

The Pragjyotish College

M A G A Z I N E

VOL. II

(TEJĀSWINAVADHĪTAMSTU)

ENGLISH SECTION

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The Pragjyotish College MAGAZINE

★ TEJASWINĀVADHĪTAMSTU ★

Year

1958

Vol. II

THE INSATIABLE THIRST

Prof. Gurucharan Medhi.

Man, it is said, is a desiring animal. He desires to have more and more and there is no end to this desiring. He wants and he can create wants endlessly. These wants may be divided into two, necessitous and luxurious, though the demarcation cannot be fixed because luxury may easily put on the garb of necessity. The primary wants by universal consent, are those of food

and clothing to epilate hunger and cold respectively. Besides these, there are innumerable wants that devour upon man under different garbs.

Man is a desiring animal; yes, he is also a thirsty animal. His thirst is insatiable—he has the thirst for gorgeous dresses, palatable dishes, beautiful sexes, palatial buildings and a handsome income to make life's journey an easy one. In

addition to these, man is in possession of another kind of thirst that may be designated as non-material thirst as distinguished from thirst for material gains. Thirst for knowledge for the sake of knowledge, for literature for the sake of enjoyment and for art for the sake of art may be characterised as non-material thirst. A burning desire for knowledge, a pining love for the object of love, an ardent bent of the heart of the religious devotee towards its object of worship, all **of them indicate man's thirst that in itself** does not need not and should not invite any criticism. Let us, therefore, proceed to consider the other side of the coin.

It is argued by some enthusiasts that man is a born materialist, therefore material gains form the only summum bonum of human life. But it is to be noted that this advocacy for material gains is only partially true. It is true that man cannot thrive in this world without material possessions. He requires food to appease his hunger, water to remove his thirst, clothes to protect himself from cold, and a house to safeguard his private possessions as well as to save him from the sun and shower. These

are basic necessities of human life. Indeed without these material possessions human life will be impossible. The difficulty lies in the fact that we multiply our wants as much as we multiply our practical life in fact does multiply our wants, accentuated by our thirst for material gains. This thirst for material possession is really insatiable. This man reminds us of an old Sanskrit Saying who is in possession of one thousand wishes to possess one thousand, one who is in possession of one thousand wishes to have one lac, and the owner of one lac wishes to have a kingdom. We observe here that mere possession of material objects should not be deemed as a cry of such possessions. We may hope that one should not possess a big building, better food, fine clothes and other objects of pleasure and enjoyment. But to press the thirst for material possessions too far is perhaps a cancer which inevitably leads to pretty clashes among individuals, serious battles and wars among Nations. The present day world with all their progress and development are simply adding fuel to fire.

enching it. Material needs are almost
 ite. One need being satisfied another
 is its head visible and demands satis-
 on. With so many scientific disco-
 and inventions man is not attaining
 lasting peace, his needs being
 ensely aggravated.

It may be entertained that this desire
 for material possession is at the root of
 progress and that without it
 very progress of nations would be
 cked and sterilised. But the question
 is what do we mean by progress? If
 mean by progress simply creating
 environment for better enjoyment and
 consumption of material possession
 make or invent for our purposes
 it is sure we cannot enjoy any peace
 the globe. For it will unfailingly
 erate a clash of interest among the
 ferent nations of the world which may
 imately lead to universal annihilation,
 clothed this is just what is going to happen
 present in the globe.

Now what is the remedy to this can-
 er? In the history of mankind we find
 ery many persons appearing with sugges-
 ons. The exigencies of society gave
 irth to great personalities in the form of
 incarnations, Prophets and Religious

Reformers who preached the gospel of
 superiority, of spiritual treasure over mate-
 rial possessions and sometimes suggested
 to eschew material possessions in to-to, in
 preference to spiritual knowledge. But this
 type of remedy, it should be noted, cannot
 attract human minds in general, for what-
 ever be the value of spiritual experience in
 itself, it fails to satisfy the primary needs
 of life.

It is why we find rebels with pole-
 mical expressions against spiritualism in
 the history of mankind advocating a mad
 pursuit after pleasures derived from mate-
 rial possessions. But can there be an end
 to the pursuit of such pleasures? Yayati,
 a mythological king after enjoying mater-
 ial happiness at the cost of that of his own
 son, came to the conclusion to this effect :
 the desire to enjoy pleasure is never alle-
 viated by the enjoyment of pleasure,
 instead, it is simply reinforced as fire
 by ghee.

It is evident that material possessions
 cannot be re-placed by spiritual treasures,
 we require the former at least to keep
 our soul and body together, when only
 we can think of spiritual treasures. On
 the other hand, we cannot let loose our
 thirst for material objects to enjoy

absolute liberty which is bound to bring about chaos and thus jeopardise the very existence of the cosmos. Where then lies the re-dress? The sure remedy of this disease lies, in the words of our Mahatma in the term "continence." Unless the individuals constituting the various nations of the world practise continence or learn how to control our thirst for material gains then there can be no lasting peace in the heart of the

globe, and without a healthy, peaceful environment there can be no proper development of what we gain materially. In other words Materialism must be rejected to and brought under the control of Spiritualism. The depreciation of Spiritualism will surely invite materialism only to wipe away living beings as well as all living beings from the surface of the globe.

POPULATION POLICY—A POSITIVITY

Prof. Benoy Kumar

India has a huge population next only to that of China, and constitutes nearly one sixth of the world's population. Growth of population in a country depends on the excess of birth rate over deaths. Birth rate means the number of children born per thousand of living population and similarly the death rate. Between 1881 to 1935 the average birth rate declined from 32.5 to 15.5 in the U.K. and

from 36.8 to 15.9 in Germany. Indian birth rate remained about 36 till 1941 and then only declined by 5 points. Between 1949 to 1954 the birth rate is 25.5. According to Dr. Gyanchand, the actual birth rate in India, is much higher than what the statistical data reveal. Births are not reported to the authorities

the actual birth rate will be in neighbourhood of 40 or above.

In India the rate of birth is high but it is falling very slowly, the rate of death has fallen by a substantial percentage between 1931 to 1935. The rate of death in India in 1935 has come down to 13.0 from 23.8 in 1881 to 91 and from 23.8 in 1931-35. This sharp fall in death rate is due to improvement in medical service in our country.

Arithmetical calculations based on birth rate and death rate is not enough for determining the rate of population growth in a country. M. Zynski says—"the pertinent question is not: is there an excess of births over death, but rather are natality and mortality such that a generation which would be permanently increased to them, would during its lifetime, that is before it has died produce sufficient children to replace that generation." According to the method we are to find out how many females are born of the original 1,000 girls. If 1,000 girls of child bearing age survive per 1,000 born, then the population is

stationary; if larger than one thousand survive than the population is increasing, otherwise it is decreasing. "The rate at which the female population is replacing itself is the net reproduction rate."

In India statistics are meagre to permit us to find out the net reproduction rate. According to Prof. Ghosh net reproduction rate in India is 1.1, in other words, population in India is increasing by 10% in each generation. According to a report of the National Planning Committee, the rate is 1.45 in India. In France, England, Germany and Sweden the net reproduction rate is less than 1.0.

The present rate of population increase is alarming, and there does not seem to be any hope of a fall in it on the near future. This rapid increase coupled with the existing excessive number is indeed a grave and fundamental national problem.

But increasing population is not always a curse. According to the optimum concept, increase in population is a healthy sign when it leads to better utilisation of resources, better scope for division of labour. In these

circumstances, increase in population is welcome, because it will yield better economic results. There is a tendency among a large number of economists to minimise the implications of this expanding population in our country. They point out that development of economic resources will solve the population problem and lead the country towards prosperity. They are always elated by the hopes of a new economic Jerusalem where men live far above wants and cares and on the very summit of economic happiness and prosperity.

But there is no justification for such complacency. High birth rates, high death rates, inadequate food supply and backward living conditions—these are all symptoms of over population problem in India. Economic development in a country cannot be made within the twinkling of an eye by waving some magic wand. It is bound to be a long drawn process. But the present size of the population will not remain stationary till the economic development is completed. At the present birth rate we add no less than 42 millions to the country's

population during ten years. This increase will swallow up the additional benefits of economic development.

India to-day is passing through a phase which Europe passed in the 18th and 19th centuries. In Europe also the first impact of modern science and technology was to increase population by reducing the death rate. The mortality rate in India has reduced in recent years, with economic progress, and improvement of medical service the mortality rate will decrease appreciably in near future. But in the future there is little reason to expect a decline in the birth rate.

All these underline the need for devising a positive population policy aimed at narrowing the time gap between the fall in birth rate and death rate in our country. There is no justification for an individual attitude towards our population at the present moment. A laissez-faire attitude towards population will spell eternal poverty. More economic developments unaided by a positive population policy cannot bring a high standard of living in India. Whatever may be gained by economic

development will be swallowed up by of population is checked, with the
 tional mouths to be fed. To re- adoption of special measures for the
 he ad higher standard of living simul- development of our resources India
 opme ous attacks must be launched in will ever groan under the pressure
 thro the fronts. Unless the grwth of eternal poverty.

OIL REFINERY AT DIGBOI

Prof. Narayan Chandra Deka.

The oil refinery owned by the and Jawalamukh areas where explora-
 Bam Oil Company Ltd. at Digboi tion of oil by drilling a number of
 to the oldest refinery in India. This wells has been rapidly progressed.
 ury can supply 8 p. c. of total The new Company which is christened
 consumption in India. The oil as the Oil India Ltd. is formed by
 n-stry has been given great impetus the Government and the Assam Oil
 time the starting of three refineries. Company and the Burmah Oil Com-
 rate refineries by Burma Shell, Stanvac pany to develop the oil industry in
 The Caltex have been started in India. India. The Government has lately
 vidua to these refineries the crude oil decided to set up two more refineries—
 on P-ported from out-side India i.e. one in Assam and the other at
 Le Middle-East. Barauni in Bihar—mainly to refine
 on The Assam Oil Company, now, is the crude oils of Naharkatiya and
 ore oiting more oil from Naharkatiya Moran areas. These two refineries will
 l plan, Hoogrijan, Disangmukh etc. in be at Public Sectors and the crude
 t gram. The Government is also optimis oils will be sold by the new company
 of having more oil from Cambey at a cheaper rate.

The composition of crude oil varies from field to field. In Digboi fields Paraffin wax contained in the crude oil is from 30% to 40% whereas in Naharkatiya fields it contains 18 p.c. of microcrystalline waxes. In the Middle-East fields no waxes are available but the oil is of naphthene base containing with a minute p.c. of free sulphur. The unit of plants' design depends upon the crude oil and the requirement of products. Up till now no aviation spirit is produced in India. The refined products from the refineries of India, are of wide range including motor spirit, kerosine, diesel oils, furnace oil, bitumen and wax.

Now-a-days in Digboi refinery 64 p. c. of Digboi Crude Oil and 36 p. c. of Naharkatiya Crude Oil are mixed up in tanks and allowed to settle for three to seven days to

Crude oil pump → B. H. E. → G. O. H. E. → M. K. H. E. → P. W. D. H. E.

Atm. Tower. Atm. furnace

↓ Benzine
↓ H. E.
↓ Condenser
↓ Cooler
↓ Reflux Indrum
Run down.

↓ M. Benzine
↓ Cooler
Run down

↓ M. Kerosine.
↓ Pump
↓ Cooler
Run down

↓ H. Kerosine
↓ Pump
↓ Cooler
Run down

↓ B.
Vac. fl.
*Vac.

remove dirt and water content in The daily charging capacity in distillation unit is found to be 0 million tons of crude oil. The following unit of plants and processes carried out.

CRUDE OIL DISTILLATION

There are two units—one is Foster Wheeler Corporation design the other the Lummus Vacuum and atmospheric pressures and the made of steel plates with a number of bubble caps and trays. The ducts are same in both the In case of Lummus the stripping section is outside the fractionating towers whereas in the Foster Wheeler stripping section is inside the towers. The plant capacity of Foster Wheeler is three-fourths of the Lummus. The crude oil distillation products are as follows—

* VAC TOWER

↓ Gas Oil	↓ P. W. D.	↓ H. W. D.	↓ Residium (Short & long)
↓ H. E.	↓ H. E.	↓ Pump	↓ Pump
↓ Condenser	↓ Pump	↓ Cooler	↓ Cooler
↓ Reflux down	↓ Cooler	Run down	Run down
Run down	Run down		

B. H. E. = Benzine Heat Exchange
 O. H. E. = Gas Oil Heat Exchange
 K. H. E. = Mid-Kerosine Heat Exchange

P. W. D. = Pressable wax distillate

H. W. D. = Heavy wax distillate

Benzine means the light gasoline consisting of lighter molecules of hydro-carbons. The acid formation in the atmospheric tower is neutralised by a small stream of liquor ammonia spraying from the top of

the tower. Each fraction is collected according to the specifications needed and stored in run down tanks. In general, the following p.c. of products are controlled with the tower temperature.

Atmospheric fractionating tower

Top. Temp — 208 F.

Bottom Temp — 450 F.

Benzine → 18—24 p. c.

Mid. Benzine → 8—9 ...

Mid Kerosine → 15—20 ...

Heavy Kerosine → 2—5 ...

WAX PLANT :

This is a thermal cracking plant which P.W.D. and residium (start) from the distillation units are racked get more P. D. (Pressure-distillate). The petroleum cake and fuel are the side products. The P.D.

Vac. fractionating tower

at 25 mm. of Hg.

Top Temp. 352 F

Bottom Temp. 640 F

Pressable wax distillate → 31

Heavy wax distillate → 4—5

Residium → 7.5—9

is washed with 10 p. c. of caustic soda and then water. The Kerosine fraction from it, is separated by the small scale of distillation unit.

WAX PLANT :

In this plant the waxes are separated from P. W. D. in cooling method

by circulating brine solution and filtered through the plate and frame fitter press. According to the specification of oil content, melting point, set point, sp. gravity and colouring (Tint) the waxes are produced in five different scales. Again different specifications are made by storing with cold and hot water. The colouring matters of waxes are removed by 1 p. c. of 100 p. c. (cone) sulphuric acid, fuller's earth and bauxite absorbents.

ACID WASH PLANT :

The blue oil which is found after separation of waxes is washed with 1.2 p. c. of 100 p. c. sulphuric acid in settling tanks and then is treated with water. Caustic soda and water and pumped to the Foste Wheeler Lube-Oil Distillation unit. Again the acid washed waxes also are treated with fuller's earth and filtered through sweet land filter press.

ALFA LEVAL PLANT :

The main function of this plant is to wash P.D. with caustic soda and water and pumped to the ethyl-fluid treatment for specification of motor spirit. Again the blue oil is mixed up proportionately with cone, sulphu-

ric acid and pumped to the wash plant.

LUBE-OIL DISTILLATION

This is the most modern designed plant the cost of which is simple. The primary and secondary heaters are chimney type tubenaces and heated with fuel gas distilled from the natural gas. The oil is distilled in fractionating combining with vacuum and sulphuric pressure. The products from this unit are diesel oil, distillate, medium distillate, light medium axle, heavy axle, dewaxing, solvent extraction, fuller's earth treatment, different specifications of lube-oil are found. D. R. 60 spindle oil, 165 Dx. oil 300 sees, 250 sees etc.

EDELEANU PLANT :

The main object of this plant is to prepare superior kerosine from mid-kerosine by the extraction of sulphur-di-oxide used as solvent for light distillate of lube-oil is extracted also to separate the aromatic compounds. Aromex is removed

the mid kerosine according to the smoke point specification.

ASOLINE PLANT :

This plant is utilised for separating wet gas like n-pentane, butane, heptane etc. from natural gas.

BITUMEN PLANT :

In this plant bitumen is prepared from the long residuum, heavy wax-distillate of the distillation unit.

SOLVENT PLANT :

Here solvent naphtha is produced from the pressure distillate benzene.

ACID PLANT :

In this plant sulphuric acid is manufactured by the contact process.

DRUM PLANT :

Drums are made from the iron-sheet and coloured with spraying paints.

The bye-products such as tea drier oil, malarial oil, petroleum coke, endospra, endo sphalt, boot polish, sulphuric syrup etc. can be had from the above processes and are of great value in markets.

There are two industrial problems for lube-oil and waxes. The beautiful fluorescent and orange colour of the lube-oil vanish when it is stored in tanks after manufacturing from the plant. Again the waxes which are used for preservation of food are decomposed after six or seven months and thus create inconvenience. The research works relating to lube-oils and waxes are still going on.

GANDHI AND MARX

Sashi Kanta Misra

3rd year

The people who are not satisfied with the 'status quo' are called revolutionary. They want to revolutionise the net-work of property relations,

the institutional frame-work and the whole complex of views, conventions, attitudes and norms and patterns of behaviour." They want a radical change

of society. Marx and Gandhi were two such revolutionaries. Their lives are phenomenal and unparalleled in history. In broader sense, common things in them are social change, elimination of poverty and ignorance of the people, and establishment of an ideal society.

Marx's influence spread like wild fire. His message has become the hope and solace of the exploited labourers all the world over. He has revolutionised the thought of the entire world and challenged the 'bourgeois' thinking.

Karl Marx came under the spell of Hegel and was greatly influenced by his 'Dialectics'. He, in collaboration with Engels, wrote the Communist Manifesto, the monumental work on Marxian philosophy and technique.

Marx gave a system of thought and a technique of action. He tried to unearth the laws of the growth of human history. There emerged at that time a new class of people who were worst sufferers of the Industrial Revolution. He inspired them to fight industrialism. He also inspired the communist and socialists and gave them the umbra and penumbra of thoughts.

Contributions of Gandhi are known, immeasurable. He was not a leader who started the struggle for freedom, but he gave the world a new weapon, which could be used against any kind of injustice, concerned with injustice itself, or that kind of injustice. It was a conviction to the "lowest lost" to fight injustice.

But about Gandhi we know little. Some people have caricatured him, but most people have misunderstood him. The criticisms labelled against him are that Gandhi was not a politician; (2) he had no scientific political as Marx's; (3) he was not with the end, but insisted on the means; (4) his means is non-violent which is unhistorical and impractical and (5) his programme is 'conservative', i. e., the Charkha and the broomstick and Ramnam.

It is not possible to answer these criticisms for want of space, is, however, advisable to begin the basis of Marxism and 'Gandhism' in the end. Marxism

Gandhi own, is a blend of Hegelian Dialectics and Feuerbach's Materialism. The dialectics, conceived by Hegel as the law of Universal Reason, is the law of motion, according to Marx, always belonging to matter, the 'basis of all realities'. Dialectical Materialism shows how through a continuous process of thesis, antithesis and synthesis has evolved man from unconscious nature. The mind is a by-product of nature and God is the imagination of the ruling priest.

Marx applied the dialectical method in interpreting human history. The society, which has passed through different stages from slave-master stage to feudal stage, from feudal to capitalist stage, all containing their seeds of destruction, would dialectically come to the final stage of the classless stage in which all properties would be socialised. The capitalist system which is the cause of all miseries would be dialectically overthrown. The interest of the exploited labourers (thesis) would come in conflict with the interest of the capitalists (antithesis). The entire society would get polarised into a decreasing number of capitalists and

the increasing number of labourers. The middle class would be completely eliminated. This class-struggle would continue till the successful overthrow of the capitalists by the organised force of the overwhelming number of the proletariat. Thus after capturing power by the proletariat, the capitalist 'bourgeois' class would be liquidated and a classless society would be established. Then the state would 'wither away' as a natural consequence.

The edifice of Marxism rests on two things: (1) Conception of matter as the ultimate reality, and (2) Dialectics. Marx conceived that the unconscious atom of elemental matter was the basis of all realities. According to him, religion, philosophy, fine-arts have all evolved from unconscious nature. The modern nuclear physics, according to which the 'indivisible' atom is a mass of energy, interacting in various patterns, has destroyed the entire Marxian conception of matter. And so far Dialectics is concerned, it is not tenable with Marxism. The process of Dialectics is constant and never-ending. What is assumed as the Synthesis, i. e., Communism by Marx

in relation to its prior thesis, i.e. interests of the capitalists, and anti-thesis, i.e. interests of the labourers, is but a new thesis in a higher level and since every stage of social development carries the seeds of own destruction, the State of Communism which Marx said as final would inevitably be destroyed by Dialectics itself. By borrowing from Hegelian Idealistic Dialectics in order to establish the highest state of society, Marx himself stands self-contradicted.

Marx has surpassed all other Idealists in picturing his communism which is an extreme utopia. The emergence of the new ruling class in the all-powerful state of Russia has shattered all hopes of the labouring class and ruled out any hope of a "classless, stateless society." In the so-called communist countries, the incentive to work is no longer "from one according to capacity, to one according to necessity" according to communist principles, but they have reverted to the same capitalist incentive—"wages according to work".

This fall from the ideal is due to the theory that "end justifies the means". So far ideal is concerned, it

is good. It is quite logical for a happy and peaceful society can be ushered in by violent methods of preaching hatred, jealousy and fear by arson, loot and massacre. Gandhi insists on purity of means and says "ends and means are connected terms".

We should be wise by taking lessons from history. The mistakes committed in the past is an eye-opener for us. Those who characterise Gandhian non-violence as "unhistorical and unethical" have not read history properly. The recorded history is replete with unnatural and unnatural things and events, telling the tale of tears and bloodshed; but the history is written in the bosom of earth,—in the love of man for fellow man, in the affliction of a mother for the lost child, in the suffering of a wife for the ailing husband,—in the survival of humanity through the vicissitudes of time.

The materialist outlook of the present did not appeal Gandhi. He was not satisfied with the utilitarian doctrine of the 'greatest good for the greatest number', which now

for democracy. He has given us a new word, 'Sarvodaya' which stands for the total good of all. Gandhi was not a theorist like Marx to give us a scientific exposition of the philosophy. He was a practical man and his whole life was a continuous experiment with truth. His life is his philosophy. As a practical man he saw the problems of our body-politic. This is the race for power between those who are in it and those who are out of it. They wax eloquent over what they would do after capturing power. As soon as they capture power, it blinds them to their professed ideal, to the pledges and assurances to the people. It is rightly said, "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

By delegating power to the external agency which is the State, the people have relegated themselves to the background. The concentration of power in the State means the maximisation of corruption. This power has got to be distributed in a decentralised order. Thoreau says,—"that government is best which governs the least" and Gandhi says the State should be

rendered powerless. A powerful, totalitarian State cannot 'wither away.' A stateless society must follow a state-free society. The power that is now concentrated in the capital cities should get distributed in every village, forming a net-work of small village republics, which would be self-sufficient or inter-dependent units. Co-ordination among these villages would be maintained through the higher levels but with lesser powers,—the Mouza, the District the State upto the Central level. "In this structure, there will be ever-widening, never-ascending circles. Life will not be a pyramid with the apex sustained by the bottom. But it will be an oceanic circle whose centre will be individual, always ready to perish for the villages, the latter ready to perish for the circle of the villages, till at last the whole becomes one life composed of individuals, never aggressive in their arrogance but very humble, sharing the majesty of the oceanic circle of which they are integral units."

The corrupting influence of materialist philosophy, whether in communist or in capitalist countries, is respon-

we may take a good lesson from West Germany how she has extricated herself from her war-torn conditions and re-established herself as a formidable rival to the British and the American economic interests within such a short period. To-day we are begging loans from her while only a decade and a half ago, we were assisting the Allies in tearing her to pieces. If we cannot follow her, we may even chose to go the Russian or the Chinese way. Here also success is assured but one party Dictatorship must be there. This contradiction between the nature of the administration and that of economy is perhaps the greatest hindrance that stands in the way of our development. We are trying to reconcile things that are inherently poles apart.

It needs no mention here that we are not expert in economic matters like our T.T.K. or C.D.D. or Mahalnobish. Deficit financing, foreign exchange crises, lowering of the bank rate, inflationary tendancy are all 'Greek' to us. We do not understand the Philosophy underlying "Ambar Charkha" or the "Bhoodan" movement. But we do understand very well the sublime

philosophy behind the increasing population. Malthusian theory is obsolete, but theory or no population is increasing all the time. In Russia, they honour their mothers with 10 children as "mother heroes". But here most of our mothers are heroines. Our second five year plan will create nine million jobs but certainly not heartening to know that at the end of the plan the number of unemployed persons to be entertained will be 6.8 millions, a million more than at present. It is indeed true that our daily output of steel is nearly 11,000 tons. As our population is growing at the rate of 1.2 per cent per annum, per capita food production is steadily decreasing. Over the last fifty years or so India's rice production has remained constant at 24-28 million tons, but the population over the same period has increased from 311 million to 388 millions. This has resulted in the per capita production of rice coming down over the period from 288 lbs. to only 288 lbs. In spite of official tall talks about the increasing food productions, almost every year we have to import on an average

million tons of food grains. Only the other day the Union Food Minister declared that not less than Rs 1200/- crores worth of food grains had to be imported during the past ten years. Just imagine the amount of foreign exchange that must have fizzled out and we are now reduced to a state bordering on bankruptcy.

Our planners are now busy with the 'core' of the plan. It does not all seem to worry them that all their plans and statistics will be set naught by this on-coming millions. The greatest hurdle hindering our progress is this factor of population.

Any brochure on our plan is enough to give us an idea of its different aspects, its size and pattern, public and private sectors, its emphasis on heavy and basic industry, definite financing, tax-structure, foreign exchange problem etc. and how to combat them. The object of this short discussion is not to evaluate those subtle fringes, for less to suggest any improvement. We are only mute observers of facts. When I went through the very first outline or four plan, I thought

we were waging a war against poverty, illiteracy and backwardness.

But what do we find to-day? Our highways are filled up with 'Vanguards' 'De-sotos' and latest 'Studebakers.' Could we not postpone the import of these luxury Cars in favour of Jeep and Land Rovers for a few years and save a little foreign exchange.

Or just notice the number of mansions coming up to accommodate the families of officials their officers. We can appreciate the necessity of constructing big structures for accommodating our factories, plants, hospitals or even colleges but where is the sense in wasting lakhs of rupees for housing an office or an officer's family. After all what the people need now, is not a well furnished multi-storied Community Project Office but the fruit that are to come out from there. And what an office. There are more officials than papers and efficiency, non-existent. Parkinson's law is in full operation. We are by now too familiar with the phrase "economy drive". There is perhaps no funnier phrase, It is something like a big man's declaration of abstaining from eating

rice when in fact he can't digest it and has to give it up on medical advice. These examples may be multiplied ad-infinitum. The colossal waste to which we have indulged in the name of national development bears no parallel.

Just try to count the number of persons going abroad for study tour or something of the kind. Almost every secretary has had the chance of going to some foreign country on a study tour of God knows what.

All that I want to bring home by all these unpleasant examples (with due apology) is the fact of an utter indiscriminate squandering of our poor tax-pay money under a

false and fictitious pretence of service.

Sometimes, it seems, there is nothing wrong in our plan. The difficulties and vicissitudes that we are faced with are inherent in all cases of development. Our targets may be set from an inflated idea of completeness and over-ambitiousness. But if we aim at the Moon, can we reach the Everest? The pattern which we have adopted as our goal under the name of "the socialistic pattern" in society is a strange mongrel of history does not furnish any example. We have to learn only from our errors.

"OUR COUNTRY'S FIGHTING FORCES"

S. Harcharan Singh
2nd year, Arts

The armed forces of India, like many other things, underwent a momentous change with the dawn of freedom. Previously, the Indian Army

was regarded as a mercenary force employed by our foreign masters to keep their stranglehold on the country. It was almost entirely commanded by the British.

Army has been nationlized and is looked upon as the guardian of freedom. The Indian soldier is no longer a hireling but a patriot one of the most honoured servants of his motherland.

The partition of the country divided the Armed forces also on a communal basis. Men who had been comrades in arms, irrespective of caste or creed, became aliens to one another. Moreover, the Indian Army lost some of its best fighting men such as the Sikh, the Punjabi Muslims, the Pathans of the Frontier and the Baluchi regiments. In order to make up the loss, recruitment to the Forces was thrown upon all communities, without distinction of martial or non-martial races. Valour and suitability are the only requisites of a military career now. This is a great step, in keeping with the liberal and democratic character of the new state.

After the partition, the Defence Services of the country have been thoroughly reorganized. Formerly the defence of India was a responsibility of the Secretary of State for India. There was only one Commander-in-

Chief, responsible for all services. Under the new set-up, defence has become the sole responsibility of the Indian Cabinet with a Minister, in charge of Defence.

One important change, as a result of the reorganization and expansion of the Indian Forces, is, to have separate Chiefs for the Indian land forces, the Indian Navy, and the Indian Air Force. This separation of the three services under three independent Chiefs necessitated the creation of an inter-services co-ordination machinery. For this, a number of inter-services sub-committees were formed to work under the command of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet.

The ministry of Defence, realising the gravity of raising a first class defence of the country against any kind of aggression have launched an ambitious programme of expansion and development. Formation of a National Cadet Corps and a Territorial Army, the establishment of a Military Academy for all the three services, development of ordnance factories, development of scientific research in defence, modernization and

strengthening of the Navy and India's Air Force are some of the important items of the programme.

Special mention may be made of the National Cadet Corps and the Territorial Army. The former is intended primarily for students in Schools and Colleges. The Senior Division of the Corps is meant for Colleges and Universities and the Junior one for Schools. And the third Division is meant for girl students. Admission to the Corps is voluntary and it attaches no liability for service in the forces. The object of the Corps is to develop character, comradeship, idea of service and leadership in the youth to build up a reserve of leaders to enable the Armed Forces to be expanded rapidly in national crises.

The Territorial Army is to be raised on a Zonal basis. It will consist of technical and administrative units pertaining to all arms and service of the Regular Army. Recruitment to the Army is open to all young men between the ages of 18 and 35. The Army is chiefly intended to form a second line of defence in a national emergency.

Of all the three services, Indian Army has now been completely nationalized. The last British officer left India by February 28th 1948, and the few British officers, whose services are still retained on a contract basis, are working either as advisers or as technical personnel. The appointment of General K. M. Cariappa as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Army was the final culmination of the nationalization process.

Owing to the partition of the country the Indian Navy lost a third of its original number of vessels and three of its most important training establishments to Pakistan. Speedy attempts were made to make up this loss. The first significant step in this direction was the acquisition of the 7,000 ton Lander class Cruiser I. N. S. Delhi in 1947. Another notable addition has been the three Destroyers—"I. N. S. Rajput", "I. N. S. Ranjit" and "I. N. S. Ranvir". And now the Indian Navy can face any danger for her motherland.

The gap caused by the loss of the Boys Training School at Karachi has been filled up by a new school

Vizagapatam. Cochin has also become an important training centre and the biggest establishment of the Indian Navy.

Like the Army and the Navy, the Royal Indian Air Force also suffered great loss owing to the partition. It was left with seven Fighter Squadrons and only one Transport Squadron. The Government lost no time in re-organizing and expanding the Air Force. Within the ten years period of freedom our Indian Air Force secured some Fighter Squadron, Squadron of the high-speed jet air-craft and Jet-propelled De Havilland Vampire air-craft. Now the Indian Air Force is about to be nationalized.

The training establishment at Coimbatore, Jodhpur, Ambala, Bangalore and Madras have all been expanded and a para-troop training school in place of the one lost to Pakistan has been started. A Radar Training School was opened in Jalahli, Bangalore, in 1949 for training airmen in signals and air trade. Facilities for advanced training of Indian Air Force

officers in the United Kingdom and other foreign countries have been secured.

The Indian Armed Forces are being developed but there is no occasion for self-complacency. There is much that remains to be done. Our naval and air forces, for instance, are too inadequate for such a big country as ours. The gallantry and efficiency of the Indian Forces are, of course, beyond question. They won rare distinction for themselves during the two World Wars, the evacuation of refugees from West Pakistan, the War in Kishmir and finally the masterly police action in Hyderabad. But, in the world of to-day mere gallantry and discipline are not enough. The most up-to-date equipments and ordnance etc. are absolutely essential. It is hoped that the Government is paying due attention to these vital matters, so that our Fighting Forces shall become self-sufficient in every respect and able to hold their own against any aggressor.



TO MY SWEET HEART

Padma Nath Saikia

2nd year, Arts

My sweet, sweet heart,
How sweet'st thou art !
Sweetest are thy graceful smiles
An' twinkling, blue, charming eyes.
Fluffy, billowy and trailing hair
That kisses thy rosy cheeks in the air.
Warm breath like Autumnal breeze,
Nect'rine voice through redish lips,
Can screen the world with cheer
Oh ! my cherished love, lovely fair !
I think and think with wild surmise
Within myself ; so jolly and bright.
But, alas ! thy piety often brings distress
Bestowin' me the love's curse and bliss.

HUMAN MORNING

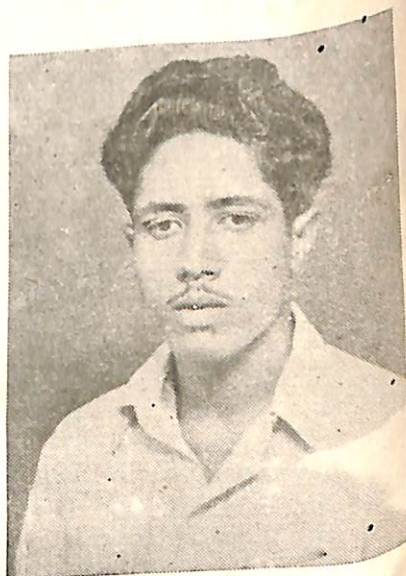
Sisir Ghosh

2nd year, Arts

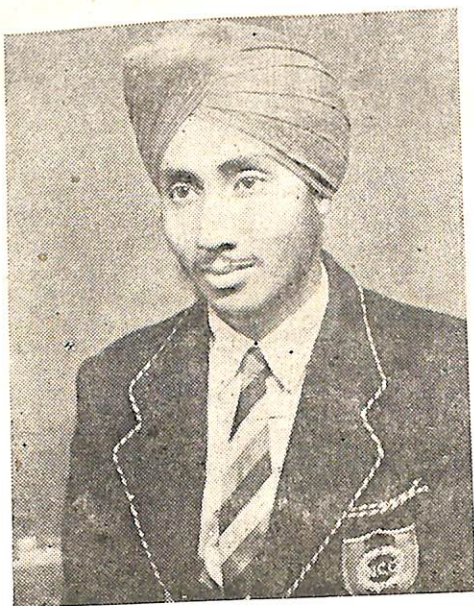
How beautiful the morning is !
Nature is new with flowers and trees.
The trees are green with flowers bloom',
'Tis the morning that clears the gloom.
Happiness of life is the morn' of the day,
The misery of life is night to stay.
Happiness and misery come by turn
The pits and falls are all foresworn
None should despair of the night or of day
All to be regarded as happy and gay.



Miss Satyabati Phukan
BEST MAN (GIRLS)



Sri Sunil Saha
BADMINTON CHAMPION



Mr. S. Harcharan Singh
BEST CADET

Secretarial Reports

JOINT REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY & ASSISTANT SECRETARY

We take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to all our dear friends, for offering us to be the College Union Society as General Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively.

Pragjyotish, the most appropriate perhaps the sweetest name of the educational institutions of India, it have its enchanting melody which keep us spell bound with a superbia, and we could not check the temptation of getting admitted in this institution. This is the fascination of this educational institution, in which we are endeavouring to mould our life.

The motto of the institution being 'Truth in its highest moral value, brings home the sublime atmosphere created and maintained by the Saints and Sages during the Vedic age and gives us the impetus to develop the best tie of affection and devotion between the preceptors and disciples,

then existing in the open air teaching centres. And so we pray to the Almighty Father to shower the bliss of that miraculous motto to help the mental, physical and spiritual development of the teachers and the taught. It would be the ill day for us if we fail to place our humble appeal to the teachers as well as our friends and colleagues to subscribe all their mite in cultivating the highest cordial relationship amidst the staff and the students so that this College may be a beaconing light in all respects.

It needs special mention that the number of students in this College is increasing, although in many respects, the institution fails to provide us with some amenities.

We tender our heartiest thanks to all the Secretaries for their hearty co-operation in making each of the multifarious functions and celebrations success but we refrain from giving any elaborate descriptions thereof since

the Secretaries of the different Sections will do so.

Now towards the conclusion, we beg once more to appeal to our beloved friends, students and teachers to forgive and forget us if any thing repugnant was done unconsciously during the tenure of our holding the office of the General Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the College Union Society and we pray to God that the sparkling brilliance of the students, the

unfathomable intellectual depths of teaching staff, the most congenial relationship amidst all, the developing ethical standard of College and above all our combined effort towards the upliftment of common cultural heritage, rising above all the prejudices and parochialism for the upkeepment of the glorious traditional patriotism, may give lead to all other institutions.

Kalpanath Deka

General Secretary

Sarbeswar Dutta

Assistant Secretary

Report of the

SPORTS SECRETARY

Before I weave into the report, I communicate my heartfelt thanks to all the students, whose support conferred the chance on me to serve as the Secretary for games and sports.

In modern age a great influence has been sanctioned behind Games

and Sports. Really it plays a prominent role in the growth of a nation and so modern education is endeavored with the chance for the activities of Games and Sports. Modern educational institutions are of no value without ample scope in such spirit of

and Sports in practice. Study stands by developing the mental atmosphere. But it does not help in attaining the physical fitness. Only Games and Sports can be helpful in this matter. It aims at recreation of facilities and relaxation of mind. If study gives healthy mind, then Games and Sports definitely give a healthy body.

Our College is still in its teething age. So it will surely take a good deal of time to mature itself in every sphere. We have no such field of our College to conduct the entire Games and Sports. Yet we are in full confidence that in course of time all the facilities of Games and Sports will be plentiful. And in this regard I would like to draw the attention of the Governing Body to weed out all these difficulties without making delay.

I am highly grateful to the Principal as well as the Prof-In-charge of Games and Sports as we were allowed to take part in "All Assam Inter College Football Tournament" held at Jorhat and also in the 4th All Assam Inter College Sports Festival held at Gauhati. We could earn no

success in All Assam Inter College Tournament. However, we played a drawn match with the Assam Medical College. But with pride I must refer here to the success attained by our team in the 4th All Assam Inter College Sports. Our lady competitors won four prizes for our College. Moreover, we joined the M. C. Barua Shield Competition and successfully won the chance for the second round.

Our Annual Sports Festival was held on 19th and 20th December, 1957, and the prizes were distributed by our honourable Principal. But what I feel very much is that to attain success should not be the one and only aim of the sportsmen. Their ideal should be to imbibe the true spirit of sportsmanship. We should bear in mind that the essence of Olympic Games is not to win but to take part heroically. Friends, I am glad enough to inform you all that our football Captain Shri Naba Kumar Das has been selected as a member of the Gauhati University Football team.

Before, I conclude my speech in this report I should like to convey

once more my love and respect to all Students and Professors for the co-operation they rendered to me.

RECORDS OF THE ANNUAL SPORTS FESTIVAL 1957-58.

Boys 100 yds race

1st —K. Talukdar	1st year.
2nd—A. R. Momin	2nd year.
3rd —S. Dutta	1st year.

Boys 440 yds race

1st —B. Singh	1st year.
2nd—K. Talukdar	1st year.
3rd —S. Sarma	2nd year.

880 yds race

1st —B. Singh	1st year.
2nd—K. Talukdar	1st year.
3rd—J. C. Athpuria	1st year.

100 × 4 Relay race

1st —A. R. Momin and his party	2nd year.
2nd—S. N. Rajbangshi and his party	1st year.

Slow Cycle race

1st —M. Bhuyan	1st year.
2nd—R. Mahanta	1st year.
3rd —R. Saharia	1st year.

High jump

1st —A. R. Momin	2nd year.
2nd—K. Talukdar	1st year.
3rd —T. Sengupta	1st year.

Long jump

1st —R. Kalita	1st year
2nd—S. Rajbangshi	1st year
3rd —S. Dutta	1st year

Pole Vault

1st —A. R. Momin	2nd year
2nd—K. C. Goswami	1st year
3rd —R. Kalita	1st year

Hop-Step-and Jump

1st —R. Kalita	1st year
2nd—B. Singh	1st year
3rd —K. Talukdar	1st year

Diskas throw

1st —P. Thakuria	1st year
2nd—R. Kalita	1st year
3rd —S. Saha	1st year

Javelin throw

1st —S. Dutta	1st year
2nd—H. C. Singh	1st year
3rd —P. Thakuria	1st year

Shot Put

1st —A. R. Momin	2nd year
2nd—R. Kalita	1st year
3rd —P. Thakuria	1st year

GIRLS 100 yds race

1st —Miss. S. Phukan	1st year
2nd— " K. Gogoi	1st year
3rd — " M. Nessa	1st year

Balance race

1st —Miss. S. Phukan	1st year
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—Miss. M. Nessa	1st year.	2nd—Miss. S. Phukan	1st year.
— " K. Gogoi	1st year.	3rd — " R. Phukan	1st year.
Long jump		Shot Put	
—Miss. S. Phukan	1st year.	1st — Miss. M. Nessa	1st year.
— " S. Goswami	1st year.	2nd— " S. Phukan	1st year.
— " M. Nessa	1st year.	3rd — " R. Phukan	1st year.
Diskas throw		Best man (Boys)...Mr. A. R. Momin...	
—Miss. S. Phukan	1st year.	23 points—2nd year.	
— " K. Gogoi	1st year.	Best man (Girls)...Miss. S. Phukan...	
— " R. Phukan	1st year.	26 points—1st year.	
Javelin throw		Ramcharan Mahanta	
—Miss. K. Gogoi	1st year.	<i>Secy. Games and Sports.</i>	

Report of the

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

This is the 2nd year of our N. C. in the Army Wing, but the college had its Naval Cadets since 55. I am glad to say that the combined efforts of our Cadets of both the Wings could earn good reputation in various activities of the C. C. Social Service, Military Training and the like. It is also gratifying to note that while the Army Wing started last year with about 20

cadets, the strength now is increasing day by day and there is every likelihood of the number of cadets rising to about 80. Beside this the Naval Cadets have already filled up their quota of strength.

I would only be repeating the wellknown fact when I say that Military Training in the N. C. C. can be taken up as a Fourth Subject by the Intermediate students.

As regards our achievements, we already scored in the course of our Training last year, I mention here only a few. Our Cadets participated in the last Annual Training Camp, which was held at Barapujia, 16 miles from Nowgong; and also the combined Social Service Camp at Nayabunglow in Shillong. Our cadets took active part in games and sports there and won many prizes. We can be proud of the fact that, cadets from our College also took part in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi. Moreover we can be highly proud of that Harsharan Singh a Cadet from our College was declared as the Best Cadet among all others in the Camp, and he won the Best Cadet stick. Lastly, I feel proud to note that we belong to such a Unit viz., 1st Assam Bn. N. C. C. which won last year the Best Unit Banner and the Line Dressing Trophy.

It is hardly necessary to stress on the importance of N. C. C. Training, for, as it provides basic military training with a view to developing, in our young men and women, the strength of character, sense of disci-

pline, spirit of service and power of leadership. It also aims at stimulating interest in the defence of country to widest possible extent by building up a reserve of potential officers for national emergency. But though, one cherished object of the N. C. C. scheme is to augment the defensive strength of the country, the scheme should not be treated as a purely military project. It is primarily and pre-eminently an educational scheme and should be treated as such. The basic idea is to give a practical bias to our academic syllabus, to provide such training to our students as will make them fit in body, mind and character and will enable them to act as useful citizens, both in peace as well as war.

There is a record of our students as good attendance in Camps as well as in parade. I hope that the students of our College will try their utmost to keep up the good name they have earned by their sense of discipline, loyalty and service.

Sgt. Mahada Kanta Bhunia
1st Assam Bn. N.C.C.

Report of the

DEBATING SECRETARY

It would be unwise if I do not convey my heartfelt thanks to my friends for giving me the responsibility to act as Debating Secretary for last session. Probably it would be admitted by all that the importance of this Section in a democratic country is very high but I did not know the reason why my friends are at all interested in the Debate excepting a few.

During the year under report (57-58) one Test debate was organised to select the best debators to participate in the Gauhati Inter College Debating Competition. Mr. A. R. Momin and Mr. Utpal Dasgupta were selected to participate in the said competition and here, I am proud enough to express, that Mr. Momin is the Good Second best debator in the said Debating Competition.

Mr. Bhola Das, Mr. Narendra Sarma, Mr. Trailokya Bhuyan and Mr. Ramani Saharia were sent from our College to participate in the All Assam Inter Collegiate Discussion Competition in Assamese organised by All India Radio, Gauhati. Mr. A. K. Khaund was also sent from our College to participate in the Discussion organised by Gauhati Rotary Club among all the Colleges of Gauhati.

A general debate was also held after opening of the new Session 1958.

Lastly, I convey my whole hearted thanks to Prof. A. M. Mazumdar as well as students who advised me with valuable suggestions.

Ramani Kanta Saharia
Debating Secretary.

Report of the

CULTURAL SECRETARY

I feel proud to submit a brief account of my activities during my tenure of the office as the Cultural Secretary. I had a privilege to organise a dramatic show on the eve of the Foundation ceremony of the College. It can hardly be exaggerated that the performance was one of the most out standing features.

The Tithi of Mahapurush Madhabdeva was observed in a meeting and also "Nam-Kirtana" was duly performed by the students. Prof. G. D. Sarmah presided over the meeting.

The Tithi of Sree Sree Sankar Deva was also observed ceremoniously accompanied with Nam prasanga. A meeting was also held under the

presidentship of Prof. S. Roy. essay competition was also held where three prizes were awarded to three competitors.

However, it is to be pointed out that in organising these, I have to overcome many difficulties like paucity of fund, want of stage, materials. I would therefore request the authority to finance this section adequately. In fine I should put a word of appreciation of the healthy co-operation and guidance that I receive from the Teaching Staff and the students, want of which would lead to functions unsuccessful.

B. C. Bhattacharya
Cultural Secretary

Report of the

MINOR GAMES SECRETARY

Here I take the opportunity of presenting before you the report of the activities of Minor Games section.

The Annual Badminton competition ran quite smoothly with the

co-operation of the students as well as the teachers. This year a great number of competitors (45 in single and 25 pairs in double), participated in the Annual Badminton competition.

College joined in the All Assam College Sports Festival and as the time in the 4th A. A. I. C. S. F. Badminton and Volley ball, the standard needed by our players was quite satisfactory and gives a rays of hope for further development not only of the items mentioned but also of all items of Games. For improvement of standard, a good field is necessary for practice. But we are in want of a good field badly.

We could not provide with necessary ground for games as both the Common Grounds (Boys and Girls) are too small.

So I request the College Authority to look into these needs and remove these difficulties, so that students can shine in indoor games.

I offer my hearty thanks to Sri N. C. Sarmah, the Head Master of Sonaram High School and Srimati Sushila Bala Devi, who were kind enough to allow us to use their fields. In fine, I would convey my respectful thanks to Principal and as well as to the Professor-in-charge, Sports and Games, for their kind co-operation.

Results of the Annual Badminton Championship.

- 1 Boys Single Winner—Sri Sunil Kumar Saha
- 2 " " Runner's up—Sri Ramcharan Mahanta
- 3 " Double Winner—Sri Sunil Kumar Saha
" Sunil Kumar Dutta
- 4 " " Runner's up—Sri Jugaleswar Dass
" Ramcharan Mahanta

Sri Jugaleswar Dass
Minor Games Secretary.

Report of the

COMMON ROOM SECRETARY

At the very outset, I convey my heartiest thanks to my friends who bestowed upon me the opportunity to serve as Common Room Secretary, for the year in report.

The College authority, though could not provide with us a big Common Room, yet the Common Room has mitigated some grievances. But equipments for indoor games are not sufficient to meet the requirements of such a large number of students of the College.

I have been able to manage a Table-Tennis Board for our Common Room. But, at least two more Table Tennis Boards are required. Only a

few News Papers and Magazines provided with in the Common Room which is too insufficient. I request the College authority to increase the number of News Papers and Magazines, to equip the Common Room with modern thoughts and trends in life, in all respects.

At last, I want to mention one thing which is not palatable to Students often take away the paper or tearoff. This is not a good sign for students. I request my friends to refrain from such habits.

Jateendra Nath Talwar
Common Room Secretary

Report of the

SOCIAL SERVICE SECRETARY

In putting before you the report of the section, firstly I wish to hit on the point of importance of the section. It is one of the most important

section of the Union as every constructive work rests on the help of the students to build moral character.

But it must be mentioned that though the section exists, and though we have more Volunteers to sacrifice and to assist physically, the fund is

Therefore, I request the authority to earmark an amount for the section so that, if required, it may be available. During the year in report, the section, besides helping the other

Secretaries to make their functions successful, removed water hyacinths from the tank in front of the College and joined in some other works.

I convey my heartiest thanks to the Volunteers and to them who helped me immensely.

Trailokya Bhuyan
Social Service Secy.

Editorial

A WORD OF APOLOGY

After crossing a bar of hundred hindrances, the College Magazine has come to light, though lately. I apologise to the students for the delay in bringing out the publication.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

My experience has led me to speak a few words again to the future Editors of the Magazine, that they should begin their work earlier, so that the publication may come to light just after the Puja Vacation. The size should be enlarged and

they should demand the authority to revise the fee for the Magazine.

The College has two sections, Day and Night, but the office bearers are elected jointly. So, I request the Union Office bearers, that as the chance of co-option is lying for the post of Assistant Secretary, they should try to co-opt for the post from the Third year class of the other section, wherefrom the General Secretary is not elected, for the smooth running of works of the Union.



Prof-in-Charge :—

Prof. S. Roy.

Assistant Editors :—

Sri Iftakh Hussain

Sri Sarbeswar Dutta.

Sri Narendra Nath Sarmah.

Sri Ramcharan Mahanta

Sri Tapas Saraswati.