মাজৰ পৰা নিশ্চয় ভাল খেলুৱৈৰ জন্ম দিব পাৰিব ৰ্লি মোৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস। অনাগভ সম্পাদক সকললৈ মোৰ অন্ধৰোধ তেখেত সকলে यन (चन्द्रें नकन्द नक्लाचिन मा-च्विशाव বাবে অহোপুৰষাৰ্থ কৰো।

মোৰ কাৰ্য্যকালত মোক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা সহায়ৰ হাভ আগবঢ়োৱাৰ বাবে মোৰ বিভাগৰ ভত্বাবধায়ক মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত উমেশ কৰ. শ্ৰীষুত মদন কাকতি আৰু শ্ৰীষুত দিজেন দাস দেৱলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছো।

অনুশীলনে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ খেলুৱৈসকলৰ মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহত মোৰ প্ৰতিটো প্ৰতি-যোগিভাতে প্ৰভাক ভাবে মোক সহায় কৰা বাবে বিনন্দ. স্থনীল আৰু গোলাপলৈ মোৰ অশেষ ধ্ন্যবাদ থাকিল।

শেষত অঞ্চানিতে কৰা ভূল-ভ্ৰান্তিৰ ৰাবে সকলোৰে ওচৰভ ক্ষমা বিচৰাৰ লগতে জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ দীর্ঘায়ু কামনা কবি মোৰ প্ৰতিবেদনৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলে।

> म्नाल भाषादाबी সম্পাদক: ক্রীড়া বিদ্বাগ

# महाङ म्या विखानब मध्यारक श्रीत्रिक

জয় জয়তে বকো জৱাহৰলাল নেহক
মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ১৯৯৪-৯৫ চনৰ ছাত্ৰ একভা
সভাৰ সমাজ সেৱা বিভাগৰ সম্পাদক হিচাপে
মোক নিৰ্বাচিত কৰা বাবে সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী
বন্ধু-বান্ধৱীলৈ মোৰ আন্ধৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন
কৰিছো।

মোৰ বিভাগীয় প্ৰতিবেদনৰ পাভনিৰ প্ৰাৰম্ভণিতে সমাজ সেৱাৰ বিষয়ে তু-আয়াৰ মান কোৱাটো আৱশ্যক বৃলি ভাবো। সমাজ সেৱাৰ অৰ্থ হল দেশ সেৱা। সমাজ সেৱাৰ প্ৰতি এখন গণডান্ত্ৰিক দেশৰ প্ৰতিজ্বন সদাশয় নাগৰিকে সচেভন হোৱা উচিভ। সমাজ সেৱাৰ মাধামেৰে বিভিন্ন জাতি তথা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত মিলা-প্ৰীতি আৰু একাৰ এনাজৰীডাল স্মৃদুঢ় কৰিব পাৰি। গভিকে সমাজ বা দেশ সেৱা কৰা এটি মহৎ কাম। এনে মহৎ কামৰ বাবে প্রভিজন ছাত্র-ছাত্রীয়ে আগবাঢ়ি আহিব দাগে। ইয়াৰ লগতে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে এইটো জনা উচিত যে সমাজ সেৱা শিক্ষাৰ এটি অপৰিহাৰ্য অঙ্গ। মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চাৰিবেৰ আৰু পাঠ্য-পুথিত আৱদ্ধ হৈ থাকিলে মানদিক উৎকর্ষ

আৰু জ্ঞানৰ পৰিধি বিস্থাৰত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। সেয়েহে সমাজ সেৱাই মামুহৰ সৰ্বাংগীন উন্নতিভ স্জনী আৰু গঠন মূলক চিম্ভাধাৰা গঢ়িভোলাভ এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে।

মোৰ কাৰ্য্যকালত যিমানখিনি কাম কৰিম বৃলি ভাবিছিলো সেইখিনি কৰিব পৰা নাই। মাত্ৰ কেইটামান কামভহে হাভ দিবলৈ সময় আৰু সুযোগ পাইছিলো।

৯-১-৯৫ ইং ভাৰিখে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদভ থকা ফুসৰ বাগিছা গঢ়ি ভোলাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত মৰ্মে ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাই দিনজুৰি কাম কৰো। ১-২-৯৫ ইং ভাৰিখে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদখন আৰু সৰস্বতী পুজাৰ ৰভা নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হয়।

মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বছৰেকীয়া আকৰ্ষণীয় উৎসৱ মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ উপলক্ষে তুদিন সমাজ্ঞ
সেৱাৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ আয়োজন কৰা হয়।
এই প্ৰতিযোগিতাত ধৈয়া, নিষ্ঠা, শান্তি, শৃংধলা
আৰু সেৱাৰ পাৰ্দৰ্শিতা দেখুৱাবলৈ সমৰ্থ
হোৱা ২৫ গৰাকী অংশ গ্ৰহণকাৰী ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক
পুৰক্ষত কৰা হয়। তাবে ভিতৰত ১২ গৰাকী

ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক বছৰৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ সমাজ সেৱক-সেৱিকা বুলি বিবেচিত কৰা হয়।

৯-৯-৯৫ ইং তাৰিখে নৱাগত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী
সকলে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদ পৰিস্কাৰ কৰা
কাৰ্য্যত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। আকৌ ২-১০-৯৫
ইং তাৰিখৰ পৰা ৪-১০-৯৫ ইং তাৰিখলৈ
ছদিন ধৰি নৱাগত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ দ্বাৰা
মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদত বৃক্ষ ৰোপণ কৰা হয়।
ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে জিৰণি লোৱাৰ স্থাৰিধাৰ্থে
১৪ খন কাঠৰ আসনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়া হয়।

এই প্রসংগতে উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি যে
সমাজ সেৱাৰ প্রতি আমাৰ ছাত্র-ছাত্রী বন্ধুবান্ধৱীসকলৰ প্রায় ভাগবেই আগ্রহৰ অভাব।
এয়া শুভ লক্ষণ নহয়। আশা ৰাখিছো ছাত্রছাত্রীসকলে এই বিষয়ৰ প্রতি আগ্রহী হব।

সমাজ সেৱাৰ সম্পাদকৰ দায়িত্ব পালন কৰাত মোক বিভিন্ন দিশৰ পৰা দিহা প্ৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় সহযোগিছা কৰা বাবে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত অধ্যক্ষ মাননীয় প্ৰীযুভ যতীন
চক্ৰ নাথ আৰু ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত অধ্যাপক মাননীয়
প্ৰীযুভ ধৰ্ম কান্ত বৰুৱাদেৱলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক
কভজ্ঞভা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। লগতে ছাত্ৰ একতা
সভাৰ কাৰ্যাকৰী সমিভিৰ সমূহ সদস্য-সদস্যালৈ
তেওঁলোকৰ সহায় সহযোগৰ বাবে মোৰ অশেষ
ধন্যবাদ আৰু কুভজ্ঞভা থাকিল।

সদৌ শেষত মোৰ কাৰ্যাক্রমত অজানিতে হৈ যোৱা ভূল-ক্রটিৰ বাবে সকলোৰে ওচৰত ক্ষমা বিচাৰি আৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ভবিষাতে উত্তোৰত্তৰ কামনা কৰি মোৰ প্রতিবেদন সামৰিলো।

শ্রীসুমিত চন্দ্র বাড়া সম্পাদক সমাজ সেৱা বিভাগ

### Economic Development And Environment

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Of late, the question that has occupied the minds of policy makers is what is more important—environment or economic development? The answer is dicey. Development at the expense of human beings is not acceptable. In such a case environment must take precedence. As Chanakya said in 4th century B.C. "the stability of an empire depends on the Stability of its environment."

A global environmental cricis has come about recently. Man has been destroying precious gifts of nature step by step in his quest for material comfort through economic development. Human life is thus being gradually shortened by polluted air we breathe and polluted water we are made to drink. The socio-economic progress due to rapid industrialisation has resulted into proliferation of pollution, indiscriminate deforestation and destruc-

tion of ecological balance. The industrial revolution initiated the dream of man's total victory over nature and signalled the beginning of the end of huminity. The dumping of industrial waste accelerates the environmental degradation at all levels. In developing Countries the inputs of heavy metals has been increased into the aquatic environment. This has reduced the ecosystem. Social fertility has been reduced due to application of chemicals and there is a decline in agricultural productivity the air medium which gives us oxygen is being polluted by the smoke released from the industry and motor car which reduces the concentration of oxygen and increases the concentration of carbon monoxide and carbon-dioxide which cause respiratory. disease.

Human demands are increasing with the growth of population and modernity but the resources at disposal are limited. Recless exploitation of natural resources is cauing a serious imbalance. In case these natural resources are not managed and used properly it will become impossible to provide for the quality of life of human beings. Therefore, the environment which provides the resources for supporting the population and achieving development has to be managed through protection and conservation.

In the course of global economic development there has been rapid progress in the research and utilisation of atomic energy, space exploration, electronics, agriculture and medicine. These has been so called green revolution and white revolution all due to effective application of science and technology, the general quality of life has also improved. However, every technological advancement in history has had its own pitfalls. Take for instance, the rampant use of chlorofluoro carbons (CFCS) that threatens to irreversibly dilute the ecological balance of this planet. The excessive use of these man made chemical may have disastrous consequences on earth's inhabitants through dep'etion of OZONE layer.

India has suffered havily from environmental degradation through the destruction of its natural resources and pollution of the environment. Today, Isombay's industries emit 1000-7000 tonnes of pollutants about daily, Calcutta discharges 1300 tonnes of pollutants and effluents and Delhi has suspended praticulate matter as high as ¢40-1000 micro grams per-cubic metre. The construction of doms and power statious, growth of the mining industry and wanton destruction of forests and arable land have already displaced millions of India'ns. Many slum and pavement dwellers in our cities are "ecological refugees."

The relief that greater economic activity inhabitably hurts the environment is based on static assumptions about technology, tastes and environmental investments, in reality, however, the relationship between inputs and outputs and over all effects of economic activity and the

environment are continually changing. The key question is, thus, whether the positive forces of substitution, technological innovation and structural change that tend to reduce environmental damage can more than compensate for any negative consequences of the over all growth in scale. Thus, two broad sets of policies are needed—(i) One that seeks to herness the positive links between development and environment and (ii) One that seeks to break the negative links. These two sets of policies reinforce each other.

Mnny policies that are good for economic development are also good for the environment. Some of the policies are—

(a) Stopping policies that faster excessive resource use. It indudes energy taxation in industrial Countries, logging fees in African Countries and irrigation changes in Asian Countries.

(b) Clarifying property rights. This policy covers providing land titles to farmers, assigning property litles to slum dwellers, clarifying communal land rights and allocating transferable rights to fishery resources.

- (c) Accelerating education and farming planning programme. Better education is essential as it enables the adoption of more sustainable practices in agriculture, industry and household management and helps to accelerate transition from subsistance agriculture to intensive agriculture. Educating girls may be the most powerful long term environmental policy. A secondary education reduces the number of children born to a woman.
- (d) Accelerating agricultural extention and resourch. It is estimated that world grain production will need to grow annually 16% over the next 40 (forty) years. Thus, agricultural research, which has declined in recent years also needs to be re-irrigated at both national and international levels.
- (e) Investing in sanitation and water supply. It is found that I billion people in the developing world are still without access to clean water and 17 billion lack access to sanitation. The job to provide sanitation and water supply may be too big for public sector and therefore exploitation of the skills of private

sector may become necessary.

However, the policies described above do not require sacrifice in economic growth. But curbing other forms of damage such as pollution from industry and deforestation may involve such a trade off, least in the near ferm. Addressing these problems requires that

- (i) The trade off be identified and costs and benefits of alternative policies assessed.
- (ii) Priorities and standards be set in the light of these costs and benefits.
- (iii) Practical and cost-effective policies be designed to induce or force a change in behavior.

Actually, the principles of sound environmental management are not complex. But political constraints frequently arise and entrenched interest will always fight to retain the right to pollute. Better information, more effective institutions and improved local participation can help to remove such constraints. Today, maintaining a balance between economic development and environmental safe-guarding has become a global concern. The United Nations has repeatedly expressed concern over the continuing pollution of the world and the numerous problems it creates. For instance, Rio-de-Janeiro Earth summit' 92 where all developed Countries voluntarily agreed to reduce their commissions of co<sub>2</sub> and other green house gases to the 1990 levels by 2000 AD. Recently in April' 95 berlin Summit of global warming was attended by 128 Countries. The nations agreed to meet again in 1997 to consider cuts in green-house gas emissions by developed Countries which are primarily responsible for polluting the atmosphere.

In the past, development policies tended to be viewed as those that promoted growth in human activity, while environmental policies were seen as those that tried to restrict it. But in recent years, the idea of "environment as Constraint" has given way to an acceptance of the "environment as partner." Development policy makers increasingly recognize that failing to take the costs of environmental demage into account will prove to be inefficient and after infectual in and well being. raising incomes Environmentalists similarly realise that for many problems especially those in developing Countries the answer lies in faster, not slower. growth in incomes. along with Sound environmental policies.

Courtesy: Books and Journals.

## Society and Social Disorganization

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Society as we all know as a collection of individuals united by certain relations or modes of behaviour which mark them off from others who do not enter into the these relations or who differ from them in behaviour. All societies have their own sets of values. These values vary from society to society and are entirely dependant upon the culture. The system of social control is the result of the ways of thinking and action of the members of each society. These patterns comprise the laws, morals, folkways, institutions and many elements of mass culture.

It is an established fact that society is not a static but a dynamic process, where changes takes place continuously. It has been found that traditional equilibrium gradually breaks down when old patterns are proved to be inadiquate to the new environmental situations. The co<sup>1</sup>l-

ective responsibility and group relationship becomes disintegrated.

The normative pattern of social system are characterised by the hermonious situation of different components of social system which is known as social organisation. There is a notion that in primitive society the social norms helped the members of the society to bind together when such normative practices breakdown the group ties are loosened. This is known as social disorganisation. A norm denotes not only expected behaviour, but a range of tolerable behaviour, the limits of which define deviant acts.

The social disorganisation is a proces which break down the normal processes of social interaction and effective group function. It is the dissolution of the relationship that bind the society together. Social disorganisation in the modern society is non. It is the natural result of the break down of group interaction under the impact of social change. It is a condition marked by a decline in the number of activities in which the members of a group collaborate, by a decrease in the frequency of interaction between these members and by a weakening of the control exercised by the group over the individuals.

The rapidity of cultural change breaks the established norms and patterns and consequently demands new situation. Thus culture change is the main contributory factors for social disorganization, The role of changing situations in modern society has disrupted the old patterns and these situations have forced the individual to depart from conventional roles. The former roles can not be retained infact in the face of the new situations. Infact the established norms and patterns determine what the society considers important and what its members should strive for and defend when the group ties are loosened. But these no longer prove adiquate to meet the new situation, sudden unfamiliar new situations take place in the existing habits and patterns for which members of the group suffer for readjustment to the new situations. The rapidity of unexpected break in the established patterns of behaviour compet the members to create new situations and new roles.

In a disorganized society, the members are also disorganized. A confused, disorganized and disoriented society tends to produce confused disorganized and disoriented personalities. The individuals personality develops by learning the approved patterns and roles from other members of the group When these patterns are confused he can not know exactly what is expected of him. Under such conditions his chances for developing a completly integrated personality are very thin indeed. Thus in a disorganized society personal disorganization plays its role in varying degrees. Thus individuals who are mentally disrupted become inadiquate to meet their normal social responsibilities. In a stable and organized society, the

average individual is usually able to accept responsibilities in accordance with the existing norms with a minimum frustration which is greater in disoganized society.

The products of existing social system such as crime, prostitution, political corruption etc are considered to be the natural character of social disorganization crime against property is the violation of the norms of private property. Prostititution is a violation of the norms and values of society. Political corruption is also a violation of principles of democracy where money is often more important than honesty. It is to be noted here that the break down of institutional relationship is the result

of a social system in a State of rapid change. Thus it is probable that crime may be the result of social forces not of deliberate human action:

The condition of said disorganszation has become an attribute of modernization and all societies of world today are suffering from some sort of social disorganization and this has become a great problem in modern societies.

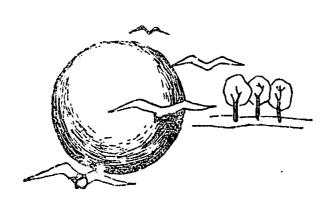
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### Method of Least Square to Fit A Linear Trend

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#### Introduction:

The Principle of Least squares provides us an analytical or mathematical device to obtain an objecties fit to the trend of the given time series. Most of the data relating to economic and bussiness time series confirm to definite laws of growth or decay and accordingly in such a situation analytical trend fitting will be more reliable for forcasting and predictions. This technique can be used fit linear as well as non-linear trends.

Now, before we discuss about methods of least square as a measurement of trend of time series data, we should know "what is time series data?"

The ordinary data can be devided in two parts. (1) Primary data and (11) Secondary data. Similarly, the primary and secondary data

also can be devided in to two parts. Those are -(1) Cross section data and (2) Time series data,

cross section DATA: Data which describes the activities of individual persons, firms or other units at a given point of time are called cross section data. The best example of cross section data is family budget study.

studies are those based on data coming from the some entity for several periods of time. In otherwords, data which describe the movement of a variable overtime are called time series data. It may be daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly or annual. For example, if we observe the index of price level in India for different months or years the data will be called time series data.

The general tendency of the

time series data to increase or to decrease to remain regregated during a long period of time is called regular trend. There have some methods by which the trend values can be ascertained. The methods are—

- 1. Freehand or Graphic-Method.
- 2. Method of Semi-Averages.
- 3. Methods of Moving-Averages
- 4. Method of Least-Squares

Among these methods of trend fitting the Methods of Least square is the least one. So, now we discuss how the methods of least square helps to determine the trend of a given time series data.

Processing: With the help of least square method, a straight line trend is obtained. This line is called the line of least fit. It is a line from which the sum of the deviations of various points on either side is equal to zero. In otherwords, if the vertical distance of the various points on one side of the line are measured and totalled, this figure would be equal to that which would be obtained if the vertical distances of the points on the otherside of the line were measured and totalled. This being so,

the sum of the squares of these deviations would be the least as compared to the sums of squares of the deviations obtained by using other lines. Since, the sum of the deviations from the arithmatic average is zero and so, the sum of the deviations from the line of the best fit is zero. For this reason, the sum of the squares of the deviations of various points from the line of the best fit is the least. It is on account of this fact that this method is known as the Method of least squares

A question that naturally arises is, how to obtain such a line which would satisfy the above mentioned conditions.

Fitting Of Linear Trend: Let the straight line trend between the given time series values and time be given by the equation—

where,  $y_t = \text{Time series values at}$  period 't'

a = A constant value which is fined overtime.

b = A parameter regarding
T [ or slape of the line ]

T = Time.

e<sub>t</sub>= Random disturbance at period 't'.

Then, for any given time "t' the estimated value  $\varphi$  of y as given by this equation is....

$$\Diamond = \mathring{a} + \mathring{b} \quad T.....(2)$$
  
where.  $\mathring{\varphi} = \text{Estimated } y$ 

e<sub>t</sub>= y<sub>t</sub>-a-bT......(3) Now, summing and squaring both sides of equation (3) we have—

$$\geq e_t^2 = \geq (y_t - a - bT)^2 \dots (4)$$

For minimum value of ≥ e<sup>2</sup>, the first order condition will be—

$$\frac{d \ge e_t^2}{da} = 0, \frac{d \ge e_t^2}{db} = 0$$

Hence, from equation (4) it will have.

 $\frac{d \ge et^2}{da} = 2M(y_t - a - bT) = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \ge (y_t - a - bT) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{y}_t - \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ge y - na - b \ge T = 0$$
 [  $\ge a = na$ , where n is number of time

series pairs.]
$$\Rightarrow \sum y_t - na = 0 \quad [\because \sum T = 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sum y_1 \dots (5)$$

n

So, 
$$=\frac{\sum y_t}{n}$$

Similarly.

$$\frac{d \ge e_t^2}{db} = 2TM (y_t - a - bT) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum T(y_t - a - bT) = 0$$

or 
$$\sum y_t T - a \sum T - b \sum t^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum y_* T - b \sum T^2 = o \quad [\because \sum T = o]$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{\sum y^{t}T....(6)}{\sum T^{2}}$$

So, 
$$\zeta = \frac{\sum y_t T}{\sum T^2}$$

Thus, we can estimate the constant term (a) the slope of the line (b), and hence the estimated line

will be—  $\hat{y}_t = \hat{a} + \hat{b}T$ Getting the trend line by the principle of least squares, the trend

values for different years can be obtained on substituting the values of time 't' in the trend equation.

However, from practical point of

view, a much more convenient method of obtaining the trend values of different years is to compute the trend value for the first year from

the equation of the trend line and then add the value of 'b' to it successively. Because, the trend values from a series in A. P. with common difference 'b'.

Method of least square also can be used to fit Second Degree Parabolic Trend, P'th Degree palyno-Trend, Exponeutial mial fuuction's Trend, Trend to Growth Curves etc. parabolic Trend, 9'th Degree palyromial function's Trend, Exponential Trend, Trend to growth Curves etc. Merits of Least-Square To Fit Linear . Trend: The principal merits are-

(1) This method is completely objective. As if there is no personal bias as in its calcutation.

- (2) This method gives the trend values for the entire time.
- (3) The equation of a straight line establishes a functional relationship between y and T. But this is not possible in case of moving average method,

Demerits: The main demerits from least squares in fitting straight line are-

- (1) It is very difficult to understand for them which are basically not invalued with mathematics.
- (2) This method is unable to give proper resolution when the datum are cyclical and irregular.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The function of the historian is neither to love the past or to emancipate himself from the past, but to master and understand it as the keg to the understanding of the present."

### Present Teaching and Office Staff Of The College: 1994-95

#### PRINCIPAL:

Sri Basanta Kr. Dutta, M A. Department of Assamese:

I. Sri Basanta Kr. Dutta, M. A.

(Head of the Deptt)

2., Madan Ch. Kakati, M. A.

3. " Dharma Kanta Baruah, M. A.

4., Jatindra Ch. Medhi, M. A.

5. , Kamaleswar Thakuria.

M. A B. Mus.

#### Deptt of English:

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3. , Prahlad Bharali, M. A.

4. Miss Dipanjali Das, M. A.

#### Deptt. of History:

1. Sri Durjendra Nath Das, M. A.
(Head of the Deptt.)

2. "Lakshi Kanta Sarmah, M. A.

#### Deptt, of Political Science:

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3. " Praneswar Nath, M. A B. Mus.

4. ., Atanu Hazarika, M. A.

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3. "Binaya Devi, M. Sc.

4. Miss Nilanjana Sarma,

M. A. B. Ed.

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2. "Bijaya Deka, M. A,

3. Khiroda Mali, M, A.

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3. "Jugalkishore Nath, M. Sc.

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2. Mr. Susanta Bhuyan, M. Sc.

#### Deptt, of Botany:

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- 2. Syed Habibur Rahman, M. Sc.

#### **Neptt. of Physics:**

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M. Sc. M, phil

2. ., Manoj Das, M. Sc.

#### Deptt of Chemistry:

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- 2. Mr Samudra Kumar Sarma M. Sc.

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- 1. Sri Dhiraj Kumar Das M. Sc.
- 2 ., Naba Kumar Das M. Sc.

#### Office Staff:

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- 2. "Radha Charan Medhi (U. D. A.)
- 3.., Sailendra Nath Sarma (L. D. A.)
- 4. "Amal Rabha (Typist)
- 5., Pradip Kumar Das (L. D. A.)
- 6. ,. Nityananda Sannyal.
- 7. "Sarbeswar Das (Grade-IV)
- 8.;, Mahesh Das (Grade-IV)
- 9, Mrs Urbashi Das, (Girl's Comm-
- on room attendent)

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  - (Librarian)
- 2., Bharat Choudhury,

(Library Asstt.)

- 3, ., Jibeswar Thakuria.
  - (Library Bearer)
- 4., Narayan Rabha, (Grade-IV)
- 5, ,, Mahendra Kalita (Grade-IV)
- 6. "Bharat Ch. Rabha
  (Laboratory Bearer)
- 7. ,, Ajay Das (Grade IV)
- 8., Laben Hajong ( Grade-IV )
- 9.,, Sabharam Boro. (Gardener)
- 10.., Padma Dhar Kalita
- ( Bearer, Student's Union )
  11., Sankar Dev Das
  - (Laboratory Bearer)
- 12., Billeswar Rabha

(Laboratory Bearer)

13. " Purna Rabha

(Library Bearer)

14. " Bal Bahadur Darjee

(Night Chowkidar)

## वार्षिक (थल-सिमालि

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ল'ৰাৰ—
                                      হাইজাম্প –
                                      ১ম প্রশান্ত বড়ো (উ: মাঃ ১ম কলা)
১০০ মিঃ দৌৰ
                                      ২য় বীৰেণ কলিভা ( "২য় ")
১ম শ্ৰীশংকৰ ৰাভা (উ: মা: ১ম ক'লা)
                                      ত্রিপুল জাম্প-
২য় শ্ৰীযুগল ৰাভা ( ", " " " " ).
                                      ১ম বীৰেণ কলিঙা (উ: মাং ২য় কলা)
   काहेजूब बरमान ( ,, ,,
                                      ২য় ছয়িত্স ইছলাম ( 🕠 ১ম কলা)
২০০ মি; দৌৰ
১ম কাইজুৰ ৰহমান (উঃমাঃ ১ম কলা)
                                      চটপুট প্.—
২য় যুগল ৰাভা (
                                      ১ম স্বৰ্গ ৰাভা (উ: মা: ১ম কলা)
                                      ২য় ভৈৰৱ বড়ো (
৪০০ মিঃ দৌৰ –
১ম ফাইজুৰ ৰহমান (উঃ মা: ১ম কলা)
                                      জেভলিন ধ, –
                                      ১ম স্থৱৰ্ণ ৰাভা ( উ: মা: ১ম কলা )
২য় শংকৰ ৰাভা ( ,, ,,
                                      ২য় মোজামিল হক (
৮০০ মিঃ দৌৰ—
                                       ডিচকাচ থ —
১ম যুগল ৰাভা (উ: মা: ১ম কলা)
                                       ১ম স্বৰ্ব ৰাভা (উ: মা: ১ম কলা)
২য় কাইজুৰ ৰহমান ( "
                                       ২য় বিনন্দ বড়ো (
তয় খাৰদ আলী (
                                      ল'ৰাৰ পোল ভণ্ট---
১৫০০ মিঃ দৌৰ-
                                       ১ম হামিদ আলী (স্নাতক ২য় কলা)
১ম যুগল ৰাভা (উ: মাং ১ম কলা)
                                       ২য় কাইজুৰ ৰহমান
                                                              ১ম ,, )
২য় ফাইজুৰ ৰহমান (,.
                                       बिरमाबह ( ১०० 🗙 g )
৩য় ছয়িতুল ইছলাম ( "
                                       ১ম ১ শ্রীসপ্তয় চৌধুৰী (স্নাঃ ৩য় বাঃ কলা)
ল'ৰাৰ লং জাম্প-
                                            , वीरवन किन्छ। ( छै: मा:२व कना )
১ম জীযুগল ৰাভা (উ: মাঃ ১ম কলা)
                                      😕 म:इनिजेहनाम (
                                         , ফাইজুৰ ৰহমান (
২য় বীৰেণ কলিত! ( " " ২য়
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২র ১ শ্রীযুগল বাভা (উ: মাঃ ১ম কলা) ল'বাব ফ্রিকেট — ) विकारी प्रम छ। याः ।य वाशिकः--২ -- ৰূপম বডো ( ্য প্ৰীটিক চৰকাৰ ৩ " শংকৰ ৰাভা ( ) अस्ति। अस्तिक्रिक्ष ৪ , নিৰ্মল কুমাৰ ৰাভা ( 🕌 " ৩৷ ... হিমাংখ্য দাস ৪। . দীপক দাস Fast cycle Race ৫। ., পৰীক্ষিত দাস ১ম গ্রীদীপক বডো (সা: ১ম কলা) ২য় , ধনেশ্বৰ দাস (উ: মা: ১ম ...) ৬। " প্রাণজিৎ কলিডা ণ। " অৱণী বাভা Slow cycle Race ৮। ম: মোক্রামিল হক ১ম শ্রীবিষ্ণু পড়োৱাল (স্না: ২য় বা: কলা ) ২র "দীপক বড়ো ( স্লা: ১ম কলা ) ১। ঞীবিপুল কলিভ। ५०। .. श्राप्तीन माज ল'বাব (ভলীবল ) ১১। मः चालिक् व वह्यान विक्रश्री प्रम — छै: भा: ১भ वार्षिक ১২৷ শ্রীহেমন্ত পাঠক ১। मः नखकन इक। বিজ্ঞীত দল:— স্থা: ১ম বার্ষিক:— ২। এীমুরর্ণ বাভা ১। গ্ৰীদীপান্তৰ কলিড। ৩; ম ৰছিত্ৰল ইছলাম २। " भूगान भाष्टी वाशी . ৪। শ্ৰীমন্ত ভবালী তা , বিৰাজ ৰাভা ৫। ম: মোজাশ্বিল হক ৪। ,, মণিকুট বায়ন ৬। ঞ্জীঅমূল্য নাথ ৫। , জরম্ভ কলিভা ৭। " নিৰ্মল ৰাভা 📲 দীপক বড়ো ,, সহদেৱ ৰাভা বিজীভ দল-সাত্ৰ ১ম বাৰ্ষিক-" বিৰিঞ্জি পাঠক ১। এ প্রিম্বরানী প্রাদান বড়ে। ৯। ,, সমাজন ৰাভা २। " मोशक कृष्ण ১০। ,, প্রণয় কুমাৰ খাণলাবী ৩। "সহদেৱ ৰাভা ১১ , বিপুগ কুমাৰ দাস : श .. (माकश्चित्र मान ৪। "উপেন বডে। ল'বাৰ হাৰ্ডেগ ৰেচ १। ,, कुत्रुव वर्ष्ण ১ম ফাইজুৰ ৰহমাণ ( উঘা: ৪ম ক'লা) ৬। , সুভাষ গয়াৰী १ । . बिक्ष्ट बर्ड़। ২য় নিৰ্মণ বাজা (, , ৮। , অকণ ব:ড়া ভন্ন সম্ভৱ চৌধুৰী (ম্লা: ভন্ন বা: ,, )

### শ্ৰেষ্ঠ থেলুৱৈ

ম: কাইজুৰ ৰহমাণ (উঃ মাঃ ১ম বাঃ কলা)
ছোৱালীৰ
১০০ মিঃ দৌৰঃ—
১ম মিচ লক্ষীমা বড়ো (উমাঃ ১ম কলা)
২য় , ৰীভা বড়ো (""")

২য় মিঃ দৌৰ: | ১ম মিচ্ লক্ষীমা বড়ো (উমা: ১ম কলা) ২য় " সুশীলা ৰাভা (সা: ৩য় কলা)

৪০০ মি: দৌৰ: — ১ম মিচ্ লক্ষীমা বড়ো (উমা: ১ম কলা ) ২য় , সুশীলা ৰাভা (সা: ৩য় কলা)

৮০০ মি: দৌৰ — ১ম মিচ লক্ষীমা বড়ো (উ: মা: ১ম কলা) ২য় ,, অঞ্জনা ৰাভা (সা: ৩য় ,, )

জেভলিন ধূ —
১ম মিচ্ৰীভা বড়ো (উমা১ম কলা)
২য় "লকীমা " (" " " )

ডিচকাচ থু—
১ম মিচ্ যুথিকা কাকতি (সা॰ ৩য়)
২য় স্থমা ৰাভা (সাঃ ২য় কলা)

ছোৱালীৰ চটপুট থু --১ম মিচ্ ৰীভা বড়ো (উ: মা: ১ম কলা) ২য় ,, লফীমা ,, (,, ,, ,, )

২য় দল – মিচ্ অঞ্জনা ৰাভা [ স্নাঃ ৩য় কলা ] ,, ৰীতা বড়ো [উ: মাঃ ১ম কলা ] ,, আভাস্মিতা স্বৰ্গীয়াৰী [ ;, ] ,, সুশীলা ৰাভা [ স্নাঃ ৩য় কলা ]

### শ্ৰেষ্ঠ মহিলা খেলুৱৈ

মিচ, লক্ষীমা বড়ো [উ: মাঃ ১ম কলা]

### ছাত্ৰ জিৰণি কোঠা

কেৰম ( একক )
বিজয়ী শ্রীমণিকুট বায়ন ( স্না: ১ম কলা )
বিজীত ,, নিৰঞ্জন দন্ত ( উঃ মা: ১ম কলা)
কেৰম ( দৈত )
বিজয়ী ১। শ্রীভগৱান কলিতা ( স্না: ১ম কলা )
২। ,, হেমন্ত কর্মকাৰ ( ,, ,, ,)

বিজীত ১। ঞীৰজিত বড়ো ("""") ২। মঃ মিজাতুৰ বহুমান (""")

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বিজিত ১। শ্ৰীমুশীল পাটোৱাৰী [ B. Sc. I .]
বেডমিণ্টন (একক)
বিজয়ী শ্রীভরানী প্রসাদ বড়ো (সাং ১ম কলা)
                                              ২। মিচ্ছু সুমণি কলিভা [ B. A. II
বিজ্ঞিত প্রদীপ দাস
                                                                       Arts ]
                       (छै: भा: ১म कना)
                                               ছাত্ৰী জিৰণি কোঠা
বেডমিণ্টন (ছৈড়)
                                        কেৰম [ একক ]
বিজয়ী ১। গ্রীভরানী প্রসাদ বড়ো (স্না: ১ম কলা)
                                                           [ B. A. II ]
                                        ১ম মিচ্মণি নাথ
     ২ ৷ ,, বিপুল কুমাৰ কলিভা ( " " " )
                                        ২য় ,, পূণিমা নাণ
                                                           [ B. A. I. ]
বিজিত ১। শ্রীবিবিঞ্চি পাঠক
     ২। " শংকৰ পাঠক
                         (সাং ৩য় কলা)
                                        কেৰম ( ছৈত )
                                                                [B. A. II. ]
                                        ১ম ১। মিঢ় মণি নাথ
ভবা —
                                           ২। " তুলুমণি কলিভা
                                                                ſ
১ম শ্রীহেমপ্ত মহন্ত (সা: ২য় কলা)
                                        ২য় ১। মিচ্গীভালী কলিভা [H.S. I yr.]
२व्र " श्र्णान भाष्टितानी ( .. ) म विद्धान )
                                           ২। গীভাঞ্জনী কলিতা
                                        বেডমিণ্টন (একক)
পাঞ্জা---
                                                                 (B. A. II)
                                        ১ম মিচ্মণি নাথ
Champion [45-54] ছহিদ আলি শইকীয়া
                                        ২য় " তুলুমণি কলিছা
                       িমাঃ ৩য় কলা ী
          [ 55-64 ] শ্ৰীশংকৰ পাঠক
                                        বেডমিণ্টন ( দৈত )
                       [মা: ৩য় কলা ]
                                        ১ম ১ : মিচ মণি নাথ
                                                               (
         [65-Above] ঞ্ৰীভৱানী প্ৰসাদ বডো
                                           ২৷ ,, তুলুমণি কলিভা (
                       িমাঃ ১ম কলা ]
                                        ২য় ১। মিচ্সুষমা ৰাভা
                                                               (
Champion of the champion -
                                           ২। "ববিভা শৰ্মা
১। শ্ৰীশংকৰ পাঠক স্নি: ৩য় কলা ]
                                        ৰিং ( একক )
                                        ১ম মিচ্ খাভিমুয়াবিমা আহমেদ ( H. S.I )
Runners up-
                                                                ( B, A; II )
                                        ২য় ,, ছুলুমণি কলিভা
১। শ্ৰীশক্তন্ন ৰাভা (H. S. l. A. 45-54 kg.)
২। " বিৰিঞ্চি পাঠক [B.A.I.A. 55-64 .. ]
                                         বিং ( দৈভ )
                                                                    (B. A. II)
ত। দীপক বড়ো [B.A.I.A. above 65 kg]
                                         ১ম ১। মিচ্ছলুমণি কলিতা
                                                                    ( ")
                                            ২। "মণি নাণ
 Mixed Doubles -
                                         ২য় ১ । মিচ্পুৰিমা নাধ (H.SI)
 বিজয়ী ১। জীমূণাল পাটোৱাৰী [ B. Sc. I ]
      ২। মিচ মৰমী কলিতা [H.S.I.]
                                            ২। "আভামিতা স্বৰ্গীয়াৰী (
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