

belief that if N. S. S. could be pursued in right earnest, it would help our youngmen and women to be worthy citizens of our great country.

The College Library and the Book Bank.

Our College library has a good stock of 7328 volumes of text books, reference books and books of general interest on various subjects. We also subscribe a number of newspapers, periodicals and journals, Text books and other books are generally issued to the students for a period of 15 days and can be re-issued on demand. Books from the Book

Grants (i) State Govt.

The College is under Deficit Grant-in-Aid system and received recurring and non-recurring grants from the State Govt. as indicated below :

	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
1986-87	10,34,955.00	1,00,000.00	Rs. 11,34,955.00
1987-88	7,96,795.00	50,050.00	8,46,840.00
1988-89. (upto 31.12.88)	6,11,788.00	---	---

(ii) U G. C. :

The College did not receive any grant from the U. G. C. during 1986-87 and 1987-88. In 1988 the following grants were sanctioned and drawn.

Bank are issued to the poor and needy students on loan basis for an academic year. In order to encourage reading habit as well as to equip the poor students with up-to-date knowledge and acquaint them with current events we subscribe almost all the language newspapers—Dailies, weeklies, and bi-weeklies as well as the periodicals and journals and place them in the boys' and girls' Common Rooms and library reading room. But the response of the students so far as our experience goes—is not very encouraging.

(1) Basic grants for Books and equipments.—	—Rs. 54,810.00
(2) Book grant.—	—Rs. 25,000.00
Total—	79,810.00

The College has hitherto received no grants from the U. G. C. for building and development on account of low enrolment in Degree classes. The College has however become eligible for building grants this year and plan and estimates are prepared and being submitted to the U. G. C. for consideration. It may be mentioned here that the State Govt. has not yet released to this College the legitimate share of building grant of Rs. 50,000.00 sanctioned to other Colleges for introduction of T. D. C. Courses.

Problems beyond our control :

Certain problems beset the colleges for which they cannot be blamed. One such problem is the multiplicity of examinations. In 1987 and 1988 there were so many examinations viz. the H. S. examination, P. U. examinations, two year degree examinations, T. D. C. Part-I and II examinations—in addition to College

terminal, test and annual examinations, spreading over a period of six months that there were hardly two to three months for effective teaching. Then there is the problem of undue delay in publication of Examination results by the University. In 1987 the G.U. T. D. C. Part I and II examinations were published in November after six months of holding these examinations. This year the University has not been able to publish the T. D. C. Part I and II examinations upto 31.12.88. Although the University has allowed the students who appeared in T. D. C. Part I Examinations to be admitted to the 3rd year T. D. C. Classes students hesitate to get themselves admitted to the third year class. The third problem is the non-availability of prescribed text books in the market.

Then there are the twin problems of additional accommodation to hold the classes and adequate number of teachers to teach the new courses. Although the State Government solemnly declared at the time of

introduction of the T. D. C. that funds for construction of additional classrooms and requisite number of teachers will be sanctioned to the Colleges, the assurances are yet to be fulfilled. The result is over crowding in classes and overloading of teachers. Can there be effective teaching in such circumstances? Do we have a more right to blame the students for poor performance in examinations? The University is keen to hold the examinations, but forgets to see whether text books are available or whether the colleges get adequate time and opportunity to complete the prescribed courses. Let those, who are in authority, ponder over these matters.

Role of rural colleges in higher education :

It has become a tendency on the part of those in authority to give more importance to the development of colleges in Urban areas. We are however of the view that equal importance, if not more, should be given to the development of colleges in rural areas. We

should like to emphasise what we said twelve years back. "In our opinion rural colleges are not just duplication of similar institutions in urban areas. They have their own importance that justifies their existence. In addition to removing regional imbalance in the field of education they serve a useful purpose of preventing the onrush of students to the towns and cities in the name of higher education. Today, the people in a city like Guwahati for instance, find it very difficult to get their sons, daughters and wards admitted to the colleges because the students from rural areas flock to the city colleges for collegiate education. Had the colleges in rural areas been equipped with necessary facilities for Science and Arts education, the problem of overcrowding in city Colleges would not have arisen. In establishing a college in the rural area, our aim has been to provide cheaper and better education to our young boys and girls and to fulfil it, our institutions should be made as attractive

as their counterparts in the urban areas. Our appeal to the Govt. and University authorities is that they should pay more attention to the development of the colleges in rural areas where the people themselves do not have the necessary resources for their development. The development of the rural colleges will not only relieve the city colleges of the pressure of admission and over-crowding, but also will arrest the deterioration of standard of education in general."

Conclusion :

Whatever the odds, we must not

stand and stare, but be constantly on the move. We must have courage of conviction to face and overcome the odds that beset our path. Those of us who are fortunate to be associated with institution building, ought not to be daunted by temporary setbacks, but be imbued with a vision for a better future. Let us hope and pray that our endeavour to make Jawaharlal Nehru College a glorious seat of higher education be crowned with success.

APPENDIX-I

1. Year of Establishment :- 1964
2. Year of 1st Affiliation :- Pre-University in 1965
B. A. in 1967
3. Subjects taught :- M. I. L. (Assamese), English, Economics, Political Science, History, Elective Assamese, Anthropology, Education and Geography
Major subjects in Degree Course :
Assamese and Economics
In H. S. Science Stream :
Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Anthropology and Geography.

4: STAFF :-

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

Teaching Staff :-

- Assamese Department :
1. Sri B. K. Dutta
 2. Sri M. C. Kakati
 3. Sri D. K. Barua
 4. Sri J. C. Medhi
 5. Sri K. Thakuria.
- Economics Deptt. :
6. Sri S. C. Talukdar
 7. Sri D. N. Sarma
 8. Sri A. C. Patowary
 9. Sri S. Ali

Corrigenda (English Section)

Page	Paragraph	Line	Errors	Corrections
1	1	3	...gained	has gained..
3	3	29	ti kan	it
3	3	30	erned	earned
10	6	11	should be...	should be made...
21	1	10	more	moral

[We regret these and other inadvertent errors, omissions etc.]