  
**Barrister-at-Law.**  
**Gauhati High Court,**  
**Gauhati.**

18th December, 1973.

I am glad to learn that the Arya Vidyapith College is going to celebrate the 15th year of its establishment.

It gives me immense pleasure to put on record that I had the opportunity of associating myself with the establishment of the College from its inception in 1958, I remember that we had to pass through a very difficult situation regarding finance for the establishment of the college, but due to the kind co-operation of the generous public and also of the Government of Assam, we could start the college and now it has become one of the pioneering colleges under the Gauhati University. The Principal of the college, Shri Giridhar Sarma devoted wholeheartedly for making it an ideal college and it is mostly due to his untiring efforts that the college has grown from strength to strength. I extend my best wishes for the prosperity of the college and I am sanguine that this college will project its distinctive ideals in future.

Śd/- ( D. Pathak )



শ্ৰীবাধাকান্ত দাস, এম্-এচ্-টি  
সভাপতি  
কাৰ্য নিৰ্বাহক সমিতি  
আৰ্যবিদ্যাপীঠ মহাবিদ্যালয়, গুৱাহাটী

আৰ্য্য বিদ্যাপীঠ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ১৫শ বার্ষিক প্রতিষ্ঠা দিবস আৰু বছৰেকীয়া আত্ম-সাহায্য সপ্তাহ উদযাপন কৰিবলৈ আয়োজন কৰাটো বৰ আনন্দৰ কথা। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলেই বিদ্যালয় এখনৰ কেন্দ্ৰ। নানা বাধা-বিঘিনি আৰু বিপ্ৰান্তিৰ মাজতো গভীৰ অধ্যয়ন আৰু চৰিত্ৰ গঠন এই মূল উদ্দেশ্যত অচল-অটল থকাটোৱেই প্ৰকৃত ছাত্ৰৰ লক্ষণ। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ মাজিত আচাৰ-ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু গুণ-গৰিমাৰ দ্বাৰাই বিদ্যালয় এখনৰো কৃত-কাৰ্য্যতাৰ বিচাৰ হয়। মোৰ অকণো সন্দেহ নাই যে এই উৎসৱে আত্ম-নিৰীক্ষণ আৰু দৃঢ় সংকল্প গৃহণৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাব। গুণ-সম্পন্ন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰে কলেজখন সমৃদ্ধিত আগবাঢ়ি গৈ থাকক, এয়ে আমাৰ কামনা।

মই উৎসৱৰ সাকল্য কামনা কৰোঁ।

শ্ৰীবাধা কান্ত দাস

১৪-১২-৭৩

**Q. T. RAHMAN (Sr)**  
B.Sc., A.R.S.M., M.M.G.M., I.L., L.L.B.  
Petroleum Technologist/Advocate

LEVELETTE HOUSE

SHILLONG-1

Phone : 4471

16th December, 1973

I am merely one of the small fry and feel too humble a man to send a message to you all, on such great an occasion as the 15th Anniversary of the Annual Self-help Week of the Arya Vidyapeeth Mahavidyalaya Chatra Sanstha. However, I do so as an act of temerity on my part, only to oblige you. You well know I have always a soft corner in my heart for the Vidyapeeth.

Self-help week ; indeed ! Remember the fable in Aesop's ? When the lazy driver of a loaded horse-drawn cart, in failing to pull the stuck wheel out of a pothole, frantically evoked God's Aid ; Samson appeared before the driver who sat bent down to the knees on the ground in supplication, asked him to get up, and then instructed him, instead of whipping the exhausted horse to heave, put his own shoulder to the wheel as well ; and the driver did so and out came the wheel !

Yes, that's the sort of work known as self-help. Self-help evolves out of labour ; it words off casteism, provincialism, communalism, hatred and enmity ; and brings forth in the heart a sense of self-reliance and firm determination to succeed.

When a village suddenly gets inundated, the whole village turns out to save the village irrespective of age, caste or religion. When a fire breaks out in a house, the whole locality turns up to put the fire out. When one of the fellow bathers is carried away by the current, so many swimmers dive in to save him. Had these people waited for a petition to the Flood Relief Department, or for the life boat or the fire brigade to arrive, all would have been lost. And they did these without a moment's thought of reward or publicity.

And, isn't the Arya Vidyapeeth itself a monument to self-help and personal sacrifice on the parts of the citizens of Gauhati and its Principal, Shree Giridhar Sharmah himself ? Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians and Assamese, Bengalees, Rajasthanese, Nepalees-all contributed to Arya Vidyapeeth's growth to the colossal height it has reached today.

God helps those who help themselves. He showers His Blessings on those who have the sense of the dignity of labour. Life is simply activity Karma.

( Departments ) I wish the Heads of the so many different of Arya Vidyapeeth and its so many students all success in the week's celebrations so that the latter may imbibe the spirit of self-help.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/- Q. T. Rahman

## Reminiscences :

I am glad to learn that the Arya vidyapeeth College is going to celebrate the 15th year Anniversary of of the College in a befitting manner. On this happy occasion I gratefully remember those persons by whose service and sacrifice the institution has been built up.

In the year 1958 with the reorganisation of secondary Education as per recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission, the Aryavidyapeeth Higher Secondary School was started as a venture Higher Secondary School, the first of its kind in Assam. The School authorities found it very difficult to get the services of qualified M.A. pass teachers to teach the elective subjects as required by the directions of the Education Department of the Govt. of Assam. M.A. pass persons were very much reluctant to come to Schools at that time and even there was dearth of such teachers in Govt. and Govt. Aided Schools, existing graduate teachers with a short training like refresher course were appointed to teach such elective subjects. To obviate this difficulty, the School authorities thought of starting I. A. classes with those subjects which were introduced in the Higher Secondary School. Thus we started the I.A. classes with effect from July 1958.

But with the starting of the I.A. classes, more attention had to be given for obtaining affiliation of the College and thus the College drew the attention of all concerned. We had in our mind an ideal institution constituted of Primary; Secondary, Higher Secondary, undergraduate and post-graduate sections in one compact and autonomous institution. Thus we also had in our mind of having one body for managing the institutions keeping the institutions as separate units of the complex. But in course of time the institutions had to be separated as distinct entities and different bodies for management of the institutions as required under the rules have had to be constituted.

We still cherish the hope that some day the Aryavidyapeeth will grow as one complex of all the Educational institutions established in this Campus as was envisaged at the starting of the Aryavidyapeeth Higher secondary School in 1958. This task is entrusted to our youths of this age.

I feel proud to recollect the difficult days of the institution at its beginning when we had to go house to house for Collection of funds and materials for the buildings of the College and also had to face many administrative and financial difficulties. To-day the Arya Vidyapeeth College has come up as a glorious institution with the different departments in Arts and Science and also it has started the Post-Graduate classes at least in one subject. I had been associated with the College as Vice-President of the body of management, and recollect those days with delight.

I wish the College all success.

Sd/- Sarat Chandra Goswami  
Principal,  
Handique Girls' College,  
Gauhati.



Arya-Vidyapeeth is now a full-fledged College. It is one of the biggest and best Colleges of Assam. It was established in 1958 and has since completed its fifteenth year of existence. The present Vidyapeeth Nagar, where the College is situated, was an undeveloped area in the outskirts of Gauhati. With the growth of population, the city expanded and the need of an institution for higher education in this locality was keenly felt. As a matter of fact there was no educational institution, in this area worth the name. To meet this public demand some local enthusiasts resolved to establish a College here. Shri Giridhar Sarma, Principal of this College, who was then working as a Professor in the Cotton College took the lead. Search was made for a plot of suitable land for the purpose and the State Govt. was pleased to allot this plot of land. It was a swampy, low-lying area, about 7 ft deep and covered with water-hyacinth. It was now a problem to fill up this area and make it suitable for constructing buildings on it. A vigorous attempt was made to raise necessary funds. Unstinted support was received from the local people, They contributed their mite in the form of subscriptions and donations. Liberal donations were also forthcoming even from unexpected quarters. The area was filled up and a suitable building was raised,

At this time an opportunity presented, itself. The state Govt. decided to introduce the Higher Secondary School system and was going to encourage starting of this new type of schools. It was thought expedient to begin with a Higher Secondary School to facilitate the starting of a College. A Higher Secondary School was thus started under the name of the Arya-Vidyapeeth Higher Secondary School. This was one of the first batch of Higher Secondary schools in the state and it soon received Govt aid.

College classes were also held in the day and night-shift and Shri Giridhar Sarma acted both as the Secretary of the Governing Body and the Honorary Principal of the College. Teachers of the Higher Secondary School, qualified to teach in the College, worked as part-time lecturer in the College. Some of the Professors and lecturers of the local colleges, including the Cotton College also offered their voluntary Services.

Thanks to the zeal and sincerity of the teaching-staff and the management, the college grew by leaps and bounds not only in its size but also in quality. It attracted more and more students and within a few years the college attained its full stature. The classes began to be held in both shifts. Science classes were also started along with the Arts classes and by 1962 it became a full-grown college. Along with the growth of the institution grants were being received both from the state Govt. as well as from the Central Govt under the U.G.C Scheme. The college has its special feature that its teachers pay individual attention to students. This has attracted students and enrolment is growing more and more every year and now it is one of the biggest and best colleges of Assam.

When the College grew up fully, it was necessary to have a permanent principal for the college. Shri Giridhar Sarma, who was so long working as its Honorary Principal, resigned his parent post of the Professor of Cotton college and was appointed its per-

manent Principal. This fact amply proved the zeal and sincerity of Shri Giridhar Sarma for the cause of this institution and attracted the attention of patrons of learning. Some of them contributed for the construction of a room or of a hall or even of a building. A room cost at least Rs 5000/- and a hall at least Rs 10000/-. There were several such donors. As a mark of recognition and honour such rooms were named after the donors or after those, they wished for. Sardar Santokh Sing alone paid for the entire auditorium which must have cost him not less than a lakh of rupees. Credit for all these must go mainly to Shri Giridhar Sarma, who has all the time been in the helm of affairs.

For some years, at the beginning both the Arya Vidyapeeth College and the Arya Vidyapeeth H.S. School were under the same management but eventually such an arrangement was found inconvenient and so the two institutions, though situated in the same campus became distinct and separate under separate managements.

Arya Vidyapeeth College is an example of what can be achieved by earnest effort and sincere devotion. Things being normal one can reasonably hope that it will grow in due course into one of the premier educational institutions of Assam. I wish it all success and prosperity.

I was associated with this institution for about 10 years since its inception being a member of its sponsoring Body and the Governing Body and these are broadly some of the salient facts that I am able to recollect now.

Sd/- Uma Kanta Sarma  
Retd A.C.S (I)  
17,12,73

"Hallo, who are you thus moving on the varanda" ?—A deep sensitive voice roared on like a lion and I along with two friends suddenly got a pinnacle of terror in our small hearts. Yea, it was our reverend principal Mr. Giridhar Sharma, who all on a sudden frightened us. We were meant to run to our classes wherein the honours classes were smoothly running on and of course, a little bit we were late. Thus nobody was excused in making noise during class hours, whether you were an affectionate or a brilliant student before the Principal, the providential law which would rule you all in equal. A circumstances that had created a calm and cool situation to you to devote to your intense studies in addition to the inspiration endowed with by the respectable teachers as a whole, could eliminate the lethargical attitudes of our minds.

What I perceived, in my college life was, an average percentage of the successful students in the examination stood in first class and many of them secured distinction whereas they had been refused of their admission in the Government colleges for their royal divisions in the H.S.L.C. examination. This was the credit of the teachers and the efforts of the Principal who left no stone unturned in affording the utmost facilities to their students.

I admit, that inspite of good efforts the library could not meet the demands of the pupils. In the sports too, we were immensely encouraged by our teachers, in consequence of what we felt relaxed and refreshed and with great zeal and aptitudes of mind we could devote ourselves in the classes.

It was the 10th anniversary during 1968-69 wherein the gathering of the learned scholars made the function a memorable event in the college. The relation between the teacher and the taught could enlight me very much which I did hardly see in my life. The outstanding guidance of my teachers made my head to bow near the institution for all the time to come.

I offer my heartiest congratulations to the present Aryans and pray to Almighty God to bestow His blessings over the Arya Vidyapeeth College to keep its fame and dignity well spread. Once again, I on behalf of my past Aryans convey the deepest and sincere respect to my teachers who are spending their brilliant careers in endeavouring to make the students better citizens of the country.

Sd/- Ram Chandra Saikia  
Ex-student

# Welcome Address to Shri L. P. Singh

*Hon'ble Governor of Assam*

15th, ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE

GAUHATI

23. 12. 73

Most Respected Sir,

At the outset I, on behalf of the teachers, students, management and on my own behalf offer our heartiest welcome to you to our midst on this auspicious day during the 15th Anniversary celebration of our Arya Vidyapeeth Mahavidyalay for inauguration of its souvenir—A fifteen-year-story. You have come to see this institution and its inmates for your love and affection to us, inspite of your heavy engagements as you are to lookafter not only one state but as many as five states and two union territories. It is indeed great pride and pleasure for us ; and we are all grateful to you for the kindness you have shown to us. This happy occasion will be written in golden letter in the history of the Arya Vidyapeeth College.

Beloved Sir,

This Arya vidyapeeth is a very young institution of only fifteen years of age, which has only entered into the stage of adolescence, the most critical period of life to be guided very carefully by its guardians so that it may not go astray. So as a 'Palaka' of the state you have accepted our heartiest invitation to come here to see how it is and to what direction it should be guided to make it a healthy one. It shows how kind hearted and true 'Rajyapalaka' you are. We are proud to hear that you have shown great interest for the development and prestige of this eastern region. We are looking forward for your blessings and guidance towards our goal.

This is only a fifteen-year story. A period of fifteen years is not a very long time for an academic institution to grow. In 1958 the whole plot of land of 12 bighas (4 acres) which was allotted by the State Govt ; was a marshy low land, average 8 feet deep. This has been filled up by the hill-earth within ten years to accommodate the academic buildings of both the Higher Secondary School and the college. Fortunately enough another plot of 18 lighas (6 acres) of land of the same type has been settled with us by



the State Government for the Residential campus of the college in 1966. The management of the college have started one Boys Hostel and one Health centre with some assistance from the University Grants Commission. Blue-print has been made for 5 Hostels to accommodate at least five hundred Students, one Girls' Hostel, 40 teachers quarters and Office Staff and for a Swimming Pool.

At present there are various types of buildings of the floor area of 79968 sq.ft ; these are concrete buildings, C. I. sheet buildings ; tiles and thatched buildings. We have Furniture and equipments & sc. apparatus of the value of Rs. 7.75 lacs and 13368 Volumes of books in the library. The college has a play-ground of its own measuring 400' x 600' (about 6 acres) in front of the Residential campus. This play-ground is allowed to be used by all the local academic institutions and after some years this will be the only open field in the locality which is going to be one of the most congested part of greater Gauhati.

Sir, in 1958 the management started this institution as an integrated one with about 150 Students in the school (Class IV—VIII) and 120 Students in 1st year I. A. class both in Day and Night Shift. But it grew so rapidly that today the college has more than two thousand students and one hundred teachers in twenty departments upto Degree Honours Standard and up to Post Graduate Standard in Mathematics and the school has about Six hundred students and forty five teachers in Humanities, Science and Commerce. The objective of the management was to make it an integrated one, to make it an ideal one like a similar institution else where, providing instructions from Pre-Primary to post-graduate level including certain vocational trades such as Carpentry, Tailoring, Printing Technology, Stenography and Type-writing, Work-shop training etc. From the year 1963 there was a Pre-Primary School also in the same compus which was shifted else where in 1966. We had a wider-educational complex for four years with the College and four neighbouring secondary schools and some primary schools.

In view of changed educational pattern and social needs and in keeping with the recommendations of the Education Commission, 1966, a broad-based integrated institution is expected to provide a wider scope for an all round and complete development of pupil. Such a self-contained institution can take care of the entire career of a student and mould him into a useful citizen. It will also help in doing away with the feeling of isolation among the teachers of different grades and encourage them to work in close collaboration. Further, it will foster the growth of such qualities as brotherhood, fellow-felling, common traditions etc.

The part-time Vocational trades will make education, job-oriented, remove stagnation and check wastage in education by giving a bias for channelisation of talents according to aptitude. It will bring about the widest Academic complex, providing for maximum utilization of Libraries, Laboratories, work-shops, assets and the services of the teachers.

A college or a school may be rich in Library and Laboratory facilities, but no institution can be self-contained in the real sense. Under one management, all the constituent

units, can exchange such facilities freely among themselves and receive better and higher reading and working material. Moreover, it will facilitate exchange of competent teachers among different units, use of common auditorium, common play ground and participation in common social programmes, which will ultimately help create a feeling of unity and sharing in place of rivalry and unhealthy competition, which is a common feature among different educational institutions to-day.

It is very often said that one of the causes of the falling standard of education is the lack of proper co-ordination between the teaching in School and that in college. To make teaching more scientific and, thus more effective, it should be made a continuous process from school to college. To achieve proper co-ordination and efficient guidance, Departmental Management Committee comprising all the teachers of a subject teaching from the lowest to the highest class, can be formed to discuss the problems of teaching at different levels and take effective measures for checking deterioration, and for the improvement in the standard of imparting instructions.

The vocationalization and work experience have been emphasized upon as an indispensable parts in all the stages of education by the Education Commission. But in reality the idea has not yet been materialised. For making education job-oriented by giving elementary instructions in some trades on a part-time basis, the vocational unit can play an important role. Students of different grades may be allowed to be admitted, so that they can continue their studies along with their training in a particular trade. If they form an aptitude for the trade and acquire some proficiency in it they may pursue that training further in some higher training institution or establish their own business concern. Through the Vocational Unit can be arranged some lectures and seminars, with the help of the managements of local industries or business management and allied subjects so as to give the students a bias for business and industry.

The vocational unit, the agricultural farm and the work-shop can provide the students with work experience which involves participation in some productive manual work. The students of different grades may get the opportunity to learn different trades and may thereby, help in the production. Some students may have workshop training and some others may offer productive labour in the agricultural farm. As a matter of fact, the then President of the Management of our Arya Vidyapeeth shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury, now the Governor of Punjab, vehemently opposed when two separate managements were proposed for the College and the School ; and ultimately he agreed under the circumstances advising that there must be some sort of administrative connection between the two institutions. Up to 1963, it was purely an integrated institution—'Arya Vidyapeeth'; and though there were two managements from 1963, there was some administrative link up to 1968. But I am very sorry to inform you Sir, that today the School and the College are not integrated, they are made totally separated having no administrative connection with each other ; and naturally there is every like-lihood to have psychological separation also. This is not a very happy thing for the two institutions

so closely accommodated within a small campus. This was not our objective; our objective was as above. So as a founder secretary and Principal being well wisher of both the institutions and as a humble worker of education. I must tell very frankly that some sort of common administrative machinery must be there if we want to have good results from them.

In this connection I must express my heartfelt gratitude to those who helped this institution to grow. Many benevolent donors helped with their donation; many teachers by their honorary services and many others by voluntary services in the beginning. As a Principal of the College I am also thankful to the teachers, students and the office staff for their full co-operation in all respects.

Every year about three hundred students come out successful in Degree Final examination in Arts and Science of whom about hundred students get Honours and Distinctions. I have the greatest pleasure to say Sir, that the 1st batch of M.Sc. students in Mathematics appeared this year in 1973. Six out of eight students came out successful with two 1st classes. The P.C. of pass in different University examinations is also quite satisfactory though we generally do not get 1st grade students. We have not only introduced compulsory tutorial and heavy practical classes, we have also introduced paper-wise seminar for the Honours students and group discussion for the Pass-Students. Sometime some guided-study classes are also arranged. We have introduced cumulative system of examination, giving weightage to all the examinations and internal assessment on tutorial and practical work. Considering all these aspects and also considering the number of Honours students in all the Science subjects and the good results, the University Grants Commission has sanctioned participation in the College Science Improvement Programme to this College by which some colleges of good performance of the country are contemplated to be converted to autonomous colleges. In the last part of the 4th Five Year Plan during 1972-73, the U. G. C. has approved and granted a Health Centre to this College, which is nearing completion.

With your blessings Sir, this College was able to receive all admissible grants of the 3rd Five Year Plan only within two years. But to our utter misfortune, without any fault of the management, this College was made deprived of getting any 4th Plan development grant and Teachers' Lodge grant outside the development grant from the U. G. C. This loss is never to be regained and it hampers the development of this growing college. During 4th Plan period we submitted schemes to the U. G. C. for construction of one Girls' Hostel, one Boys' Hostel, one Science building under 3 Lacs development grants and for twelve Teachers' Quarters under 3 Lacs outside this development grant and I am sure we could have got them and these could have been completed by this time. The loss is for about 10 Lacs with the state government matching share for these schemes.

Students come to this College from every part of Assam and so there is a great demand for Hostel seats and about one thousand students apply for Hostel seats every year. But we have been able to accommodate only one hundred students in our Regular

College Hostel and about fifty students in the Rented Hostel. There is no girls, Hostel though there is great demand, because the number of girls students come to nearly three hundred.

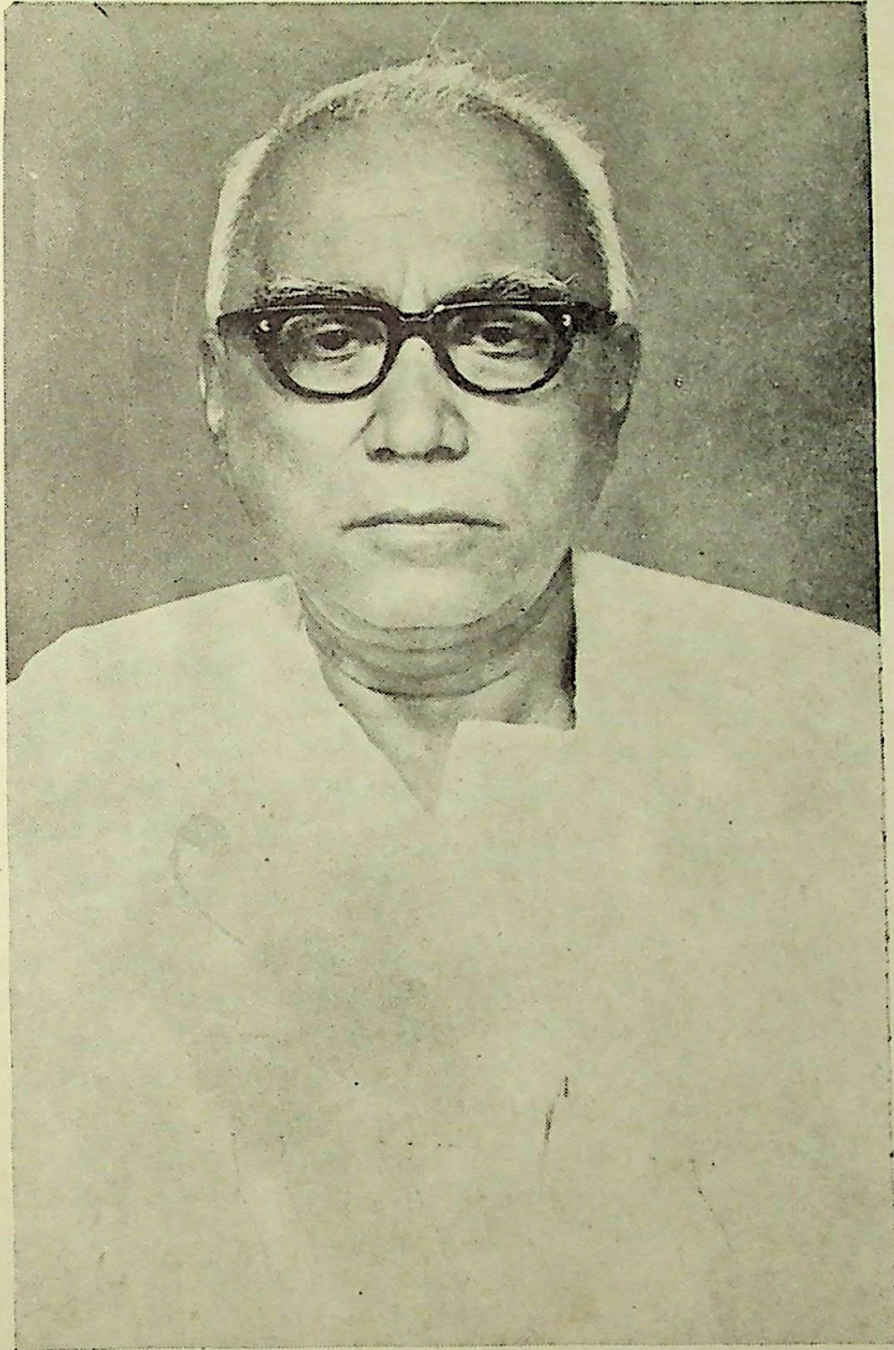
I do not like to take much of your valuable time Sir, I only hope and pray for your blessings and guidance and special attention from the Government and generous public to make it an ideal Wide Educational Complex gradually to convert to an autonomous college as defined by the Education Commission of 1966.

Once again I offer my heartfelt thanks to you, to Prof. (Dr.) H. K. Barua Chief guest, and Justice D. Pathak, the President of our function today and to others who have very kindly graced the celebration to make it a success.

Long live our Aryavidyapeeth  
Long live its Tradition  
May God bless you all.

Giridhar Sarma  
Principal  
Arya Vidyapeeth Mahavidyalay  
23-12-73.





PRINCIPAL GIRIDHAR SARMA, M. A., VYAKARANSASTRI



# Examination Reform in the University.

*B. D. Phukan,*  
Education Officer  
Board of Secondary Education  
Assam,

The Educational atmosphere in the country today smells of reform. But no reform as momentous as the one of examinations can be thought of. In Assam, as the Gauhati University has accepted under the U. G. C. Scheme to undertake Examination Reform, it is time for all in the teaching profession to carefully weigh out the pros and cons.

## Why Examination Reform :

Let us try to recollect how we 'got through' our examinations. Many will confess that their own experiences were situations filled with nervousness, loss of health, prestige and what not. Failures, drop-outs, copying, missing of desired 'class' are but a few ills that have entered the sacred precincts of today's examinations. The same state of affairs, a legacy of foreign rule continues even today. We attach a high social premium on 'pass' and 'fail', differentiate between a 59%-Second-divisioner and a 60%-First-divisioner, decide the matrimony

of the bride-to-be on examination results and derive sadistic pleasure at seeing someone rejected by the society at one's failure in a certain examination.

One would accept such a situation if only the results were valid and reliable; they aren't. Hence the need of their reform.

## Objectives in education :

Through education one grows in three aspects of human development, viz, Cognitive that concerns the thinking process, affective that covers the feeling and Conative that concerns psycho-motor activities (manual skills). If one is tested in the cognitive domain only as is done in any paper and pencil examination, the result would, to that extent reflect only a part of the total personality.

In each of these three domains of development one can form a definite hierarchy. Taking cognition, the lowest form of activity is memory work—technically designated as

KNOWLEDGE. It does not presuppose any 'understanding', so that the next higher cognitive activity is UNDERSTANDING. It will be pertinent now to pose the question : "What are the criteria on which we either test or confirm understanding?" When I understand something, can I explain it in my own word? Can I compare and contrast? Can I give my own examples? What else can I do? The answers to such questions (in times of behavioural changes in the pupil) will precisely state what is involved in Understanding.

In the ladder of Cognition the rest of the steps are "APPLICATION", "ANALYSIS", "SYNTHESIS", and "EVALUATION". We shall leave the highest three out of our consideration and discuss "APPLICATION". Here the learner applies his knowledge and understanding to new problems presented to him. For example, let us ask the questions at suitable levels.

1. Name one common guiding principle of the States, Akbar's India, present-day India and Bangladesh that appeals to you. (Class X level).
2. If the temperature of the earth falls to Absolute zero, what will happen? (P.U. Level)
3. If we bore a hole at the top of the Toricellian vacuum of the barometer what will happen? Class VIII level)

In each case, the pupil will have to get deeper than knowledge and understanding and apply these to establish a relationship. The terms 'Knowledge', 'Understanding', 'Application' upto 'evaluation' are known as educational objectives. Such Objectives can be determined for the other two domains too.

#### PRESENT-DAY EXAMINATION—A Case for new-type questions :

"Answer any six questions"—runs the direction. What does the paper-setter want? Do I read the whole course to answer 'any six' questions? If I select the first six and the next candidate selects the next six questions from the same question-paper, are we appearing in the same examination? Certainly not. How can anyone then compare my score with the second candidate or for that matter any other candidate who does not attempt the same set of questions as I do?

The paper-setter sets a large number of questions in order to cover the course, but, the pupil who should instead have covered the course manages to do without it. Hence it is necessary to set such questions as would be able to make the pupil cover the course and at the same time make it obligatory for all candidates to answer all the questions.

To do that, we will first-of-all have to omit options altogether from the question-paper. Secondly we shall use short-answer and objective-type questions. The essay-type questions commonly used till today cannot cover the entire course if options are omitted because each one of them carries about 15-20 marks and in a 100 mark question paper we can ask 5-6 questions only.

The use of objective-type questions in public examination may be open to severe criticism, for, in the past we mostly misused them, and because most of us are not sanguine about their usability.

Objective-type questions have one and only one pre-set answer. Whether the examiner likes it or not, he has to mark the correct pre-set answer only. This wipes out subjectivity, one of the evils of old examination.

In essay-type questions the incidence of a 15% subjectivity is of common occurrence—i.e. the same answer script marked by two different examinations vary to that extent. Objective-type questions generally carry 1 mark each and thus permits wide content-coverage. They are efficient discriminators. However, their improper use will encourage copying which is an evil we want to get rid of. By using shuffled sets of the same questions, using multiple-choice questions with 4-5 distractors and then shuffling the distractors, using these questions to test both speed and power, copying can be almost eliminated. Hence the emphasis on their 'proper' use.

Short-answer questions have short answers—a word, a few words, a line, a few lines, a small paragraph not exceeding say 50 words may be the length of answer. This type also permits wide content coverage. The answering of both objective as well as short-answer questions should normally require more of thinking time than of writing. Otherwise, the desired benefits cannot be reaped. This makes possible the testing of higher abilities like understanding and application.

The changeover to these types of question will have another advantage. Unlike at present, a question set this year may not be set at all in the same form in foreseeable future. This will eliminate speculation and the bazar notes.

We cannot discard the essay-type questions altogether since the other two types cannot test abilities like free expression, organisation of thoughts etc. effectively, but will have to word them so as to cut down the scope of the examiner's subjectivity.

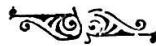
#### THE TASK AHEAD :

1. The University will have to train paper-setters and examiners in the art of setting improved objective-based questions. The Board of Secondary Education Assam, in collaboration with the N. C. E. R. T., has already trained a number of University and College teachers, for its own purpose. They can very well serve as the key personnel for the University now.
2. It will be necessary to spell out the objectives and unitwise content of the different subject syllabi in order to ascertain the depth and stretch of treatment. The art and expertise of drawing up syllabi worth the name (not just a list of topics!) must be developed in a large number of teachers with the help of the U.G C.
3. The class-room teaching will be geared to meet the requirements set by improved questions, thus leading to a healthy relation between teaching and testing.
4. The University will have to adopt measures for a well thought-out internal-assessment programme to include evaluation of the affective and conative domains of the pupil's personality.
5. A QUESTION BANK will have to be developed so as to help the needy question setter. The Board of Secondary Education has already started work on one of these. It is very difficult to set standard and good questions particularly to test abilities like Application. When in need, therefore, the bank's pool can be

consulted. With the help of experts this pool will receive replenishment in a continuous manner so that repetition of questions can be avoided.

I have herein only roughly indicated a probable scheme. Being intimately connected

with the process of Examination Reform at the S. S. L. C. examination that is expected come off in 1976, and after receiving and imparting orientation at the national level, I strongly believe this to be the only reform after Independence that can set the ball rolling in the field of education in the country.



# Student Unrest

Prof. *Jogen Barman*  
Department of Political Science.  
Arya Vidyapeeth College.

Of late our student community has become restive as they are passing through an age of uncertainty and anguish. They are living in a state of what to do and what not to do. Most of the students have lost faith not only in the present system of education for its inability to provide them food for their physical and mental digestion, but also in the present social order for its inertia and vulnerability to all sorts of vices. To some the student community is in a state of revolt everywhere, against the existing form and contents of democracy in the democratic states, against capitalism in the free world and against totalitarianism under the communist rule. Some students have lost their confidence not only in the existing social systems, but also in the prevailing moral standards and religious doctrines. According to them, students have totally rejected the old values and they have not found a new value to accept. This sort of revolt of the young boys and girls, if there be any, is a serious manifestation of the deep human crises faced by the present society today. This is undoubtedly a challenge to the present sense of humanity and there is no ready-made

weapon in the hands of the present set of leaders of mankind to meet this unprecedented challenge. But this is, perhaps, a subjective assessment of the problem as it cannot stand on the pillars of history and sociology. Therefore, the problem, has to be objectively examined and necessary remedies have to be suggested thereafter.

A correct assessment and appreciation of the problem of student unrest is possible only where it is examined in the background of social unrest in the state and of the world phenomenon of youth unrest. When the leaders in the society, not to speak of ordinary people, go on violating the norms of discipline in almost every sphere of public life, one should not expect the students to behave in a disciplined manner. The present trend of society is such that everywhere, whether it is in religion or politics, business or administration industry or education, culture or morality, the rules of conduct are honoured by its infringement than by observance. Almost everywhere there is a unbridgeable gulf of difference between principle and practice, principles are, now a days, displayed by Machiavellian standard of expediency and



opportunism. The whole moral standard of our public life has gone down from bad to worse and so the student community does not deserve blemish for their frequent agitation and outburst manifesting their loss of respect and faith in their older generation. The tensions and conflicts in the society around get reflected in the conduct and behaviour of the young bloods in different forms through different channels, some times it takes the shape of meetings, demonstrations, processions, strikes and hooligans, some times it is demonstrated by postering and shouting slogans, and abstaining from classes and sometimes it takes the form of vandalism.

It is, after all, a fact that a section of the students has become very conscious of the role to be played by them to bring about changes not only in their own sphere but also in the society at large. This section of the students, somehow or other, has afforded to become concerned with the social and economic issues of the society. Under the leadership of this section of the students, student organisations have raised their voice to provide lands and jobs for the local people, to make the industrialisation of the state expedited, to enforce the state language act in right earnest, to make the improvement of roads and communication for all round development of the state, to get larger share from central pool and to stop the inhuman atrocities committed in the Vietnam War etc. Some want to opine that the student agitations are a part of some international conspiracy hatched by interested quarters, but they have no materials to substantiate their opinion to this effect. By and large, students have learnt through travels and media of communication the latest techniques of expressing resentment or disapproval of the values

upheld by their elders. This sort of behaviour and action of the students may have some relation with Mao, Lenin, C. Guevara, Castro, Hippies etc.

There are other immediate causes of student unrest and most of these causes are found in the faulty system of our education. According to average students, education prepares them for a station in life and the eligibility of it will be decided by their performance in the examinations. Unfortunately, the examination system followed by us is highly defective and it has brought the elements of chance and luck to the life of the students. Under this system of examination the teachers and the taught are tempted to concentrate their energies not so much upon genuine study as upon preparing questions most likely to come in the examination. When most of the students fail to memorise the probable questions, they consider themselves not ready for the examination and raise the demand for postponement of the same on the plea of lack of preparedness on their part. And when the examination is held, the passion of most of these students run high when they find that their expected questions are not coming then they show their wrath against the examination authorities by staging walk-out and, sometimes, followed by demonstrations. The vagaries of examinations, thus, providing readymade causes for student resentment. Other causes of student resentment are, appointment and removal of particular teachers, acceptance of particular persons for specific functions, changing of administration, inadequacy of necessary amenities, disciplinary actions on the students by the authorities etc. These causes of student resentment are somewhat local in nature and the student agitations for them can be easily tackled if

political parties and interested quarters outside do not get directly or indirectly involved.

The problem of student unrest cannot be tackled without deep understanding and imagination. The student community is an integral part of the society and the restlessness of the students has intimate relation with the general restlessness of the society and so the student unrest cannot be removed without removing the general unrest of the people as a whole. If the general unrest of the people is the result of the defective social system followed by the present states for its removal the present systems social order has been replaced by a new social order based on equality social, economic and political. As the student unrest is a part of general unrest, along with the removal of general unrest under the new social order the student unrest is found to be removed. In the present social system the student unrest can be stopped and subsided for some time, but it cannot be removed without making necessary changes in the social set up,

While the basic problem will have to be solved under a new social order in due course of time, the students of India, may perhaps be put on the right place or be at least prevented from wasting their time and energy by overhauling the present system of education. For this, not only the methods of teaching and the

system of examination have to be changed, the contents of education must also be radically changed. The existing methods of teaching have become so static and mechanical that these can be compared to the factory work methods. Now a teacher only lectures to a class, he does not try to deal with the minds of the students. There is no proper means to judge the effects produced by the lectures on the students. The contents of the lectures are so old, stale and out of date, that they cannot refresh, inspire or stimulate the young and inquisitive minds. So the students do not feel provoked to think and contemplate. Therefore the need for radical change in the method of teaching in order to make it effective, stimulating and purposive can hardly be over emphasised.

The present system of examination cannot judge the real merit and understanding of the students. It tests not what a student knows, but what he does not know, not his attainment of knowledge, but his selected informations not his intelligence, but his cleverness, not his capacity to grasp, assimilate and digest but his capacity to commit to memory and then vomit in the examination hall. This system of examination is unjust and it has made the examination a farce. Therefore, it should be thoroughly overhauled to make it really objective, reliable, rational and just.



# ★ YOUTH ★ SOCIAL ★ SERVICES

Prof. Ram Charan Das.  
Department of Anthropology.

To-day we are living in a country torn by discord and conflict. Jealousy, mutual distrust, hatred, selfishness, antagonism and crookedness have pervaded the environment, that has resulted in various anti-social acts committed by individuals. Public mind is sought to be filled with dreams of earning lakhs of rupees without much or any effort. Truth has been relegated to the background. Dishonesty and falsehood have become part and parcel of everyday life and most of the people appear to be busy for self-aggrandisement. In the political sphere there is no sanctity to a pledge or principle. Multiple political parties with different motives have grown and out on the way to decry others with a view to capturing power. The unscrupulous agitators are making the young and immature students pawns in their selfish game. In the circumstances the common people are toying with vexed ideas and hovering in uncertainty. Being tortured and exploited in

various ways by their fellow brethren of different ranks and incapable of finding out means of livelihood even in subsistence level, they are harbouring a feeling of helplessness.

So we can easily imagine how the youths of to-day will react to this sort of social milieu. In most of the cases the spirit of the youth sandwiched between failures and aspirations is soaring high in vapour. But those with determination, and eagerness for progress and prosperity will naturally react in an aggressive way when they found around darkness and frustration. Frustrations, as J. D. Page says, create uncomfortable tensions that operate as insistent drives influencing the individual to engage in various tension reducing activities. The variety of reactions to frustration is practically unlimited. The reactions may range from the constructive direct approaches of normal individuals to the mental symptoms of psychotic patients. Aggressive behaviour is most common when

frustration is caused by some external obstacle, but failure due to personal faults and errors may also evoke this reaction. Radical political movements that advocate the overthrow of established government through violence have always drawn their chief support from the disgruntled and frustrated members and especially the youths of the society.

Youth is the brightness of the sun and the beauty of the blooming flower. In order to maintain the status quo it is to be nurtured in a healthy environment. Youth is the cream of society and this is the real wealth of a nation. It is on their quality that the greatness of a nation depends; because the youth of to-day are to be the leaders of to-morrow. The progress of a nation depends on how the energies of the youth are diverted into the right channels during the period of their preparation for meeting the challenge of life. The essential ingredients of leadership and disciplined citizenship do not naturally develop, nor is it always easy to acquire these qualities after a man's character is formed. These qualities have usually to be brought out by proper training during the impressionable years of a person's life—during his adolescence. Therefore a well planned youth welfare movement is of paramount importance and is a matter of foremost concern to the statesmen and educationists of a country.

It has been observed that there is an innate desire amongst the youth between the ages of 16 and 21 to be socially useful. This impulse ought to be utilised to the fullest extent. Otherwise there will be a sense of frustration leading to all sorts of evil consequences. Much of the unrest now found in the student world is the result of such frustrations.

The growing indiscipline in educational institutions is another serious problem which

must be attended to carefully and with sincerity. The lack of natural interest in the education imparted in schools & colleges is apparent because of its being too bookish in character. The main object of the student is to pass the hurdle of examinations and so he goes for short-cut and less labour. He is not concerned of how he is to be equipped with knowledge that is required to make himself fit for any work in future life. So the products of the educational institutions go waste as the education imparted to the students is not job oriented and moreover, there has not been any co-ordination between the authorities of the educational institutions and the State planning Department.

There is now a fairly wide agreement that activities should form the care of education and that the process of learning consists in experience of various types of activities. Social service is one such activity and it will make education more realistic and what is learned through it will be more permanent. So the youth must be provided with opportunities for developing a feeling of solidarity with the masses. Social service by the students is an effective instrument for promoting such solidarity. It gives opportunities to live with the masses, to understand their point of view, to realise their difficulties and to help them to help themselves by participating in tasks involving manual labour along with them. If education is to make the educated real citizens social service should form an integral part of it. It is thus clear that participation by the students in social services makes their education not only more real but also effective in creating the spirit of equality and fraternity without which a democratic society cannot function. It is also visualised that participation in social service by the students lies in the value it has in enabling them to have the



right perspective on life and making their education complete and productive of lasting public benefit.

Although there is a resistance from many renowned educationists with regard to compulsory social service a scheme may be introduced for the time being for social services on a voluntary basis with certain inducements. All social service because it is service rendered without the expectation of a return and also because it is an activity which brings the students into contact with the human world around them has an educational value.

Service may be divided broadly into two categories—service inside the school or college and service outside. Social service inside may comprise mainly cleanliness of the classroom and beautifying the campus. The idea that this is their primary responsibility must be inculcated into the minds of the pupils and steps must be taken from the beginning of the academic session to put it into practice. While making internal assessment, performance in social service as well as behaviour inside the campus may also be taken into consideration. As far as practicable the students engaged in social service should be served with some items of light refreshment. The students should first be accustomed to the social service organised inside the campus and then they should turn their attention to social services outside.

The field of social service outside is immense in a country like ours, where mass ignorance, mass poverty and backwardness of other kinds have become serious problems. There may be two categories of social service outside (I) Services when the school or College is working and (II) Services during the vacations.

With a view to producing good results all

activities should be carried out under the auspices of an efficient organisation. There must be continuity of effort and the activities must be of sensasional and thought out character. No activity should be undertaken by fits and starts under the influence of monetary impulse or enthusiasm.

While doing social services outside, youth camps have to be run which require careful thought and planning. Every project selected must be completed within the prescribed time limit. The project undertaken should be purposive. The site for the project must vary from year to year. And all planning in this connection should be done under the supervision of a competent authority.

Before taking them outside, the students should be given an idea about the site and the cultural background of the people living there. They should also be given idea of the basic method of approach to the people while working amongst them.

The financial aspect of social service organisation is of great importance. Youths are prepared to contribute their labour—physical and intellectual. They cannot, however, be expected to bear the cost of all the equipments that are needed for rendering social services and the recurring expenses including pocket expenses during their stay in the camp. Therefore the Government should come forward to make liberal grants to meet the expenses of the camps which are run under the auspices of an efficient organisation.

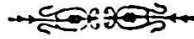
Overlapping of service should be discouraged and the youths should be allowed to initiate the work through their own effort under the guidance of an appropriate authority so that it can create a sense of pride in an achievement which they can call their own.

A youth has a great role to play in order to build up a healthy future. He must not be



a tool or instrument of leaders who are guided by their motivated drives. He must be brave and upright and stand to check all kinds of vagaries of life. He must not be subservient to the voluptuous ideas. He must be a votary of a cause rather than of a self-centered motive. It will pay him and the society in the long run. It is a difficult task

indeed. However, one cannot and should not escape from it. We are still harvesting the benefits accrued from the toil, sacrifice and honesty of our leaders flourished during the period of Indian freedom struggle but they are soon going to be exhausted unless the youths of to-day explore their own resources based on love, sacrifice and honesty.



## We look back

Arya Vidyapeeth College today is a premier institution of higher education in Assam. Within the short span of 15 years it has attained a stature which can be the cause of pride for any institution of the like. In this college there are twenty subjects of which sixteen are taught up to degree Honours level. By opening post-graduate classes in Mathematics Arya Vidyapeeth has earned the honour of being the first Government aided college to be affiliated up to post-graduate level under the Gauhati University. There are more than two thousand students in its roll and one hundred members in the teaching staff. For accomodation we have 79,968 sq. feet of floor area. But this has proved to be inadequate for the existing number of students. Hostel accomodation is very meagre in comparison to what is needed and the management is trying to increase it considerably by applying to the U.G.C and the State Govt. for necessary grants for the purpose.

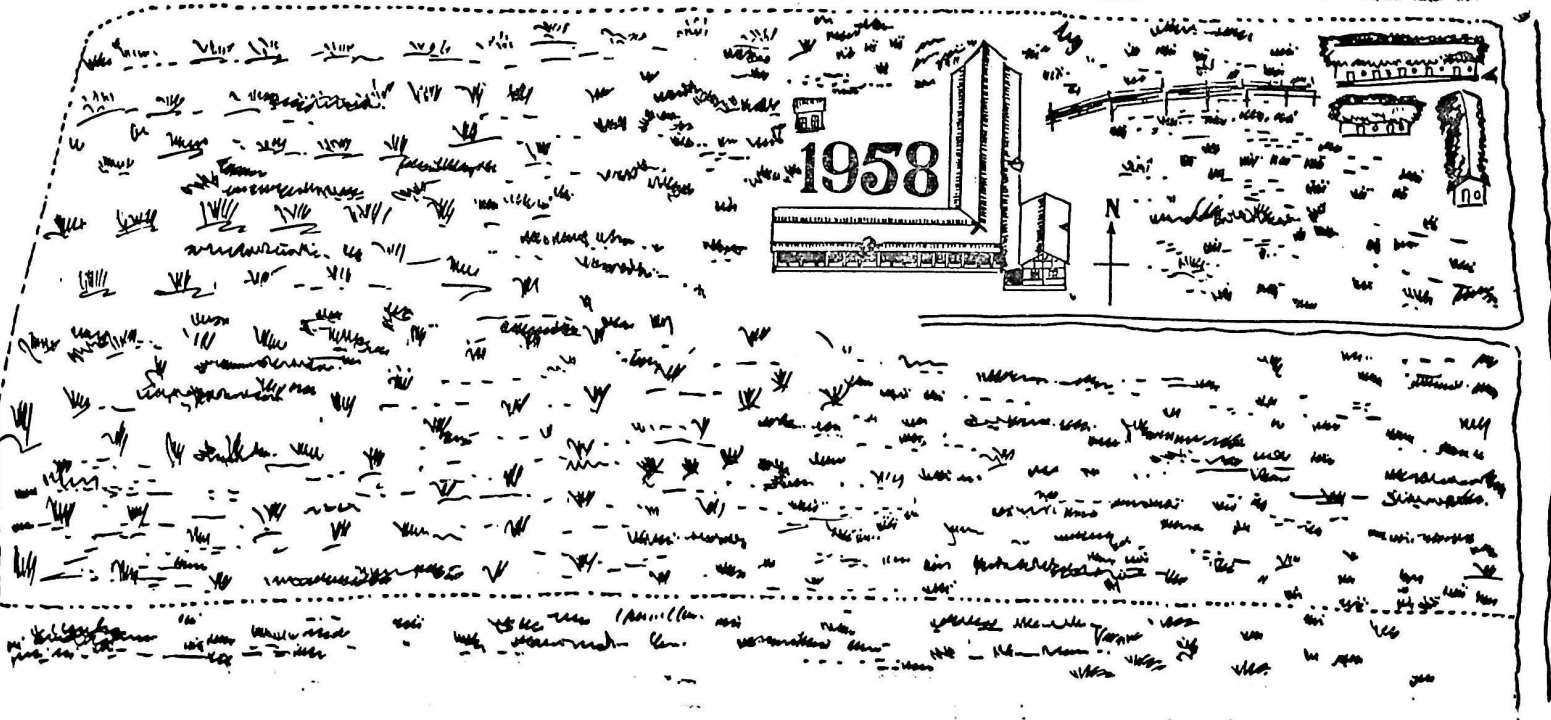
Though Arya Vidyapeeth is one of the biggest colleges in the State today, in its initial stage it was a very modest endeavour on the part of those who were responsible for its birth. In 1955 in a meeting of the leading citizens of the Rehabari area a decision to start an M. E. School was taken and a managing committee with Shri R. K. Das as president and Shri G. Sarma as Secretary was constituted.

Accordingly, the school was started and it was housed temporarily in Arya Pathsala, an L. P. School of the locality.

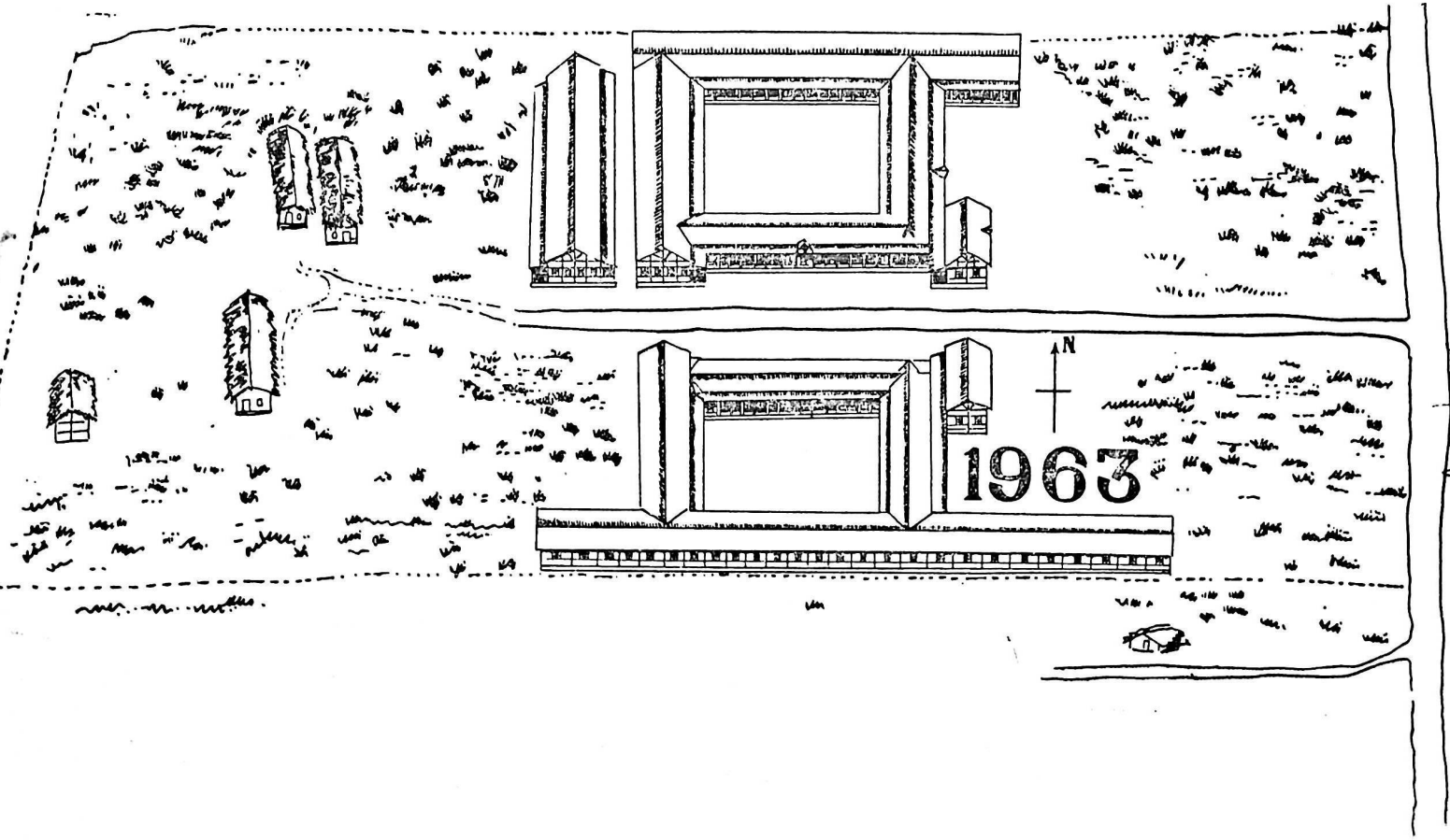
In 1958 the school was upgraded by opening Classes VII and VIII and was shifted to its own building. In the same year the State Government converted some high schools into higher secondary schools. The management of the Arya Vidyapeeth school decided to introduce higher secondary course in Class VIII thereby establishing it in the beginning as a higher secondary school. These students later appeared in the first higher secondary examination under the Board of Secondary Education in Humanities and Commerce groups.

The school had to face immense difficulties at this stage. The main difficulty was in the appointment of teachers. Even for class VIII quite a good number of post-graduate degree holders in different subjects were required to be appointed. But there was no money in the school fund. To meet the situation the secretary of the school made out a plan of starting Intermediate classes under the same management so that the same set of teachers might teach both in the college and in the school. The fee income from the college students then would ease the acute financial difficulties. It was thought at that moment that the Intermediate classes would be abolished as soon as the school has classes up to

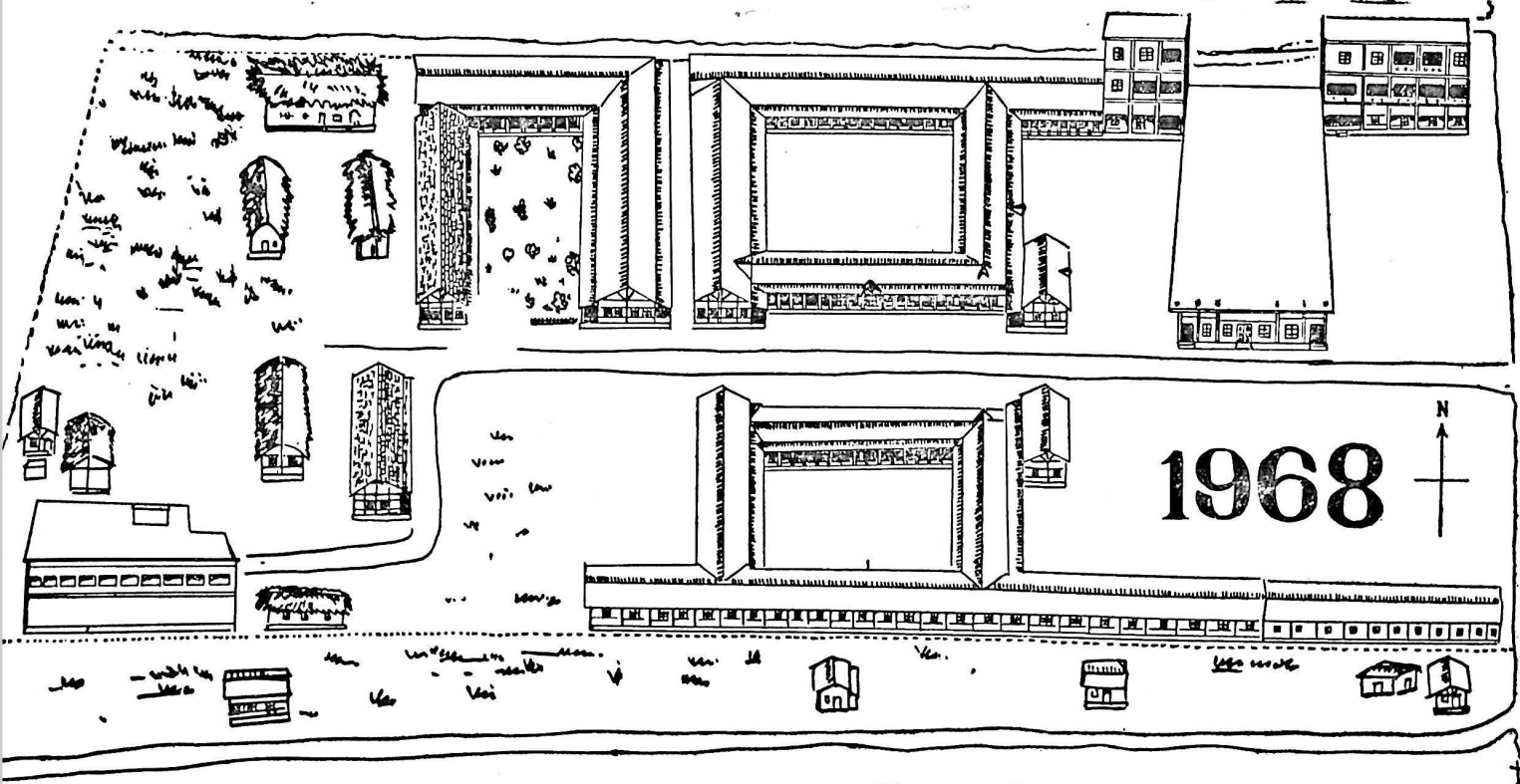
The Aryavidyapeeth Academic Campus : 1958



The Aryavidyapeeth Academic Campus : 1963



# The Aryavidyapeeth Academic Campus : 1968





XI. First year Intermediate classes both in the day and the night shift were started from the session 1958-59. There were 25 students in the day shift and 95 in the night shift. The problem of teachers thus was solved to a large extent as the same set of teachers took classes in the college as well as in the school.

In the beginning of the year 1959-60, the management committee of the institution was constituted with Sri M. M. Choudhury, present Governor of Punjab, as President, and Sri Giridhar Sarma, now Principal of Arya Vidyapeeth College, as Secretary.

The college was inspected by the Gauhati University in 1959 and was permitted to send candidates to the I. A. Examination of 1960. By this time the school was brought under the system of deficit-grant-in-aid by the Government and became a regular institution of the kind.

The college classes, as envisaged earlier were not discontinued. Encouraged by the results of the first batch of students in the University examination, it was decided to start degree classes also as there was a need for a college in this part of the city. Affiliation was granted to the college up to B.A. standard from the session 1960-61. Science classes in P. U. and 1st year T. D. C. were started from the session 1962-63. Permission to open these classes was obtained from the Gauhati University in 1963. Honours classes in some Arts subjects were already opened and in 1963 Honours classes in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry were also started.

Since then Arya Vidyapeeth has been making steady progress and has attained its present stature.



## The Campus

Arya Vidyapeeth College is situated in the southern part of Gauhati. This area now has been renamed as Vidyapeethnagar as quite a large number of educational institutions are situated here. The college faces the Lakhra road on its eastern boundary. Both the college and the Arya Vidyapeeth Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose School are located in the same campus which covers an area of 12 bighas (4 acres) of land.

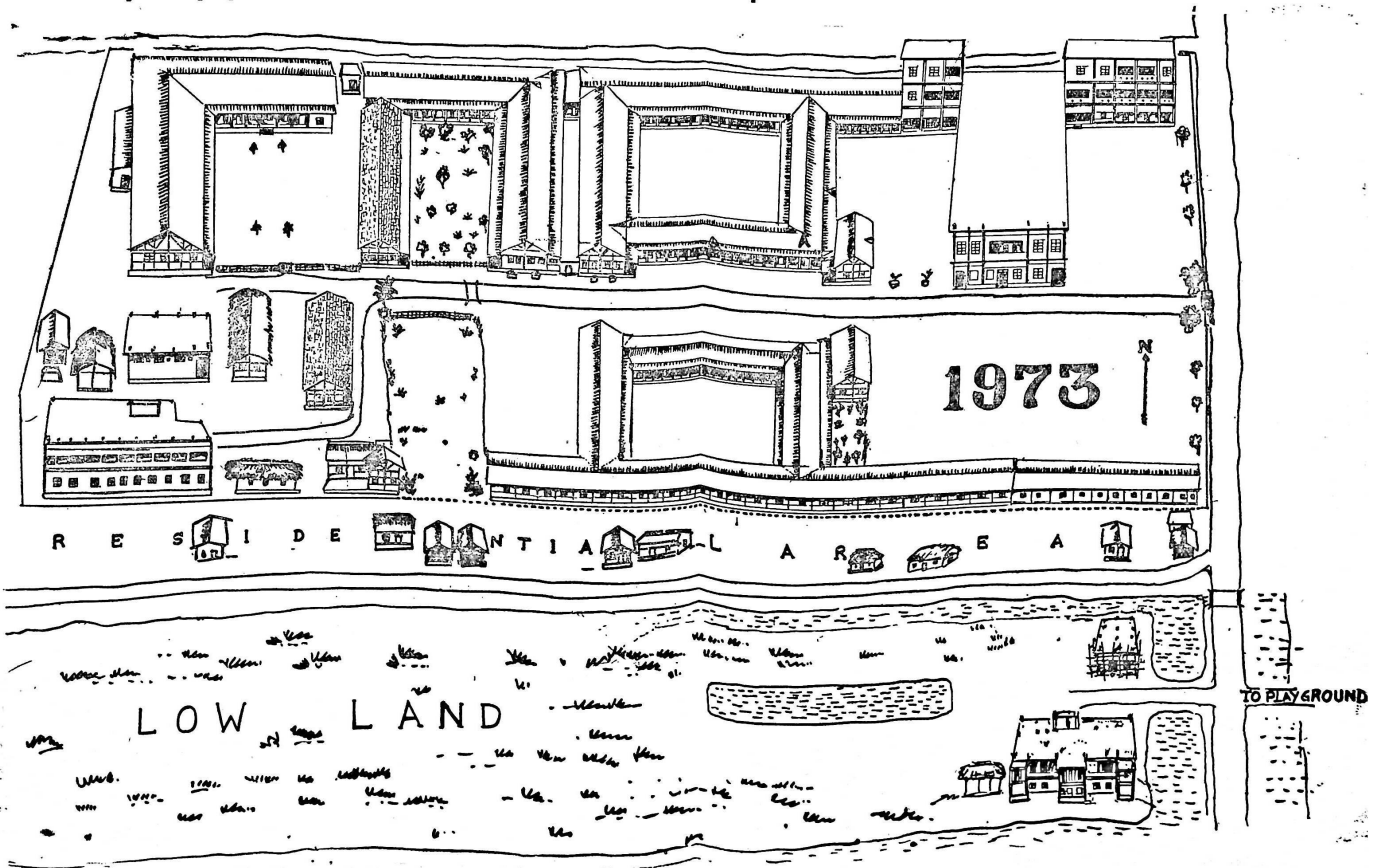
Almost two-thirds of this land is occupied by the college. This area was a low-lying marshy land and required earth-filling up to 8 ft. for development. Only a few years back one could see a portion of the present campus filled with water even during the winter season and covered with water-hyacinth. Before the present institution was started here, the whole area was like this. Gradually, however, its picture changed and instead of water-hyacinth could be seen buildings for the different departments of the college. The college has 79,968 sq ft of floor area of semi R. R. C. Assam Type buildings and R. R. C. buildings.

In addition to the academic campus the college has got one residential campus and another plot of land for playground. The residential area measures 18 bighas (6 acres) and is situated to the south of the academic campus. Both the

campuses are not adjoining and in between lie some private houses. The master plan for the residential campus has already been made and a double storeyed hostel building for boys having a floor area of 12000 sq ft will be inaugurated by our Chief Minister during the 15th Anniversary celebration in this very campus. One health centre built with the aid from the U. G. C. will also be inaugurated by our Health Minister during the same period. This is also located in the same area. There are provisions for 6(six) hostels and 40 (forty) quarters for teachers and other staff in the master plan. These buildings will be built on the banks of the proposed tank 600' long 60' wide. It is expected that when the plan is translated into action the residential campus will be one of the most beautiful of the kind in our country. But the area requires a lot of earth-filling. Even to make the land ready for construction work a huge sum of money will be required. However, the authorities hope that with the help of the state Government and the U.G.C. and the goodwill and co-operation of all concerned the college will have in near future a modern residential campus that can fulfil the need of the students and the teachers.

Just on the opposite side of the road, to the east of the residential campus, lies the college playground. It borders Dr. Bhuba-

# The Aryavidyapeeth Academic and Residential Campus : 1973



neswar Barooah Cancer Institute to the south and Sri Guru Nanak High School to the north. The playground covers an area of 18 bighas (6 acres) of land. Though our students use the playground for various games and sports in the winter season, during the summer it virtually becomes a lake. Because, it is also a very low-lying area. When it will be a fine playground that can be used throughout the year is a matter of conjecture.

Until then our students will be deprived of a very important facility during their stay in our college. We, therefore, hope that the authorities concerned will come forward to develop the playground soon. Last year some improvement of the playground has been made by earth filling for about Rs. 20,000/- out of which a sum of Rs. 7500/- was received from the U. G. C,





# The College Hostel

Hostel being the centre of training ground of a corporate life, its necessity in an educational Institution is highly essential. The tradition of imparting instructions to the disciples by the Gurus of antiquity also reveals that residential learning centres are more beneficial to mould the characters of pupils according to the needs of the society. Even though the social concept has since been changed in many ways, the basic values remain the same even today.

Arya Vidyapeeth College too is an offspring of the ideas of Gurukulashrama. The authority of the institution inspired by old systems of education wanted to make it a residential day cum-residential college where most of the students and teachers will live together in the Hostels and the others will also be residents of the college for the day—a concept of learn and live together.

As early as in 1958, when the college came into its existence, an experiment was made by raising some thatched houses as the residential nucleus at the spot where the non-residential students' centre of the college now stands. As the infant institution grew, demand for more accommodation in the hostels also grew. Due to acute scarcity of fund, inspite of the best efforts made by the college authority, the conditions of the hostels did not improve to the extent necessary. The

situation was even worse when the opportunity of imparting instructions in the college increased to a great extent. With the introduction of Honours in most of the subjects—both in science and Arts faculties, there was a great rush of students from the very far flung areas of Assam and those students needed hostel accommodation very badly.

To meet the persistent demand for hostels, the authority made an arrangement of hostel of semi-permanent nature in 1962 with provisions for 52 students and it stood just at the spot where the present kitchen of the hostel stands now. The honour of becoming the first superintendent of the hostel goes to Prof. Hemanta choudhury, Dpt. of Commerce.

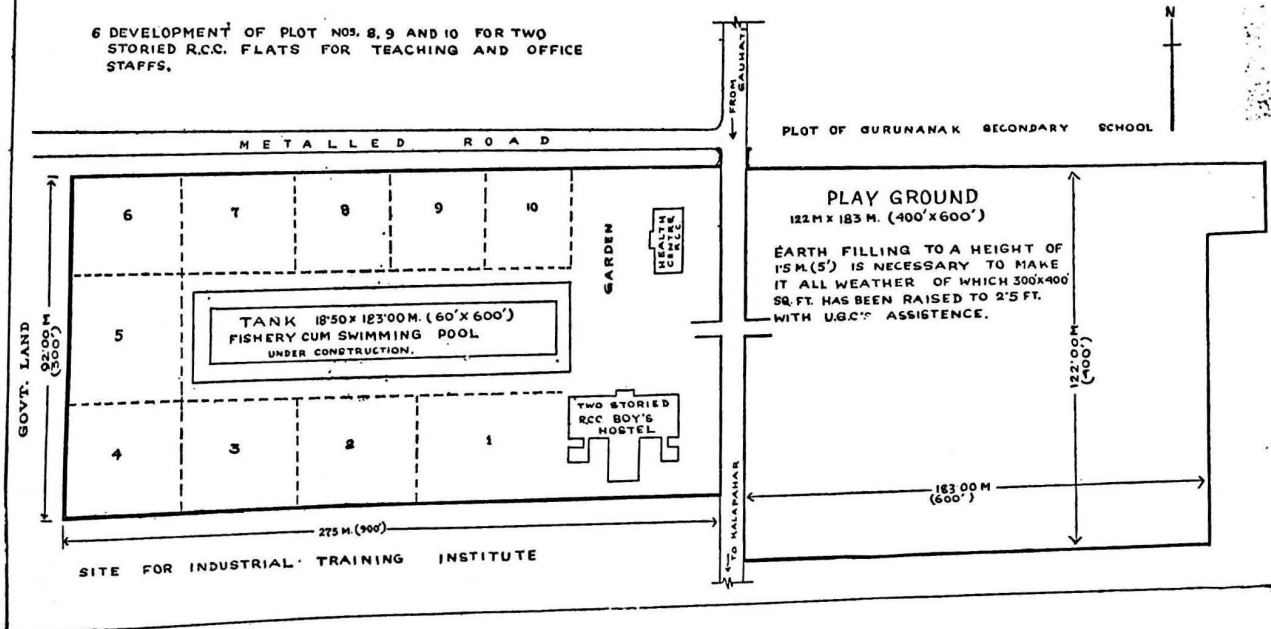
The surroundings of the hostel were all low lying areas and with deep tanks. It was really difficult for free and easy movement at night and more particularly in the summer, as it was only water and water all around. In this state of affair the hostel continued for more than two years and inspite of the best efforts the hostel facilities could not be improved. The college authority had to pass through the highest economic stringency during the period of 1962 to 1967 as during this time Honours was introduced in almost all the science subjects. This necessitated the authorities to divert their attention mostly towards raising science buildings and in the

## FUTURE PLANS OF RESIDENTIAL CAMPUS OF ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE.

1. DEVELOPEMENT OF PLOT NOs. 1,2,3, & 4 FOR FOUR R.C.C. BOYS' HOSTEL FOR 400 STUDENTS.
2. CONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARY WALLS, INTERNAL ROADS, PLANTATION ETC.
3. DEVELOPEMENT OF PLOT NO. 5 AND ASSAM TYPE RESIDENCE FOR PRINCIPAL.
4. DEVELOPEMENT OF PLOT NO. 6 AND GIRLS' HOSTEL FOR 100 STUDENTS.
5. DEVELOPEMENT OF PLOT NO. 7 FOR TWO R.C.C. BARRACKS FOR GRADE FOUR STAFF.
6. DEVELOPEMENT OF PLOT NOS. 8, 9 AND 10 FOR TWO STORIED R.C.C. FLATS FOR TEACHING AND OFFICE STAFFS.

## ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE RESIDENTIAL CAMPUS IN DEC. 1973.

1. TWO STORIED R.C.C. BOYS' HOSTEL BUILDING FOR 100 STUDENTS (NEARING COMPLETION)
2. R.C.C. SINGLE STORIED HEALTH CENTRE ON U.G.C.'S AID (NEARING COMPLETION)
3. TANK FOR FISHERY CUM SWIMMING POOL UNDER CONSTRUCTION
4. PLAY GROUND PARTLY DEVELOPED FOR 300' X 400' ONLY.



establishment of Laboratories with modest facilities.

Introduction of honours in all the science subjects and brilliant academic performance of the college attracted students from far off places and the demand for hostel seats increased in an unprecedented manner. To meet the pressure of students and their guardians for hostel accommodation, the college authority raised thatched houses with total accommodation for 135 boarders just at the site of the present chemistry department and Lecture theatre. The surrounding low lying areas and tank vanished and it was then all high lands as if it was the nature's gift. The successor to Prof. H. Choudhury, as the hostel superintendent was Prof. P. C. Sarma, Dept. of Chemistry and he took over the charges in Oct, 1965. During the time of Prof. H. Choudhury there was no quarter for the superintendent. The quarter of the superintendent of the hostel came into existence in Dec, 1965.

The year 1966-67 was the most strenuous for a hostel superintendent. There were so many problems that it was sometime unmanagable. Inference can probably be drawn when 140 persons were to be fed upon "supati for nonavailability of rice. In 1967 the present two storied R. C. C. Hostel building was completed and in the same year there was a great rush of students from every nook and corner of Assam. The authority of the college had no other alternative than to use the hostel building to arrange classes as a temporary measure and the hostel boarders residing in the semipermanent houses were asked to remain some more time there. This temporary arrangement did not continue for long and in the year 1968, the building was used as the hostel. This hostel has accommodation for 92 boarders with all modern facilities like

proper sanitation, running water, dining hall and kitchen. In 1968, temporary houses meant for hostel had all been demolished except only one which is even today used for taking the classes. Prof. P. C. Sarma was succeeded by Prof. B. C. Das, dept of Anthropology for a term of two years. He managed the hostel affairs smoothly and he was then succeeded by Prof. G. C. Sarma, dept. of Chemistry for nearly 2 years and a half and he is now succeeded recently by Prof. R. K. Hazarika, dept. of Education as the hostel supdt.

In a place like Gauhati, an institution having more than two thousand students, the need of more hostel accommodation can easily be inferred. Nearly 60-70 percent of the students of Arya Vidvapeeth college are from outside Gauhati. Most of them seek shelter in rented houses and arrange private messes and a few reside with their own kith and kin. Every year nearly 600 to 700 students apply for hostel seats and the authority can accommodate only 92 of them and hence hostel admission is done purely on the basis of merit. Others get disappointed and for want of hostel facilities many students abandon the idea of prosecuting higher studies in the college. Recently however some private hostels are functioning and in these private arrangements only about 50 students could be accommodated.

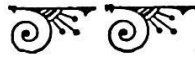
There are more than 200 girls students and some of them also need hostel arrangements. For the time being no Girls-Hostel has been started. One Girls-hostel was however approved by the U. G. C. from the 4th Five Year Plan allotment and that too had been cancelled by the U. G. C. themselves for Short of funds.

The College authority has started constructing a two storied R. C. C. Hostel building with 102 seats and it has been built

with all modern amenities. It is expected that the newly constructed hostel will be able to function within a short time.

This hostel will not be able to meet the growing demand for hostel seats. Efforts must have to be made so as to construct more

houses for hostels, otherwise the malady will not be removed. It must however be acknowledged that the authority in general and the Principal in particular are very keen about the increase and improvement of the hostel facilities for the needy alumni of the almatater.



# Our Library

*P. Misra.*  
Librarian.

Although the College was started in 1958, the College Library had no separate existence then. Originally the Library was functioning as an amalgamated institution with the Arya Vidya-peeth Higher Secondary School Library, as

both the institutions were in the same campus and were under the same management.

The College Library was regularly functioning as a separate Library since 1962 with only 995 books. The growth and development of the College Library is shown below year-wise.

Year	No. of books at the beginning of the session	Addition during the session	Total at the end of the session.
1962-63	995	680	1675
1963-64	1675	602	2277
1964-65	2277	1019	3296
1965-66	3296	2873	6169
1966-67	6169	485	6654
1967-68	6654	670	7324
1968-69	7324	699	8023
1969-70	8023	689	8712
1970-71	8712	1208	9920
1971-72	9920	694	10614
1972-73	10614	2333	12947
1973-up to date	12947	421	13368

During 1964-65-66, 1970-71 and 1972-73 we received Book-Grants from U. G. C. and Govt. of Assam.



Out of these total number of 13368 books the Library has 2301 books in English, 2012 Books in Assamese, 1188 in Bengali, 169 in Hindi, 464 in Sanskrit, 408 in History, 246 in Philosophy, 341 in Education, 530 in political Science, 581 in Economics, 100 in Commerce, 354 in Geography, 395 in Anthropology, 707 in Physics, 549 in Chemistry, 544 in Botany, 293 in Geology, 351 in Zoology, 1191 in Mathematics, 90 in Statistics, and 554 books in general section.

About 250 books are transacted daily during the College hours and more than 150 students use the Library Reading Room per day.

The Library subscribes seventy eight journals and periodicals since last 3 years.

The College Library is running with one qualified Librarian, one Library Assistant, and two Book-men ; but the number of the staff is quite inadequate in proportion to the total number of students and Teachers of the College.



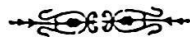
**The following Journals and Periodicals are subscribed to the Library :**

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Times Literary supplement.        | 24. Prabuddha Bharata.                    |
| 2. Jojana                            | 25. Soviet Review.                        |
| 3. Eastern Economist.                | 26. Antaranga,                            |
| 4. Science and Culture.              | 27. Capital                               |
| 5. Journal of Indian History.        | 28. Indian Journal of Political Science.  |
| 6. Current Events.                   | 29. Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal. |
| 7. Careers and Courses.              | 30. Avahan.                               |
| 8. London Magazine.                  | 31. Education and Culture.                |
| 9. The Atlantic.                     | 32. Indian Studies Past and Present.      |
| 10. Readers Digest.                  | 33. Public Administration.                |
| 11. Careers Digest                   | 34. Indian Education.                     |
| 12. Bhavans Journal                  | 35. Education and Psychological Review.   |
| 13. University News.                 | 36. Biswa Bharati Journal of Philosophy.  |
| 14. Asam Sahitya Sabha Patrika.      | 37. Indian Philosophy and Culture.        |
| 15. Indian Political Science Review. | 38. Vedanta Keshori.                      |
| 16. International Affairs.           | 39. Sanskrit Pratibha.                    |
| 17. Soviet Woman.                    | 40. Purana.                               |
| 18. Culture and Life.                | 41. Indo Asian Culture.                   |
| 19. Himmat,                          | 42. Public Affairs.                       |
| 20. Payobhara.                       | 43. Indian Economic Journal.              |
| 21. Nava Diganta.                    | 44. Shakespeare.                          |
| 22. Samalay.                         | 45. Essays in Criticism.                  |
| 23. Economic and Political Weekly;   |   |

## Post-Graduate Class

In the year 1971, the college authority gave a serious thought to start the Post Graduate Classes in Mathematics from the session 1971-72. Accordingly the department of Mathematics of the college was inspected several times by the inspectors appointed by the University of Gauhati ; and the University authority, in accordance with the ordinance of the P. G. Classes, gave temporary affiliation to the Post Graduate Classes in the subject. In the first batch, 8 students appeared at the M. Sc. Final Examination of the Gauhati

University in Mathematics (Group A) in the year 1973 and 6 came out successful—2 in class I and 4 in class II. At present the department has 10 teachers—9 whole-timers and 1 part-timer. In the mean time, the Government of Assam and the University Grants Commission have been approached for necessary financial assistance. It is hoped that state Government and the U.G.C. will offer financial assistance for the development of the Post Graduate Department in the near future,



46. Journal of the Indian Botanical Society.
47. Man in India.
48. Indian Journal of Chemistry.
49. Indian Journal of Physics.
50. Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics
51. Indian Journal of Experimental Biology.
52. Sputnik
53. Quarterly Journal of Geological Society.
54. Deccan Geographer.
55. Mathematika.
56. Mathematical Gazette
57. Nucleus.
58. Mathematical Monthly.
59. Geographical Review.
60. Sankhya
61. Eastern Anthropologist.
62. Mathematics Students.
63. Journal of Zoological Society of India.
64. Indian Geographical Journal.
65. American Mathematics
66. Journal of Indian Mathematical Society.
67. Indian Journal of Zoology.
68. Journal of Animal Morphology and Physiology.
69. Journal of Indian Statistical Association.
70. Applied Statistics.
71. Journal of Indian Anthropological Society.
72. Journal of Geology.
73. Geological Magazine.
74. Journal of Paleontological Society of India
75. Indian Journal of Bio-Chemistry.
76. Review of English.
77. Journal of the Indian Chemical Society.
78. A. I. C. C. Economic Review.

# The Economic Planning Forum

**1968-69**

Economic Planning Forum of Arya Vidyapeeth College was started in the year 1968-69 with the permanent President Principal G. Sarmah, working President Prof. A. Singh, Vice-President Prof. N. C. Thakuria and Prof. L. B. Chetri and Prof-in-charge Prof. G. Kar. The secretary of the Forum was Shri Inder Bahri of 3rd year B. A. Class and Assistant Secretary was Shri Utpal Bhattacharya of Second year B. A. (Hons)

During the session one seminar was organised by the Forum on 21.11.68. The subject matter of the seminar was "Inflationary financing in India's Plans". All the teachers of Economic Department and the students of economics participated in the seminar.

During the period 1968-69, a general socio-economic survey of Kahilipara area of Gauhati was undertaken by the students. The survey was of general nature only to acquire some practical experience of economic survey and it was related to the central problem of how to collect socio-economic data.

Apart from the seminars and economic survey work, the Forum purchased some reference books which are helped to both the teachers and students of economics.

**1969-70**

The committee of the forum during 1969-70

was constituted with the permanent president Principal G. Sarma, working President Prof. A. Singh, Vice-President Prof. N. C. Thakuria and Prof. L. B. Chetri and Prof-in-charge Prof. G. Kar. The secretary of the Forum was Pradip Bose of 2nd year B. A. (Hons) and Assistant secretary Miss Mitali Dey of 2nd year B. A. and two members from each class. The editor of Bulletin was Dharendra Deka of 2nd year B. A (Hons).

During 1969-70, the Forum performed a number of tasks including seminars, socio-economic survey and economic exhibition. Three seminars were organised by the Forum where a number of teachers and students participated. During the First Week of December, the Planning Forum organised a socio-economic survey of village Dahara Kamarkuchi under the Demoria Block of Sonapur of Kamrup district. About 50 students of economics participated in the survey with Prof-in-charge Prof. G. Kar, Prof. N. C. Thakuria and Prof. L. B. Chetri participated for the execution of the survey. In this survey, the B. D. O. of Sonapur offered his kind help because of which there was a very good response from the part of the villagers. The report of the Survey was published in the annual bulletin of the Forum.

The Forum for the first time started

economic exhibition at the annual college week festival. This attractive exhibition with valuable facts and figures of the economic trend was inaugurated by the respected Principal, G. Sarma. The exhibition was a first attempt by the Economic Planning Forum in the college during this session and received heartful co-operation of teachers and students.

The Forum also published its annual bulletin "Economica" for the first time of the period 1969-70.

#### 1970-71 :

The Committee of the Forum was constituted during 1970-71 with the permanent president Principal G. Sarma, working President Prof. N. C. Thakuria, vice-President Prof. L. B. Chattri and Prof.-in-charge Prof. G. Kar. The Secretary of the forum elected from the students was Sri Pabitra Baruah of 3rd year B. A. and Durlab Hazarika of 1st year B. A.

During the period, two seminars were organised by the Forum. one on the Fourth Five Year Plan and the other on Agriculture development in India. The Forum organised economic exhibition during annual college festival with a large number of facts using various graphs, diagrams, pictures and models. Many students participated in the exhibition and prize were given to the best participants. A good number of books were also purchased to enrich the Forum book-library. The Forum has a collection of books on economics numbering more than 40 which are helpful to the students of economics as well as the teachers.

#### 1971-72 :

The New Executive Committee of the Economic Planning Forum, Arya Vidyapeeth College was constituted for 1971-72 in a

meeting-held on 3-10. 71 with the following office bearers :

Permanent President :—Principal, G. Sarma,  
President :—Prof. A. Singh.

Working President :—Prof. N. C. Thakuria.

Vice-President :—Prof. G. Kar.

Prof-in-charge :—Prof. L. B. Chetri.

General Secretary :—Sri Kamala Prasad  
Choudhury, 3rd year B. A.

Assistant Secretary :—Sri Tridip Biswas

Sri Jatin Goswami 2nd yr. B,A.

And representatives from all classes both day and night.

On 13. 11. 71 the Forum organised a seminar on the topic "Scope for small-scale industries in Assam" under the Presidentship of G. Sarma, Principal. Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati. Many students, ex-students of this college and Departmental Professors participated in the seminar.

On 17. 11. 71 a general meeting of the members of Economic Planning Forum was held to discuss the agenda of organising Economic exhibition in the college week and also to conduct the survey from Economic Planning Forum. It was decided in a resolution to organise an exhibition in the college week and also to conduct a survey work in the Village, Neli of Nowgong district.

This Economic Planning Forum of Arya Vidyapeeth College organised an exhibition on 3rd, 4th and 5th December '71 to celebrate the Annual College Week Festival. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Head of the Department of Economics, Gauhati University, Prof. S. Sarangapani. More than hundred articles showing the datas of different economic importance were exhibited and the exhibition delighted Professors, students of the college and also guests from different walks of life.

On 19. 12. 71 this Economic Planning

Forum conducted a survey for investigating the occupational distribution of the people in Neli Village of Nowgong district. All total 57 students with a Prof-in-charge Prof. L. B. Chetri participated in the survey work. The total number of families surveyed were 176. Out of 1332 adult population excluding children it was found that only 32 persons were engaged in fisheries, weaving and other business, 313 were engaged in cultivation, 109 were working as agricultural labourers 71 persons were service holders. The total cultivable land available was 1810 bighas out of which 1406 bighas were cultivated by the land owners themselves and the rest was given adhiaries. The amount of the debt of the village was Rs. 2800.00 from different sources. Out of 663 only 48 women were engaged as weaver or daily wage earners

On 3rd, 4th and 5th December '72 this Economic Planning Forum organised economic exhibition to celebrate the College week Festival 1972 which was inaugurated by Sri G. Sarma Principal, Arya Vidyapeeth College and Prof. Biren Dutta of B. Baruah College was the guest of honour. The Exhibition was highly appreciated by the staff

and students in general and by the public in particular.

1972-73 :

The new existing executive Committee is constituted in a meeting held on 6th Jan/73 with Sri Rabin Sukla Boidya, 2nd year B. A. (Hons) as Secretary and Sri Debendra Barman and Miss Anima Deka 1st year B. A. as assistant Secretaries, together with the representatives from all classes besides permanent working and Vice President as usual. Prof-in-charge for the session is Prof. L. B. Chetri.

On 26th Jan/73 a survey was organised by the Forum in the village Champak Nagar near Chhaigaon to investigate the consumption pattern of the villagers. About 50 students and four Professors with the Prof-in-charge Prof. L. B. Chetri participated in the survey. 95 families with the total number of population 787 were surveyed. The B. D. O. of the area and his staff co-operated in making the survey a success.

Besides this a number of seminars with the Departmental teachers and economics students were also held during the session to discuss the topics of economic importance.

### Accounts Statement of Income and Expenditure

Income Side	Expenditure side
<b>Period :-1968-69</b>	
Income received from Principal (as Govt. grant) :	
Rs. 400.00.	
Total income ;	Rs. 400.00.
	1. Stationery, article & other materials including painting charges, name plates etc.
	Rs. 71.04
	2. Books
	Rs. 310.50
	3. Magazine (seminer)
	Rs. 9 15
	4. Seminers
	Rs. 10.45
	Total expenditure
	Rs. 401.14



## Income Side

## Period :—1969-70 &amp; 1970-71

Income received from Students on 6. 9. 69. :	Rs. 18.00
The Principal on 9. 12. 69 (the amount being govt. grant)	Rs. 450.00.
The Principal on 15. 5. 70 (the amount being govt. grant)	Rs. 500.00.

Total Income Rs. 968.00.

Income received from the collection of students and teachers on 11.12.69	Rs. 215.00
The collection by the secretary of Forum.	Rs. 467.00

Total income Rs. 682.00

## Period :—1971-72 &amp; 1972-73

B. F.	Rs. 62.25
Received from Principal during 1971-'72 (the amount being govt. grant)	Rs. 650.00
Received from the students participating in the survey undertaken on 19.12.71 as a subscription.	Rs. 378.00
Received from the students collection as membership fee vide receipt nos. 15,16,17,18,19, 20	Rs. 80.00
Income received from Principal during 1972-73 to organise the exhibition the amount being the subscription of students union fund	Rs. 80.00
Collection from the student participating in the survey held on 26th Jan/73.	Rs. 500.00

Total income Rs. 1750.25

## Expenditure Side

1. Economic survey	Rs. 334.72
2. Publication of Annual Bulletin	Rs. 530.00
3. Group photo for publication of bulletin.	Rs. 35.00
4. One Register Book	Rs. 5.00
5. Yojana Contribution	Rs. 12.80
6. Purchase of books	Rs. 16.50
7. Exhibition	Rs. 40.85

Total expenditure Rs. 974.87

1. One Register Book	Rs. 0.80
2. Purchase of Books	Rs. 257.50
3. Survey, refreshment and exhibition.	Rs. 361.45

Total expenditure Rs. 619.75

Surplus Rs. 62.25

1. Exhibition on 3rd, 4th, and 5th Dec. '71.	Rs. 145.00
2. Expenditure on Economic survey held on 19th Dec. '71	Rs. 80.90
3. One rim duplicating paper for questionnaire.	Rs. 16.00
4. Transport charge from Gauhati to Neli and back	Rs. 280.00
5. Yojana subscription for 1 yr.	Rs. 8.75
6. Purchase of Almirah	Rs. 173.00
7. Refreshment for the participants in the seminar held on 13.11.71.	Rs. 19.75
8. Taxi fare from the college to Jhalukbari and back to the exhibition	Rs. 20.00
9. Bus fare for the secy. and Asstt. secy. from Gauhati to Neli and back for arranging survey.	Rs. 16.00
10. Refreshment at the inauguration of the exhibition on 3rd Dec '71	Rs. 27.00
11. Fooding for the survey party and the labour charge Etc.	Rs. 380.00
12. Stationery	Rs. 1.75
13. Exhibition on 3rd, 4th & 5th Dec. '72.	Rs. 100.45
14. Expenditure for survey held on 26th Jan/73	Rs. 528.03

Total Rs. 1796.63

**GRAND TOTAL :**

Income side		Expenditure side	
<b>Period :—1968-69</b>			
Total income	Rs, 400.00	Total Expenditure :	Rs. 401.14
<b>Period :—1969-70</b>			
Total income	Rs. 966.00	Total Expenditure	Rs. 974.87
<b>Period :—197-71</b>			
Total income	Rs. 619.75	Do	Rs. 619.75
<b>Period :—1971-72 &amp; 72-73</b>			
Total income	Rs. 1750.25	Do	Rs. 1796.63
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>
	Rs. 3738.00		Rs. 3792.39
Loan taken from Prof. in-charge.	Rs. 54.39	Excess expenditure	Rs. 54.39

## Social Service—N. S. S.

Prof. A. C. Choudhury  
Prof-in-charge, N.S.S.

Arya Vidyapeeth college has a long tradition in social activity. Right from the time of its inception, the institute has been actively associating itself with various problems of the society in the rural as well as urban spheres. The college has a permanent social service Unit. In 1969 the teacher-in-charge of this unit was selected to represent G. U. in the All India Social Service camp held at Sewagram. In 1970 he was sent to Visva-Bharati to undertake the orientation course under N.S.S. (National Service Scheme). Since then the college has been implementing N.S.S. with significant result.

The N.S.S. in the college is being looked after by an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Principal. The committee consists of the six members who represent the teacher-in-charge and group leaders. At present the numerical strength of the unit is 50. For better implementation the volunteers are divided into 5 groups, each group being under a group leader.

The college has developed a variety of programmes under two heads :

(i) Programmes involving students in the campus activities.

(ii) Programmes involving the students in the field outside the campus.

The programmes generally taken up are as follows :—

(1) Campus Improvement :—

Students are involved in the campus cleanliness work, beautification of the campus by gardening and tree plantation, ground preparation, making arrangement for the college functions, and hostel campus improvement.

(2) Work in Village :—

The village work is very popular among the students. From time to time we organise construction projects in the villages. These consist of construction of approach roads, culverts, drains, soak pits, small irrigation works and school building. The response from the public and local organisations is spontaneous. Wherever we have organised such works, the villagers are found to be pleased with our activities. People from all walk of life—highly educated to illiterate labour class, young and old, join hands with us in manual work. Such positive attitude of the villagers further enthruses the students.

**(3) Work in Urban Areas :—**

Social works rendered by our students in urban areas involve the sanitation drives including slum clearance, recreational and cultural activities,

**(4) Camps :—**

Students are very enthusiastic about participation in camps. We organise both short and long duration camps. We seek help of the block, panchayat and local school authorities in the selection of the projects, camp sites and accomodation. During the camps, programmes and projects generally taken up are as follows.

A socio-economic survey of the village is conducted, construction works in link roads and school buildings are taken up, adult literacy classes are organised for illeterates, youth clubs and farmers are assisted in agricultural operations, film shows and entertainment programmes are arranged. Moreover, seminars and group discussions on sanitary habits, social education etc. are organised.

Besides these annual camps, we organise some special camps on certain occasions. Such a camp with 50 students was organised for 10 days in Hahara (near sonapur) under the Dimoria Block in 1968 with the financial help of the Ministry of Education.

**(5) Cultural Activities :**

From time to time we organise the cultural

shows and variety entertainments. We arranged such a show for the entertainments of the patients in a local T. B. Hospital. During camp we organise cultural programmes which include group songs, dances, playing musical instruments etc. The villagers also wilfully and actively participate in these activities.

**(6) Celebrations :**

National Festivals are celebrated by the organisation from time to time. Most enthusiastically we celebrated the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence last year in a 3 days programme. Besides organising the cultural shows for the occasion, we hold debates, group discussions and symposia on problems related to youth and community.

**(7) Youth Against Famine campaign :—**

Our students participated in the Youth Against Famine campaign held last year at Nityananda. There we worked on an irrigation project in cooperation with the students of Bajali College and local Youth. The camp was for 15 days and there were about 100 participants.

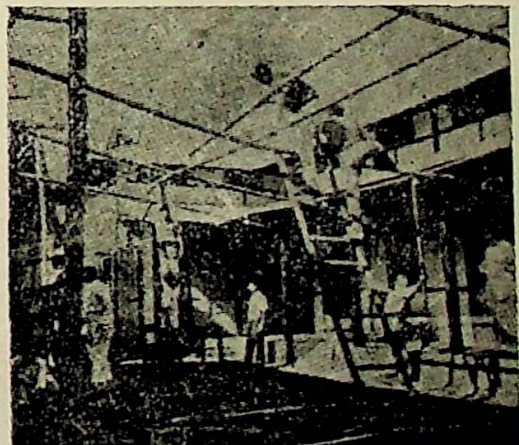
The Scheme is still in its infancy no doubt. But it has become very popular among the students who are keen to be enrolled

It is worth mentioning here that our whole approach is not just a casual demonstration and creation of artificial environment, but to work out technique of social service in order to lead to a solution of the problems related to youth and community.





The Principal with his colleagues and students at work during 5th Anniversary.



For 5th Anniversary the Teachers and Students at work.



## College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP)

COSIP programme is a noble venture initiated by the U. G. C. The programme aims at making the science education in our country more attractive, useful and meaningful, so that after completion of their under-graduate education the students can pursue for themselves the corresponding scientific careers. The programme has been taken up at two levels :

(a) Entire science faculty of the selected colleges in the under-graduate level.

(b) University leadership project in any one or more science departments to cover departments in that subject in all colleges affiliated to that University.

So far, the University Grants Commission has selected one hundred and forty colleges of India under the COSIP scheme. In the easternmost region of the country, 3 colleges of Assam and one college of Meghalaya have been included in the list. Normally, colleges having standing repute for over 20 years are included in the programme. It is a matter of pride that Arya Vidyapeeth College, a comparatively young institution has also been included in the programme.

### Development Plan :

The science faculties of our college under the guidance of the Principal prepared a development plan. The plan envisages :

(i) To locate the weaknesses of the present

system and to find out ways and means how these weaknesses can be removed.

(ii) To introduce such processes by which the objectives in the desired direction can be achieved.

The detailed plan to be worked out in three years in phases was submitted to the U. G. C. for consideration and the scheme as such was approved. The special features of the scheme upon which emphasis has been laid may be summarised as follows.

1. Traditional lecturing method of instruction in the class room has been tried to be reduced as far as practicable and more time would be released for the students themselves so that they may utilise more time in Library works.

2. Seminars in different subjects which has been practised in this College since long, would be geared up in such a manner that the precalculated goals are achieved.

3. Projects would be undertaken in the different departments and according to aptitudes, the programme would be kept open to the students to develop their innate talents.

4. To review the works done, group discussion would be made for self renewal.

5. Attempts would be made to give a bias towards the study of life science by merging botany and Zoology as common biology to make study more modern.

6. Attempts would be made to select the

specially gifted students to give a bias towards research and invention.

7. Adequate training and refreshers course for the teachers would be necessary to keep abreast with the modern development of science.

8. Consequential changes in the pattern of syllabi and curricula would therefore be inevitable to have perspective and comprehensive planning of our future education.

If a commendable progress in this direction can be made, a few of the colleges would decidedly be selected by the U. G. C. based on leadership for prescribing their own syllabi and curricula and the system of internal assessment and ultimately as autonomous colleges.

**Grants :**

Out of a ceiling of rupees three lacs grants at the initial stage for a period of three years, a sum of Rs. 80,000.00 has been released to our college to go ahead with the proposed scheme. The college has already placed orders with different firms to supply the

different apparatus and equipments connected with the schemes undertaken. The college authority however has requested the U. G. C. to release grants for the 2nd year of the first stage to cope with the programme.

**Participation in Combined Seminar :**

The College participated in the regional seminar of the selected colleges of this region organised under the auspices of the St. Edmund's College Shillong on 28th and 29th Nov, 1973. and took part in deliberations in reviewing the works done so far.

Departments of Botany and Zoology of our college have also participated in the University leadership project of Gauhati University and the schemes prepared would be tried in the college.

There is no doubt that it would be a stupendous task to go away from the traditional process of training the students and to introduce newer and modern methods of teaching, learning, technology to make the scheme a success. This will necessitate the sincere co-operation and co-ordination of all concerned in the programme.

## Examination Results of our College in different University Examinations

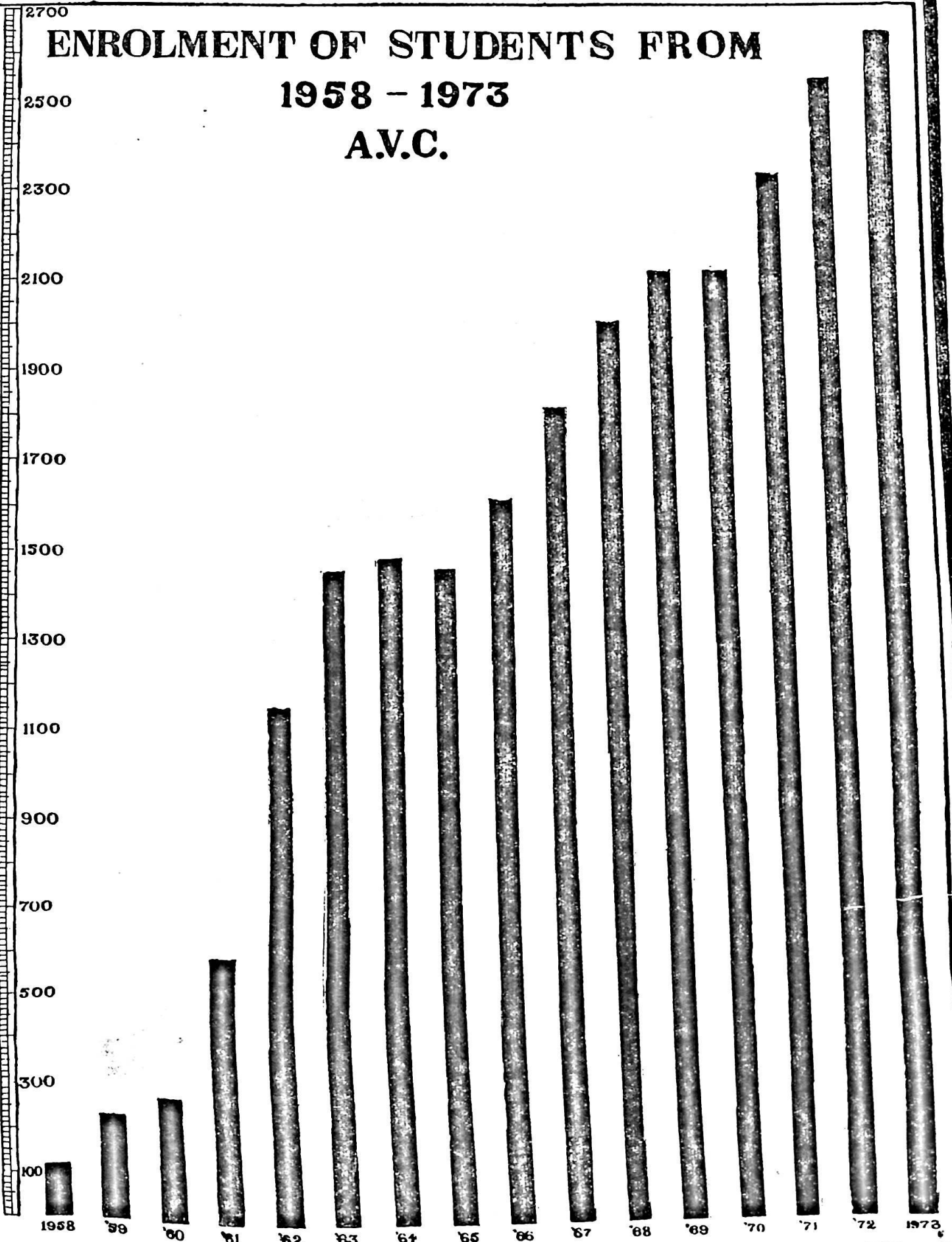
We give below a picture of the performances of our students in different University Examinations from the beginning of the college till today. While judging the performances of our students, it should be remembered that most of the students admitted into our college are third divisioners. Only recently more and

more 2nd division students have come for admission. The number of first division students admitted into our college is very few. Considering this, our students have been showing persistently good results from the beginning.

Year	Examination	Total Appeared	Total Passed	P.C. of Pass	Hons.	Hons.	Simple	Distinction
					class I iv. I	class II Div. II	Pass Div. III	
(first batch)								
1960	I. A.	80	34	42.5	—	—	—	
1961	I. A.	90	38	42.2	—	—	—	
1962	I. A.	175	86	49.2	—	—	—	
1962	B. A. (old)	28	12	42.9	—	1	11	
1962	P. U. (A)	185	108	58.4	—	—	—	
1963	P. U. (B)	145	92	63.0	—	—	—	
1963	P. U. (A)	156	64	41.0	—	—	—	
1963	B. A. (old)	86	37	43.0	1	4	32	
1964	P. U. (A)	204	86	42.1	1	6	79	
1964	P. U. (B)	225	120	53.3	1	13	106	
1964	B. A. Part-I	251	193	76.8	—	—	—	
1964	B. Sc. Part-I	53	44	83.1	—	—	—	
1964	B. A. (old)	122	49	40.1	—	13	36	
1965	P. U. (A)	122	60	49.2	—	5	55	
1965	P. U. (B)	209	105	50.2	—	9	96	
1965	B. A. Part-I	95	63	66.3	—	—	—	
1965	B. Sc. Part-I	89	71	79.8	—	—	—	
1965	B. A. Part-II	180	100	55.6	—	6	93	1
1965	B. Sc. Part-II	42	28	66.7	—	—	24	4
1966	P. U. (A)	147	78	53.0	—	5	73	
1966	P. U. (B)	226	161	71.2	1	17	143	
1966	B. A. Part-I	99	57	57.6	—	—	—	
1966	B. Sc. Part-I	140	83	59.3	—	—	—	
1966	B. A. Part-II	67	33	49.2	—	4	26	3
1966	B. Sc. Part-II	75	45	60.0	—	5	33	7

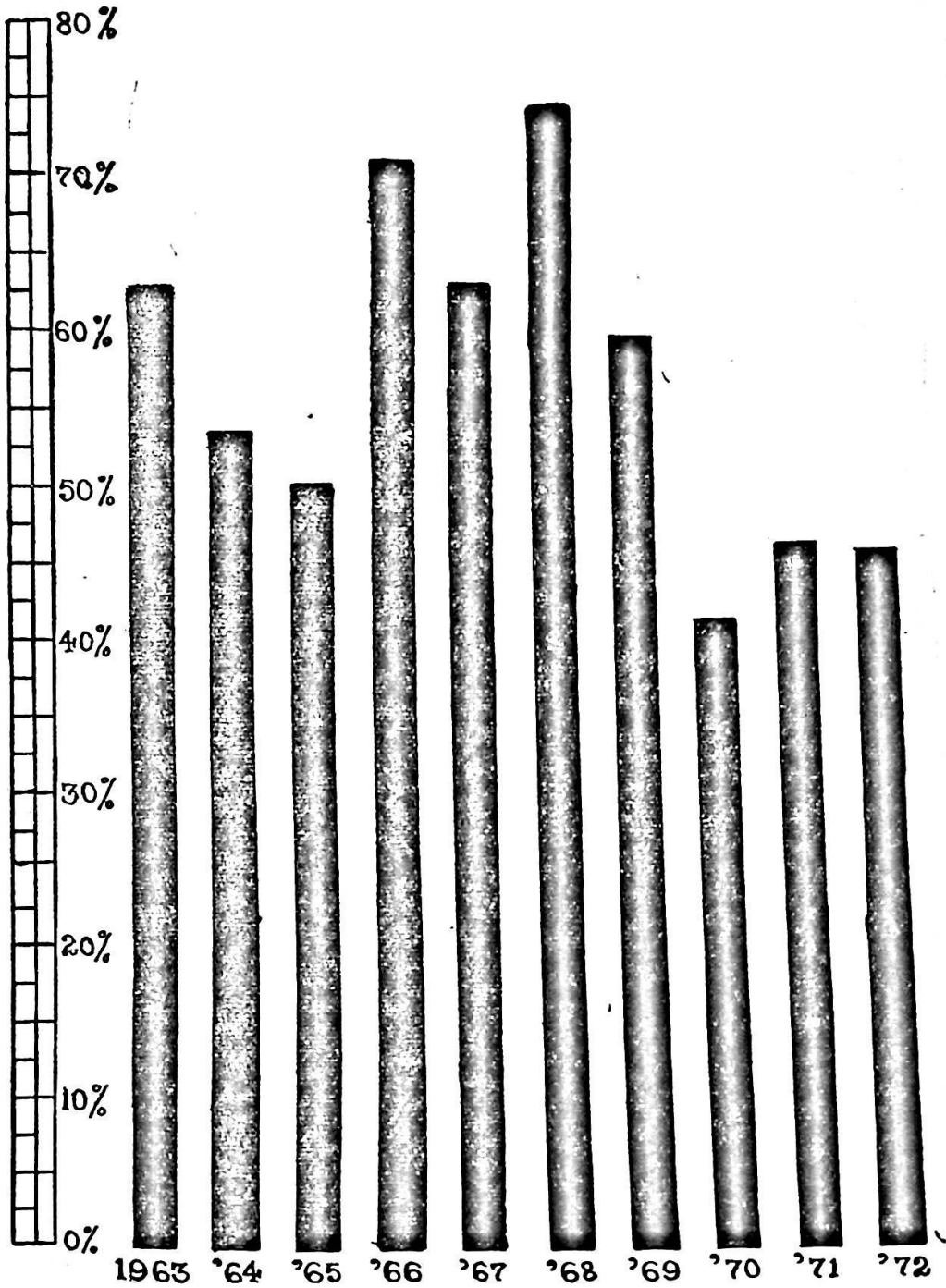
Year	Examination	Total Appeared	Total Passed	P.C. of Pass	Hons.	Hons.	Simple	Distinction
					class I Div. I	class II Div. II	Pass Div. III	
1967	P. U. (A)	152	78	51.3	1	3	74	
1967	P. U. (B)	191	120	62.8	—	10	110	
1967	B. A. Part-I	83	52	62.7	—	—	—	
1967	B. Sc. Part-I	154	79	51.3	—	—	—	
1967	B. A. Part-II	70	41	58.6	—	12	29	
1967	B. Sc. Part-II	80	44	55.0	1	15	26	2
1968	P. U. (A)	131	59	45.0	—	1	58	
1968	P. U. (B)	245	183	74.7	4	31	148	
1968	B. A. Part-I	91	80	87.9	—	—	—	
1968	B. Sc. Part-I	215	141	65.6	—	—	—	
1968	B. A. Part-II	88	50	56.8	—	5	44	1
1968	B. Sc. Part-II	165	126	76.3	1	33	82	10
1969	P. U. (A)	221	111	50.2	—	4	107	
1969	P. U. (B)	301	179	59.4	3	29	147	
1969	B. A. Part-I	120	88	73.3	—	—	—	
1969	B. Sc. Part-I	300	229	76.3	—	—	—	
1969	B. A. Part-II	141	62	44.0	—	6	55	1
1969	B. Sc. Part-II	131	92	70.2	2	27	62	1
1970	P. U. (A)	269	111	41.2	—	5	106	
1970	P. U. (B)	267	110	41.2	5	13	92	
1970	B. A. Part-I	137	100	72.9	—	—	—	
1970	B. Sc. Part-I	280	185	66.0	—	—	—	
1970	B. A. Part-II	150	82	54.6	—	18	64	
1970	B. Sc. Part-II	237	144	60.7	5	49	87	3
1971	P. U. (A)	261	130	50.0	—	8	122	
1971	P. U. (B)	312	143	45.8	2	21	120	
1971	B. A. Part-I	129	99	76.7	—	—	—	
1971	B. Sc. Part-I	351	226	64.3	—	—	—	
1971	B. A. Part-II	101	63	62.3	1	16	43	3
1971	B. Sc. Part-II	224	176	78.5	4	54	113	5
1972	P. U. (A)	278	118	42.4	—	3	115	
1972	P. U. (B)	335	155	46.2	6	26	123	
1972	B. A. Part-I	102	46	45.1	—	—	—	
1972	B. Sc. Part-I	350	176	50.3	—	—	—	
1972	B. A. Part-II	146	83	56.8	—	19	61	3
1972	B. Sc. Part-II	282	170	63.7	7	49	119	5
1972	M. Sc. Math Previous	22	10	45.5	—	—	—	
1973	B. A. Part-I	163	92	56.4	—	—	—	
1973	B. Sc. Part-I	310	250	80.6	—	—	—	
1973	B. A. Part-II	103	57	55.3	1	16	40	
1973	B. Sc. Part-II	242	165	68.1	5	70	85	5
1973	M. Sc. : Moth Previous	27	10	37.0	—	—	—	
1973	M. Sc. Math Final	8	6	75.0	2	4	—	

# ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS FROM 1958 - 1973 A.V.C.

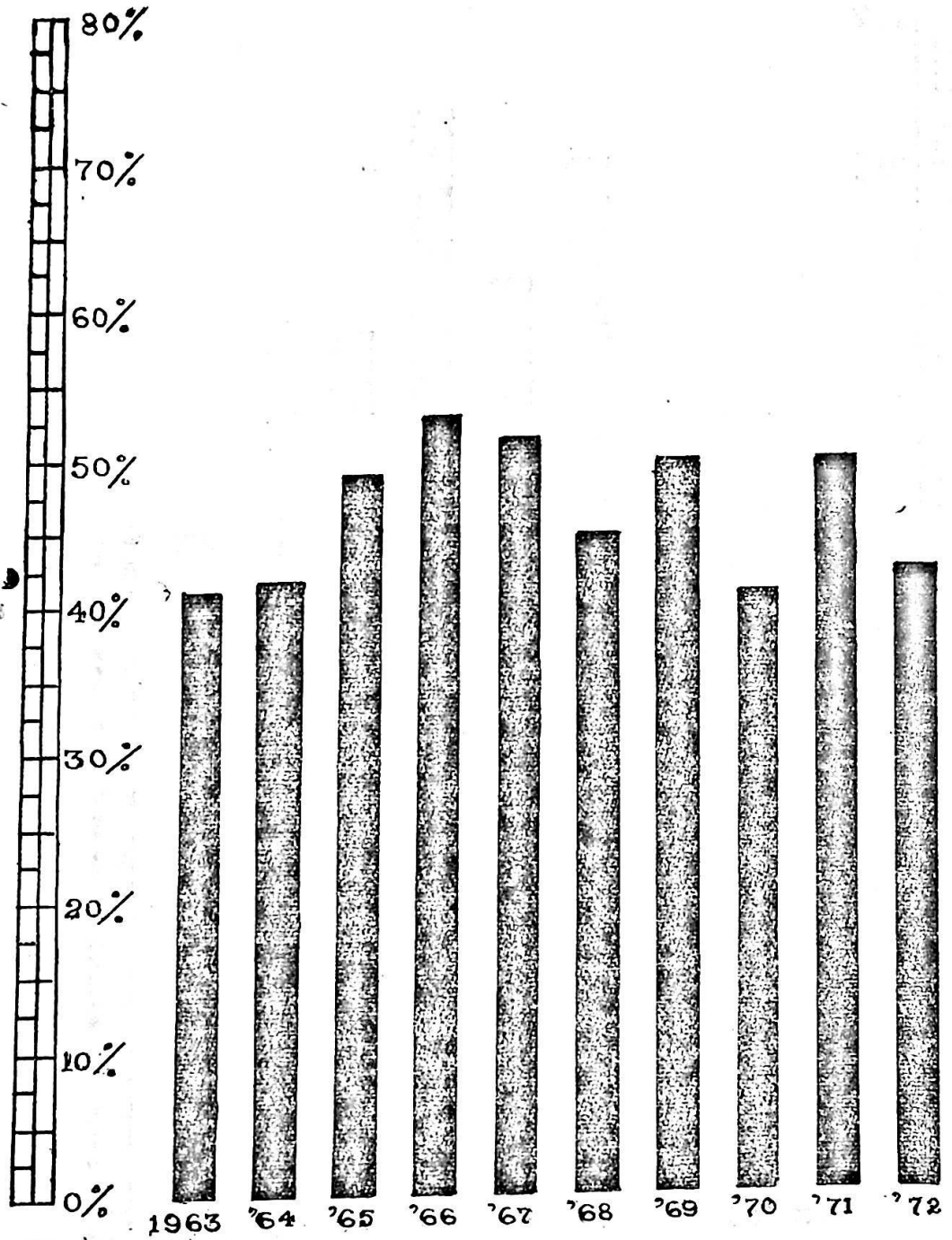




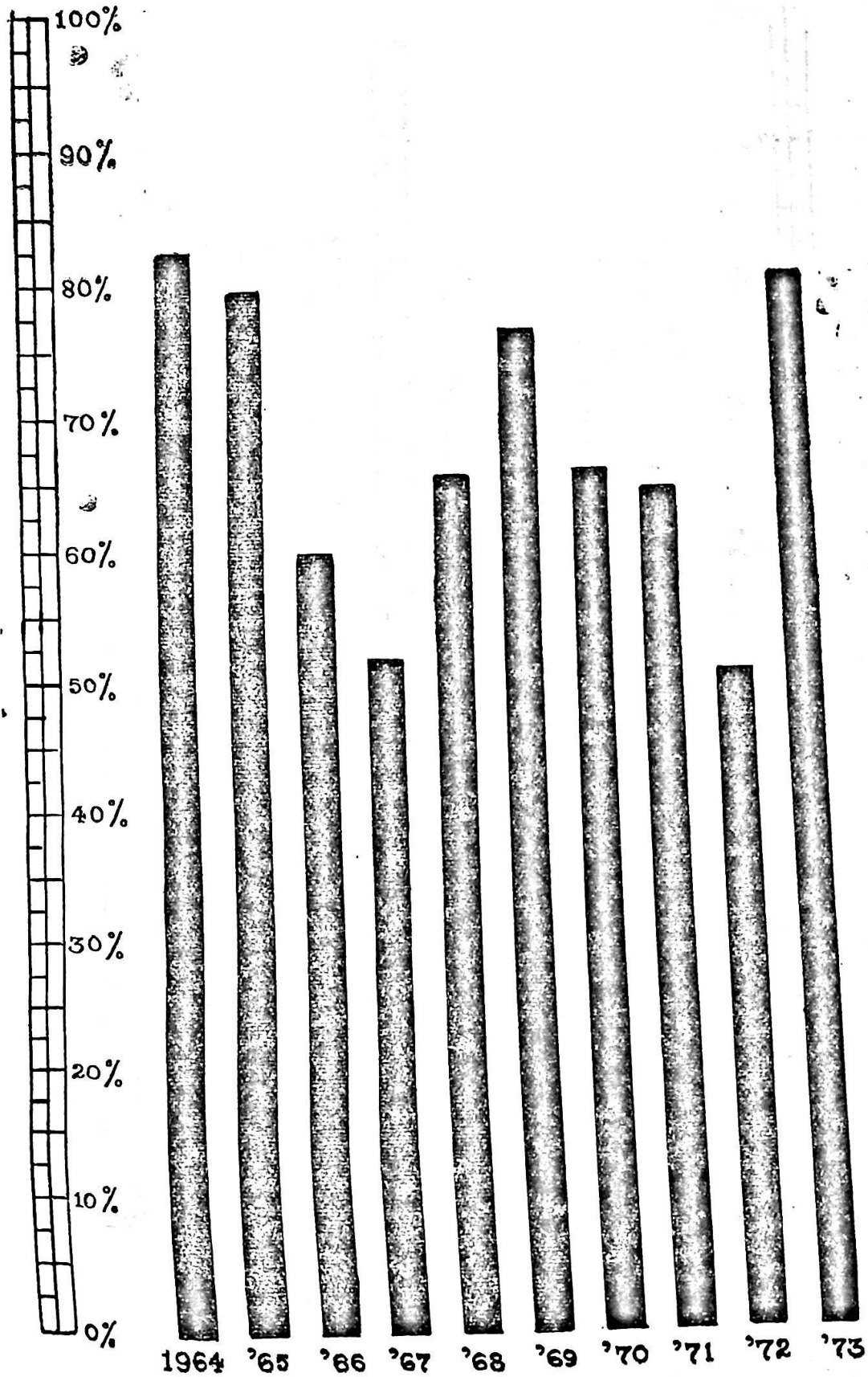
**P. C. of Pass in University Examination  
PRE-UNIVERSITY ( Science )**



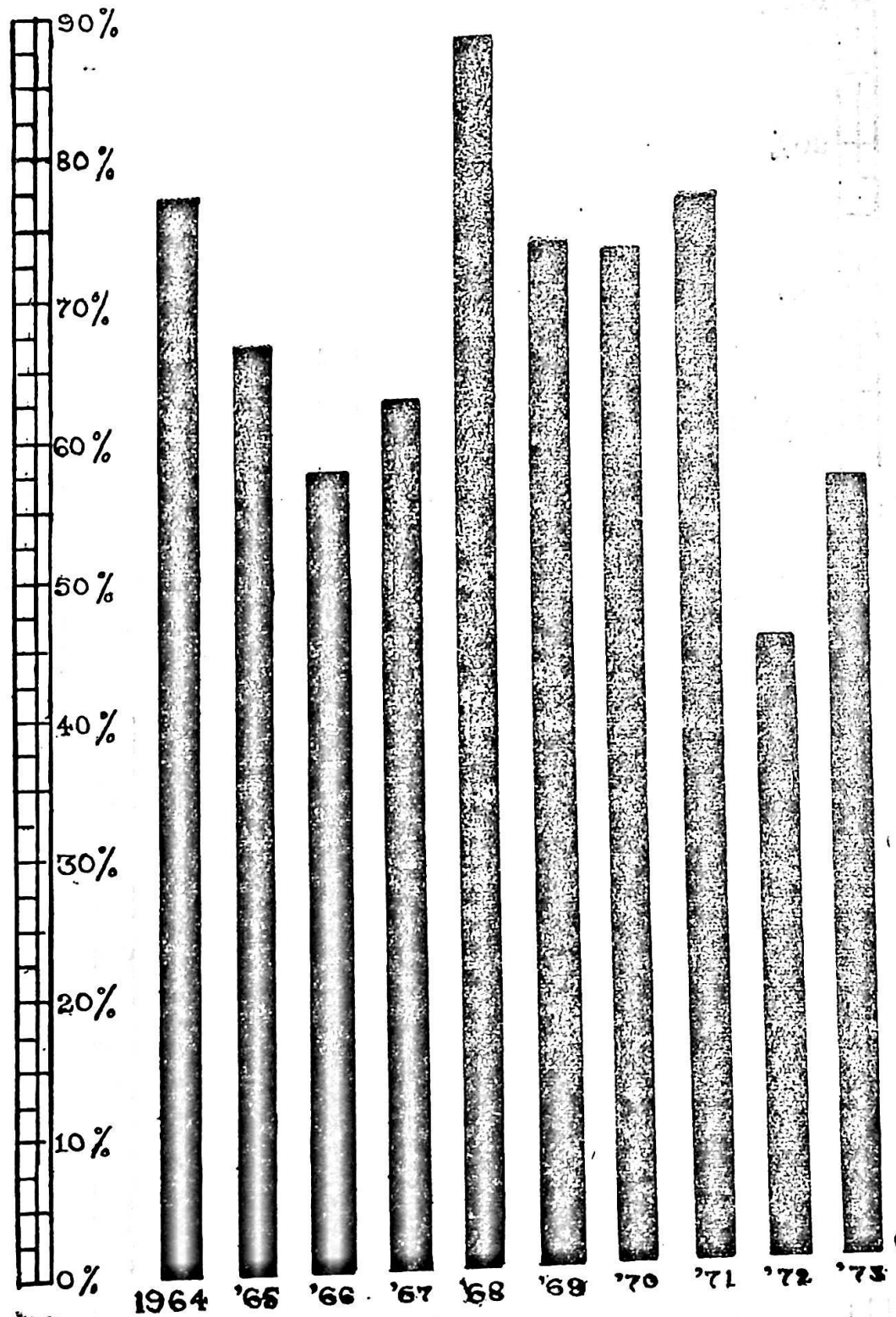
P. C. of Pass in University Examination  
Pre-University ( Arts )



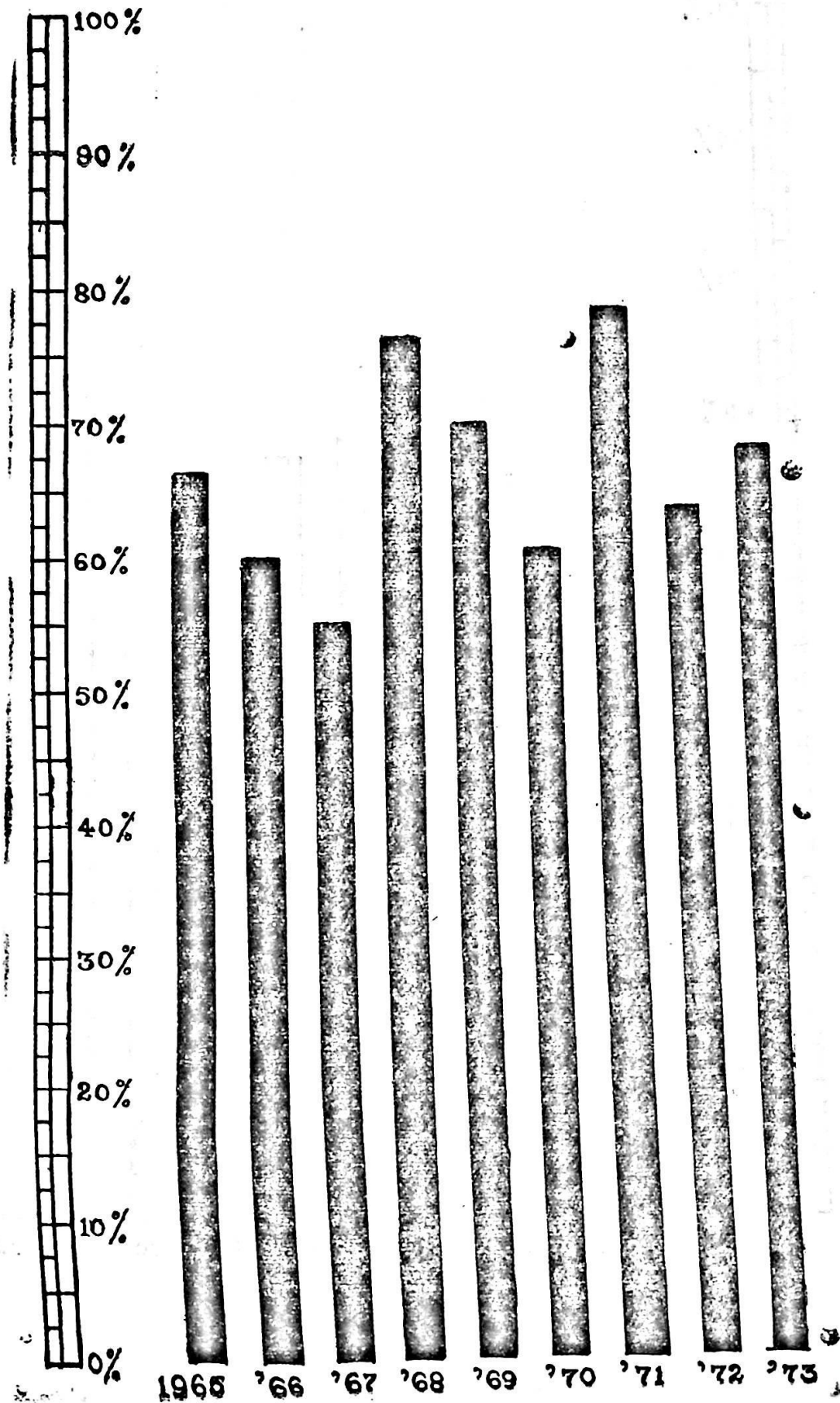
P. C of Pass in University Examination T.D.C. Part I (Science)



### P. C. of Pass in University Examination T.D.C. Part I (Arts)

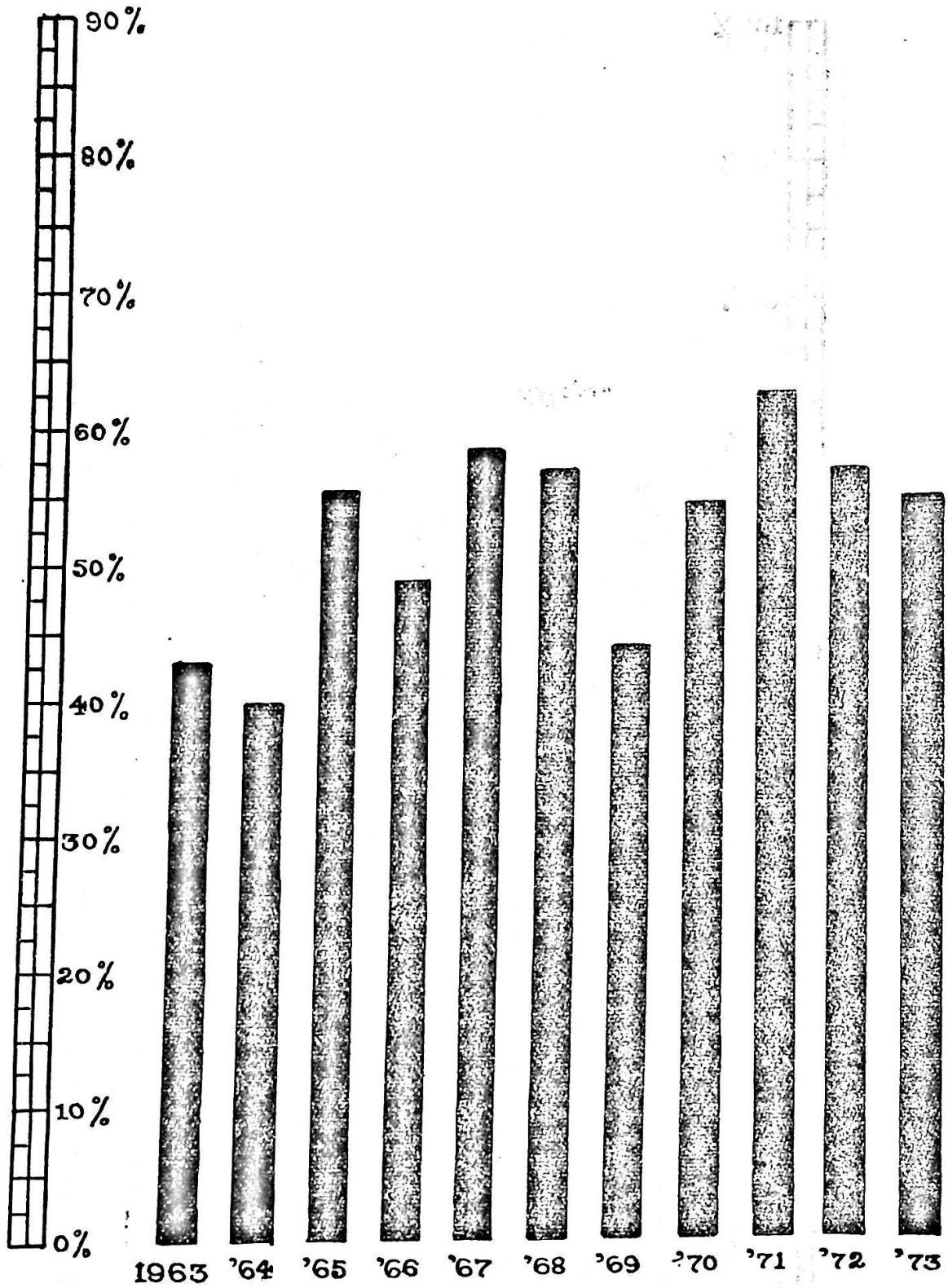


Percentage of Pass in University Examination  
T.D.C. Part II (Science)

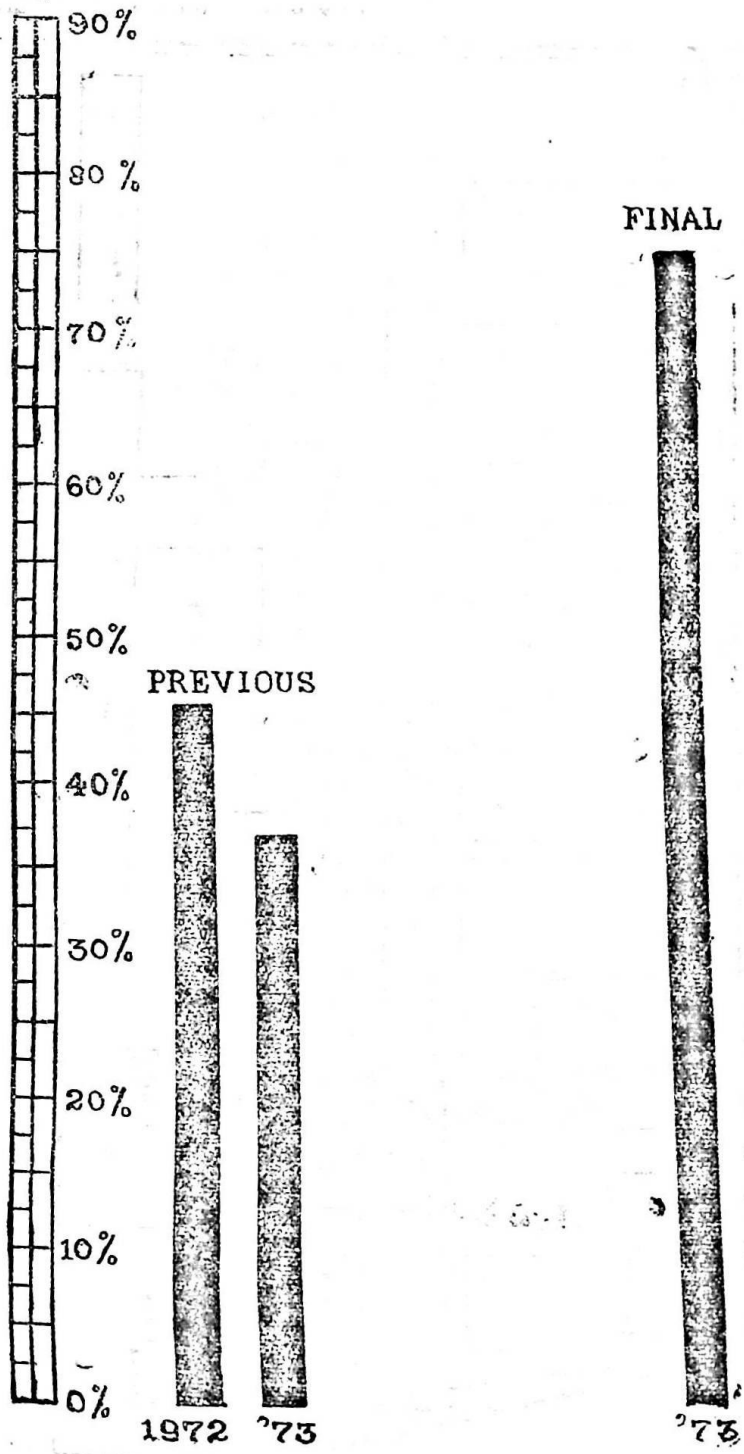




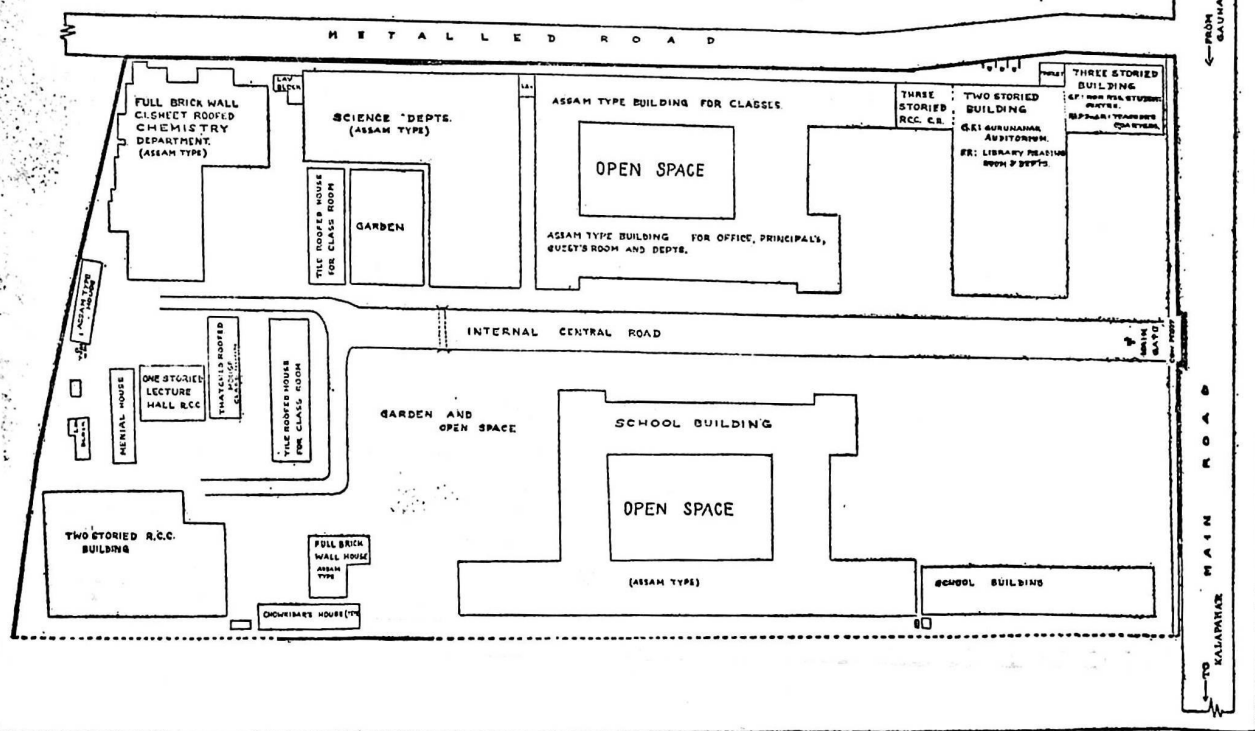
P. C. of Pass in University Examination T.D.C. part II ( Arts )



P. C. of Pass in University Examination  
Previous & Final M.A./M.Sc. in Math.



ACADEMIC CAMPUS  
 THE ARYA VIDYAPEETH EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX.  
 HIGHER SECONDARY • DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE.



**First Class Honours Graduates.**

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Year</i>
<b>Assamese :</b>	Shri Nabin Chandra Sarma	: 1963
<b>Political Science :</b>	Miss Manju Lahkar	: 1973
<b>Mathematics :</b>	(1) Shri Nanda Ram Das	: 1969
	(2) Shri Bhaben Chandra Kalita	: 1971
	(3) Shri Tarini Kumar Dutta	: 1972
	(4) Shri Mukul Bhattacharjee	: 1972
<b>Physics :</b>	(1) Shri Nani Gopal Chakraborty	: 1967
	(2) Shri Amalendu Sinha	: 1968
	(3) Shri Bipul Chandra Sarmah	: 1973
<b>Chemistry :</b>	(1) Shri Sushil Kumar Nath	: 1973
<b>Botany :</b>	(1) Shri Narayan Chandra Barooah	: 1969
<b>Geology :</b>	(1) Shri Jyotirmoy Roy Choudhury	: 1970
	(2) Md. Abdul Halim Choudhury	: 1970
	(3) Shri Dinesh Bujor Baruah	: 1970
	(4) Shri Nirmal Kumar Chaudhury	: 1970
	(5) Shri Satyajit Choudhury	: 1970
	(6) Shri Rupa Gosai Sinha	: 1971
	(7) Shri Himalaya Sarma	: 1971
	(8) Shri Asim Dutta Lahkar	: 1971
	(9) Shri Bhuban Ch. Kalita	: 1972
	(10) Shri Ranjan Deka	: 1972
	(11) Shri Pabitra Kumar Katakya	: 1972
	(12) Shri Jadab Sarma	: 1972
	(13) Shri Nirotde Bihari Chandi	: 1972
	(14) Shri Nityananda Barkakati	: 1973
	(15) Miss Mandira Bhowal	: 1973
	(16) Shri Binod Mudiar	: 1973
<b>Geography :</b>	(1) Shri Sarat Chandra Deka	: 1971

*First Class M. Sc. Degree Holders in Mathematics*

<b>Mathematics :</b>	(1) Shri Chhatra Singh Jain	: 1973
	(2) Shri Rajan C. I.	: 1973

**Highest Marks in Certain Subject (s)**

<b>P. U. Examination : Mathematics :</b>	
	Shri Tarini Kumar Dutta : 100 p.c.

## COURSES OF STUDIES

Our college provides education in three faculties, Arts, Science and Commerce.

The college was started in 1958 with eight major subjects in Arts including Commercial Geography up to Intermediate level.

The Science section was opened in 1962 with all major subjects in science.

The rapid growth and development of our college in this respect shall be very well understood from the following table :

Subject	year of first introduction.	year of introducing Hons.
Arts :—		
1. English	1958	1961
2. Assamese	1958	1961
3. Bengali	1958	1961
4. Economics	1958	1961
5. History	1958	1964
6. Sanskrit	1958	1964
7. Logic (Philosophy)	1958	—
8. Political Science	1962	1964
9. Education	1961	1964
10. Hindi	M I. L. only	.....
Science :—		
11. Chemistry	1962	1963
12. Physics	1962	1964
*13. Mathematics	1962	1963
14. Botany	1962	1964
15. Zoology	1962	1964
16. Geology	1962	1967
17. Geography	1962	1967
18. Anthropology	1962	1970
19. Statistics	1966	.....
Commerce :—		
20. Commercial subjects	1958 upto P. U. level only	

\* Post-graduate section in Mathematics was opened in 1971 and the first batch appeared in the final examination in 1973.



# The Present Staff of Arya Vidyapeeth College

## 1. Principal G. Sarma,

### Department of English

2. Prof. M. R. Dey,
3. „ B. L. Srivastava,
4. „ U. Dutta,
5. „ G. Das,
6. „ Mrs. Lilabati Das, (Bhuyan)
7. „ S. Barooah,
8. „ (Miss) P. Das,
9. „ (Miss) S. Das,

### Department of Assamese

10. „ D. Sarma,
11. „ (Mrs) A. Das,
12. „ N. Bhattacharjee,
13. „ R. N. Sarma,
14. „ (Miss) R. Kalita (Part-time)

### Department of Bengali

15. „ B. Guha,
16. „ D. Chakravarty,
17. „ M. Dasgupta,
18. „ (Mrs) S. Dutta,
19. „ M. C. Sikdar (Part-time)

### Department of Economics

20. „ A. Singh, Vice-Principal,
21. „ N. C. Thakuria,
22. „ L. B. Chetri,
23. „ G. C. Kar,

### Department of Political Science

24. Prof. D. Baroowa,
25. „ D. K. Sarma,
26. „ J. N. Barman,
27. „ R. Talukdar,

### Department of Education

28. „ (Miss) U. Bhuyan,
29. „ R. K. Hazarika,
30. „ R. C. Kakati,
31. „ (Mrs) M. Chakravarti,

### Department of History

32. „ A. Pathak,
33. „ R. K. Chakravarti,
34. „ N. Phukan,

### Department of Sanskrit

35. „ U. C. Chakravarti,
36. „ D. N. Bhattacharjee,
37. „ R. Bhagabati,

### Department of Philosophy

38. „ B. Bhuyan,
49. „ H. C. Sarma,

### Department of Com-Subject

40. „ H. Choudhury
41. „ N. N. Bora, (Part-time)

**Department of Chemistry**

42. Prof. P. C. Sarma,  
 43. „ P. Sengupta,  
 44. „ Dr. D. Ghosh,  
 45. „ A. C. Choudhury,  
 46. „ G. C. Sarma  
 47. „ K. C. Talukdar,  
 48. „ N. C. Goswami;  
 49. „ J. K. Sarma,

**Department of Physics.**

50. „ S. Gope,  
 51. „ J. C. Sarma.  
 52. „ R. K. Dey Hore,  
 53. „ K. Bhattacharjee,  
 54. „ D. K. Bhuyan,  
 55. „ A. C. Choudhury,  
 56. „ S. Barman,  
 57. „ S. N. Sarma,

**Department of Mathematics**

58. „ D. Saikia,  
 59. „ M. Goswami,  
 60. „ D. N. Barman,  
 61. „ D. Goswami,  
 62. „ R. Bhattacharjee,  
 63. „ G. Das,  
 64. „ N. R. Das,  
 65. „ S. Barthakur,  
 66. „ B. C. Kalita (Part-time)

**Department of Botany**

67. „ P. Dutta,  
 68. „ P. Roychoudhury,  
 69. „ K. C. Sarma,  
 70. „ A. K. Majumdar,  
 71. „ R. N. Sarma,  
 72. „ D. Bhagabati,  
 73. „ J. Chakravarti, (Part-time)

**Department of Zoology**

74. Prof. L. C. Bharali,  
 75. „ N. K. Goswami,  
 76. „ J. C. Debnath,  
 77. „ N. Sharma,  
 78. „ (Mrs) J. Sharma,  
 79. „ (Mrs) E. Borah,  
 80. „ (Mrs) B. P. Borgohain, (Part-time)

**Department of Geology**

81. „ N. C. Das,  
 82. „ R. K. Bharali,  
 83. „ C. Pathak,  
 84. „ K. P. Sarma,  
 85. „ N. Dutta,  
 86. „ A. Lahkar, (Part-time)

**Department of Geography**

87. „ H. K. Choudhury,  
 88. „ (Miss) D. Das,  
 89. „ P. Deka,  
 90. „ B. Goswami,  
 91. „ A. Goswami,  
 92. „ (Miss) D. Deka, (Part-time)

**Department of Anthropology**

93. Prof. R. C. Das,  
 94. „ B. C. Das  
 95. „ (Miss) R. Das  
 96. „ A. K. Deb,  
 97. „ B. K. Medhi,  
 98. „ H. C. Sarma, (Part-time)

**Department of Statistics**

99. „ S. K. Dutta,  
 100. „ S. Ali,

**Department of Hindi**

101. „ R. K. Pandey (Part-time)

**Office and Library Staff**

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Shri P. C. Misra, Librarian,   | 6. Shri P. N. Sarma, L. D. A., |
| „ S. Das, Head Assistant,      | 7. „ J. Majumdar, L. D. A.,    |
| 3. „ D. C. Majumdar, U. D. A., | 8. „ S. R. Dutta, L. D. A.,    |
| 4. „ M. K. Singh, L. D. A.,    | 9. „ A. K. Sarma, L. D. A.,    |
| 5. „ R. C. Deka, L. D. A.,     |                                |

**Laboratory Bearers :**

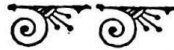
1. Chemistry : Minaram Kalita, Pratap Talukdar, Prafulla Sarma, Khemlal Sarma.
2. Physics : Dulal Medhi, Kalpanath Sarma, Parsuram Barman.
3. Botany : Dhireswar Das, Anandiram Kalita, Lankeswar Patowary.
4. Zoology : Dharmeswar Das, Kumud Chandra Kalita.
5. Geology : Munindra Sarma, Surendra Talukdar.
6. Geography : Gajen Barman, Anil Sarma.
7. Anthropology: Ratneswar Das, Jibeswar Kalita.
8. Statistics & Math. : Anuram Kalita.
9. Chaukidar : Fagu Kurmi.

**Bearers for Office and Library :**

1. Dhairyanath Deka. (Duftry), 2. Chabilal Chetri, 3. Keshab Prasad Sarma,
4. Jyotish Chandra Misra (Library), 5. Harish Chandra Kalita (Lib.) 6. Shovnath Kurmi (Arts Deptt.), 7. Jogindra Mandal, 8. Kameswar Kalita, 9. Ram Kumar Das,
10. Monorama Majumdar (Girls Common Room) 11. Siranjilal Balmiki (Zamadar)
12. Narayan Sharma.

**Hostel menials :**

1. Dinanath Sarma. 2. Khagen Sarma. 3. Paramananda Sarma. 4. Rameswar Mahto. 5. Promod Barman. 6. Prasanna Deka.



## Teachers who have left our College

### Dept. of English

1. S. N. Bhattacharya :—left for U. K. for higher studies.
2. P. S. Mukherjee :—left to work in a West Bengal College.
3. B. Goswami :—joined B. Barooah College.
4. Dr. S. Bharali :—joined Dibrugarh University as a lecturer
5. Emdad Ullah :—Now Asst. secy of Publication Board, Assam.
6. G. P. Sarma :—joined Gauhati University as a lecturer.
7. Y. Phukan :—joined Publication Board, Assam.
8. R. Goswami :—joined Cotton College.

### Assamese

1. H. K. Sarma :—joined Cotton College.
2. S. N. Chetia :—joined the Bar. at Gauhati High Court.
3. S. K. Sarma :—joined Pragjyotis College.

### Economics

1. A. Sarkar :—joined Assam Civil Service.
2. P. Bhuyan :—joined Assam Civil Service.
3. A. Sarma :—joined Assam Civil Service.

### Political Science

1. Dr. K. M. Deka :—Now reader of Political Science, Dibrugarh University
2. N. Saikia :—Now in Lumding College.

### Education

1. G. P. Nathan :—joined Dibrugarh University.
2. Mrs. N. Sarma :—joined Gauhati University.
3. P. Basumatari :—joined Assam Civil Service.
4. G. Deka :—Now in Cotton College
5. Miss M. Baruah :—joined Gauhati University

### History

1. (Late) A. K. Saharia :—joined Cotton College.
2. Dr. L. Devi :—joined Cotton College.

### Commerce

1. R. K. Baruah :—joined Assam Civil Service.

### Sanskrit

1. B. K. Acharjee :—retired from Service
2. B. Goswami :—joined Bajali College.

### Chemistry

1. Mrs. T. Kakati (Thakuria) :—now in B. Baruah College.
2. R. Gohain :—joined Sibsagar College.
3. A. Sarma :—left for U. S. A. for Higher Studies.

**Chemistry**

4. P. Goswami :—left for U.S.A. for Higher Studies
5. P. Chetia ;—joined Gauhati University.
6. M. Rahman :—joined Assam Engineering College.

**Physics**

1. B. Goswami :—left for U. K. for higher Studies
2. Dr. B. Baishya :—left for U. K. for higher studies. Now lecturer of G. U.
3. B. Barkakati :—left for U. K. for higher studies.
4. B. Bhattacharya :—joined North Bengal University.

**Mathematics**

1. T. Chowdhury :—joined Cotton College.
2. Dr. P. Bhattacharya :—joined P. G. B. T. College, Jorhat.
3. Dr. U. Das :—joined Gauhati University.
4. D. Borah :—joined the State Bank of India.
5. B. Bhagabati :—joined Cotton College.

**Botany**

1. Miss P. Kakati :—joined Cotton College.

**Zoology**

1. G. C. Medhi :—joined Assam Civil Service
2. P. Surya Narayan :—left for Norway for higher studies.
3. Dr. (Miss) R. Gohain :—Joined Gauhati University.
4. Mrs. R. Beghum (Ahmed) :—Joined Cotton College.

**Geology**

1. H. K. Gayan :—Now in Cotton College.
2. Dr. G. Goswami :—Left for U. K. for higher studies. Now in Geological Survey of India.
3. Dr. T. Katakya :—Went abroad for higher studies. Now in Dibrugarh University.

**Statistics**

1. B. Chakravarty :—Joined Cotton College.

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# Seminars and Projects Undertaken during the Session, 1973-74

Subjectwise departmental Seminars are in vogue since long. Mostly Hons. students of the different departments take part in these Seminars under the guidance of the subject teachers. Whenever a seminar becomes of a popular in nature, all the students of a particular faculty take part in discussion and when a topic of a seminar becomes common to two or more departments, the students and teachers of the concerned departments take part in deliberations.

The impact of holding Seminars, more particularly in the Science departments, has increased along with the introduction of College Science improvement programme.

A brief account of the different seminars organised during the session up to this date has been given below.

**1. First saminar :** "Motivation and development of right type of attitude of the teachers" was held at the beginning of the session among the science teachers in which the Principal Shri G. Sarma Presided. The purpose of the seminar was how to implement the COSIP Programme, merits and demerits of the present system of education, to eradicate the weakness of the prevailing system of instructional procedures and to practise novel methods by which the standard of teaching learning can be made more scientific and worth while.

## Departmental Seminars :

**1. Mathematics :** A Seminar on "Modern Algebra" was held in the department of Mathematics in which Prof. B. K. Tamuly, Head of the Dept. of Mathematics, G. U. participated as the subject expert. Hons students and teachers of the department took active part in the seminar.

**2. Chemistry :** Seminar on "The process of separation of organic substances in mixture" by the application of chromatography. Mostly the teachers participated in the programme and the students asked questions.

**3. Botany :** Department of botany organised two seminars on

(i) Study of a few flowering weeds in and around the college campus with special reference to their habits, association, morphology, systematic possession and their affects upon animals". and

(ii) "The plants inhabiting damp soil around the college campus". Teachers of the department and the Hons students participated in the seminar.

**4. Geology :** A seminar on "the Internal Condition of Earth," was held by the teachers and the students of the department.

**5. Geography :** "Agricultural system in North East India" a seminar was held in the Dept. of Geography by the teachers and the Hons students of the Dept".

6. Zoology : A seminar on "Butterflies" was held in the Dept. and dwelt on the various aspects of the butterflies by the participation of the students and the teachers. Following projects have been either proposed or undertaken during the session in the different departments :
1. Chemistry : (i) Paper, column, and thier layer chromatagraphy.  
(ii) Semimicro Analysis.
  2. Physics : Preparation of a radio-set.
  3. Mathematics and Statistics : To collect and process data for sample survey on "Means of income and pattern of expenditure on different heads" confined to greater Gauhati.
  4. Geography : Land-use survey of the entire college campus showing the growth and development of the area.
  5. Zoology : Different varieties of butterflies and moths of economic importance.
  6. Anthropology : "Heredity in relation to the distribution of blood groups".
  7. Geology : Field studies of the metamorphic areas of the hills in and around Gauhati.
  8. Botany : "Flowering weeds" in and around the college campus in relation to their aspects.

*Names of General Secretaries Students Union  
from 1958 to 1973.*

1. Shri Kanu Ram Bania — — 1958-59
2. „ Tarini Prasad Barman — 1959-60
3. „ Bimal Barah — — — — 1960-61
4. „ Ghanashyam Adhikary — 1961-62
5. „ Pradip Kr. Bhattacharya — 1962-63
6. „ Pradip Kr. Bhattacharya — 1963-64
7. „ Digambar Talukdar — — 1964-65
8. „ Ramesh Baruah — — — 1965-66
9. „ Pradip Kalita — — — — 1966-67
10. „ Paresh Chandra Kalita — 1967-68
11. „ Dhiren Adhikary — — 1968-69
12. „ Jatindra Nath Sarma — 1969-70
13. „ Jayanta Kr. Kakati — — 1970-71
14. „ Jatindra Choudhury — — 1971-72
15. „ Girindra Nath Thakuria — 1972-73
16. „ Krishna Kanta Mahanta — 1973-74

## Teachers Engaged in Different Literary and Academic Research Activities

1. B. L. Srivastava :—His doctoral research on English poetry is nearing completion.
2. U. C. Datta :—He is doing research work on Assamese short story under the G. U.
3. G. Das :—He is working on certain influences of Bengali literature on the literature of Assam.
4. D. Sarma :—Head of the Assamese department. A writer in Assamese, a large number of books including 'Asamiya Sahityar Samiksha', 'Jivani Chayan,' 'Prabandha Bitan' and a biography of Dr. Banikanta Kakati are to his credit. He is the founder-editor of a magazine 'Puberun' and an ex-editor of 'Asam Sahitya Sabha Patrika'. He is now doing research under the G. U.
5. N. Bhattacharya :—A renowned poet and literary critic of Assam. Translated into Assamese two Russian novels, viz. Turgenev's 'Fathers and Sons' and Boris Pasternok's 'Dr. Zivago.'
6. N. C. Thakuria :—Author of a number of books on Economics. One of his books, 'Elementary Economics' has been approved by the G. U as a text-book for the P. U. class.
7. L. B. Chetri —A Nepali novelist and short-story writer of repute, One of his novels 'Basain' has been a text-book in the Tribhuban University, Nepal, for the last 14 years.
8. G. Kar :—He is an M. A. in Economics as well as in Bengali. Sometime writers articles in Bengali.
9. D. Baroowa :—Head of the Political Science department. He is the resource personnel of the N. C. E. R. T.
10. J. Barman :—Author and Co-author of a number of text-books for the degree and P. U. course. Contributes articles, mainly of Socio-political nature, in different magazines and newspapers.
11. R. K. Chakravarty :—Engaged in a research work "Land Revenue Administration in Assam (1858-1874)" under the G. U.
12. N. Phukan :—One of the leading poets of Assam. Author of a number of poetical works viz. Surya Heno Nami Ahe Ai Nadiedi,' 'Nirjanatar Sabda', 'Arue Ki Naisabda', 'Phuli thaka Suryamukhi Phultur Phale' and 'Japani Kabita,' the last one being an anthology of Japanese poems rendered into the Assamese language. He was an editor of the now-defunct monthly journal 'Manideep'. At present he is associated

- with the Assamese Encyclopaedia to be published by the Publication Board, Assam.
13. U. C. Chakrabarty :—Author of a book of Assamese poems, 'Pranar Paras Diya'.
  14. P. C. Sarma :—Head of the Chemistry Department. A coordinator of the 'College Science Improvement Scheme' introduced by the U. G. C. He has been the Asst. Secy. of the 'Assam Science Society' for the last few years. Now, he is doing doctoral research in Organic Chemistry under the G. U.
  15. P. Sengupta :—His research in Organic Chemistry is nearing completion.
  16. D. Ghosh :—One of the two doctorates of our college. He got his degree in 1973 from the G. U. the name of his thesis being "Studies in the Influence of Hormones on Calcium Metabolism". Author of a number of research papers. Presented papers in 'All India Biochemical Seminar'.
  17. N. Goswami :—Doing research in Biochemistry.
  18. J. Sarma :—Doing research in Biochemistry.
  19. K. Bhattacharyee :—Engaged in his doctoral research in Nuclear Physics under the G. U.
  20. S. Barman :—Writer of popular articles in science and social philosophy, an associate-editor of 'Natun Prithivi', a progressive journal.
  21. D. Saikia ;—Head of the post-graduate department in Mathematics He was one of the lecturers of Modern Mathematics in the 'Summer Institute for College Teachers' held at G. U. in 1971. Doing research in Modern Mathematics.
  22. D. Goswami :—Participant of All India Summer Institute held at Jadavpur.
  23. G. Das :—He was a participant of All India Summer Institute held at Jaipur in 1971.
  24. S. Barthakur :—He attended the All India Summer Institute held at Meerut.
  25. P. N. Roychowdhury :—Engaged in a research project on Botany.
  26. A. K. Majumdar :—Doing research on the 'Effect of Hormones and Different Light Treatment on the Germination of Certain Seeds' under G. U.
  27. D. Bhagabati :—Doing research in Ecology.
  28. L. C. Bharali :—Head of the Zoology department Doing work on the 'Distribution of Grasshoper by Poison Method in and around Gauhai.'
  29. N. K. Goswami :—Working on a project 'The Effect of Protozoan Sporozoite on Eri Moth.'
  30. C. Pathak :—Recently submitted his geological thesis for Ph. D. degree in the G. U.
  31. K. P. Sarma :—begins his research in Geology.
  32. H. K. Choudhury :—Head of the Geography department. Co-author of a P. U. text-book in Geography.
  33. P. Deka :—Went to U.S.A. in 1968 for higher studies and returned in 1971. Recipient of M.S. degree from the Indiana University. U.S.A. He contributes a Number of research papers in different Indian and foreign journals. He was a lecturer of Geography in the Summer Institute for College Teachers held in G. U. in 1973. Co-author of a P. U.

- text-book. He recently submitted his thesis for Ph. D. Degree.
34. B. Goswami :—Co-author of a P. U. text-book in Geography. He received a special training in Aerial Photo-Interpretation from Dehra Dun last year.
35. R. C. Das :—Head of the Anthropology department. Author of a number of books, the best known being 'Elements of Anthropology.' He was the editor of a now defunct monthly journal 'Samaj'. A social worker, he associates himself with a good number of socio-cultural Organisations viz. 'Asom Seva Samiti,' 'Asom Samaj Seva Swasthya Samanbaya Samiti,' 'All Assam Leprosy Association,' 'Indian Council of Child Welfare,' 'Indian Council of Social Welfare,' 'Service Civil International' etc. under different capacities. He is the Ex-Principal of B. K. Bhandari Vocational Training Institute, Jorhat and Labour Welfare Training Centre', Jorhat. He is now doing research in Social Welfare.
36. Miss R. Das :—One of the two doctorates of our college. She received her Ph. D. from the Calcutta University in 1972. Her thesis was on Physical Anthropology. A number of research papers are to her credit. She is also the lady officer of N. C. C. of our college.
37. A. K. Deb :—Doing anthropological research about The Mikirs.
38. B. K. Medhi :—A poet and short-story writer. Author of a book 'Antarik'. He is the authorised song composer of All India Radio, Gauhati. He is now doing research about the Tea-Garden Labours of Assam.





# The Management of The College

A. The history of the management of the Arya Vidyapeeth College is linked with that of the Arya Vidyapeeth Higher Secondary School which was established in 1955. So far as both the institutions were managed by one and the same Board of Management for a period of five years. Arya Vidyapeeth College was started in 1958 and in the same year a Board of Management was constituted with Sri M. M. Choudhury as patron, Sri R. K. Das, M. Sc. as president, Sri G. Sarma, M. A. as Secretary, besides other 47 members of all communities and of various professions.

This board was entrusted with the task of finding out ways and means for smooth running of administration of both the school and the college, bringing out a sense of co-operation and integration between the two institutions and developing a happy and sound academic atmosphere in the campus.

B. In 1959, April, the managing committee was reconstituted by the State Education Department as follows :

- (1) Sri M. M. Choudhury—President.
- (2) Sri S. C. Goswami M.A.B.L. M.L.A.—  
Vice-President.
- (3) Prof. G. Sarma M. A. Secy.
- (4) Dr. S. N. Sarma M. A. D. Phil.
- (5) Prof D. C. Mahanta.
- (6) Sri D. Pathak Bar-at-Law.

- (7) Sri U. K. Sarma Retd A. C. S. (I.)
- (8) Sri K. R. Medhi Retd A. C. S.
- (9) Sri P. R. Das Govt. Contractor.
- (10) Sri B. Das Retd Jute-development officer.
- (11) Sri S. Ganguly.
- (12) Srimati Lakshmi Devi M. A.
- (13) Sri G. N. Kalita B. A.
- (14) Head Master of the school.

C. From 1. 12. 63. a separate Governing Body of the Arya Vidyapeeth College was constituted according to the University Regulation with the following members :

- (1) Sri M. M. Choudhury Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly—President.
- (2) Principal G. Sarma M. A.—Secretary.
- (3) Prof. S. C. Goswami M. A. B. L. M.L.A.  
(Govt. Nominated)
- (4) Dr. S. N. Sarma. M. A. D. Phil, Reader in Assamese, G. U.
- (5) Sri D. Pathak M. L. Bar-at-Law, Lecturer, Nominated by G. U. Law-College, G. U.

Elected from the teaching staff :—

- (6) Prof. A Singh M. A. B. L.
- (7) Prof. B. Bhuyan M. A.
- (8) Prof. B. Guha M. A.

Co-opted members :

- (9) Sri Baharul Islam M. A. LL. B. M.P.
- (10) Sri U. K. Sarma. Retd A. C. S. (I.)
- (11) Sri B. Das. Retd Jute-Dev. officer.
- (12) Sri P. R. Das. Govt. Contractor.

D. After three years from 30-4 66 the next

Governing Body was constituted with the following members :

1. Sri R. K. Das. M. Sc.—President.
2. Sri G. Sarma. M. A. Vyakaranashastri  
Principle & Secretary.
3. Sri D. Pathak. M. L. Bar-at-Law.
4. Sri H. N. Barua. Editor, Natun  
Asamiya.
5. Sri B. Sarma. Inspector of School.  
Kamrup Dist. Circle.
6. Sri B Islam. M. A. LL. B., M. P.
7. Dr. H P. Das. Head of the deptt. of  
Geography G. U.

Teachers' Representative.

8. Prof. H. Sarma. M. A.
9. Prof. A Pathak M. A.

Donors.

10. Sri S. Singh, Contrator.
11. Sri P. R. Das. „
12. Sri A Ghosh „

Co-opted members.

13. Sri D. Gogoi. M. A.
14. Sri Amzad Ali, Advocate.
15. Srimati S. Bordoloi.

E. After the expiry of three years' term of the above G. B. a New Governing Body was formed from 6. 7. 69. with the following members :—

- (1) Sri D. Pathak, M. L. Bar-at-Law—  
President.
- (2) Sri G. Sarma, M. A. Vyakaranshastri—  
Principal & Secretary.
- (3) Sri H. N. Barua, Editor. Natun Asamiya.
- (4) Sri A. M. Majumder, Advocate.
- (5) Sri S. C. Rajkhowa, Retd D.P.I. Assam.
- (6) Inspector of Schools, Kamrup Dist Circle.
- (7) Dr. H. P. Das, M. Sc. Head of the deptt  
of Geography G. U.

Teachers' Representatives

- (8) Prof. B. Bhuyan, M. A.
- (9) Prof. P. K. Datta, M. A.

- (10) Prof. A Singh, M. A. B. L. Vice-  
Principal, Ex-officio member.

Co-opted members

- (11) Sri H. C. Goswami M. Sc. Retd  
Principal, Cotton College,
  - (12) Srimati I. Miri, Retd Principal,  
Banikanta B. T. College.
  - (13) U. C. Deka, Retd. A. D. M.
- Members from the Donors :
- (14) Sri A. Ghosh, Govt. Contractor.
  - (15) Sri S. Singh. Govt. Contractor.
  - (16) Sri P. R. Das, Govt. Contractor.

F. The usual term of three years of the above G. B. was extended by another year. The Present Governing Body of the College has been constituted in 1973 with the following as members :—

- (1) Sri R. K. Das. —President.
- (2) Sri G. Sarma. M. A. Vyakaranshastri  
—Principal & Secy.
- (3) Sri Rajkumar Sureswar Gohain.
- (4) Md. Saukat Ali. Advocate.
- (5) Dr. Pratul Ch. Goswami  
Prof. Gauhati Medical College.
- (6) Dr. K. C. Das.
- (7) Dr. J. C. Mahanta, Principal G.M.C.
- (8) Sri A. Singh M-A-LL-B.  
Vice-Principal, Ex-officio member.

Members from the Donors :

- (9) Sri A. Ghosh, Contractor.
- (10) Sri S. Singh, Contractor.
- (11) Sri P. R. Das. Contractor.

Teachers' Representatives :

- (12) Prof. P. C. Sarma, M. Sc.
- (13) Prof. U. C. Dutta, M. A.

Co-opted Members :

- (14) Sri J. C. Deka, B. E. E. F. K. C.
- (15) Srimati Komal Kumari Borua.  
Chairman, State Social Welfare  
Advisory Board.
- (16) Md. Ekramuddin Saikia, M. A.

### Statement of Income during last 15 years.

Years.	Fee income	Donation	Recurring grant, state.	Recurring grant, U.G.C.	N.R. grant state	N.R. grant U.G.C.	Total
1958-59	4,590.00	1,100.00					5,690.00
1959-60	10,320.00	2,500.00					12,820.00
1960-61	19,729.00	2,700.00					22,429.00
1961-62	59,859.00	8,700.00					68,559.00
1962-63	1,52,337.00	7,000.00					1,59,337.00
1963-64	2,00,223.00	4,101.00	95,819.00			35,000.00	3,35,143.00
1964-65	2,00,080.00	3,000.00	1,10,747.00	32,468.31	27,500.00	1,21,000.00	4,94,795.31
1965-66	2,15,853.00	13,946.00	1,31,849.92	1,07,531.69	12,000.00	1,29,000.00	6,10,180.61
1966-67	2,43,124.00	8,532.00	2,46,176.00		80,000.00	1,12,000.00	6,89,832.00
1967-68	2,85,588.00	201.00	3,50,277.33		10,000.00	4,100.00	6,50,166.33
1968-69	3,19,312.00	—	4,27,631.00				7,46,943.00
1969-70	3,60,055.00	—	5,25,434.00				8,85,489.00
1970-71	3,68,097.00	6,600.00	5,96,004.00		77,000.00		10,47,701.00
1971-72	3,92,843.00	2,000.00	6,37,121.00		1,29,000.00		11,60,964.00
1972-73	4,02,776.00	—	6,21,250.00		84,000.00	20,000.00	11,28,026.00
1973-74 (upto the end of Dec '74)	32,34,789.00 2,99,020.00	60,380.00	37,42,309.25 5,21,465.00	1,40,000.00	4,19,500.00	4,21,100.00 95,000.00	80,18,078.25 9,15,485.00
	35,33,809.00	60,380.00	42,63,774.25	1,40,000.00	4,19,500.00	5,16,100.00	89,33,563.25

### Expenditure during the last 15 years.

Years	Salary to staff	Building.	Furniture.	Library	Sc. Apparatus etc.	Total
1958-59	5,734.84	—	—	—	—	5,734.80
1959-60	12,955.75	—	—	—	—	12,955.75
1960-61	13,131.15	1,850.54	1,120.75	—	—	16,101.44
1961-62	34,968.51	13,431.35	2,064.50	—	—	50,464.36
1962-63	74,711.66	32,974.63	8,084.00	—	—	1,15,770.29
1963-64	1,79,333.01	62,257.64	6,610.00	6,918.26	20,381.74	2,75,500.65
1964-65	2,55,522.95	1,25,853.27	3,498.00	12,474.14	57,169.02	5,54,517.38
1965-66	3,17,434.91	1,84,213.15	9,323.90	3,064.97	1,18,514.39	6,32,551.92
1966-67	3,82,766.57	85,423.40	10,764.00	9,029.31	1,05,611.01	5,93,542.29
1967-68	5,71,052.16	40,098.52	9,641.13	8,637.02	39,421.58	6,68,850.41
1968-69	6,83,093.75	11,183.28	8,311.00	6,848.90	48,266.16	7,57,703.09
1969-70	6,72,235.31	81,208.00	5,297.00	9,900.67	58,152.66	8,26,793.63
1970-71	7,73,440.95	1,08,961.75	5,963.00	14,820.17	50,430.20	9,62,616.07
1971-72	8,34,152.57	1,19,614.70	2,973.00	15,650.04	67,577.40	10,39,977.71
1972-73	8,65,372.61	1,28,219.77	—	28,525.16	71,675.28	10,93,792.82
1973-74 (upto the end of Dec '74)	56,75,905.65 6,90,750.84	9,95,289.00 2,09,332.00	73,650.28 4,442.15	1,15,868.64 9,845.10	6,46,200.04 48,685.64	75,06,911.01 9,63,055.73
	63,66,656.49	12,04,621.00	78,092.43	125,713.74	6,94,885.68	84,69,969.34

1. In the expenditure column in the statement above under building Head, expenditure for the construction of the auditorium (ground floor) has not been included because this has been constructed by the donor himself. The cost of the ground floor of the building with 3 storied foundation ; measuring 6250 sq ft will be roughly 1.25 Lacs which should be added in the expenditure under Building Head.

2. Expenditure for some item like contingency, stationary, T. A. Postage, Revenue, Municipal Tax, examination, electricity, etc. has not been included in the expenditure statement. But in income statement fee income is inclusive of these items also.

3. Union Fund, Games & sports Fund, magazine Fund and student aid Fund accounts are separately maintained with separate Bank a/c. These Student Fund accounts are not shown in the statement.

4. Scholarship Fund is also quite separate Fund with separate Cash Book and Bank Account. This is also not shown in the statement.

## 15th Anniversary Celebrations

### Different Sub-Committees

#### 1. General Management

Prof. P, C. Sarma  
„ D. Baroowa  
„ D. Saikia  
„ P. Deka  
„ M. R. Dey  
„ A. Pathak  
„ B. C. Das

*Jont. Secretaries*

#### 2. Invitation

Prof. U. C. Chakrabarty  
„ D. K. Sarma  
„ G. Das

#### 3. Reception

Prof. A. Sing  
„ R. C. Das  
„ (Mrs) A. Das  
„ (Miss) R. Das  
„ A. Deb  
„ Dharitri Deka,

#### 4. Publicity

Prof. R. Talukder  
„ Ganesh Das  
„ N. Sarma  
„ R. K. Chakrabarty

#### 5. Accommodation and arrangement of Seat

Prof. S. N. Sarma  
„ R. Hazarika  
„ G. C, Sarma  
„ H. K. Chaudhury  
„ N. C. Das

#### 6. Souvenir

Prof. D. Sarma (Editor)  
„ U. Dutta  
„ N. Phookan  
„ S. Barman  
„ U. Chakrabarty

#### 7. Volunteer

Prof. P, N, Raychoudhury  
„ A. Choudhury (Phy)  
„ A. Majumdar,

# Arya Vidyapeeth College Gauhati

## (A) ACADEMIC CAMPUS

Sl. No	Name of buildings	Particulars	Area sqft.	Type	Total area
1.	(a) Non-Resident students centre-cum-Recreation Hall	ground floor 48' x 38'	1824	R.C.C. 3 storied gr. F.	Built with U.G.C. assistance
	(b) -do-	first floor 48' x 38'	1824	-do- F.F.	-do-
	(c) Teachers Quarters	2nd floor 48' x 38'	1824	-do- 2nd F.	College Fund 5472
2.	Auditorium Building				
	(a) Ground floor stage-cum-auditorium	110' x 57'	6250	R.C.C. 2 storied gr. F.	Donated by Sarder Santokh Singh. from college fund with some govt grants 12500
(b) First floor Library-cum-reading room, Examination Branch & Some Depts	110' x 57'	6250	-do- 1st F.		
3.	R.C.C. Building				
	(a) Ground floor class room	30' x 26'	780	R.C.C. 3 storied gr. F.	with U.G.C. assistance
	(b) First floor class room (c) 2nd floor class room	30' x 26' 30' x 26'	780 780	1st floor 2nd floor	-do- college fund 2340
4.	Science Building				
	(a) Ground floor (b) First floor	2x100'x61' (-)2x22x16	11500	R.C.C. gr. F. 1st floor	11500
5.	Lecture Theatre	48' x 26'	1248	R.C.C. Building	1248
6.	Old College Building Hall & class room				
	(a) North wing	192' x 26'	4992	Assam Type C.I. sheet roofed	Some Donation, college fund and assist. from UGC. for TDC. scheme
	(b) East wing	47' x 36'	1692	-do-	
	(c) West wing	47' x 24'	1128	-do-	
	(d) Front wing	161' x 30'	5110	-do-	
	+ 6' x 47'			12,922	



Sl. No	Name of buildings	Particulars	Area sqft.	Type	Total area
7.	Science Building (a) East wing Physics Dept.	110' x 49'	5390	Assam Type C.I. sheet Building	College fund
	(b) North wing Bot & Zool Depts	70' x 48'	3360	-do-	8750
8.	Science (chemistry) Buildings	101' x 40' 37' x 40'	4040 1480	C.I. sheet roofed full brick walled	College fund 55.0
9.	Grils' Common Room		8.0	C.I. sheet roofed full brick walled	with the state govt assistance 840
10.	Science Building	40' x 14'	560	Tile roofed full brick walled	560
11.	Honours & Tutorial class room	66' x 21'	1386	Temporary Hous. Tie Roofed cement plaster, r.g floor & wall	1386
12.	Honours & Tutorial class room	58' x 20'	1160	Temporary Hous. Tie Roofed cement plastered wall & floor	1160
13.	Thatch House Hall	38' x 15'	570	Thatch Roofed cement plastered wall floor	570
<b>Total</b>					<b>64668 sqft</b>

In addition to these buildings there are some Temporary Chaukidar's House and two permanent Chaukidar's sheds; and Lavatory sheds with 20 Sanitary fittings in this campus.

#### (B) RESIDENTIAL CAMPUS

Sl. No	Name of Building	Area	Type	Total area
1.	Boy's Hostel	2 x 6000 sqft = 12000 sqft	RCC. 2 storied	built with UGC. assistance
2.	Health Centre	2300 sqft inclusive of porch	RCC. 1 storied	

**Total—1,5,00**

#### (A) Academic Campus

- (1) Total Concrete Buildings — 33060 sqft  
(2) Total C.I. sheet Buildings — 28032 "  
(2) Tiles House — 3576 "

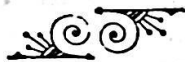
Total — 64668 sqft — 64668

- (3) Residential Campus (Concrete Building) — 15300

Grand Total—79968 sqft

## List of Donors who have donated to our Institution.

Name of Donor	Area of Building donated	Value Promised	Paid
1. Sarder Santokh Singh, Rehabari	6250 sq ft. Ground floor	Rs. 1,20,000/-	Constructed by himself.
2. P. R. Das, Rehabari	1050 sq ft.	Rs. 10,000/-	10,000/-
3. Amar Ghosh Rehabari	936 sq ft.	Rs. 10,000/-	10,000/-
4. Tulashi Gualini, Berubari	504 sq ft.	Rs. 5,000/-	5,000/-
5. Arun Ch. Guha, Assam Book Depot	504 sq ft.	Rs. 5,000/-	5000/-
6. Q. T. Rahman B. Sc., Shillong	604 sq ft.	Rs. 5,000/-	5000/-
7. Achala Kanta, Bhuyan, Panchabati	504 sq ft.	Rs. 5000/-	2500/-
8. G. Kalita Rehabari	624 sq ft.	Rs. 6240/-	6240/-
9. Radha Bora, Zoo Road	396 sq ft.	Rs. 3960/-	2000/-
10. Taleb Ali, Machkhowa	800 sq ft.	Rs. 20,000/-	Value of land donated
11. Abdul Hai, Mach Khowa	400 sq ft.	Rs. 10,000/-	Value of land donated
12. Nirod Krishna Paul	220 sq ft.	Rs. 5,600/-	5600/-
13. Suren Das, Kedar Road	236 sq ft.	Rs. 6,000/-	2000/-
14. Gauri Sankar Khemka		Rs. 1000/-	1000/-



## Editorial Note

On the occasion of the 15th Anniversary celebrations of the Arya Vidyapeeth College we bring before you the present souvenir with the hope that it will give you a picture of the growth and development of the institution. This picture could not be made an all-comprehensive one as we had to compile the present souvenir within a very short time. However, it is hoped that it will give those who are interested in our college an idea about how it has attained its present stature through immense difficulties within the last fifteen years. Moreover, those who have been connected with the institution from its very inception will get an opportunity to look back and to analyse their own achievements and failures. This sort of self-analysis is necessary to have a better realisation of their responsibility and a clearer view of their goal. Whether the inspiration and enthusiasm that prompted them to work for the institution in its initial stage is still there or not is a question they should ponder over. We hope, this souvenir will make them do that.

Arya Vidyapeeth has been observing the anniversary celebrations in a special way every five years. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary a souvenir was published though in the tenth it could not be done. A decision to publish a souvenir this time was taken about a month back in a meeting of teachers and students. Since the time was very short we could not do our job as we expected. For a fuller and more detailed picture of the college sufficient time for collecting necessary data and for compiling them in a proper manner is necessary. However, we hope the present souvenir will tell one at least a few things of the fifteen-year story of the Arya Vidyapeeth.

The zeal of our Principal, Sri G. Sarma has been the main source of inspiration behind the publication of this souvenir. We are also thankful to Prof. H. K. Choudury, Prof. P. Deka, Prof. B. Goswami and the other teachers and students of the Geography Deptt. who have helped us a lot by contributing photographs and the different charts and graphs to the souvenir. Thanks are also due to Prof. P. Sarma who has prepared the reports on College Hostel and COSIP, Prof. D. Saikia who has prepared the report on Examination Results, Prof. N. Goswami who has prepared the report on Teachers' activities and Sri S. Das Head Assistant, who has supplied the relevant data from the College Office. We are grateful to all others who have helped us in publishing the souvenir with their valuable contributions.

We also thank the management and workers of 'Purbadesh Mudran' who have spared no pains in printing the souvenir in time.