

could not be formed in 1984-85. Before the results were declared, complaints were received of rigging the election. The complaints were verified and proved to be true. Under the authority vested in the Principal by the constitution, the results were withheld and fresh poll ordered. This was not acceptable to a section of the students who took the issue to the Court of law. The Court, however, upheld the action of the principal and dismissed the case. By that time the Session was over and no Union was formed. As a result, Jawahar Jyoti—our college mouth-piece also could not be brought out last year. During the year under review, the Annual College Week was celebrated with due solemnity and enthusiasm and competitions in sports and cultural events were held. The Prize giving ceremony was held with Sri Chandra Mazumder. Local S. D. C. as the Chief Guest. The Freshmen's Social was held on 6.10.86 and Dr. S. Bharali, D.P.I, Assam graced the occasion as Chief Guest. This year our college joined the inter

college Foot Ball Tournament held at Goalpara College and moved upto quarter final defeating Ayurvedic College, Pandu College and the Gauhati University P. G. Classes. Our college also bagged the Gold medal in Body Building competitions in the Inter College Sports Festival held in Nowgong College and Sri Jiten Kalita of the 2nd yr T.D.C. class of this college was declared Mr Gauhati University for 1986-87. Sri Kalita also got the second prize in Body Building in the Inter College Sports Festival in 1985-86 held in the Gauhati University Campus. Mention may also be made that one of our students, Sri Birinchi Kumar Rabha of the 1st yr T.D.C. Class won many 1st prizes in poetry competitions held during the year 1986 by many organisations and institutions of Assam. Unfortunately, our N.S.S. Unit which could earn a place, has been for the last 3 years almost inactive. The N.S.S. unit has now been re-organised and placed under collective leadership with a group of teachers

as honorary Joint Programme officers so as to involve a greater number of teachers in N.S.S. activities.

Welcome to New Members

A galaxy of brilliant young men and women have joined the teaching

Staff of this college during 1986-87 and have inspired the students with their sincere and devoted service. We extend a most hearty welcome to them and wish them well. The new members are:

1. Miss Biva Devi, M. Sc. (1st class) Deptt of Biology.
2. Miss Utpala Barman, M. Sc. (1st class) Deptt of Physics.
3. Sri Rudra Kanta Deka, M. Sc. (1st class) Deptt of Mathematics
4. Sri Jaysankar Hazarika, M. A. (1st class) Deptt of Geography
5. Sri Pallab Goswami, M. Sc. (1st class) Deptt of Physics
6. Sri Madan Chandra Das, M. Sc. (High 2nd class) Deptt of Chemistry
7. Miss Manisha Bhattacharya, M. A. (High 2nd class) Deptt of Education

Another member who joined the Department of Education in 1985 is Miss Rumita Phukan, M. A. who has now been appointed against a sanctioned post of Lecturer. Besides, the following members left the college after rendering valuable service;

1. Sri Bhadra Kanta Sarma, M. A. Deptt of Geography
2. Sri Paramananda Mazumdar, M. A. do
3. Sri Prasanta Kumar Buragohain, M. A. do
4. Miss Ranu Adhikary, M. A. Deptt of Education

Our best wishes will always remain with them.

Obituary

The family of Jawaharlal Nehru College was bereaved when on the night of March 29, 1984, one of its beloved members, Md. Hasmat Ali died in a bus accident that took place at Agchia near Boko. He was sent to Guwahati on offi-

cial duty that day and after performing assigned duty was returning to Boko when at 7-30 P.M. the tragic accident occurred. Although the tragic accident took place about three kilometres away from the local police station, the news of the accident and of his death was

received by the college authority only the next morning at 8-30 A.M. The heart-rending news spread like wild fire and cast a gloom over the area.

Md. Hasmat Ali, a bright young man of 29 yrs, was the fourth son of Late Md. Kala Sheikh of village Aunihati, about 10 K.M. from Boko and joined the college as a grade IV employee in 1977 at a paltry salary of Rs. 100/-P M. He endeared

himself to one and all by his meek and docile nature, his sense of duty and obedience to authority. His sudden death under tragic circumstances is all the more poignant because of the fact that his marriage was settled and only a week ago the ring ceremony was performed. His premature death is not only an irreparable loss to his parents and near relatives, but also to this institution. May his soul rest in peace!

The New Governing Body:

As already stated, the G.B. of this college along with those of the rest of the aided colleges in the State was dissolved in January, 1986. It was re-constituted only on 1st Dec '86 with the following members:

1. Sri Achyut Kanta Adhikary, Rtd Head master
Boko High School..... President
2. Sri Jatindra Chandra Nath, Principal..... Secretary
3. Sri Priya Charan Kalita, Rtd Head master,
Boko High School..... Member
4. Sri Lava Kumar Das, Rtd Principal,
Sontoli H. S. School... "
5. Sri Lakshman Prasad Rabha, Headmaster,
Singra High School... "
6. Srimati Hiranmayee Kalita, Secretary, Boko Anchalik
Matri Samaj..... "

The Teaching Staff of the College ek the following members as Staff Representatives to the G. B. for one year—

1. Sri Mrigendra Kumar Sarma
2. Sri Dharma Kanta Barua.

The nominated members' and the teachers representatives co-opted the following gentlemen in the meeting held on 29.12.86 as members—

1. Sri Janardan Sarma, a veteran freedom fighter and a founder member of the college.
2. Sri Janardan Adhikary, a social worker of the locality.

The Gauhati University authorities were moved to nominate their representatives to the G.B. but till now no action has been taken from their end.

It is a happy augury that the new G. B. comprises members who are experienced educationists and social workers, some of whom have been intimately connected with this institution since its inception and have made valuable contributions towards its growth and development. It is fervently hoped that the new

members will extend whole hearted co-operation in the development of the college. I also appeal to all the students, Members of the teaching and office staff and also to the General public to lend their helping hand in taking forward this glorious institution dedicated to the sacred memory of one of the greatest Indians, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

May Jawaharlal Nehru College live long !

My Errors : My Vow

Bhishmadev Rabha.
2nd year, H.S. Class.

They say :

When your speeches
Sound sore
Speak no more ;
When your songs
Win others not
Sing no more.

Forgotten are therefore

Speeches sore
Songs not welcome.

But silence speaks of death -

That I know for certain ;

Songs shall therefore again be sung

Speeches shall therefore not go unuttered

And caution shall be my companion sole.

Songs I do love to sing

Speeches I do love to deliver

For sound is life,

Silence is death.

Tarun Ram Phukan-

A Political Study

Miss Mainsha Bhattacharyya.

Lecturer, Department of
Political Science.

Tarunram Phukan was a great patriot of Assam and India. He devoted his whole life for the cause of Assam and the Assamese people. Tarunram Phukan was born in 1877 in the famous Phukan family in Guwahati. He started his early education in Guwahati. He passed the Entrance Examination in 1895 from Cotton Collegiate School. After passing the Entrance Examination he was admitted to Presidency College, Calcutta for higher education. In 1901 he went to England to study law and became a bar-at-law in due course. He returned to India in 1905 and started practising law at Calcutta High Court. Within a very short period he became one of the best lawyers then. When Tarunram Phukan was in Calcutta, there started a movement known as the "Bengal Partition movement". The Bengalee leaders insulted the Assamese people at the public meetings organised in Calcutta in connection with the movement. As a protest to this insult Tarunram Phukan left Calcutta and returned to Assam. In 1921, as desired by Nabin Chandra Bardoloi and some other Assamese leaders he resigned his lecturership in the Government Earle Law College and became an active member of the Congress. Since then Tarunram Phukan continued to be the de-facto leader of the Assam Congress.

Tarunram Phukan devoted himself in the field of politics of Assam for about twenty-five years in the first part of the twentieth century. He was connected with the politics of the "Assam Association", the only political organisation at that time. He was also associated with the Congress of India. Moreover, he took an active part in the "Assam Council" and also in the Central Assembly.

Tarunram Phukan was a member of Assam Council from 1912 to 1918 and was also connected with the Assam Association and became its president. Tarunram Phukan was one of the active followers of Mahatma Gandhi. He joined Gandhi's non-Co-operation movement along with the other leaders of India and Assam. The movement became strong in Assam due to the active participation of Phukan.

On August 18th, 1921 Mahatma Gandhi came to Assam for the first time and stayed at Phukan's house. Phukan burnt foreign goods

worth rupees five thousand in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi and was successful in persuading the people to give up the use of foreign goods. Phukan travelled all over Assam with Gandhi and spread messages of the non co-operation movement against the British. Phukan devoted his time and energy for the sake of the nation. The British rulers were afraid of the gross outcome of the movement led by Phukan. The British decided to take stern action against those who participated in this movement.

In September, 1921 Phukan was accused for the first time of delivering anti-government political harangues at Dhubri. Then the public of Guwahati held a meeting to show honour to him. On the day of judgement many people assembled at Dhubri. By order of the law Phukan escaped imprisonment for that time. After that on November 30th, 1921 he was again arrested along with Nabin Chandra Bordoloi and was imprisoned

for a term of one year. As result of this imprisonment he became a man of love and honour for the people of Assam and was honoured as "Deshabhakta."

The Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1922. In this session on January 1st, 1923 the "Swarajya Party" was formed by C.R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders. Phukan led the propaganda on behalf of the "Swarazists" in various places and won the recognition as a distinguished National politician. In 1923 Phukan was elected unopposed to the Central Legislative Council from Assam. He continued to be a member of this council for an uninterrupted period of ten years.

The 41st Congress Session was held from December 26th to 28th, 1926 in Guwahati. The presidential address delivered by Phukan as the chairman of the Reception Committee of this session vividly revealed his patriotism and love for Assam on one hand and his literary talents on the other. This Session of the

Congress established a closer link between Assam and the rest of the country. The session elected Phukan to the working committee of the Indian National Congress. He was the first member of Assam to be elected to this high position.

The 1928 Session of the Indian National Congress under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru resolved to fight for complete independence, if the British Government failed to grant dominion status to India within a period of one year. Tarunram Phukan also actively participated in this session. The Lah Session of the Congress (1929) directed the congress men to resign from the council and devote themselves whole heartedly to the freedom movement under the leadership of Gandhi. But Phukan refused to join the Civil disobedience movement of 1930 and continued the membership. He organised a new party known as the "United Jana Sangha", and in apprehension that the Congress might not join the ministry, he fought election against the Congress but was defeated.

Phukan's decision to remain away from the Congress disappointed the people of Assam. Phukan could well read their sentiments, and in order to remove their disappointment he rejoined the Congress in 1938 and gave a new life to the Congress organisation. There is no denying the fact that his genuine love for the Congress too influenced his decision to rejoin the Congress. It was mainly due to the efforts of Phukan that the Congress was able to form a Coalition ministry in Assam.

Tarunram Phukan also took active part in social activities of Assam. For his motherland he performed welfare activities. He established Sonaram High School, an educational institution at Bharalu-

mukh in Guwahati. He was a pioneer in establishing leper homes

Such were his social and political engagements. He still could manage time for literature. While he was in prison (1921-22) he wrote the book called "Stutimala." His other book was "Jaunatatta." Tarunram Phukan was also a famous elephant hunter of Assam and he wrote many parables on "elephant capture". Tarunram Phukan was also a good orator. He could attract many people by dint of his gift of the gab. He could inspire people by his sweet speeches.

Tarunram Phukan passed away on July 28th, 1939. It was a sad day in the history of Assam. Phukan was undoubtedly a unique statesman of Assam.

A.B.O. Blood Groups of Human Being

Miss Joyshri Bhuyan

Lecturer

Department of Anthropology.

The blood is a very specialized tissue. It transports oxygen and food to the other tissues of the body, and it carries substances that are part of the body's system of defence against agents of disease and other invading foreign substances. The blood carries waste products to the kidneys, intestines, lungs and skin. It helps to maintain proper fluid, salt and acid-based balances and proper temperature of the body.

Blood is composed of two types of materials—formed elements and liquid. The formed elements are the red blood cells—the erythrocytes and the white blood cells—the leukocytes.

During 1900—1902 Karl Landsteiner discovered that all human

beings fall into four principal blood groups according to their composition. The groups are denoted by the letters A, B, AB and O.

The four main groups are determined by the fact that the blood corpuscles of certain individuals react upon the serum or plasma (fluid part of blood) of certain other individuals, thereby causing agglutinations or clumping together of the red blood cells. These substances in the red corpuscles are called antigens. Again the substances present in the serum with which antigens react are also of two different natures and they are distinguished as anti-A and anti-B. The two antigens A and B may be present together as in blood group AB, or may be absent together as

in blood group O, or may be present singly as in blood group A or blood group B.

To which group a person belongs can easily be found out by mixing a drop of his blood with known blood sera A and B. If the red blood corpuscles clump together in A serum, he belongs to group A; if the red corpuscles agglutinate or clump together in B serum, he belongs to group B; if agglutination occurs in both A and B, he belongs to group AB and if agglutination does not take place either in A or in B, he is a member of group O.

The discovery of the ABO blood groups was based upon certain well-known facts. If the whole blood from two different individuals is mixed together, the red cells of one or both individuals are very often agglutinated. But some times they are not. If a transfusion of the whole blood is given an individual, and agglutination of the cells of the donor occurs, the transfused person, the recipient, will

suffer a severe reaction which usually leads to death. The agglutination of the donor's cells blocks the capillaries and other small blood vessels of the recipient and interrupts the normal circulation of the blood. If a transfusion is given, it should be from an individual whose blood cells do not become agglutinated when mixed with the blood of the recipient.

People of O group are known as 'universal donor' as O blood can safely be transfused to persons of any blood group. Donor means a person who gives blood for a transfusion or who gives tissue or an organ to another person. And people of AB groups are called 'universal recipients' as they can safely receive blood of any group. Recipient means a person who is given blood in a transfusion or is given tissue or an organ in a medical operation. A blood can be given only to persons of A or AB groups and B to persons of B or AB groups only. AB can be transfused safely to AB persons only.

Blood Groups of donor	BLOOD GROUPS OF RECIPIENT			
	O	A	B	AB
O	L	L	L	L
A	x	L	x	L
B	x	x	L	L
AB	x	x	x	L

L Can take

x Can not take

APPLICATIONS—

One of the most obvious applications of the blood group systems is a medicolegal one used in cases of disputed paternity. The mechanism of mammalian reproduction makes it unlikely that a child's mother can remain unrevealed. If she accuses a particular man of fathering her child, examination of the blood types of the mother, child and putative father may aid the courts. A man can not be identified as the father of a child on the basis of the blood groups, but he may be excluded. One obvious example is the man of blood type O who is accused of fathering a child of

blood type AB. An AB child must have either one parent of group A and the other parent B or both parents AB or one parent AB and the other A or B.

The blood group systems provide us with a powerful tool for the study of the genetics of human populations, they give us a means of studying the interaction between marriage rules and genetics of primitive societies. They have made possible the safe and routine use of blood transfusions in medical practice, and many cases of hemolytic disease of the newborn are better understood and are susceptible to treatment because of our

knowledge of these blood group's. Lawyers have an additional line of evidence in defending or prosecuting putative fathers. For anthropologists, one of the most important of all the applications of the blood group systems is the determination of frequencies of various blood group alleles in many human populations. Not only can we apply this information to analyzing the

history of many human groups, but also we can use it to study the action of natural selection on man.

References :

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Dr. B. M. Das



: Our Teaching Staff :

Principal : Sri J. C. Nath. M. A.

Deptt. of Assamese :

Prof : Basanta Kumar Dutta, M. A.

" Madan Chandra Kakati, M. A.

" Khagesh Sen Deka, M. A.

" Dharma Kanta Barua, M. A.

Deptt. of English.

Prof : Kamini Mohan Sarmah, M. A.

" Dillip Kumar Das, M. A.

" Mrigendra Kumar Sarma, M. A.

Deptt. of Economics :

Prof : Sarat Ch. Talukdar, M. A.

" Debendra Nath Sarma. M. A.

" Akan Ch. Patowary, M. A.

Deptt. of Political Science :

Prof : Majibur Rahman, M. A.

" Manisha Bhattacharjay, M. A.

Deptt. of History :

Prof : Dwijendra Nath Das, M. A.

" Lakshmi Kanta Sarma, M. A.

Deptt. of Education :

Prof : Rumita Phukon, M. A.

" Runu Adhikari, M. A.

Deptt. of Geography :

Prof : Nabin Ch. Mudiari, M. A.

" Prasanta Kr. Buragohai, M. A.

" Joy Sankar Hazarika, M. A.

Deptt. of Anthropology :

Prof : Bhabesh Ch. Goswami, M. A.

” Binaya Debi, M. A.

” Joyashree Bhuyan, M. A.

Deptt. of Mathematics :

Prof : Rudra Kanta Deka, M. Sc.

Deptt. of Chemistry :

Prof : Madan Ch. Das, M. Sc.

Deptt. of Physics :

Prof : Utpala Barman, M. Sc.

Deptt. of Zoology :

Prof : Biva Debi, M. Sc.

Office Staff :

Sri Kanak Ch. Das.

” Radha Charan Medhi

” Sailendra Nath Sarma.

Librarian :

Sri Goutam Rabha

” Bharat Choudhary.

Office Peons :

Sri Sarbeswar Das.

” Mahesh Das.

Lib. Bearer :

Md. Taher Ali.

Gardener :

Sri Jagdish Mohto.