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अनसुमा खुं: बड'सा

बिमानि रावखौ नागारनाया जायखि जाया सुबुंनि
थाखायनो गावखौ फोजोबम्राना लानायनि समान।

बिमानि राव होनना बुंन्ला बेनि ओंथिखौ सा साज्राडै बेसेबा गोरलै बायदि मोनखाडे। नाथाय बेनि गुबै ओंथिखौ बिजिरनाया एसेबां गोरलै नडा। ओंखायनो सासे रावबिगियानिआ बुंदोंमोन, सासे मानसिनि गुबै बिमानि रावखौ मिथिनो गोनां जायोब्ला बै मानसिनि खावलायाव थावनो सोबाप्रोनांगोन। सौबा जाननै बै मानसिनि खुगानिफ्राय जाय सोदोब ओंखारगोन बै सोदोबगोनां रावानो बै मानसिनि बिमानि राव जागोन। बे बुंथिखौ इसे गोथौयै सानना नायोब्ला जों मोनदांगोन सासे मानसिनि बिमानि राव सायख' नायाव मा बायदि गोनां गोथो दडे। बे बुंथिखौ बिथा खालामना बिमानि रावखौ सायख'नो थाडेब्ला सोरबा बर' फिसानि बिमा रावाबो बर' राव जाहैनाय नडा। मानोना बर' बिमानि गोरबोनिफ्राय उजिनाय खुद बर' फिसायाबो थासारिनि गोहोमाव गोग्लैनानै गावनि बिमा रावखौ रायजलायनो रोड आरो गुबुन रावारिनि गोहोमाव गोग्लैनानै गुबुन रावसो सोलोंना लानांगौ जानाय गोबां बर फिसाफोर दडे आरो बेबायदि बर' फिसाखौ खावलायाव थाव सौबाब्ला बिनि खुगानिफ्राय बर' राव ओंखाराब्लासिनो थासारिनि गोहोमाव गोग्लैना बियो सानप्रोमबो रायजलायबाय थानाय रावासो खुगानिफ्राय थबनो गबोगोन। हारि हिसाबै नायनो थाडेब्ला बै मानसिनि बिमानि रावा बर' जानांगौमोन जिहेतु बर' फोरहा गावनि मोनसे एखुथा राव दडे। नाथाय बियो बर' फिसाब्लाबो बर' राव रायलायनो रोडैनि थाखाय बिनि बिमानि रावा दसा जानोसै। बिमानि राव सायख' नायाव बिब्दि गोबां गोनां गोथो जों नुनो मोनो। गुबै ओंथियाव फंसेयैनो बुंनो थाडेब्ला गोजो आव बुंनया बाथ्राया नडा नडा नंगौआनो। मानोना बिमानि राव बुडेब्ला बिमा-निफ्राय सोलोंना लानाय रावानो बिमानि राव। नाथाय बेखौ जों गुबुन मोनसे नोजोरजों नायोब्ला नुनो

मोनगोनदि,- भारतारी संबिजिरनि आवथायाव थानाय सोलोंथायारी बिफाननि सोलोंथायनि बेबस्थाखौ जौगाखांहोनो नाजानानै *1st Language, 2nd Language, 3rd Language* बिब्दि मोनथाम रावनि खोथा मख नातै थाम रावारीनि मोनसे *Formala* दिहुननानै *Formal Education* होगासिनो दडे आरो बेनिनो बै *1st Language*खौ गोबां सोलोंथायगिरिफोरा बिमानि राव होनना बुंनो नायगिरो अदेबानि बुडेबो। बिमानि रावा जादों बिमानिफ्राय सोलोंना लानाय राव आरो बे बिमानि रावखौ साफ्रोमबो भारतनि सुबुड सोलोंसालिनि सोलोंथायनि गेजेरजों सोलोंनो हानायनि खाबुखौबो भारतनि संबिजिरआनो होखादोंबो। जायखि जाया बर' रावखौ बर' फोरनि बिमानि राव होननायाव दा जोंहा जेबो हेंथा गैलिया। मानोना बर'-आ दा सोलोंथायनि गोजौसिन थाखोसिम सोलोंथायनि बिजों महरै गनाय जानायनि लोगोसे भारतारी संबिजिरनि 8थि फारियाव जायगा मोननाय मोनसे राव। बे बिथिखौ नायोब्ला थख' सेयैनो बर' फोरनि बिमानि रावा बर' आनो होनना जों बुंनो हायो।

सुबुंनि जिउआव बिमानि रावनि गोनांथिआ जोबनोगोयै। गुबैयै सोलोंथायाव बिमानि रावनि गोनांथिखौ एंगारनो हाया। बिमा रावनि गोनांथिनि सोमोन्दै सोलोंथाय गिरि रायबार्ण (*Ryburn*) आ ओरै बुंदों - "*The mother tongue is at once a tool, a source of joy and happiness and knowledge, a director of taste and feeling.*" आरो

1953 ई मायथायाव गेजेर सोलोंथाइ ज' मावफुं आफादा बिमा रावनि गोनांथिनि सोमोन्दै मोनसे बान गोनां बिबुंथि होलादों ओरै होनना,- "*Learning the mother*

tongue does not imply merely the capacity to read and write it anywhere and a continuous addition to the students' vocabulary. It is a most potent and comprehensive medium for the education of the students' entire personality."

जॉनि हादरनि सोल्लोँथायनि फारि बायदिब्ला साफ्रोमबो फरायसायानो गावनि बिमानि रावजॉनो मुलुग सोल्लोँसालिनि सोल्लोँथायखौबो लानो हानायनि राहा खालामबाय । गावनि बिमानि रावजॉनो सोल्लोँसाफोरा सोल्लोँनो मोनोब्ला जेसेबां थाब सोल्लोँनो हायो गुबुन रावजॉनो सोलोडेब्ला बिब्दि थाब सोल्लोँनो हाया । ओंखायनो भारतारी संबिजिरनि जिस्तिथि बाहागोनि ब्रैथि आयदानि 350 नं (क) खोन्दोआव गासैबो गथ' गथायफोरखौनो गावबा गावनि बिमा रावजॉनो सोल्लोँथाय लानायनि एबा होनायनि मोनथायखौ रोखा रोखायै मख' नाय दडे ।

सुबुं जीउखौ बे मुलुग संसाराव मोजाडैदैंदेन लांनायनि मोनसेल' मोजां राहाया जादोँ सोल्लोँथाय । सोल्लोँथाया सुबुंनि गोसोनि साननायखौ जोनोम होयो । सोल्लोँथायखौ फरायसालियाव लानायनि अनगायैबो सुबुं जिउआव मोनबोनांनाय बायदिसिना जेना, खैदां- खैफोद आरिनिफ्रायबो मोननो हायो । बेखौनो फारियै *Formal* आरो *Informal (Non - formal)* सोल्लोँथाय होनना बुंनाय जायो । नाथाय जों बेयावहाय *Formal education* नि बाश्चाखौल' सावरायनाय जागोन । मानोना जॉनि सावरायनांगौ आयदायानो जाबाय बिमा राव आरो सोल्लोँथाय । थामहिनाबो बर' बिमानि राव आरो सोल्लोँथाय ।

बे बादायारी मुगायाव गावखौ सासे गोखों आरो मोजां नोगोरारी महरै फसंनोब्ला सोल्लोँथायनि गेजेरजोंसो आवगायलांनांगोन आरो बेनो जाबाय आधिखाल मुगानि थिननाय । बेनिसोलाय मोनबो राहा नाइगिरनानै मोननो थाड ।

बर' राव आरो थुनलाइखौ जौगाखांहोनानै हरिखौ गोजोर खालामनायनि थांखिजों बर' रावखौ सोल्लोँथायनि बिजों महरै नाजायै नाजायै 1963 इं मायथायाव सरखारनि गनायथि मोनदों । मानोना सोल्लोँथाय लानोब्ला गावनि बिमानि रावजॉनो लाधारनांगौ । गावनि बिमानि आहारआ जैरै गावनि असे फिसानि थाखाय थैजों सोमोन्दो थानाय गोगगो आदार,

बिब्दिनो बिमानि ख' ख' रायनाय रावजों सोल्लोँथाय लानाया बिमा - फिसानि गेजेराव. थानाय गोथार सोमोन्दो बायदि आरो रावै-फावै, लाखोमा - सिखोमा गोयै गेबें । 1963 इं माइथायनि उनाव बर' बिजोड सरखार आरो सोल्लोँथाइ बिफाननि बिबानगिरिफोरनि हेंथा, नेवसिनाय, खैसारिनि गेजेरजोंब्लाबो सोरखिबोनो हादों, थानो गोनां जाबोआखै । आसाम सरखारा बर' रावखौ 1968 इं माइथायाव गोजौ फरायसालिनि सोल्लोँथायनि बिजों महरै गनायथि होयो । बेनि उनाव 1977 इं माइथायाव गुवाहाटी मुलुग सोल्लोँसालिनि (G.U.) सिडव थानाय *College* फोराव *Modern Indian Language* महरै गनायथि होयो । बेबायदिनो फारियै उनाव बर' रावखौ *North-East Hilly University, Shillong, Dibrugarh University* आरो *Central Assam University, Silchar* आवबो M.I.L महरै गनायथि होनाय जायो । 1985-86 इं माइथायाव बर' रावखौ G.U. आव *Certificate course* हिसाबै खुलियो आरो 1994 इं माइथायाव *Diploma Course* हिसाबै खुलिबावो । बेनि उनाव 1996 इं माइथायनि 8 जानुवारी निफ्राय बर' रावखौ G.U. आव M.A. थाखोसिम मोनसे बिफान महरै बेखेवनाय जायो । आरोबाव 1999-2000 *session* निफ्राय G.U. नि सिडव थानाय *college* फोराव *Boro Elective course* खुलियो आरो 2006-07 *Session Boro Major Course* बो बेखेवबावनाय जावाय । ओंखायनो दा बर' रावजों जि जि *course* फरायनो मोननांगौ बे गासैखौबो जोंनो खाबु खालामना होबाय होनना जो बुनो हायो ।

ओजोंहाय 1985 इं माइथायाव नो बर' रावखौ आसाम सरकारा आसामनि लोगो सरखारी राव महरै गनायथि होना दोनखादों । बेनि अनगायैबो भारत सरखारा 2003 इं (22 & 23 Dec) माइथायनि जारिमिनारी बड' गोरोबथानि गेजेरजों बर' रावखौ भारत संबिजिरनि दाइनिथि फारियाव थिसफाननानै बर' रावखौ संबिजिरारी मान होबाय आरो बर' राव, थुनलाइ जौगाखांहोनायनि गिलिद बिबानखौबो बानस'बाय ।

बेनि लोगो लोगोनो बर' फोरा भारतारी संबिजिरनि दाइनिथि फरिनि गेजेरजों मोननो हानाय खाबुफोरखौ थोंजों मोननो हासिगोन । मोनसे रावा भारतारी संबिजिरनि दाइनिथि फारिआव थिसनजानाय लोगो लोगोनो बे रावा गुबुन गुबुन

जौगाखां रावफोरजों सें सें जौगाखांलानायनि खाबुखौ मोनो । आधिखालाव राव, थुनलाइ, हरिमु जौगानायनि भारत सरखारनि जायफोर फसंधानफोर दं, बेफोर फसंधानफोरनि गेजेरजों बर' राव, थुनलाइ आरो हरिमुआ- बो समान समान जौगानायनि खाबुखौ मोनसिगोन । दा जों जेसेबां हागौ बिमा रावजों गोजौ माननि थुनलाइ सोरजिना गुबुन गुबुन जौगाखां थुनलाइजों बादायनोसो थियारी जानांसिगौ । मानोना बर' राव-थुनलाइआ भारत सरखारनि जौसिन थुनलाइ- आरि बान्था 'ज्ञानपिथ बान्था' सायखु', नायाव बादायनो खाबु मोनसिगोन । बर' राव थुनलाइआ 'साहित्य अकाडेमी' आरि बायदिसिना थुनलाइआरि बादायलायनायाव बाहागो लाफानो हासिगोन । अदेबानि मोनखांबायबो । *Central Institute of Indian Language, Scientific & Technical Terminology commission* आरो *Central Hindi Directorate* जों गनायजानाय राव महरै बर राव जौगानायनि थाखायबो बेफोरजों गोबां बिथांखि आजव जाना खामानि मावनो आवगाय बोजाबाय । भारत सरखारनि *Ministry of Human Research* नि सोलौंथाइ बिफाननि फसंधान *National Book Trust of India* नि गेजेरजों गुबुन रावनिफ्राय राव-सोलायनाय बिदै बहा बिजाबफोरखौ खम बेसेनाव नो फरायना मुलुग थुनलाइनि बिदै सोबनो हानायनि खाबु मोनबाय ।

बर मन्थि M.L.A., M.P. फोरआ आसाम एसेमब्ली आरो दिल्ली पार्लियामेन्ट आव बर' रावजों बिबुंधि होनायनि मोनथायखौबो मोननो हाबाय । भारत सरखारनि सिडव थानाय *Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)* आ खुंनाय *IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS, IAAS* आरि आनजाद आरो आसाम सरखारनि *APSC* आनजादव बर' बिजोंनि फरायसाफोरआ बर' रावखौ मोनसे *Regional Language* महरै लानानै आनजाद होनो खाबु मोनसिगोन ।

बेफोरनि अनगायैबो भारत सरखारनि प्रसार भारतीनि जौहै बायदिसिना सावथुन फोसावनाय, बादायनाय बायदिसिना *Documentary* सावथुन (*Cinema*) बानायनाय फोसावनाय, कमिसन प्रग्राम बानायनाय, मेथाइ खननाय-मोसानाय, बायदिसिना नायजाब, सिरियेल आरि बानायनाय आरो फोसावनाय खाबुखो मोनसिगोन । *All India Radio* आरो *Doordorshan Center* फोरनि जौहै आलदा आलदा

रादाब फरायनाय, बाध्रा सावराय-नाय आरि खाबुखौ मोनसिगोन ।

थोंजोडै बुंनो थाडेब्ला बर' फोरा गावनि बिमानि रावखौ सोलौंथाइनि बिजों महरै फरायनाय मोननो गोनां गासैबो खाबुफोरखौनो फारियै मोननो हासिगोन ।

नाथाय एसेबां जौगासे जौगानायनि उनावबो बर' बिजोंनि फारसे हिन साननाय, बर' बिजोंखौ मुगैनाय, नेवसिनाय, बर' बिजोंनि फारसे फोथायनाय गोयै जालानाया बारानिफ्राय बारसिन जालानाया नुनो मोनदों । गामि- सोहोर जेरावबो इराजी आरो असमीया बिजोंनि *Private* फरायसालिफोराव बर' बिमा-बिफाफोरा लारि लारि गसंहैनाय नुनो मोनदों । गामिफोराव खम खरसायाव मोजां सोलौंथाय लानायनि खाबु थासेयावबो गोबां बर बिमा-बिफाफोरा बांसिन खरचा रुजुनानै गावनि गथ गथायफोरखौ बर' बिजोंनि सोलाय गुबुन बिजोडवसो फोरोंहोनाय गावखौनो गोगगानाय नुनो मोनदों ।

खायसे खायसे सुबुंफोरा बुंस' लायो बर' फरायब्ला गुबुन बिजोंआव फरायनाय मोननाय बादि गियान मोनबाडा होनना । नाथाय बेयो एखेबारे नंखाय बाध्रा । मानोना दा भारतनि गासैबो फरायसाफोरखौ नो मोनसे फराफारि एबा *Syllabus* खौनो फरायहोनो थाखाय (*NCERT*) *National Council of Educational Research and Training* नि सोलोथायगिरिफोरा सानलाय गासिनो दडे । ओजोंहाय जौनि आसामानि *SEBA* नि सिडव जेसेबां रावजों सोलौंथाय होनायनि खाबु दं बेफोर गासैबो रावनि मान थाखोआ समान । मानोना *Text Book* फोरानो एखेजोब । रावाल' सो जुदा जुदा । भारत हादरनि गासैबो रावजों सोलौंथायखौ समानै जौगाखांहोनो थाखायनो रोंग'थि गोनां सोलौंथायगिरिफोरखौ लानानै *NCERT* फसंधानखौ गायसननाय जादों आरो बे *NCERT* जों लोब्ला लानानैनो आसामनि *SEBA* आबो आसामनि गासैबो बिजोंनि सोलौंथायखौ समानै दावगाहोनो थाखायनो फरायसालिनि सोलौंथायनि थाखाय गासैबो *Medium* नि थाखाय एखे *Syllabus* बानायनाय होखादों । ओंखायनो बर' फरायब्ला गुबुन बिजोंआव फरायनाय मोननो हानाय बादि गियान मोनबाडा होनना बुंनाय बिमा - बिफाफोरनि गथ, गथायफोरखौ भारतआव नड आमेरिका, इलेण्ड आरि

हादरावसो फराय होनांगोन। अब्ला बिथांमोना बुंनो हागोन जे-आमेरिकायाव फरायनानै मोननो हानाय गियान बादि बर' बिजोडव फरायनानै मोननो हाया।

दा जायफोरनि गथ' गथायफोरखो *English Medium* शंकरदेव स्कुल बादि *Private* स्कुलाव रोजा रोजा रां खरचा खालामनानै हरगासिनो दडे बेफोर गथ' फोरा मेट्रिक पास खालामखानायनि उनाव मोनसे गुबुन ग्रहनि *College* आव फरायहैनो मोनगोन नामा-जाय *College* फोराव बर' बिजोनि गथ, फोरा फरायहैनो मोना। जुदि बे बहुमनि बे रायजोनि *College* आवनो फरायनांगौ जायोब्ला बे *College* नि फराफारिया *English Medium* नि थाखाय गुबुन, बर *Medium* नि थाखाय गुबुन आरो असमीया *Medium* नि थाखाय गुबुन जागोन नामा ? बिब्दिथ जाया।

मोनसे गोसो होथाव बांधाया जाबाय, -जाय समाव *BSS* आ गावनि हारिनि गुबै सिनायथिखौ एखुथायै लाखिनो सानना जौ (बर'फोरा) असमीया नड होनना बुंबोनादों बे समावनो माखासे असमीया बिजोडव फरायनाय बर' गथ'फ्रा गावसोरनि बिमा रावखौ असमीया होननासो बुंनो लासै आरो इराजी बिजोडव फरायनाय गथ'फ्रा इराजी होनना बुंसै। बिसोर जुदि बर' जानानैबो गावनि बिमा रावा बर' होनना बुंनो लाया-ब्लासिनो मर मातृभाषा असमीया, *My Mother tongue is English* होनना बुंनानैसो लानो हाबायब्ला आंनि मथे बिसोर गावबा गावनि उपाधि फोरखौबो बर' हारिनिफ्रायनो बारस्लायलानांगौ। मानोनो जौ मिथियो राव आरो हारिमु थायाब्ला मोनसे हारिया थानानै थानो हाया। जुदि बिसोरनि बिमा रावानो असमीया, *English* जालांबायब्ला बिसोरनिफ्राइ हारि थांना थानायनि माबा *Agenda* जौ आशा खालामनो हागोन दा ? निसचय हाया। गोदोआव सोरबा गुबुन बिजोडव फरायबाय फरायबाय। नाथाय दा बर' बिजोँजौ फरायनायनि एसेबां रोगां-जौगां खाबु थासेयावबो बर' जानानै गुबुन बिजोँखौसो होसोनायखौ आं *Support* खालामा। आंनि बुंनंगौआ जाबाय, थौंजौ असमीया, *English* बिजोडव फरायाब्ला सिनोबो जौ असमीया *English* सोल्लोना लानो हायो। नंनाया नंगौ आथिखालनि मुगायाव *English* आ *International* राव हिसाबै *English* खौ जेरावबो नंनाय जादों। नाथाय बेनिबो

राहाया जौहा दडे। थौंजौ *English Medium* आव होआब्ला सिनो गथखौ *Bodo Medium* आव होनानैबो *Kendriya Bidhyalay, Sainik School* आरिफोराव फरायहैनो हानायनि खाबु जौहा दंखायो आरो बिदि खालामनायनि गेजेरजौ गावनि बिमा रावखौ फोथांना लाखिनायनि लोगोसे हारिनि सिनायथिखौ लाखिना बायहा मुलुगाव गावनो गोनां जानाय हिन्दि, *English* आरि रावखौबो मोजाडै सोल्लोना लानो जौ हायो।

जौ साननाय बादि गिदिर गिदिर हारिफोरहा सिनायथिनि आंखाल गैला नड बयहाबो दाबो बेनि आंखाल दडे। गोनोखोनि मुगायाव बिरोंदामिना इसेबां दावगासेयावबो सिनायथिनि सौलुखौ गाखोमोरनो हायाखै। खुद आर्यफोर, जायफोर गावसोरखौनो जौसिन थाखोनि मानसि होननानै मुलुगाखौनो दैदेननायनि बाध्रा सानो, बिसोरहाबो गाक्सोरनि गायसनजाखानाय सिनायथिखौ गोमाजाफिननो गिसोगारो। गुबैयै दा मुलुगाव रांखान्थि गोहोनियानो जा बिरोंदामिननि जौगानायानो जा एबा थिउरिया दबथायनायानो जा, निउक्लियार गोहो दबथायनायानो जा, जायनिखि दावहा जायाखै मानो बेनि बबेवबा नड बबेवबा सिनायथिनि सौलु हाबखोमानानै दंथारो। दिनैबो मुलुगाव सिनायथिनि सौलुखौ लानानैनो जुजिलायबाय थानायखौ नुनो मोनो। नडब्ला *International Market* आव पेटेन्टनि थाखाय जुजिलायनाया फैनाय नडमोन। मोनसे हादरा दिहुननाय मुवाखौ गुबुन हादरा दिहुननो मोना। राव हारिमुनि सिमायावल' थायाब्लासिनो सिनायथिनि जेंनाया हाथाय बाजारावबो थांबाय। नोंथांमोना माब्लाबा हाथायाव आपेल, थायजौ आरि फिथाइ बायब्ला नुनो मोनगोन '*USA*', *JAPAN* आरि लिरना फिथायाव सिथाबना होनाय लेबेल। मा गोनांथि दंमोन फिथायाव बिब्दि हादरनि मुं लिरनो ? गुबुन हादराव फानहरनायनि उनाव बेयो गुबुन हादरनि जालांबाय। नाथाय बिगोमागिरि मोनथायखौ रोखा खालामनो थाखायनो बेबायदि मार्का लगायनाय जायो आरो बे मार्कायानो सिनायथिनि मुंदिन्थि।

सुबुडबो दिनै जुथाय सिनायथिनि अनगायै हारिं हारिं सिनायथिनि आंखालाव भुगिनो हमदों। बयनोबो मोनसे आलदा सिनायथि नांगौ। बेनि थाखायनो बयबो नाजादों गावबा गावनि थोफोंआव आलदा सिनायथिनि गायसनथाय

लाबोनो। ऑखायनो माखासे बर' फोरा गावनि बिमा रावजों गाहाम आरो गोजौ सोलौंथाय लानो हानायनि दलाम खाबु थासेयावबो गावनि रांखान्थि गोहोनि जोहै दा गाव गावखौनो हासिंदेनो आबुं सानना बिमा राव आरो हारिनि थामोनथानि बाथ्रा सानाब्लासिनो गुबुन हारिमुआरीनि बिजोडव गाव गावनि गथ'फोरखौ फरायहोना जौसिन थाखोआव गाखोनो हावाय होनना देतगादों। नाथाय जेसेखि गुवारसिन फोथाराव थांनायनि खाबु मोना मानो गावनि होननाय रोखा मोनसे सिनायथि गावनो लाना थांफानो हाखायाब्ला बैआव गोदान सिनायथि मोनहैफिननांगौआ दावखाया दावराइ जानाय बादिसो जागोन।

बेखिनियावनो आं सासे नबेल बान्था मोनगिरिनि बाथ्रा रायखांनो लुबैदों, - बिथानि मुडनो जाबाय, - आइजाक बाशेभिच सिंगार। बिथाड 1978 इं मायथायाव यिडिस रावजों थुनलाइ सोरजिनानै नबेल बान्था मोननो हादों। यिडिस रावा जाबाय राइन उपत्यकानि जार्मान रावसा, स्ल'भानिक राव आरो हिब्रु रावनि गलाय गथायाव सोमजिनाय मोनसे *Mixed Language* दा बेयो *Dead Language* आरो बे रावा सा इडरपनि मोजोमसेल इहुदीफोरनि गेजेराव सोलियोमोन। गोबां इहुदी पण्डितफोरनो बे रावखौ गेबें गोसोयै आजावनो हायाखैमोन आरो गावनि बिमानि रावजों थुनलाइ सोरजिनो गारना इंराजी रावजोंसो थुनलाइ सोरजिदोंमोन। माखासे जाहोननि थाखाय सिंगारा गावनि जोनोम हादर सा-इडरपखौ गारना मोनसे समाव आमेरिकानि नोगोरारिथाय लानांगौ जाहैयो। आमेरिकायाव इहुदी माने यिडिस रावा सोलिया। नाथाय थेवबो सिंगारा गावनि बिमा रावजोंनो थुनलाइ सोरजि लाडे मोनसेनि उनाव मोनसे बिबिदो बियो 1978 इं माइथायाव नबेल बान्था मोननो हाथो। बे बाथ्राखौ रायखां नायनि गोनांथिया जाबाय, सिंगारा गावनि जोनोम हादोरखौ गारना गुबुन दाबसे जायगायाव थांना रायजो जानांनयनि उनावबो आरो बे जायगायाव इहुदी राव रायज्लायग्रा मानसि गैयाब्लाबो बियो गावनि बिमानि रावखौ बावाब्लासिनो गावनि एखुथा सिनायथिजों गसंथाना

गावनि बिमा रावजों थुनलाइ सोरजिना नबेल बान्था मोननो हानाया बुहुमनि बिखायाव बिमानिराव आरो हारिमुखौ गोरबोजों मोजां मोननायनि मोनसे गोजों नेरसोन आरो बिनिफ्राय जौनि बर' फिसाफोरा सोलौंना लानो गोनां मोनसे गेदेर *lesson* दडे होनना आं सानो। बेखिनियावनो मोनसे सौंलु रायजोफोरनि गोसोआव सिखांगोन जे, - जाय जायगायाव यिडिस राव रायजलायनाय मानसि गैया बे जायगायाव बै रावजों थुनलाइ सोरजिनायखौ सोर फरायखो, माबोरै नबेल बान्था मोननो हालायखो? होनना। नंनाया नंगौ सौंथिया थार सौंथियानो। नाथाय सिंगारनि सल, सल, माफोरखौ यिडिस रावनिफ्राय राव दानस्लायना आमेरिकान सल'मागिरि सलबेल आ आमेरिकान फरायग्राफोरनि गेजेराव सिनाय होदोंमोन।

बिथाड गावनि बिमा रावखौ मोजां मोननानै गावनि एखुथा सिनायथि लाना नबेल बान्थाखौ मोननायनि उनाव जेरैबादि मोनसे गोदै गोगगानाय मोनदों, गावनि एखुथा सिनायथिखौ खोमाना लानानै गुबुननि सिनायथिजों मोननायाव बेसेबां गोदै गोगगानाया जेब्लाबो थाया।

जोबथियाव आं फंसे बाथ्रा बुंनो लुबैबाय जों जौनि गाव गावनि एखुथा सिनायथिखौ जेब्लाबो खोमाना लानाड आरो बिमा राव हारिमु खो जेब्लाबो हमथाना लाखिनांगोन अब्लासो जों बुहुमाव बर' हारि हिसाबै थांनानै थानो हागोन। नडब्ला गावनि सिनायथिखौ, राव-हारिमुखौ गारना थांना थानाया थेनायनिनो समान - बिहा गावनि होननाय जेबो थाहैया। ऑखायनो जों बयबो बुंनंगोन - जों सोलौंगोन बिमानि राव, बर राव थांना थाथों, बर' राव गेवलांथों।

गोजोनथों।

N.B. बे लिरबिदांखौ *Luki-Bekeli Anchalik commitee/ABSU* नि रुफाथि मायथाइ (*Silver Jubilee Year Celebration*) फालिनायजों लोबबा लाखिनानै खुंनाय *Seminar* आव *Dr. Bhupen Narzaree* नि *Conductorship* आव थांनायइंखालि अदालपारायाव फरायथिनाय जादों।



आंनि बेसेन गोयै जिउ

मुस्त्रिननि खाखलारी

H.S. 2nd Year

गांसे गोराना चिन्नाड चार्थादि
 थानाने दडे आं जउआव
 वे चुहुर्मनि चिम्बायाव,
 गैया थि थार्वनि आंहा
 वे मुलुग संसाराव ।
 माव्नावा हरखाव चिग्लाडे जानगागव
 वारनि नाग नाथा नारसोमनायाव
 माव्नावा हाखराव गोम्लेमोना थायां
 दाखुर दाला जानाने
 माव्नावा लेंथोआव गोजाव वायां
 जिउनि आंगो लोंगो नाडगिरानाने
 लुचैयो आं गोमोनि खौरांखौं
 मोरावानि सिगाडव फोरमायनो ।
 जिउआव मुगैनाय आंहा गैया
 थेवब्लाबो मानो रावजौबो नार्याफिनजाया
 दिनैसो मोनथिनो मोनबाय आं
 वे मुलुग संसारनि माया
 आंखौं नार्याफिननो रावबो गैया
 जायखौं अनबोला मुलाम्फा थाया ।

बेनोमोन नामा

मिच नयन मनि बर
 H.S. 2nd Year

मेगन मांदैया मिरिये बोहेंदो
 दोनखोमा नांदो गोमोनि दाहा,
 नूनो वृजिनो मोने राववो
 आंनि गोचौनि हास्थायनाय ।
 जिउमा आंनि मावरिया
 जेराव मोदैयाल होयो आंनो गोजोन,
 थोबसे थोबसे लाबोयो गांनारखौं
 जेराव आं मोनासै आजालानि अननाय
 नाथाइ मोनदेगोन दा ओइ नों ?
 मुलाम्फा गोयै बोहैनाय मोदै आंनि
 थेर बेथेर जालानाय खुसि
 गोसो गोबोनि ।

आंनि जिउ

मुस्र लक्ष्यधर ब्रह्म
H.S. 1st Year

आंनि जिउसा एरैबायदिनो बारलांबाय
जेरै गांसे गारना दोननाय
कागजनि थुखुरा।
साननिफ्रय हर जायो
हरनिफ्राय सान जायो
एरैबायदिनो बारयोमोन आंनि जिउआ।
उन्द्रेनिफ्राय गेयेर जाबाय
नुबाय गासैबो नंखाय
सारदोंमोन माबा मावगोन होनना।
नाथाय जिउसि थांखिफोरा,
दैनि बायि बोह लाबांय
एरैबायदिनो बारबोबाय दं
आंनि जिउ।

बुखार जानाय गांसे गोरान बिलाइ

धरायना दरपना बर
H.S. 1st Year

बुखार जानाय जिउ आंनि
गांसे गोरान बिलाइ।
गैया आंहा हांखोजों लिरनाय
जिउ जारिमिन।
गैया आंहा बिफां साया
जिरायग्रा सालि।
फोरमायनो दुखुनि खौरां
सुबुंनो आंहा।
बुखार जानाय गोरान बिलायआ
दिनै सुबुं सुथुरजों
गाखेब लांजाबाय।
थाबथानो रोडै नांथानो रोडै बारजों
बिरबायनाय गोरान बिलाइ बाययि
जउआ गांसे गायप्राब दिङ्ग आंनि।
बुखार जाबोनाय गायप्राव
जिउ दिङ्गया दिनै
गोजाव लांबाय संसार लेथोआव।
माब्लादि बै रुगुङ्गव सहैगोन
आंनि गायप्राब जिउ दिङ्गया
आं गावनो मोनधिसआ।
गोजाव लांखारो फोरमाय लाडो आं
गायप्राब दिङ्गखौ लानानै,
सुजुनाय आंनि जिउनि सलन्थाइमा।
रावरो खोनासङ्ग रालबो मोनधिसआ
आंनि जिउनि सलन्थाइमाखौ
नुहरसआ राबवो आंनि
गायप्राब जिउ दिङ्ग गोजाव सांनायखौ।
गोथां बिलाइ होनना साननो रोङ्ग मानो ?
मानसिनि जिउ होननानै रावबो साना,
बेसेन गैया नामा आंनि जिउआ ?
अनसाय जायमानो रावजोंबो
बुखार जानाय गोरान बिलाइआ।

सनेट जिगु

दानस्लायगिरि

प्रानजली बर

वारग फगयमा, जे. एन. कलेज. बको.

राक्षसी सम, नोनो सिंहनि गोबो आमगुगुखो वुश्रा खालामो
मोरजिलु वुहुमा जायो फोजावश्रांग्रा गाव नि मोरजिथायखो
गलाडे बोलोगोर मोमानि हाथाइ

आरो गावनि थैयाव खामग्लिनानै थैयो गोलाउ जोउनि फ निक्का
नोनि थाखायनोथ बोथोरा जायो सुखुनि आरो माब्लावा दुखुनि
नोनि आखाइयावनो गासिबोजोत्र माहि आगाननिसम,
बे फैलाउ वुहुमाव नो आरो नोनि गेलोनाय
नाथाइ आं हेथा होयो नोनि मोनसे मुगौथाव हावायाव
अ सम नो गोहोम दाखोखलै आंनि अनजालिनि मागन मुसुगुराव
आरो दाबोहो नेर्सनि बैयाव नोनि जामनाय रेबगनजो
बेनि सोलाय नोनि बोथोर फाखनाव सिखोनै लाखि
मानोना समायनायाने बिमहर जाफुंसार सुबुनि
अब्लाबो नो हामैखौनो मावफेरदो बोरायदवनाय सम
थेवब्लाबो आ लिरनाने गालांगोन खबाम फोथानो आलो अ न्नाइ।

N. B. : दानस्लायजानाय सनेटनि लिरगिरिया जाबाय मुंदांखा इराज थुनलाइगिरि उइलियाम सेक्सपियार।



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In memory of a great Mathematician

Dr. Alok Das

Sr. Lecturer, Department of Mathematics

Paul Richard Halmos, one of the great expositors of mathematics, died on October 2, 2006 in Los Gates, California after a brief period of illness. He was a distinguished mathematician, specialist in pure mathematics. John Ewing, a mathematician write in [1] about Halmos's:

"Many young mathematicians have learned by watching Paul Halmos, I did. Of course, we don't all carry dog biscuits in our pockets, we don't go around banging on doors with canes; and we don't all share all of Paul's strong opinions about mathematics and the world. But we do know what it means to be professional".

It is indeed sad that we lost him only, a few years after his retirement from the Indiana University. I recollect that after his sad demise, this article as a homage to him.

Paul R. Halmos was born in March 3, 1916 in Bustling, Budapest, Hungary. He lived in Bustling, culturally rich Budapest until he was a teenager. When Paul was only six months old, his mother had died. Paul's father was a successful physician in budapest, anticipated the political storm to come in Europe, and in 1924 Paul's father emigrated to Chicago in the United States, leaving Paul and his two elder brothers in Budapest. There they were look after by the physician who took over his father's practice. After five years in

Chicago, Paul's father become an American citizen and, at that time, brought Paul from Hungary to join him in Chicago. He admitted high school in Chicago. After schooling, he entered the University of Illinois to study chemical engineering while was 15 years old. After one year, he changed to mathematics and philosophy but didn't particaly shine at mathematics, he said in [1] or [2]:

"I was a routine calculus student - I think I got B's. I did not understand about limits. I doubt that they taught it. ... But I was good at integrating and differentiating things in a mechanical sense. Some how I like it. I kept fooling around with it".

Despite himself, he entered his undergraduate course and changing from chemical engineering to mathematics and philosophy, he still completed the four year degree in three years graduating in 1934. He began graduate studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, still with philosophy as his main subject, mathematics as his minor subject. Again he changed the subject from philosophy to mathematics when it was not until the end of the academic year 1935-1936. After thinking that algebra was the right subject for him, he quickly changed to analysis and studied for his Ph.D. under the guide Joseph Doob. He awarded in 1938

for his thesis on measure theory probability. Title of his thesis was "Invariants of Certain Stochastic Transformation: The Mathematical Theory of Gambling Systems".

In February 1939, Halmos jointed a post at Reed College in Oregon. He accepted but in April, his friend Warren Ambrose was offered a scholarship at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. After six months he was offered a fellowship, and in his second year at Princeton he became von Neumann's assistant. Halmos job was to attend lectures, take notes and sometimes type them up and have them duplicated. In 1942, he produced a monograph, Finite-Dimensional Vector Spaces, which was "based on [some of] von Neumann's lectures and completely inspired by him. That's what got me [Halmos] started writing books."

After leaving the Institute for Advanced Study, Halmos was appointed to the University of Syracuse, New York. In 1946, he jointed an assistant professor at the University of Chicago. He also moved to the University of Michigan in 1961. In 1968-1969, he served for one year as chairman of the mathematics department of the University of Hawaii. At the end of the year, he accepted a professorship at Indiana University. He remained at Indiana until 1985.

Halmos was especially clever in choosing provocative titles for the articles, he wrote "Applied Mathematics is Bad Mathematics," "The Thrills of Abstraction," "American Mathematics from 1940 to the Day Before Yesterday."

Professor Halmos was a famous author, editor, teacher, and speaker of distinction. Nearly all of his many books are still in print. His Finite

Dimensional Vector Spaces(1942), Measure Theory (1950), Introduction to Hilbert Space and the Theory of Spectral Multiplicity (1951), Lectures on Ergodic Theory (1956), Entropy in Ergodic Theory (1959), Naive Set Theory (1960), Algebraic Logic (1962), Lectures on Boolean Algebras (1963), A Hilbert Space Problem Book (1967), Bounded Integral Operators on L^2 Spaces (1978), I Want to be a Mathematician (1985), I have a photographic Memory (1987), Problems for Mathematicians, Young and Old (1991), Linear Algebra Problem Book (1996), and Logic as Algebra(1998) are classic books that reflect his clarity, conciseness, and color. He edited the American Mathematical Monthly from 1981 to 1985, and served for many years as one of the editors of the Springer-Verlag series Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics and Graduate Texts in Mathematics.

Halmos is renowned for his "popular" writing and speaking about mathematics, and he loved communicating it to others. He was recognized for his success as an expositor, and received many other awards for his writing. In 1983, he received the Steele Prize for exposition from the American Mathematical Society. The citation read:

"The award for a book or substantial survey or research-expository paper is made to Paul R Halmos for his many graduate texts in mathematics, dealing with finite dimensional vector spaces, measure theory, ergodic theory and Hilbert space. Many of these books were the first systematic presentations of their subjects in English. Their felicitous style and content has had a vast influence on the teaching of mathematics in North America. His

articles on how to write, talk and publish mathematics have helped all mathematicians to communicate their ideas and results more effectively”.

In 1993, he received a distinguished teacher award from the Mathematical Association of America (MAA).

Halmos's 1985 "automathography" *I Want to Be a Mathematician* is an outstanding account of what it was like to be an academic mathematician in 20th century America. He called the book "automathography" rather than "autobiography", because its focus is almost entirely on his life as a mathematician, not his personal life. The book contains the following quote on Halmos' view of what doing mathematics means, and is a favourite of many teachers of mathematics:

"Don't just read it; fight it! Ask your own questions, look for your own examples, discover your own proofs. Is the hypothesis necessary? Is the converse true? What happens in the classical special case? What about the degenerate cases? Where does the proof use the hypothesis?"

In these memoirs, Halmos claims to have invented the "iff" notation for the words "if and only if" and to have been the first to use the "tombstone" notation to signify the end of a proof, and this is generally agreed to be the case. The tombstone symbol \blacksquare (Unicode U+220E) is sometimes called a halmos.

Halmos was married in 1945 to Virginia of Los Gates, California. They had no children.



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HONEY- A NATURAL GIFT TO MANKIND

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Natural has bestowed mankind with a miracle gift in the form of honey. Honey is a sweet viscous liquid collected by bees from the nectar collected from nectarines and stored in their hives by them for the for future use as food. Honey generally contains the sugar from fruits, can sugar i.e. dextrose sugar and minerals, organic acid, proteins, salts-like iron, copper, manganese etc. vitamins and volatile oils etc. Honey with higher proteins contains tends to be more viscous. The honey is hygroscopic in nature and absorbs moisture from air. The colour and aroma of depends honey upon the floral source from which it is collected. Thus honey has dark to light amber colour and milk pleasant flavor. Quality and quantity of honey also depends upon the floral source from which it is obtained.

Uses of Honey : Honey is antibacterial & it has much medicinal value along with its food value. But its use as energy food has not yet been realised. The sugar present in the honey is readily acceptable in our blood streams and provide the body as the immediate source of energy and removed fatigue.

- ◆ Honey is generally used as medicine as in killing the bacteria by inhibine effect of honey antibacterial effect.
- ◆ Honey is used as tonic because it is non irritating to delicate membrane of digestive system, assimilated easily and spares kidney and lessens tissue destruction and give maximum energy.
- ◆ Honey has gentle laxative effect and due to presence of iron, copper and

managanese. So it is as laxative

- ◆ Honey is used extensively in Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine.
- ◆ It is used as components of many commercially manufacured pharmaceutical products.
- ◆ It is used as preventive agents against cold and cough. For dry cough lick mixture of black peeper and honey is effective. A Cough lingus prepared from ginger juice & honey used in treatment of tonsils.
- ◆ Honey has been widely used in infant feeding with success. It cures many deficiencies in infants and children.
- ◆ It is used as face pack as it provide glow to the skin. It also used as beauty lotion.
- ◆ It is a blood purifier.
- ◆ It also helps in reducing the extra fats if consumed with lemon water.
- ◆ With the rise in cases of diabetes more and people will suffer from foot ulcer that do not heal and may end up needing amputation because treatment of chronic wound is difficult. But now an alternative treatment based on a remedy used since antiquity is geetting increased attention "smearing wounds with honey." antibacterial properties could may the nectar an effective treatment for sores that refuses to man. Some medicine prepared from honey being marketed in some countries for application on wounds and also used as wound dressing and microbial and used in wounds & burns.
- ◆ Honey is curative for eye sores and ulcer of tongue etc.
- ◆ Honey is used for increasing stamina for running. Honey gives inatant energy.

“Bottomonium”-the New Particle Discovered on July 9, 2008

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For each particle of matter there exists an equivalent particle with opposite quantum characteristics, called an anti-particle. Particle and anti-particle pairs can be created by large accumulations of energy and, conversely, when a particle meets an anti-particle they annihilate with intense blasts of energy. At the time of the big-bang, the large accumulation of energy must have created an equal amount of particles and anti-particles. But in everyday life we do not encounter anti-particles. The question, therefore, is “What has happened to the anti-particles?” To get the answer of this question, BABAR Collaborator performs a series of experiments. BABAR is a High Energy Physics experiment located at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), near Stanford University, in California.

Today, the most acceptable theory for the particle physicist is the “STANDARD MODEL”, according to which all matter of the world are made of by six leptons, six quarks with their anti-particles and the intermediate particles of interactions. Thirty years ago, particle physicists delighted in discovering the “Bottomonium”

family—the set of particles that contain both a bottom quark and an anti-bottom quark but are bound together with different energies. Researchers have sought to find out certain the lowest energy state of these tiny yet important particles. Now on July 9, 2008 for the first time, collaborators on the BABAR experiment, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), at the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) have detected and measured the lowest energy particle of the Bottomonium family, called the Eta-b (η_b).

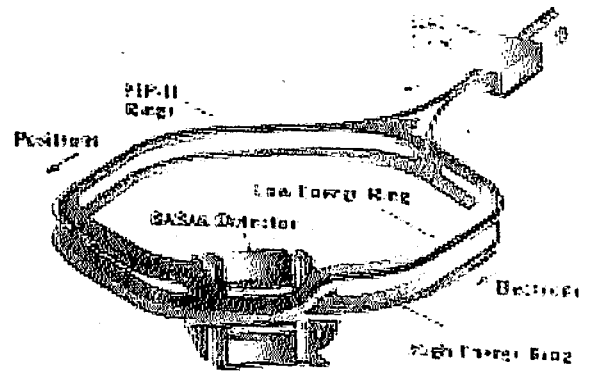
A particle physics experiment has two basic components: an accelerator and a detector. The particle accelerator’s job is to produce the high-energy particles. It does this by taking a particle, speeding it up using electromagnetic fields, and crashing it into another particle. At first, only one or two high-energy particles are produced, but these soon decay too many more lower-energy particles, so you end up with lots of particles shooting out from the collision point. The detector’s job is to record information about the particles. A typical particle detector consists of several sub detectors, each of which performs

a different type of measurement. Particles from the collision pass through and interact with each sub detector, and the results are recorded. Most of the particles produced in a collision event are very short-lived, and decay before they make it to the detector. So in general, the detector observes only the most stable end products - the *final state particles*. These are electrons, muons, photons, pions, charged kaons, or protons. The original decay must be reconstructed based on the measurements from these particles.

Most particle detectors follow the same basic design. Tracking devices in a magnetic field provide measurements of position, charge and momentum for charged particles. Calorimeters provide energy and position measurements. Both subsystems contribute to particle identification. Some experiments also include other sub detectors for particle identification.

The BABAR experiment uses two accelerators: the **SLAC linear accelerator** and the **PEP-II storage ring facility**. Some 500 scientists and engineers from 74 institutions in Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States work on BABAR. SLAC is funded by the U.S.A, Department of Energy's Office of Science. The goal of the BABAR experiment is to study the violation of charge and parity (CP) symmetry in the decays of B mesons. This violation manifests itself as different behaviour

between particles and anti-particles and is the first step to explain the absence of anti-particles in everyday life.



[PEP-II accelerator]

To study CP violation the BABAR experiment exploits the 9.1 GeV electron beam and the 3 GeV positron beam of the PEP-II accelerator. The two beams collide in the center of the experiment, producing $\tilde{O}(4S)$ mesons which decay into equal numbers of B and anti-B mesons. Every system of matter contains a "ground state"—a lowest energy level to which the system is ever trying to get, shedding energy as it does so. The ground state provides a baseline from which to measure the other more energetic states of the particle, and is key to understanding the fundamental laws that govern how quarks interact and behave.

When a bottom quark and an anti-bottom quark are pulled together by the strong force, they form a quark "atom"—much like an electron and a proton come together under the electromagnetic force to create a hydrogen

atom. This bottom quark "atom," the Eta-b, can be excited to various higher-energy states, from the first excited state (called the "Upsilon(1S)") to the even higher states ("Upsilon(2S)", "Upsilon(3S)" and so on).

To determine the ground state, the BABAR collaboration gathered data in which the collision of an electron and a positron created a bottom quark and anti-bottom quark bound pair in the Upsilon(3S) state that in turn decayed by emitting a gamma ray and leaving behind the ζ_b ground state, which then decayed into still more particles. As this sequence of events occurred just once in every two or three thousand Upsilon(3S) decays in the BABAR detector, the collaboration needed to collect more than 100 million collisions in which the Upsilon(3S) state was created to ensure a precise measurement of the ζ_b . To make the observation even more difficult, experimentalists had to battle very high levels of background noise. Some of that

is due to other decay processes that involve the Upsilon(1S) state, which has a similar energy and needs to be isolated from the signal to detect the Eta-b.

The motion of the bottom quark and anti-bottom quark within the Eta-b is slightly different from that of the Upsilon(1S)—due to the role of spin in quark interactions—and that introduces a very slight difference in energy between the particles. This slight split—known as "hyperfine splitting"—between the Upsilon(1S) and the ζ_b has been seen in other systems before, including the charm quark system, but this is the first time it has ever been observed in the bottom quark system. The hyperfine splitting is so small that the experimenters had to go to extraordinary lengths to definitively discover the Eta-b. The BaBar collaboration expects to release further results from its most recent data collection run over the next few months.



' Mathematics' – the Key subject

Dipankar Sarma

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यथा शिक्षा मयुराणां नागानां मणयो यथा।
तथा वेदाङ्गशास्त्राणां गणितं मुग्धनि स्थितम्॥

Mathematics is a key subject. It is the queen of all Sciences. Every one feels the discipline and the equivalence in Mathematics. These are the ultimate stage of the beauty. Overall we can say that Mathematics is the music of all musics.

Mathematics is the body of knowledge, centred on concepts such as quantity, structure, space and change and also the academic discipline that studies them. According to Lynn Steen and Keith Devlin, Mathematics is the Science of pattern, that mathematicians seek out patterns whether found in numbers, space, science, computers, imaginary abstractions etc. Benjamin Peirce called it the science that draws necessary conclusions.

Colloquially, mathematics is called 'maths' or 'math' in North American English. Mathematics evolved from counting, calculations, measurement and the systematic study of the shapes and motion of physical objects. Mathematics explore such concepts aiming to formulate new conjectures and established their truth by rigorous deduction from appropriately chosen axioms and definitions, knowledge and use of basic mathematics have always been an inherent and integral part of individual and group life. Today mathematics is used throughout the world in many fields, including science, engineering, medicine, economics and

social sciences. Applied mathematics, the application of mathematics to such fields, inspires and makes use of new mathematical discoveries and sometimes leads to the development of entirely new disciplines. Several areas of applied mathematics have merged with related traditions outside of mathematics and become disciplines in their own right, including statistics operation research and computer science. On the other hand pure mathematics dealt with the basic theorems and postulates.

Whether mathematics is science or not. If science is the 'field of knowledge', then obviously mathematics also. Carl Fredrich Gauss referred to mathematics as the queen of sciences. Albert Einstein stated that as far as the laws mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain, they do not refer to reality. This is the answer to the question (to Einstein) - "how can it be that mathematics being after all a product of human thought which is independent of experience, is so admirably appropriate to the objects of reality? Some philosophers believe that mathematics is not experimentally falsifiable and thus not a science. Karl Popper said that most mathematical theories are like those of physics and biology. Pure mathematics turns out to be much closer to the natural sciences whose hypothesis are

conjectures, than it seemed even recently. The applied mathematicians may feel that they are scientists, those in pure, often feel they are working in an area more akin to logic and they are fundamentally philosophers.

We are working in different field of mathematics now. First arose out of the need to the calculations in commerce, to understand the relationship between numbers, to measure land and to predict astronomical events. These are roughly related to the broad subdivision of mathematics into the study of quantity, structure, space and change; with the help of algebra, geometry and analysis. The other basic side is mathematical logic and then set theory. The recent development in this is the study of uncertainty, called Fuzzy mathematics.

A question arise that is the society in general aware of the importance of mathematics? We have inevitably touched upon its role in the advancement of other diverse human activities. There is also a some what indirect impact that mathematics has hend on human affairs. Training in mathematics enables a person to develop his capabilities in logical analysis of situations and helps one to think objectively on issues in general. Mathematics develops the thinking power. It gives the logical way of thinking and enhance the time management ability.

Mathematical constructs are found in which one locates concepts and notions that can be put in correspondence with physical entities in a phenomenon one wishes to study. The deduction processes of mathematics can then be used to unveil mutual relationships between the mathematical entities and suggest corresponding connections among the physical entities - what

we have on our hands then in a prediction ; and if such a prediction is varified to be true, it is indeed a confirmation that the study of the mathematical system is likely to hepl one to understand physical reality. The mathematical modelling, that is the mathematical structure is often not quite a finished product and it is built up by drawing heavily on the available knowledge of physical phenomenon.

The level of sophistication of the mathematics used in dealing with engineering problems has grown leaps and bounds and with it the ability to handle move and more complex problems. Diffential equations, probability, combinatorics. algebraic geometry etc. have been used with considerable success in handling engineering problems.

Biology and medicine are now benefitting immensely from the invension of sofisticated mathematical tools. Deep mathematics has made its advent into social sciences now. Computer science is essentially an offshot of mathematics, with logic and combinatorics, playing a basic role.

The revolution in information technology has its roots in mathematics. It helps in military development and war. It is said that the first World War was the war of chemist, the second that of physicist and if there is going to be (God forbid) a third one, it will be of the mathematicians.

So we observe that mathematics is used in every where, from individual to social, from social to national to international level. The progress runs with the proper use of mathematics. One can live systematically if he or she use mathematics in every step. So it is very necessary to learn mathematics to learn the others. Actual use of mathematics gives us a dynamic progress. ● ●

CORRUPTION : ITS COAUSES AND REMEDIES

Dr. Praneswar Nath
Sr. Lecturer, Dept. of Pol. Science

Recently an international agency conducted a survey on the evil of Corrupeetion in 15 democratic countries of the world to identify the corrupt nations. The distinction of being corruption free nation went to New Zealand while India was placed in the 12th position out of 15 nations the survey covered. Therefore, the fact has been established that corruption is rampant in each and every sector of the society and private in India, but no one seems to be in a position to eradicate the evil from the body politic and society though every one of India's burgeoning population complains about corruption like weather about which complaints are made but no one can change its whims, and accepts it helplessly.

It is an undeniable fact that corruption has spread its tentacles to every part of Government apparatus, and the record in the office of a political party is no better than another's, indeed, uncomfortably a large number of politicians of all hues are corrupt as evident from several scam cases pending against them in courts.

May that as it be, a large number of Ministers, Legislators and other politicians besides bureaucrats are involved in various corruption scandals, and are facing trials in courts and they lend support to the view that the evil has pervaded

all layers of Government.

What indeed are root causes of the present day corruption must be identified before efforts are initiated against the canker, True, Politicians of all hues have become corrupt to a large extent in the last two decades or so and in consequence, it has percolated to all levels of the administrative system, in fact, next politician are the officers at the apex of the administrative structure the all India services and provincial cadres. In British days these services were seen to be like Caesar's wife - wholly above suspicion. Today, with the adjuration of the Rule of Law the honest can not enjoy the rights the constitution has given him. On the one hand, the dishonest can not be punished and on the other the honest suffers with the result that the various post - independence legislations for the benefit of the common man have become useless due to transgression of laws by the executive. The common man has been only benefited peripherally.

The question is- what is the main reason behind the growing corruption in the country? India adopted a system of governance akin to the British system under which the elected representatives either from the Govt. if receive the mandate of the electorate or sit in the opposition till next poll

is held, but there is no question of any member of parliament of a particular political party in UK to defect to the other due to allurements of Ministerial office or monetary gain.

The principal reason why India is politically corrupt is certainly the fact that large scale expenditure of money is required in elections. On election day the candidate is required to spend a sizeable amount of money. In addition to the legitimate expenditures as permitted by law there are illegitimate expenditures on 'private armies' that many candidates maintain and employ them to terrorise the opponents and overwhelm and capture polling booths or adopt rigging on payment. The total cost to the parties and to the candidates are obviously colossal.

It is true that there is limitation to election expenditure and the individual candidates are required to submit account of expenditure in the elections, but this is a law on paper and no candidate submits his or her actual expenditures. Thus the root of corruption is ingrained in election itself.

How then the evil of corruption can be minimised if not totally eradicated, which is apparently out of question, is the problem. As

the first step, elections to Parliament and State Assemblies, even Panchayats, should be made less expensive in terms of money as well as removal of nexus between the political class and professional criminals. The Vora Committee had already elaborately exposed how politician criminal nexus had polluted the country's political system but so action has been taken on the Vora recommendations.

In this connection it needs to be mentioned that the defection law as laid down in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution calls for a suitable amendment to stop floor-crossing in as much as floor-crossing has become chronic causing Ministries in small states unstable. This is a related matter to political corruption, and deserves to be taken into account while the question of eradication of corruption is discussed.

However, more than laws the necessity of a moral regeneration movement to rouse the people against the evil of corruption in polity and society is overdue, but to begin with, the centre should set up immediately a National commission for eradication of corruption in the country's polity and society which has mired the nation over the years.



Appendix-I

**THE PRESENT TEACHING STAFF OF THE
COLLEGE (2005-2006)**

PRINCIPAL : Dr Ramakanta Barua. M.A., Ph. D. (Retired)

PRINCIPAL i/c : Sri Dilip Kr. Das, M.A.

VICE PRINCIPAL : Sri Lakshi Kanta Sarma, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSAMESE

Sri Jatin Ch. Medhi, M.A. (Head of the Department)

Sri Kamaleswar Thakuria, M.A., M. Mus.

Dr. Kshirod Kr. Thakuria, M.A., Ph.D.

Sri Lalit Ch. Rabha M.A.

Mrs Manjira Sarma, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Sri Dilip Kr. Das, M.A. (Head of the Department)

Sri Umesh Ch. Kar, M.A.

Mrs. Ratnamala Sarma, M.A.

Sri Pulak Talukdar, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Sri Akan Ch. Patowary, M.A (Head of the Department)

Sri Prahlad Bharali, M.A.

Mrs. Dipanjali Das, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Sri Lakshi Kanta Sarmah, M.A. (Head of the Department)

Sri Diganta Kr. Das, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Md. Mozibar Rahman, M.A. (Head of the Department)

Sri Prabodh Ch. Das, M.A.

Dr. Praneswar Nath, M.A. B.Mus, Ph.D

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mrs. Rumita Phukan, M.A. (Head of the Department)

Mrs. Bijaya Deka, M.A., LL.B

Sri Nirranjan Mahanta, M.A.

Miss'Deepanjali Kalita, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Sri Bhabesh Ch. Goswami, M.Sc. (Head of the Department)

Mrs. Jayashri Bhuyan, M.A.

Mrs. Binaya Devi, M.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Sri Nabin Ch. Mudir, M.A., M. Phil. (Head of the Department)

Sri Abani Kr. Das, M.Sc.

Sri Jugal Kishore Nath, M.Sc.

Sri Jitu Rajbanshi, M.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF BODO

Miss Bhairabi Boro, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Md. Meraj Khan, M.Sc., M. Phil., (Head of the Department)

Dr. Apurba Kr. Goswami, M.Sc. Ph. D.

Sri Jyotiprasad Sarma Barua, M.Sc.

Md. Nuruddin Ahmed, M.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Sri Pranab Sarma, M.Sc., M. Phil. (Head of the Department)

Sri Manoj Kr. Das, M. Sc.

Sri Ranjit Baishya, M.Sc.

Mrs. Minati Barman, M.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Mrs. Purabi Rabha, M.Sc., (Head of the Department)

Syed Habibur Rahman, M.Sc.

Sri Pinaki Kr. Rabha, M.Sc.

Dr. Tapan Dutta, M.Sc, Ph.D

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Mrs. Nanda Devi, M.Sc., B.Ed. (Head of the Department)

Sri Susanta Bhuyan, M.Sc.,

Dr. Tapan Kr. Deka, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Dr. Rekha Medhi, M. Sc. Ph.D.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Sri Dhiraj Das, M.Sc., M. Phil, P.G.D.C.A. (Head of the Department)

Sri Nabajyoti Das, M.Sc.

Dr. Alok Das, M. Sc., Ph. D.

Sri Dipankar Sarma, M.Sc., B. Ed.

Appendix-II

THE PRESENT OFFICE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE

Sri Radha Charan Medhi (U.D.A)

Sri Sailendra Nath Sarma (U.D.A)

Sri Pradip Kr. Das (L.D.A)

Sri Amal Rabha (L.D.A)

Sri Nityananda Sanyal (L.D.A)

Sri Sarbeswar Das (Grade IV)

Sri Mahesh Das (Grade IV)

Sri Narayan Rabha (Grade IV)

Sri Mahendra Kalita (Grade IV)

Sri Narapati Boro (Grade IV)

Sri Bharat Choudhuri (Lab. Asstt.)

Miss Bhanita Das (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Sankar Dev Das (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Bharat Rabha (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Purna Rabha (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Bileswar Rabha (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Ajoy Das (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Padmadhar Kalita (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Laben Hajong (Lab. Bearer)

Sri Sabharam Boro (Lab. Bearer)

Mrs. Urbashi Das (Girl's Common Room Attendent)

Sri A. Boro (Night Chowkidar)

Sri Sadananda Rabha (Students Union's office bearer)

Sri Dharmaraj Rabha

LIBRARY STAFF OF THE COLLEGE

Sri Gautam Rabha, M.A. (Librarian)

Sri Jibeswar Thakuria, (Lib. Bearer)

Appendix-III

EX-EDITORS WITH THE PROFS. IN-CHARGE OF "THE JAWAHAR JYOTI"

Issue	Years	Editors	Profs. in-Charge
1st	1970-71	Sri Jnansankar Khakhlari	Under Collective Responsibility
2nd	1975-76	Under the responsibility of the Editorial Board.	Prof Mrigendra Kr. Sarma.
3rd	1976-77	Sri Hangsadhar Daimary	Do
4th	1977-78	Sri Dharendra Kr. Choudhary	Do
5th	1980-81	Sri Naramohan Roy Sarkar	Prof Dilip Kr. Das.
6th	1981-82	Miss Sabita Boro	Do
7th	1983-84	Sri Abani Kr. Adhikary	Do
8th	1985-86	Sri Birinchi Kr. Rabha	Prof Dharma Kanta Barua.
9th	1986-87	Sri Gauranga Choudhury	Prof. Dilip Kr. Das.
10th	1987-88	Sri Sankar Mahanta	Do
11th	1988-98	Sri Harsha Kalita	Prof Basanta Kr. Dutta.
12th	1989-90	Md. Nashiruddin Ahmed	Prof. Lakshi Kanta Sarma.
13th	1990-91	Sri Kailash Kalita	Do
14th	1991-92	Sri Ganesh Boro	Prof. Kamaleswar Thakuria.
15th	1992-93	Sri Kshirod Choudhury	Prof. Dilip Kr. Das.
16th	1993-94	Sri Babul Boro	Prof Mrigendra Kr. Sarma.
17th	1994-95	Sri Susil Patowary	Prof Dwijendra Nath Das.
18th	1995-96	Sri Jayanta Kalita (Asstt. Editor)	Prof Dilip Kr. Das
19th	1996-97	Sri Bibhuti Kalita	Prof. Mrigendra Kr. Sarma.
20th	1997-98	Sri Nalini Kalita (Asstt. Editor)	Prof. Lakshi Kanta Sarmah
21st	1998-99	Sri Satyajit Kalita	Prof. Bijaya Deka.
22nd	1999-2000	Sri Bhupen Nath (Asstt. Editor)	Prof. Jugal Kishor Nath
23rd	2000-2001	Sri Manoj Kalita	Prof Lalit Ch. Rabha.
24th	2001-2002	Sri Bipul Kalita (Asstt. Editor)	Prof Umesh Ch. Kar
25th	2002-2003	Sri Sanjoy Rabha	Prof. Dr. Kshirod Thakuria.
26th	2003-2004	Md. Mamiruddin Ahmed (Asstt. Ed)	Prof. Dr. Kamaleswar Takuria.
27th	2004-2005	Sri Nirupam Roy	Prof. Pulak Talukdar
		Sri Khanil Das (Asstt. Editor)	
		Md. Abdul Razzak	
		Sri Ranjan Sarmah	
		Sri Kulendra Roy Choudhury	
		Sri Manash Pratim Mahanta (Asstt. Ed.)	
		Sri Manash Ptarim Sarma	
		Sri Hemen Das (Asstt. Ed)	

Appendix-IV

EX-GENERAL SECRETARIES OF THE STUDENTS UNIONS OF THE COLLEGE

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|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Sri Bijay Rabha | (1964-65) | 20. Sri Amar Das | (1986-87) |
| 2. Sri Satyabat Parekh | (1965-66) | 21. Sri Mano Mahan Kalita | (1987-88) |
| 3. Sri Satyabat Parekh | (1966-67) | 22. Sri Hemkanta Kr. Das | (1988-89) |
| 4. Sri Astik Kalita | (1967-68) | 23. Sri Pranay Kalita | (1989-90) |
| 5. Sri Hanuman Dutta Sarma | (1968-69) | 24. Sri Lakshman Prasad Rabha | (1990-91) |
| 6. Md. Tamizuddin Ahmed. | (1969-70) | 25. Sri Khargeswar Rabha | (1991-92) |
| 7. Sri Mahesh Rabha | (1970-71) | 26. Sri Jagat Ch. Das | (1992-93) |
| 8. Sri Mahesh Rabha | (1971-72) | 27. Md. Abidur Rahman | (1993-94) |
| 9. Md. Matiur Rahman | (1972-73) | 28. Sri Rajit Boro | (1994-95) |
| 10. Sri Haricharan Das. | (1973-74) | 29. Sri Susil Patowary | (1995-96) |
| 11. Sri Jnanendra Rabha. | (1974-75) | 30. Sri Ratan Barua | (1996-97) |
| 12. Sri Mahat Ch. Bayan | (1975-76) | 31. Sri Bashitha Deva Sarma | (1997-98) |
| 13. Sri Dadhimohan Majumdar | (1976-77) | 32. Sri Lokapriya Das | (1998-99) |
| 14. Sri Girish Ch. Kalita | (1977-78) | 33. Miss Bhumika Das | (1999-2000) |
| 15. Sri Brajendra Kr. Talukdar. | (1978-79) | 34. Sri Pabitra Kr. Das (i/c) | (2000-2001) |
| 16. Sri Prashanna Kr. Goswami | (1981-82) | 35. Sri Rajib Rabha | (2001-2002) |
| 17. Sri Dhiren Kr. Choudhuri | (1982-83) | 36. Sri Nabajyoti Rabha | (2002-2003) |
| 18. Sri Narendra Kr. Rabha. | (1983-84) | 37. Sri Rubul Brahma | (2003-2004) |
| 19. Sri Kshirod Kr. Sarma | (1985-86) | 38. Sri Tuleswar Rabha | (2004-2005) |







