

SPECIAL  
**SOUVENIR**  
ON THE OCCASION OF

ASSAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE  
SILVER JUBILEE YEAR  
REUNION OF EX-STUDENTS





# Assam Engineering College

SILVER JUBILEE RE-UNION

1981

**Special Souvenir**



*Published by :*  
**THE SOUVENIR COMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF  
RE-UNION COMMITTEE.**

**6th March, 1981**



**This Souvenir Volume**

**IS DEDICATED**

**TO**

**THE MEMORY OF**

Late Bishnuram Medhi, Former Chief Minister of Assam & Former Governor of the Punjab, by whose endeavour the college could be started.

&

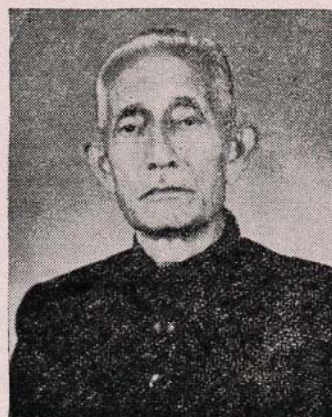
Those Ex-students and students whose promising careers were cut short by untimely death.



# MESSAGES



MESSAGE OF GOODWILL.



Anniversary is a prayer for tomorrow. So is a Jubilee for an urge to greater dedication. Success of Institution lies in its outturn and fruitful engagement of its Alumni in the field of activity.

A nation is judged by its progress in all directions. Greater sense of dedication will bring to its credit immense potentialities of fruition and renown.

I wish the Institution a true success in every field of activity. God helps those who help themselves.

Sd/  
(Amjad Ali),  
Advocate,  
Lately Member Parliament.



MINISTER OF EDUCATION & CULTURE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI-110001.

November 11, 1980

MESSAGE

I am glad to note that the Assam Engineering College, Gauhati, a fore-runner of the degree awarding engineering institutions in the North-Eastern region of our country has completed 25 years of its existence.

The college has already made significant contribution to the economic development of the region and I am sure will continue to do so in even greater measure in the future.

I wish the college all success in its endeavours in the field of technical education.

Sd/  
(S. B. Chavan)





सत्यमेव जयते

VICE PRESIDENT  
INDIA  
NEW DELHI

January 30, 1981.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Year of Assam Engineering College, Gauhati, I send my greetings and best wishes for the continued success of the College.

Sd/  
(M. Hidayatullah)



Vice-Chancellor



Gauhati University  
October 31, 1980  
No. VCO/80/70

It gives me great pleasure to learn that the Assam Engineering College is going to celebrate twenty years of its existence by organising a re-union of ex-students of the college sometime during the month of December, 1980. During these years the Assam Engineering College has done immense service to the nation in general and north eastern region in particular by providing a large number of technically qualified civil, electrical, mechanical and chemical engineers. These engineering graduates have played a vital role in the various development projects in the State both in public and private enterprises. Rapid growth of industries in this region would have been difficult without the contribution of this premier institution. The college has also been able to make solid contribution in the field of post-graduate teaching and research in engineering science. The engineers coming out of this college have rendered valuable services in the field of power development, flood control and in development of communication in the north eastern region.

I am glad to note that the organisers of the Re-union Committee are bringing out a commemorative Souvenir on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebration of the college.

I convey my best wishes on this occasion.

*Sd*  
Yours sincerely  
(J. M. Choudhury)



Shri U.N. Sharma, IAS (Retd.)  
Chairman

Narangi, Gauhati—781020  
Date 15.10.80

It is gratifying to note that the Assam Engineering College has completed 25 years of its glorious existence, imparting degreelevel technical education and producing brilliant Engineers capable of taking up challenging jobs in different fields. As the pioneer technical education in the entire North-Eastern region, Assam Engineering College deserves all praise for what it has been able to do. I have no doubt that the College would carry on producing engineers and technocrats capable of shouldering the onerous responsibilities of developing the North Eastern region.

I am glad that to commemorate the Silver Jubilee year of the College, ex-students are meeting in a re-union sometime in December next and efforts are being made to publish a commemorative Souvenir on the occasion. The proposed re-union will undoubtedly offer scope to the ex-students to remember pleasant memories of the college days and help to exchange their experiences in their fields of specialisation. Such meetings allow people to understand other's problems and achievements better and therefore prove to be educative. I wish the occasion all success.

*Sd*  
Yours sincerely,  
(U. N. Sharma)





BRIG. T. SAILO, AVSM (Retd)

CHIEF MINISTER  
MIZORAM  
AIZAWL

# MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that the Assam Engineering College, the fore-runner of degree level education in the North Eastern Region has completed 25 years of its existence. The students of this College are serving the states of this region in various capacities.

I would exhort all the ex-students who are holding responsible positions in various Engineering fields to keep up the noble traditions of the College and thereby setting examples to the students who are now doing their courses.

*Sd/*  
(BRIG. T. SAILO)  
Chief Minister  
Mizoram



सत्यमेव जयते

B. B. LYGDOH  
Chief Minister, Meghalaya  
MAWLAI MAWDATBAKI  
SHILLONG-793008  
Phone—(O) 4282  
(R) 4571

The 24th October, 1980

# MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that the Assam Engineering College is celebrating its silver Jubilee completing 25 years of service to the nation in December this year and that a re-union is being held as part of the celebration. The Assam Engineering College is a pioneer institution in the field of engineering education in the North Eastern Region and its graduates have contributed significantly to the economic and technical progress in this part of the country during the last many years. Our region still requires a large number of engineers and technicians and the college as well as its alumnae can make even bigger and more contribution in the years ahead.

I send my greetings to the re-union Committee, 1980 and wish the celebration all success.

*Sd/-* B. B. Lyngdoh





CHIEF MINISTER

GOTERNMENT OF MANIPUR  
IMPHAL.

February 2, 1981

MESSAGE

I am glad that the Assam Engineering College has arranged a re-Union of all ex-students during the Silver Jubilee Year of the College. The Assam Engineering College has been rendering a great service in the field of Engineering Education in the North-East and it is my earnest wish that it contiewns to do the same in the future.

I wish, the re-Union Celebrations all success.

*Sd/*  
(RISHANG KEISHING),  
CHIEF MINISTER, MANIPUR.



CHIEF MINISTER  
NAGALAND

Kohima,  
October 22, 1980

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Assam Engineering College, the fore-runner of degree level education in Engineering in the North-Eastern Region, has completed 25 years. To commemorate this occasion, ex-students of this College are meeting in a reunion in the month of December, 1980. I hope the Assam Engineering College will continue to play a significant role in Engineering education. I wish the Reunion function all the best.

*Sd/*  
(J. B. Jasokie)



## SILVER JUBILEE YEAR

Re-Union Committee

ASSAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE.  
Gauhati-781013

### ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

|                |   |                        |             |
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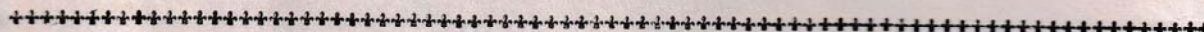
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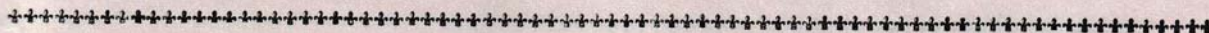
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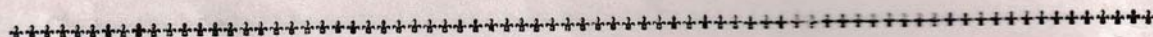
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Good & evil have an equal share in moulding our character and in, some instances misery is a great teacher than happiness.

—**Vivekananda**

He that would make his own liberty secure must guard his enemy from oppression.

—**Thomas paine**

The strength of a man's virtue must not be measured by his efforts, but by his ordinary life.

**Pascal**

Hope is itself is a species of happiness, and, perhaps the chief happiness which the world affords

—**S. Johnson**

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Quotations inserted by a well wisher

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*Photography :--*

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*Published By :*

*Souvenir Committee*

*Editor -in-chief :*

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*Printed at : Sreeguru Press*

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| 6. Dr. S. D. Gogoi             | 7  |
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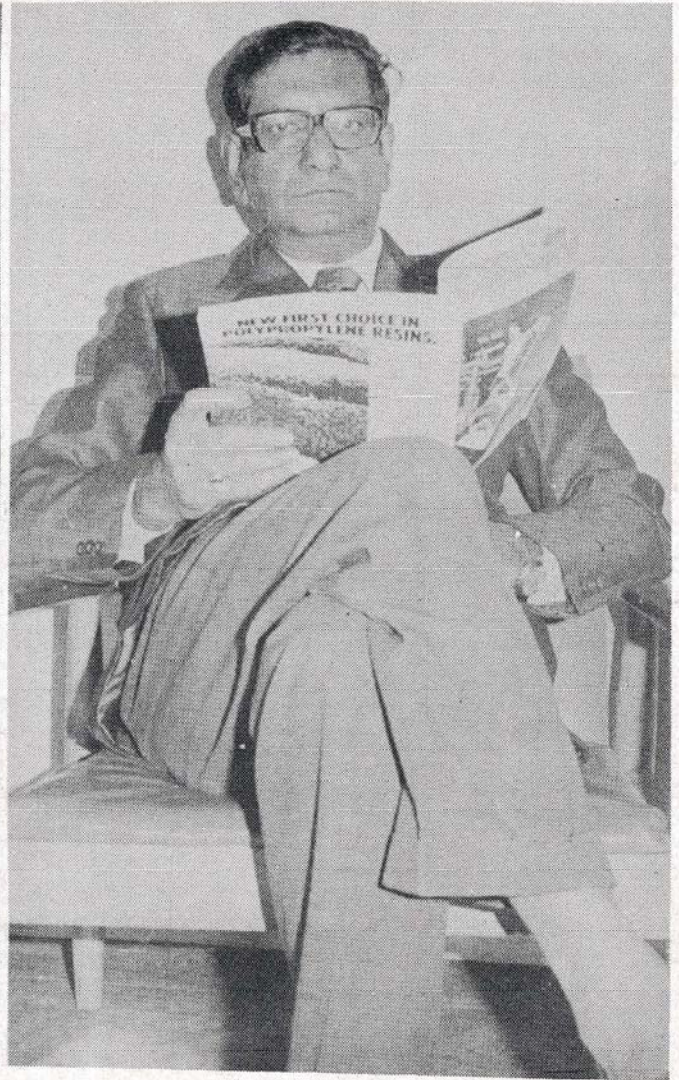
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শ্ৰীবীৰ সিং আৰু শ্ৰীহেম বৰদলৈৰ সৈতে

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**Present Principal SRI D. GOSWAMI and his wife  
SMT. GOSWAMI.**



## SOUVENIR COMMITTEE



Sitting— Prof. A. K. Padmapati (Member), Prof. U. K. Sarmah (Chairman) and Prof. D. Das (Member).

Standing— A. N. Mohmmmed, M. Choudhery, Bharat Kaman, Chandan Baruah, Prabir Das and Anjan Sarmah (Members).



# REMINISCENCES



## REMINISCENCE

# HARI PRASAD BARUAH

*Late Hari Prasad Baruah ISE was the first principal of Assam Engineering College. He was the most respected engineer of the time and had several laurels to his credit in the field of engineering : His floating cage method of controlling river erosion is well known. His stewardship of various developmental activities and advisory bodies had the wisdom of the time. He was not only the engineer but a man of literature and a social planner. Here is now his wife Srimati Priya Bala Baruah writes—*



**Late Hari Prasad Baruah on his 80th birthday with his wife.**

Late Hari Prasad Barua, my husband, was born on the 11th of April, 1889 at Golaghat town. His father was Kusharam Barua and Kaushalya Baruani was his mother. During his school days he was under the guardianship of his elder brother Ghana-shyam Barua and passed the Entrance Examination from the Bezbarua High School of Golaghat, and passed the F. A. from the Cotton College, Gauhati and thereafter with a Govt. Scholarship he proceeded to Shivpur Engineering College in Calcutta. In 1915, he passed B. E. from the Calcutta University and was placed first. He joined as Apprentice Engineer in the P.W.D. of the Govt. of Assam in 1919 and worked in different places in various capacities. Later, he was taken into the Imperial Service of Engineers when that cadre was created. Late Barua retired as the Chief Engineer and Secretary of the P. W. D. of the Govt. of Assam.

In 1920, I was married to Late Hari Prasad Barua. Chandradhar Rajkhowa was my father. Poet-Literature Benudhar Rajkhowa was the Youngest brother of my father and Nizara Poet Shailadhar Rajkhowa was my eldest brother. At the time of my marriage, I was much junior in age, knowledge or intelligence to Late Barua. But He was ever ready to teach and help me wherever required the need of help, for which I never faced any sort of difficulty in my conjugal life. This is why, at this old age, I feel myself lonely and helpless at his loss.

My husband, Late Barua was specially interested in technical education, literature and social service. Several articles on flood control were published at different times. Many of his stories were published in various magazines of Assam. His contributions towards Assamese literature was no less—his story book 'MOINA' must have delighted the children of Assam generation after generation. His 'MOINA' is a priceless contribution towards the children literature of Assam. Besides this, he published another story-book with only four stories named 'Birachatiyar Desh'.

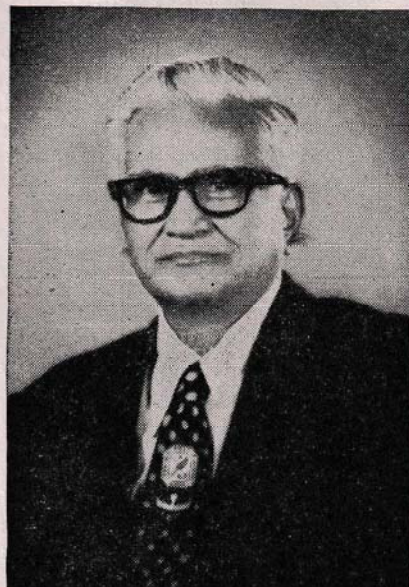
To simplify the Assamese spelling system, he simplified the alphabet and with this simplified Assamese letters and spelling, he published another story-book 'Eka Pakshya'. He also made a type-writer with this method of simplified Assamese alphabet. This was the first type writer in Assamese made by Late H. P. Barua.

On the Magh Bihu of 1974 (14th January), at the age of 85 years, Hari Prasad Barua left this world at his own residence at Pub-Sarani leaving behind me and our only daughter, Smti Lawanu Kakati.



# REMINISCENCE

Although I had travelled a great deal all over India. I did not have any chance of going to Assam. I, therefore, availed myself of the opportunity of visiting Assam on receiving a letter from the Assam Public Service Commission to appear before it for selection for the post of the Principala of the proposed Civil Engineering College of Assam.



**Prof. N. Dasgupta**  
**Ex. Principal**

When I landed at Gauhati in August, 1955, little did I realise that I shall live here for 10 years. As a matter of fact, I had gone to Gauhati in a sporting spirit and to know something about Assamese people, least expecting to be selected by the A.P.S.C. When the offer of appointment came from the Government of Assam, I decided to accept this, although there was no momenetary gain. I looked upon it as an opportunity of serving in an important national project. I was then serving the Government of West Bengal, on contract for a term of five years as Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Permission of West Bengal Government was therefore, necessary for my release from the contract. Assam's Chief Minister Shri Bisau ram Medhi had already approached late Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal and Dr. Roy had agreed to release engineers and doctors for development projects of Assam.

I was released by the West Bengal Government on the 31st January, 1956 afternoon, and I took over charge as Princiapal. Assam Civil Engineering College, Gauhati (as it was then called) from late Hari Prasad Barua, I.S.E. retired Chief Engineer, Assam P.W.D. on the 1st February, 1956 forteneon.

The Engineering College was started in the precincts of the Assam Civil Engineering Institute at Chandmari, Gauhati with skeleton staff, both teaching and non-teaching. Some lecturers of Cotion College were working on part time bais. In the Civil Engineering Department. Prof. Sarat Kumar Baruah, Asstt. Professor and Shri Sampat Kumaran and Shri Srinivasan, Lecturers were working. Both the lecturers resigned soon after my joining the post, on getting better offer from elsewhere. There was no teacher in the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Prof. Bishnu Sarma Asstt. Professor and Shri Rajendra Singh, Lecturer were teaching Mathematics. After a few months Rajendra Singh went abroad for higher studies. English, Civics, Phycsis, and Chemistry were being taught by part-time lecturers from Cotion College, Gauhati. In Workshop there were only two Instru-ctors, namely Shri Bapuram Saikia and Shri Ram Chandra Bhuyan who were giving instructions in Carpentry and Smithy respectively. An inexperienced head Assistant left soon after I joined. I was left with two office staff, namely Shri Naba Kumar Sharma, Lower Division Assistant who could type and a typist who could not type. There were no Administrative Officer, Accountant or Head Assi-stant for running the office. The teaching was unsatisfactory for shortage of staff and there was growing discontent amongst the students. My heart sank and once I thought of resigning. While the staff position of the College was so bad, I was harnessed with additional duties as the Principal of the Assam Civil Engineering Institute under orders of the Chief Minister Shri Bishnuram Medhi. When late Hari



Prasad Barua, from whom I took over charge, heard about it, he remarked, "The College, the Institute and Das Gupta - all three will go down". I replied "Das Gupta may go down but the College and the Institute will survive." What I said became true, the College grew to the full status with three more Departments, namely, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering. Highly qualified teachers who were sent abroad for higher studies are now teaching at this Premier Engineering college of Assam. Twelve laboratories and seven workshops were developed, Several Hostel Buildings and staff quarter were built. The college has its own hospital under an Assistant Surgeon Grade I. Electric supply, telephone, Post office, Bus service, etc. have been arranged. Five girl students were admitted after usual admission test during my time. A girls' hostel in charge of a Hostel Superintendent, a matron and chowkidars and maid servants started functioning. The College Guest House was enlarged and improved. Adequate funds were arranged for games, sports, gymnasium, magazine, debates. An Adult Education project was started and batch of about 40 grade IV servants were educated.

In December, 1957, annual session of the Indian National Congress was held within the Gauhati University Campus. At the request of Shri Bishnuram Medhi, Chief Minister of Assam, I vacated my quarters for Late Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India and his daughter Smt. Indira Gandhi. At my request Prime Minister performed the formal opening ceremony of the Assam Engineering College, Gauhati (renamed after introduction Degree courses in Mechanical and in Electrical Engineering in 1957) on the 16th January, 1958.

During the Chinese aggression, all College students volunteered for full military training under Capt. Mongia, Officer Commanding, 1st Assam Regiment N. C. C. One 100 meter rifle range was made and every student cadet fired at least 10 shots with 303 service rifles. For shooting practice 10,000 rounds of bullets were procured. All student took up this military training very seriously and enthusiastically. One platoon of home guards, was raised from class III and class IV servants of the College and the Ayurvedic College. For want of adequate equipment, the one batch of students had

to be taken to Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, for Workshop practice. Another batch of students was taken to Birla Institute of Technology Ranchi for practical work in Electrical Measurements Laboratory.

In spite of shortage of teachers and other handicaps, the performance of the first batch of students in Civil Engineering was remarkably good. 85% students passed at the B. E. Final examination held by the Gauhati University in 1960 and seven students were placed in First Class (66.7% marks). Shri Bishnuram Medhi, the former Chief Minister of Assam, by whose endeavour the Engineering college was started, was highly pleased with the results and congratulated the staff and students of the College in a letter addressed to me, adding "God will bless you for what you have done for Assam in its development." This indeed is the most coveted reward and I thanked Govt. for fulfilling my heart's desire of establishing a first rate Engineering College.

I shall conclude this reminiscence by referring to the touching farewell given by my students. They had said in the Farewell Address "You were the custodian of discipline at this College, but your heart always ruled above your head, and we considered you as our beloved father." It was very true. I loved my students and could not but shed tears when a girl student Miss Reeta Dutta daughter of late Phani Dutta, Registrar the first girl student of the College was handing over a gift to me.

I had once written to Late Bimala Prasad Chaliha (who was elected Chief Minister of Assam for three consecutive terms) that I had spent 10 best years of my life in Assam. Wherever I stay, I belong to Assam. Late Chaliha was the most unforgettable character I ever met. Last time I saw him was at Ranchi, when he came with Shri Prafulla Sen, Chief Minister of West Bengal, for East Zonal Council Meeting. We had the pleasure of his company at tea in my humble Twin Cottage-South. May his soul rest in peace :

(N. Dasgupta) 25/12/80



*Late Indra Nath Hazarika was instrumental in development of technical education in Assam. Here is how his wife Srimati Suala Hazarika recalls the time.*



**Late Indra Nath Hazarika**  
**Ex-DTE**

I have been approached by the Re-union Committee, Assam Engineering College for writing a few lines in the form of reminiscences regarding my husband Late I. N. Hazarika's association with the development of Technical Education in Assam. I felt deeply moved at this request and I have tried, inadequently perhaps, to pen down some of my thoughts in this context.

My husband Late Indra Nath Hazarika, the first Director of Technical Education, Assam was a dreamer, not in the poetic sense of the term, but a practical dreamer who would put his whole heart and effort in implementing it.

In 1946, he joined Government of Assam as Principal of P. O. W. Technical School at Jorhat, after resigning from the Assam Oil Company. We found ourselves in a school with delapidated buildings, inadequate training facilities and limited number of students. In the process of developing and upgrading this school, my husband realised the need for expansion of technical education in Assam to provide our boys with various types of technical training at all levels. With this in view, he dreamt of having one Industrial Training School at each Sub-Division, one Poly-technic in each District Head-quarter, and atleast two Engineering Colleges, - one at Gauhati and another at Jorhat. He planned, prepared schemes, contacted persons at all levels of administration at the Centre and the State including persons of eminence in the field of Technical Education like Dr. Triguna Sen and others who were persuaded to lend their support to him. He used to express that "Better to have unemployed youths with practical education rather than with general education. At least, it would give them confidence to start something."

My husband joined as Deputy Director of Technical Education in the Directorate of Education in 1956 and became the first Director when the Department was established in 1957. He presented scheme after scheme in the meetings of the Council for Technical Education and persuaded teams of experts to visit Assam. The usual first objection raised by these experts - "where would these boys be employed?" The need for engineers in Assam then was so little that they pointed out that without causing any financial burden, the seats in the colleges in other States, could easily be increased to have our boys trained. The mild mannered but dogmatic Director of Technical Education of this fledgling organisation convinced the experts that our boys with aptitude for technical education must get opportunities to get their training in a college in their own State. If the time came when these boys could no longer be absorbed in our own State, then they would have to learn to go to other States for employment by using their acquired knowledge in the manner as boys from other States



come to Assam. Thus started the process of building a foundation for providing technical education in Assam. During the tenure of six years as the head of the Technical Education in Assam, my husband was intimately connected with expansion & establishment of :

1. Institute of Engineering and Technology.
2. Assam Engineering Institute at Gauhati.
2. The Assam Engineering College at Jalukbari.
4. Jorhat Engineering College.
5. Industrial Training Schools at Jorhat, Nowgong, Gauhati, Srikona (Silchar), Dibrugarh.
6. Shillong Poly-Technic (New Meghalaya)
7. Silchar Poly-Technic (Meharpur)

To set up and establish these institutions involved detailed planning, selection of sites, acquiring the land, obtaining various financial sanctions from Centre and State, recruitment of Meritorious young men as faculty members, and preparation of various ancillary projects connected with these institutions and implementing them. In the matter of site selection, he always insisted in acquiring enough land not only for the educational buildings but also spacious hostels and play grounds. To any objection raised in this matter, he would simply say "Where would my boys would go to have recreation?" Welfare of the students was the prime consideration of Shri Hazarika; proper teachers to train them, proper laboratories for their practical knowledge, proper campus facilities for their all round growth were factors that guided him in this planning and implementing the schemes for Technical Education.

My husband had a great capacity to establish person to person rapport. So he could get things done at various levels of administration at the Centre and the State. He could, with his own confidence of conviction, persuade our bright young boys to join Technical Education by offering them scope for higher training in India and outside. He worked with the single minded determination for the welfare of the staff and students of the Technical Institutions, sometimes even incurring displeasure of the high-ups in the administration.

The young staff and the students used to come to him with their problems and difficulties and like an elder brother he guided them with great compassion and deep understanding. But he never spared those whom he found to be indifferent to the welfare and studies of the students.

He also wanted to raise the present Engineering College at Jhalukbari to the status of a Regional College of Engineering and establish another College of Engineering at Silchar. All his sincere efforts were cut short by circumstances. If time is the best judge of events and achievements then the achievements of Late Indra Nath Hazarika have definitely passed the test of time. Subsequent events of time have proved beyond any shadow of doubt his probity, integrity, dedication and determination in creating the maximum possible facilities for technical education of all types for the younger boys and girls of the then undivided Assam, and to encourage those with ability and intellectual capacity to avail various opportunities for better and higher experience and education.





**MR. C. K. BARUAH**  
**Deputy G. M. O.N.G.C.**

**Sibsagar.**

## REMINISCENCE

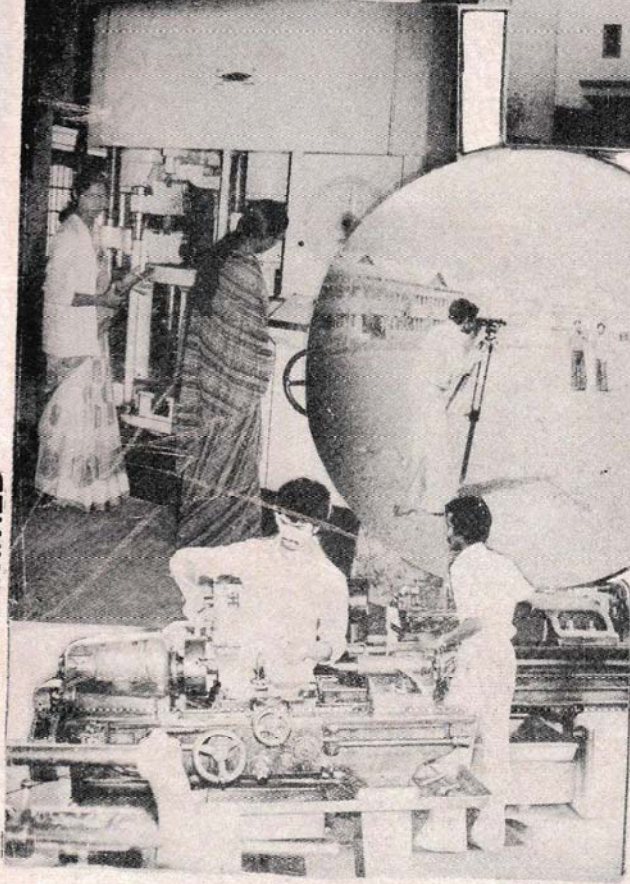
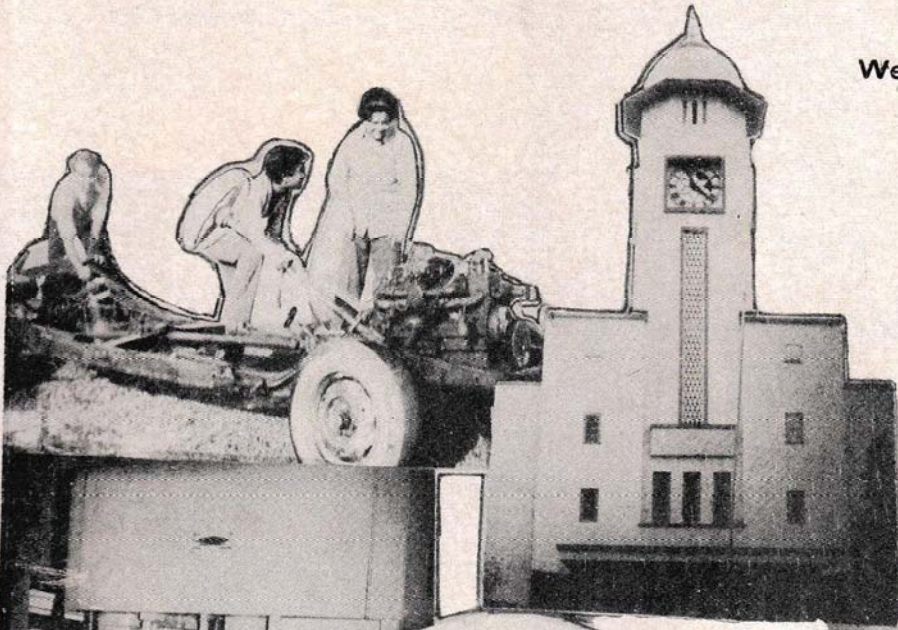
*Though, a long period of almost twenty years have passed by, my association with the activities of the Assam Engineering College has always remained as fresh and pleasant experience with me. During my service with the College, I got the rare opportunity of meeting and knowing closely quite a number of bright and experienced colleagues in the profession from different parts of the country. The association with the young students, who were always full with zeal to learn and develop, made everlasting deep impression in my mind. It is always a pleasure to meet them now in different places engaged in service of the profession.*

*Apart from the pleasant memories of the Workshop, Laboratories and Class-rooms, one cannot forget the meaningful and lively discussions that had taken place often in the Common-room of the teachers ; the colourful social functions held occasionally in the Auditorium of the college ; the get togethers in the different hostels and the nice evenings in the Club. I wish, I were always there in that peaceful campus of the Assam Engineering College at Jalukbari.*

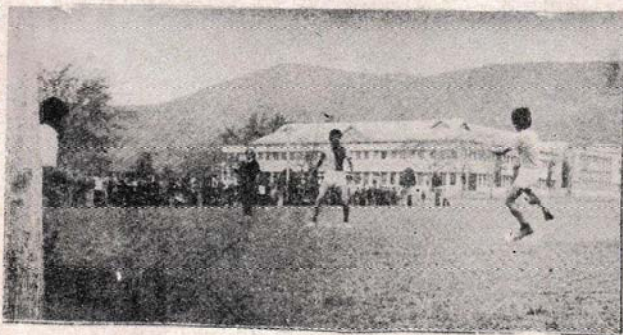
**Sd/ C. K. Baruah**



We shine in field and laboratory.

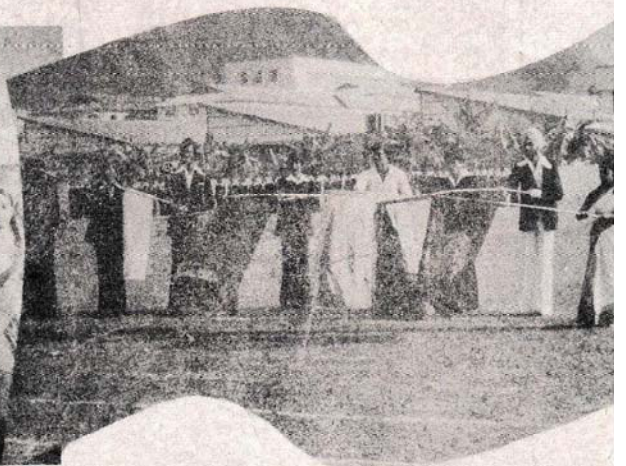
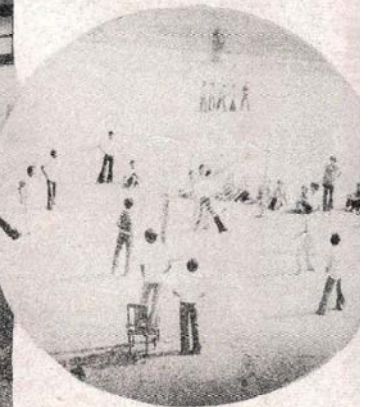
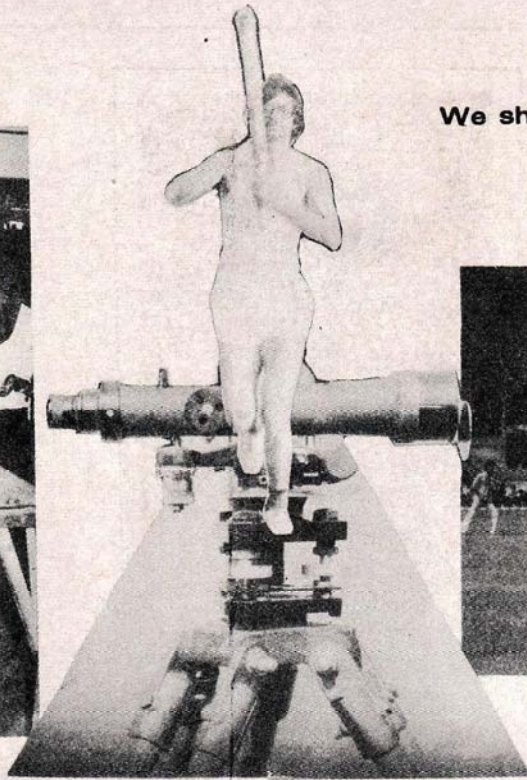
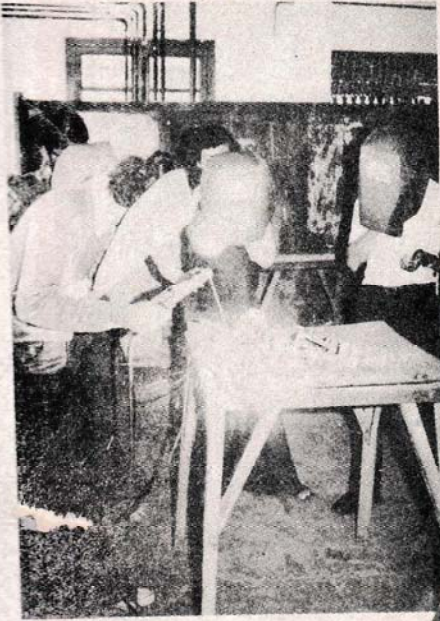


PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. N. MOHAMMED





We shine in field and laboratory.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. N. MOHAMMED





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1. Tenzing Norkay visited our college in 1969

2. Principal N. Das Gupta joins our College in 1956.

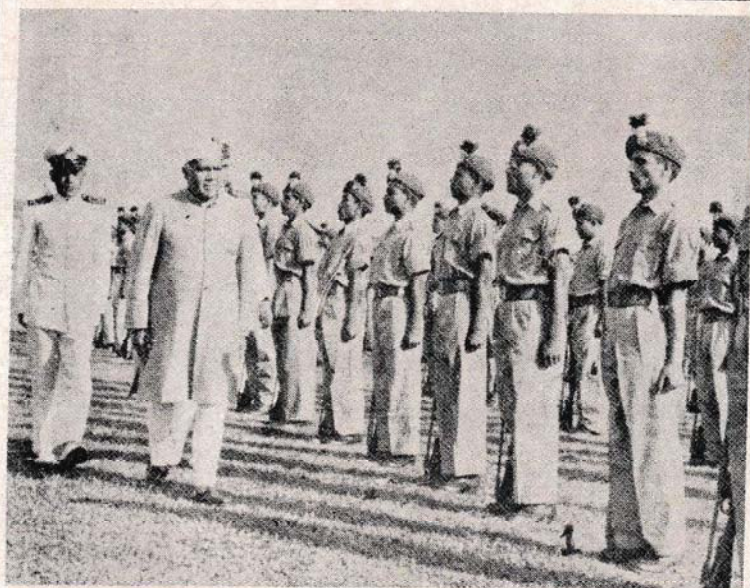
3. Cricket Captain Pranab Sarma with National foot-ball player & our captain Raghu Nandan Roy in 1961

4. Principal Das' Gupta batting.

5. Students demonstration in 1975

6. Excursion party at Namrup in 1969





1



2



3

1. Finance Minister F.A. Ahmed inspecting the guard of honour of our Cadets in 1962
2. Sri B.R. Medhi, Governor of Madras with Principal and Senior professors in 1959-60.
3. Principal Hari Prasad Baruah addressing a meeting.





**Dr. K. C. Asthana,  
Prof. Al-fatah  
Univ. Tripoli.**

## REMINISCENCE

"I Served Assam Engg. College for two years 1957-59. I still carry fond memories of your lovely compus at Jalukbari, and look forward to visit it some time in the future."

## REMINISCENCE

Dr. S. D. Gogoi, who served as Principal Assam Engineering College for ten years (1966-74) is now Vice-Chancellor of Dibrugarh University. He was a very capable teacher in the department of civil engineering. He now recalls his association with the College as :—



**DR. S. D. GOGOI**

"As I am sojourning in the different assignments, I carry the fond memories of my association with Assam Engineering College to which I was drawn almost by destiny."



## REMINISCENCE



**Mr. Biraj Mohan Chakravarty,**  
Retired, Chief Engineer, PWD.  
Govt. of Assam.

About the idea of starting an Engg. College, I should say that a Miraculous, sudden and very memorable decision of the Govt. of Assam was taken not a day earlier than necessary for the benefit of Assam.

A telephone message, from a very high governmental level just after the budget session of 1954, was communicated to me to represent the PWD in a conference on the following morning. This was largely attended by ministers—Late Matiram Bora, finance, Late Omia Kr. Das, education, Late Sidhinath Sarma, Public works and Rupnath Brahma medical and my local district staff. In the conference, discussions were held for making preparation for establishing an Engineering College at Gauhati. In this meeting, it was intimated by the ministers, more particularly the Finance and P.W.D. ministers, to put forward any requirement to make arrangements to have the engineering College established temporarily in the Gauhati Engineering Institute campus at Chandmari within Six months and shifting the same within preferably one year. The urgency was expressed by the Finance minister as P.W.D. could not utilise their plan allotment due to acute shortage of qualified engineers since a pretty long time. Simultaneously, the minister asked me to visit Six or Seven Engineering Colleges of India and give recommendation about the suitability of a new College in Assam combining the model layout etc of one or more colleges after the visit. Also, I was asked privately to contact suitable staff of those Colleges if any of them were willing to join in the proposed Engineering College in Assam.

Six premier institutions of then India (Bengal Engineering College, IIT, Kharagpur; Patna Engineering College, Benaras Engineering College, Engineering College, Roorkee, Punjab Engg. College, Chandigarh) were visited by me and Mr. S. M. Dutta, Executive Engineer, Gauhati Division. It was found that the Chandigarh Engineering College was most suitable to our requirement as the same was established recently. In other places, either the Subjects taught i.e. departments were very many or more additions and alterations were done subsequently to the original conception due to perennial expansion of departments to accommodate larger enrollment and subjects.

As the temporary college was to be stated in six months time, it was thought that some of the present structures of the Engineering Institute, Gauhati should be remodelled to accommodate this college, temporarily and ultimately the Engineering Institute would be able to put these to use when expansion could be necessary. Two new hostels, to accommodate two batches of Engineering College Students, were constructed by the side of the existing hostels of the Engineering Institute, almost in the same model, ultimately to be transferred to satisfy the expansion need of the institute. Simultaneously, quarters for



staff were also constructed ultimately to be handed over to the Engineering Institute.

Some difficulty had to be encountered due to water logging in the sites, but this was solved without much difficulty. Water supply, however, posed a serious problem initially. Tube wells were not very successful, ring wells also did not yield enough water; lastly, one stream from the nearby hills was tapped with sufficient discharge to meet the need of both the College and Institute.

Regarding the selection of site, I like to add that a few sites were seen around Gauhati for accommodating the Engg. College, the college of Physical Institute, and Ayurvedic College in the same area. Incidentally, some sites were also seen for a medical college and Veterinary College. The then Chief minister of Assam, Late B. R. Medhi, finalised this college site with the district administrative staff and other departments concerned. No other better site was possible at that time, as the Engg. College campus needs a vast area and its nearness to other important institutions, preferably the Gauhati University, having good communication and other facilities, would be advantageous even now and finally to grow harmoniously into a education Centre. Moreover, an Engg. College Campus should provide for nearby spots having undulating lands with streams, ponds, hills etc. for good survey work and other educational purpose. Incidentally, Govt. could make special transport arrangement for Engg Staff and students, just like that for

the University, at concessional rate. This appears to be special facility to over the inconvenience because of the distance from metropolitan area.

Planning was done mostly by the then Govt. architect, Sri H. K. Mewada, with due consideration for the location of different establishments in suitable areas. The construction of the campus was done sobly by the state P W D, in the institute as well as in the new college site. Help for quick construction of the campus (at both the places) was received from mostly local medium type contractors who devotedly completed their assignments in time and to the satisfaction of the authority. The construction of the main building was entrusted to one big contractor, Messers Gannon Dunkerly & Co.

It is very difficult to say, now, whether the college could have been better located. Eviction of permanent occupants of the land for locating the Campus and the proper drainage system could be of bigger problem in some other sites. These difficulties were not experienced in this site. Even the premier Bengal Engg college, Sibpur, had been located far from proper Calcutta without having proper communication till recently. As such the inconvenience of location felt initially is always there.

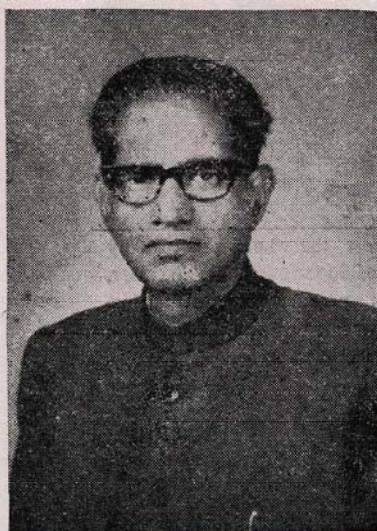
The College thus established has now blossomed into a fuller institution to serve the country especially the whole of north Eastern Region.

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Mr. Chakravorty retired as chief Engineer PWD. and he was entrusted with almost the whole responsibility for the setting up of this college. At that time he was working in the capacity of Superintendent Engineer, PWD. Gauhati. He took active interest from the very beginning. He visited six premier Engineering Institutions of India in the year 1954 to select a model for the College. He was instrumental for the selection of site & layout, and for the execution of the construction work of the whole campus.



# My Reminiscence of Assam Engineering College



**G. N. BARPUJARI**

M. Sc.(Cal), M.S. (Illinois)  
Retired Assistant Professor,  
Assam Engineering College  
Jalukbari, Gauhati.

On being approached by my student Sriman Uma Kanta Sarma, Chairman of the Souvenir Committee to write about my reminiscence of Assam Engineering College, many things came to my mind as I witnessed the growth of this premier Engineering College of Assam from almost nil to its present stature. As it is not possible to incorporate all, in this brief review, I give below some salient features which struck me most.

I took my M. S. degree from the University of Calcutta in 1939 standing second in First class and securing University Silver Medal and prizes. In those days service in a Govt. College was very attractive and as such I joined cotton college as a Lecturer in chemistry. Then I proceeded to U.S.A. for higher studies in 1948. I took my M. S. in Ceramics with Analytical Chemistry as a subsidiary subject from the University of Illinois. On return overseas, I joined Cotton College again.

In 1955-56 session, students were admitted into the 1st year Civil Engineering Course of Assam Civil Engineering College (so named initially) and classes were held in the Assam Civil Engineering Institute building with Sri H. P. Barooah I. S. E. as special officer cum Principal. No teachers were recruited and teachers from cotton college were appointed as Part-time Lecturers for basic Science subjects and some Assistant Engineers from PWD as Drawing teachers. I joined as Part-time Lecturer on 3.11.55 and subsequently as Assistant Professor of Engineering Chemistry from 24.1.56 and continued in that capacity till my retirement from service on 1.2.70 from Assam Engineering College.

At that time, only one copy of 'Chemistry for Engineering Materials' was in the College Library which consisted of two small locker-almirahs capable of holding not more than 200 books together. Principal Barooah instructed me to give typed synopsis of my lectures for the benefit of the students as they had no books. The synopses were found to be very useful and that practice continued till new Integrated course came into force from 1963.

Initially there were no workshop. To keep the students engaged and physically fit, Principal Barooah used to take them to the field and caused them to hammer on tree-trunks or felled trees till they got tired. This was workshop class then. In the class we had to make things understandable by self drawn sketches, drawn hours before actual class began as charts and other lecture-aids were totally absent.

Towards the middle of 1956, Sri N. N. Das Gupta took over as Principal of the college and since then things began to improve and take shape. On 5.11.56, I took charge of the Hostel then situated in the Chandmari old University Colony which was



shifted to Jalukbari along with the shifting of the college. I was Hostel Superintendent for more than 11 years. The students were like our boys and we treated them as such. I liked them all the more when they complained that cooking was not up-to-the mark and brought cooked specimen to my quarter (carried of course by menials) to bring it to my notice. I smiled at their child-like behaviour and promised improvements to follow.

Initially when we shifted to Jalukbari campus in May, 1957, it was no electricity there. When electricity was first supplied from the dyanomo installed there in, a week later, there was great rejoicing from every quarter especially from the students who greeted it by beating of drums and making all sort of musical noises.

Except myself and Principal Das Gupta, all staff members who joined the college were very young, some of them my old students of Cotton College. We were shown special respects by students as well as by staff members. Each year there used to be a festival Cricket Match on the College Foundation Day between staff eleven and Union Secretary's

eleven. In those matches invariably Principal Das Gupta and myself used to open our innings. Sometimes when we were actually out, umpires used to announce 'no ball' to give us 'life' to the great amusement of the audience. Those were very memorable days indeed.

Ex-students and Ex-teachers meet gives opportunities for exchange of ideas pertaining to actual field work and as such it would help these in the college to brow-bare their ideas and thoughts. From their practical knowledge, they can suggest improvements in various field of college activities.

The training and knowledge the students acquire in the college is only a guide to their future career. They are to apply them to the best of their ability in their pursuit and improve upon them by being in contact with up-to-date development in their respective fields by reading technical literature etc.

I wish all round progress of this college and I hope that it will produce many more Engineers of all India repute.

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## REMINISCENCE

*Prof. B. D. Sarma,*  
Ex- D P I,  
Govt. of Assam.

I find from the note of Sri U.K. Sarma, Chairman, Souvenir Committee, dated 25th Feb, 1981 that he wants me to write a few lines regarding my associations with the Engineering College. I joined the Assam Engineering College as Asstt. Professor of Mathematics on 20.1.56 and left it on 17.10.63. In 1956, when I joined the College, there were only 72 students and all of them were in the Civil Engineering Section. In fact, the institution itself was named then as Assam Civil Engineering College. All these students, who formed the first batch of students of the college, were bright young people and some of the were already known to me as I had met them as students in their I. Sc. & B. Sc. classes in the Cotton College, Gauhati. The College owes much to this group of students for its onward progress and development.

I look back with happiness to the time I spent with the students of the Engineering College from 1956 to 1963.

Best wishes to you all.



## REMINISCENCE FROM:



**Kamaleswar Barua, B.E., M.C.P. (Calif.) U.S.A.  
India)**

Retired Chief Engineer and Secretary, PWD

The facilities for technical education in Assam in pre-independence days were negligible. There were the Prince of Wales Technical Institute at Jorhat established by funds donated by Late Bhola Nath Barooah and the sylhet Technical Institute (now in Bangladesh). These two institutes imparted instructions for diploma courses only. There was then no facility for degree courses in technical education in the state. The Government of Assam in those days awarded two scholarships each year, one for Assam Valley and the other for Surma Valley students and deputed to study Civil Engineering degree course in Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Very few of the students deputed from Assam came out successful from this College. So the out-turn of engineers then from this college was very few. A few boys from Assam then went to Benares Hindu University which then imparted degree courses in Mechanical Engineering only.

The scope of employment then for engineering graduates was also meagre. In Assam, for civil engineer-graduates there was practically one avenue of employment—the Assam Public Work Department which had a very small cadre upto late 1930 s. There were Seven P.W.D. divisions with one Chief Engineer, one Superintending Engineer, one Under Secretary and seven Executive engineers and seventeen Assistant engineers. To fill up the posts of the higher cadres, recruitment was made in U. K. except a very few recruited in India. The few young men who graduated from Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, even could not get absorbed in the Public Works Department of Assam. The supply of engineering graduates was more than the demand in the state.

During the Second World War and in the post war period there was considerable expansion in the Public Works Department of Assam when not only local unemployed engineering graduates were absorbed but also many from other states of India had to be taken in to meet the demand of engineers in Assam.

After independence many development works were taken up by the Government under successive Five Year Plans. Scarcity of engineers then become acute. To meet this demand the Assam Engineering College Gauhati, the first engineering college in Assam was started in 1955 at the premises of Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati with an intake of 72 students. Subsequently the college was shifted to the present campus in 1958, situated in a picturesque and idyllic surrounding having lake, hills and dales around.

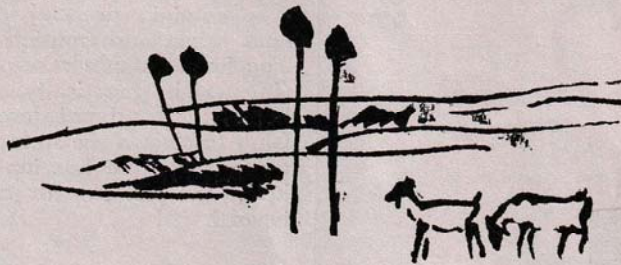
Now the college has developed into a premier college of technical education imparting instructions in not only civil engineering but also Mechanical, electrical and Chemical engineering having in its roll at present about 850 students. During these



years the college has turned out successive batches of successful graduates, who are not only employed in Assam in various Government and semi Government Departments etc. like P.W.D. Roads, P.W.D. Buildings, Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, Assam Government construction Corporation, Inspectorates of Factory and Boiler, Institutes of Technical Education etc. but occupying distinguished positions in foreign countries including U. K., U.S.A. and Gulf countries. This premier institute of technical education has the pride of place amongst the other similar institutes of Assam. The people of the state feel proud of this college and cherish high hopes that it will grow further and impart technical education in post gra-

duate courses in all branches of engineering and may eventually be a full fledged engineering university to serve this North Eastern Region.

I want to humbly state that I feel proud of the college having myself being associated in various capacities from its inception, in construction programme and various other activities. I am confident that the college has a brilliant future and will turn our brilliant engineers who will contribute significantly in the engineering works for growth and development in this country and outside India. I congratulate the members of the faculty, students of past and present for their contribution in the growth and development of the college to this stature.





# MEMOIRS OF OLD DAYS



**By Dr. P. K. Bora,**  
Prof. of Civil Engineering  
Jorhat Engineering College.

The occasion of Silver Jubilee of Assam Engineering College has brought back to my mind nostalgic memories—memories that very few individuals are privileged to have. The story began in 1955 when the Assam Engineering College—the first ever engineering college of the state started functioning at Chandmari at the Assam Engineering Institute campus. It started with a single teacher (the founder Principal Late H. P. Barua) one office assistant and one bearer. On the equipment side there was only one implement—a ten pound hammer with which we daily pounded a fallen tree trunk (the beginning of workshop practice) at the bidding of the Principal. Some of the initial classes were stuffed with old news papers (the grammatical mistakes of which we were asked to correct)

There was great jubilation all around when a few technical teachers joined the college, services of a few non-technical teachers being obtained on temporary basis from Cotton College. Men and material came in a trickle. Class routines started spanning full days and classes acquired a measure of respectability. Survey practicals were held on what is presently known as the Zoo Road (such was the state of wilderness) with many among us idly speculating about the worthwhileness of buying a plot there with scholarship money !

Nostalgia deepend as we now resurrect other land marks and frontiers within which we operated. The long distance race of the College annual sports (in which practically everybody ran) was held between Chandmari level crossing site to Gauhati Club (such was the state of traffic) with many among us finishing the last lap on rickshaws ! Chandmari being the last stop for city buses very few ventured beyond it !

In the eveings under the flicker of kerosene Lamps we endlessly pondered our future - shall we get degrees or diplomas, will the University grant affiliation to the College etc. etc. And with the first year lasting for two years our concern yielded place to despair. But at last the examinations did come and these were held at Cotton College (for a change of scenery) !

Prior to this, however, one little event left an indelible mark in our memory. One fine day we were taken to an out-of-the-way place about ten miles from Chandmari. There, in an area-cleared of jungle and bushes, was laid down a huge chalk line within the confines of which we were entertained with cups of tea. That place was Jalukabri, that chalk outline conformed to the walls of the present main building of the College and that day practically marked the beginning of construction of the College !

The second accademic year (our third year) started at Jalukbari which was all mud and wilder-



ness, The only way of going to town was walking to University wherefrom we availed of the bus service. The only source of illumination was a generator which was shut down punctually at 10 P.M. with all of us hurrying to our beds amidst the suddenly enveloping darkness. The only tea shop was a thatched house which stood out proudly amidst slushy mud (some cynics called it 'Hotel de Lau' as the thatched roof was dotted with bottle gourds) !

And then on a memorable day we were presented with a beautiful spectacle - a state Transport bus making its round for the first time in our campus ! Of all the attractive limousines we have seen in our life time it was the most beautiful to look at (well, it was our achievement, you see)

There were no laboratories yet, that we lost one year was bad enough and we were in no mood to lose another. There came a solution. The whole batch of seventy two Students was transported to Calcutta ! We went through an intensive laboratory course in heat power and electrical technology at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur (excellent example of inter-state co operation.)

The second year examinations came as scheduled. This time these were held at the Arts Building of the Gauhati University amidst the din and bustle of the Pragjyotishpur Congress Session which we pretended not to see ! With no previous question to consult and with many courses remaining incomplete terrible massacres were in store for us. The long walks back to the A.E.C. hostels were a terror. As we compared notes on our way back from the examination hall our mistakes kept

on multiplying ! Some of us turned a deaf ear to the surrounding discussions. It didn't work. The walk was too long !

Time flise and our batch (or what remained of it) limped along, third year rolled by, so did the examinations (which were mercifully held this time on home ground). By the end of the tunnel was in sight. The pressure eased on us. The fourth year (our fifth year in the College) examination too came and went. By the time the rigours of the last examination schedule was over we realised that we have made it. In course of time we have graduated and in the process the State of Assam has produced the first batch of engineers !

I left the College vowing never to study again and never to leave P.W.D. which was beckoning us all the time. And yet before the year was out I was back at the College (this time as a teacher) and remained stuck to it through thick and thin ever since (except for my present spell of service at the Jorhat Engineering College).

As parents watch their children grow from infancy with their natural weaknesses and defects and love them all the more for it, so have we watched this College grow from its incredible infancy, with warts and all, and love it all the more dearly for it. May our beloved College continue to grow and prosper, may it become an institution in which generations to come would be proud to have their children educated. And lastly, may God give us (the old guards) strength enough to see at least another of its Jubilees. The College was laid on us and its jubilees would continue to punctuate our Lives.





## REMINISCENCE FROM :



**Sri Ram Chandra Bhuyan,**  
Sr. Instructor, Assam Engineering College.

As per personal request of Prof U. K. Sarma, I am very happy to recall a few memories of the Assam Engineering College (the then Assam Civil Engineering College).

This College was born in 1st June 1955. At first, classes were held at A. E. I., Chandmari. There, one building (for office and class work), one thatched house (for hostel) and one workshop building, were provided for the college. No electric supply was provided to the institute. In the same year, the Gauhati University was shifted from Chandmari to Jalukbari (to its present site) and the vacated hostels and quarters were allotted to this college.

First batch were admitted with 72 students; Sri H. P. Baruah, retired Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Assam, was appointed as the first principal. In 1956, Sri N. Das Gupta joined as next principal. At that time, Dr. S. K. Baruah (afterwards he became DTE) was the only other technical teacher. In other non-technical department, Prof. R. P. Patra (now Asstt. Professor in Chemical Engineering) Prof. G. N. Barpujari (retired in 1970), Prof. S. K. De Purkayastha (the present Principal, R E C, Silchar) and Prof. B. D. Sarma (afterward, became D P I, Assam), were there. Sri Bapuram Saikia was appointed as the first Instructor of Carpentry Shop in 1955. He has lot of contribution to the college garden at the present site. Sri Upen Patowary was appointed as part time Instructor in the Blacksmith shop. Then Sri Haren Das came in his place. After a couple of months, Sri Das left for higher training and I joined as a part time Instructor in this post

on 1st June 1956. In those, days there was a prescribed dress for work-shop classes with Khaki trouser half-(sorts) white half-shirt, Socks & Shoe. In this regard, we found the students were active, caborions, sincere and they maintained disciplined. Sri Ramen Deka was the first General Secretary of the students Union.

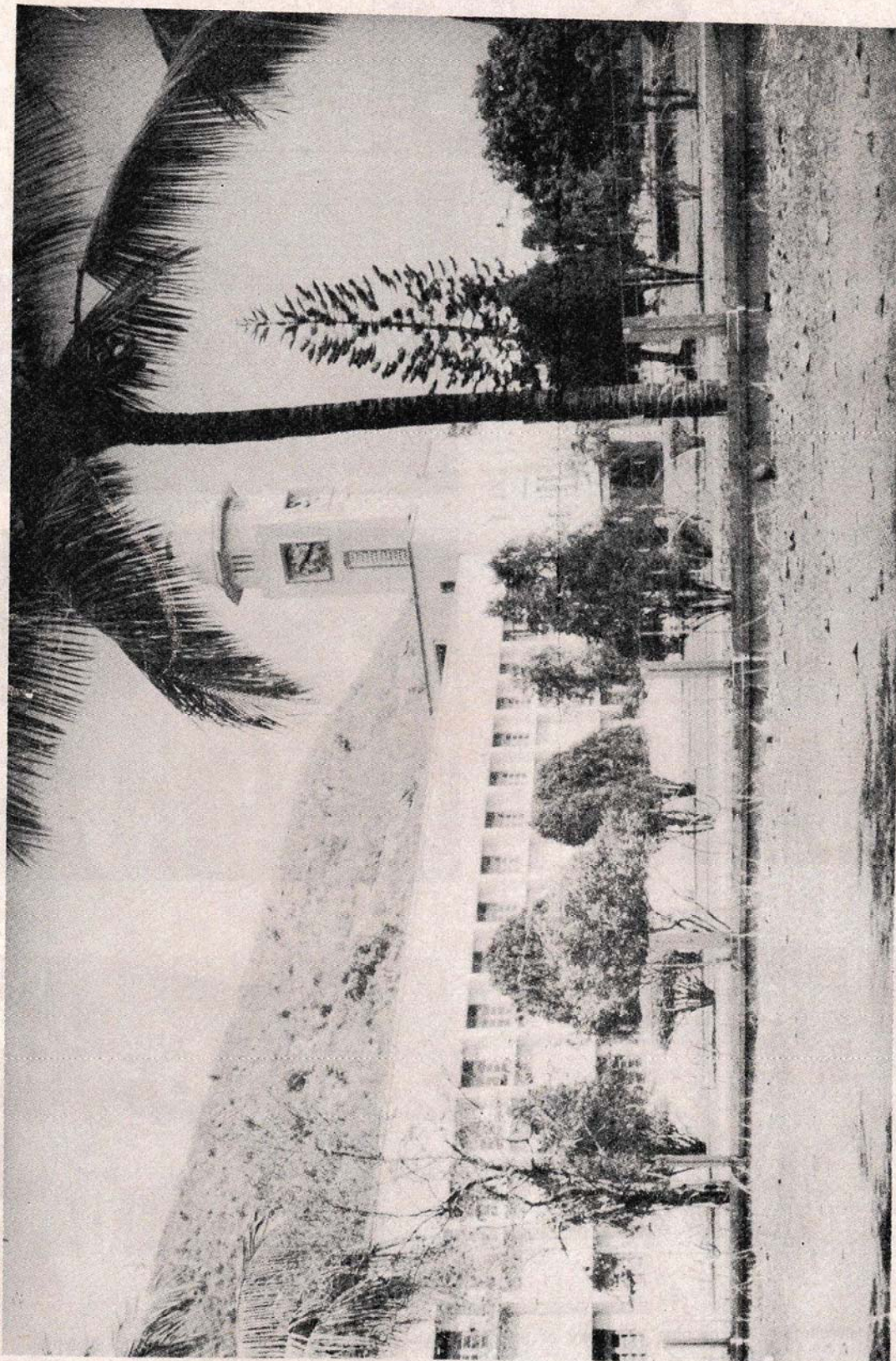
On 25th January 1956, late B. R. Medhi, the then Chief Minister of Assam laid the foundation stone at Jalukbari, and the college was shifted to its new home at Jalukbari on 1st June 1957. There was no bus communication to this place upto the last part of December 1957. At the time of shifting, we had to face lot of difficulties. Very often, we had to forgo our meals at day time. Classes were started in the month of August 1957 at this new building. On 16th January 1958, College was opened by late Jawaharlal Nehru. Sweets were served from the college canteen at the opening ceremony, as the sweets from Gauhati did not reach in time.

Prof. D. Goswami (Present Principal of the College) was the first person be in-charge of the workshop in addition to his own duties. Though I was an Instructor of Blacksmith Shop, I had to work at all laboratories and at the water supply too. The Cockran boiler was installed by a contractor and all the accessories of the boiler were fitted by myself and Sri Hari Singh, Plumber of this College. Since 1959, Laboratory and Workshop classes were held in the college; before that, the students were sent to B. E. College, Sibpur. Sometime in 1959, Sri C. K. Baruah (Present Deputy General Manager, Eastern Region, ONGC) had joined as the first workshop Superintendent. Students used to take keep interest in workshop classes. Sri D. Baruah (Presently Supdt. Engineering A.S.E.B.) and Sri M. N. Dutta (Present head of the dept. of Mechanical Engineering at Nowgong Polytechnic) made two serviceable screw jacks at the College Workshop. Sri M. N. Dutta and Sri Nasim Ahmed (at Present working in Assam Road Transport Corporation as Supdt. Engineer) made one beautiful working model of a boiler and a Steam engine, which were exhibited at a Science exhibition organised by the Assam Science Society & they were awarded the 1st Prize.

From 1959 onwards, the college had glorious days in games and Sports. Capt. Bhowmik, the then N. C. C. Officer & Principal N. Das Gupta were their main source of inspiration. Students bagged may prizes and honour in inter college meet. The All India Technical Education Principals' Conference was held in the college sometime in 1960, I was in-charge of the transport.

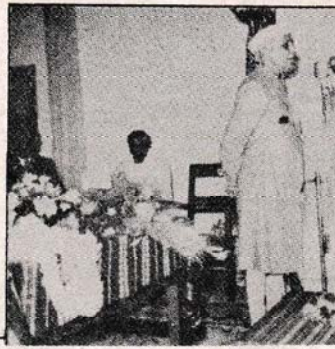
The relation between the students and staff were very cordial and friendly. We liked it very much and we feel happy to remember those days. It is my earnest desire to see that the past story and dignity of this college is maintained. \*



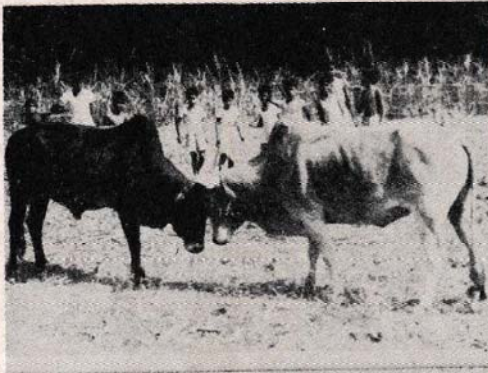


ASSAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE BUILDING





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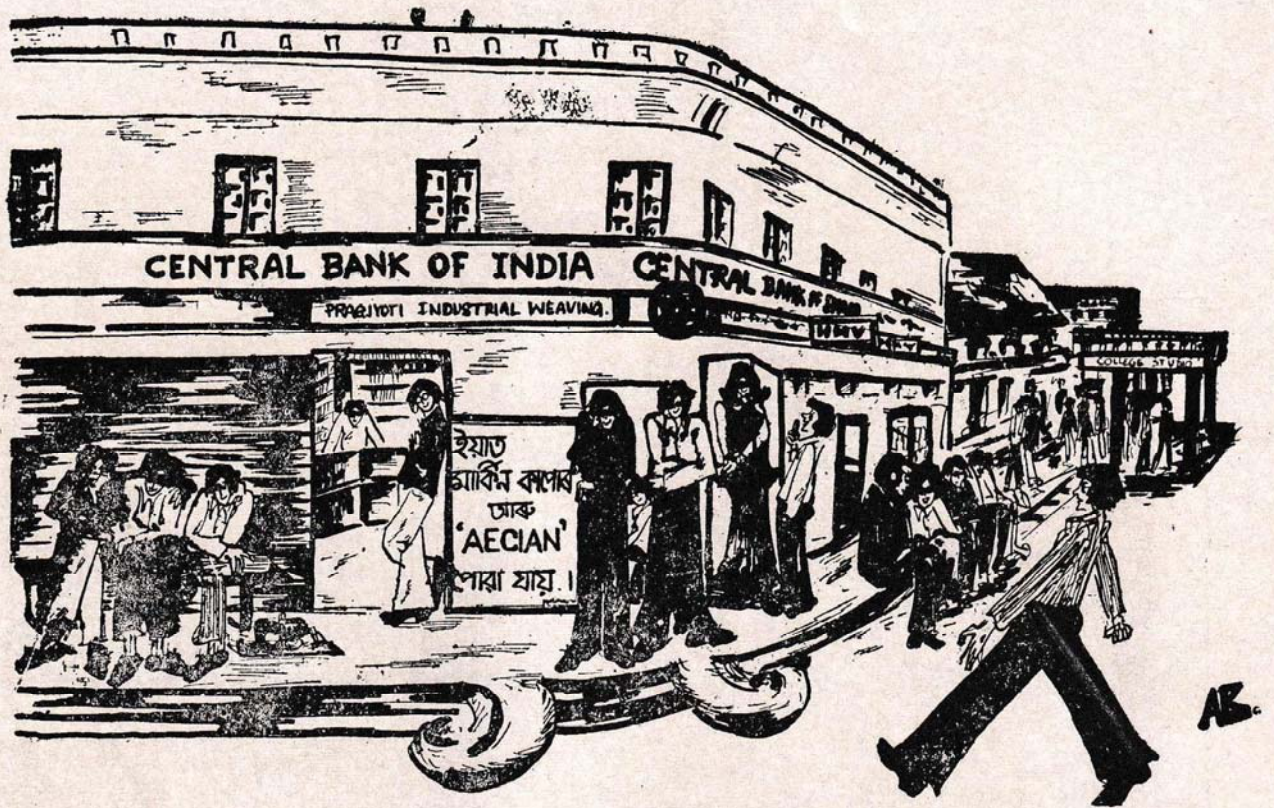


4 7



1. Prime Minister Nehru delivering speeches in the opening ceremony of our College on 16th January 1958.
2. Bull fight in the Dipar Bil.
3. Dr. H.J. Taylor V. C. of G.U. being introduced to the college Tennis players by Principal N. Das Gupta in 1964
4. Celebration of holy by professors and students
5. N.C.C. Cadet's shooting practice
6. Prof. A.K. Padmapati with some volunteers in an N.S.S. camp.
7. Our students welcome the J.E.C. students.





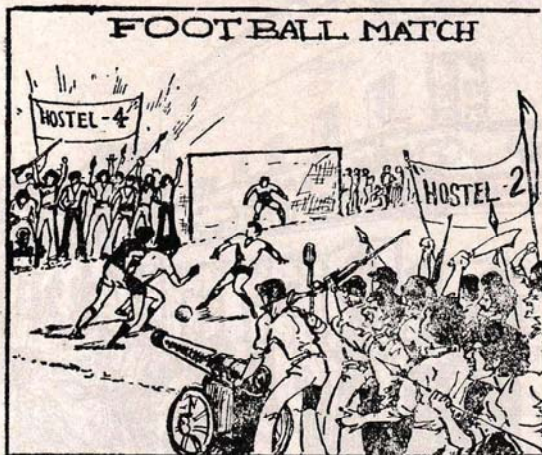
॥ গুৱাহাটীৰ ট্ৰাফল্গাব স্কোৱেৰ ॥

■ FROM THE AECIAN ■ (1973) VOL - XIV



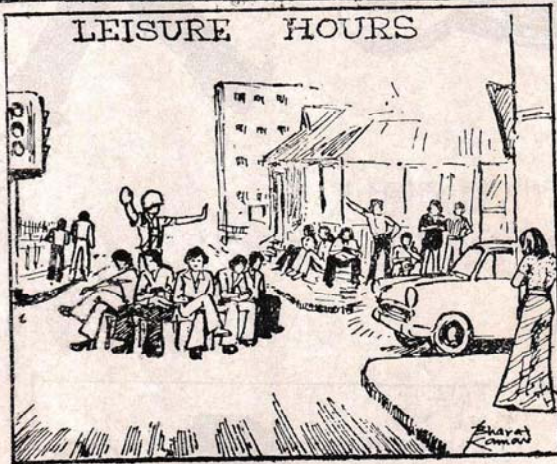
FROM THE AECIAN VOL XVI (1975)





FROM THE AECIAN  
VOL. XVIII

## PROBABILITY IN 1990 A.D



FROM THE AECIAN (1977-78)  
VOL. XVIII

## College Matter



FROM THE AECIAN (1969)  
Vol - XI

By Promod Baruah

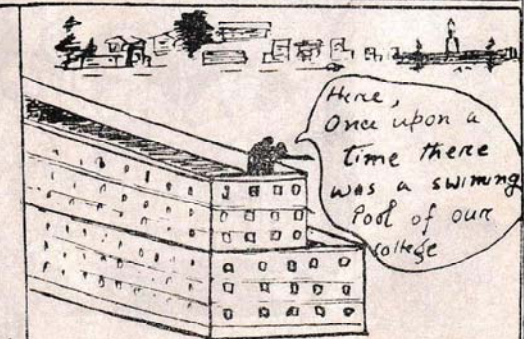
we have no swimming  
pool No class  
ANY  
1 A SWIMMING POOL



2



3



4

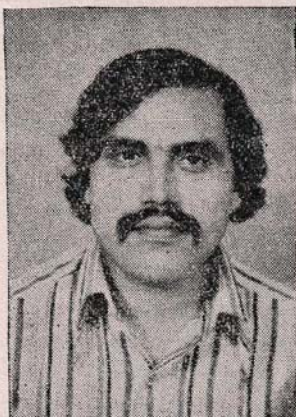
## THE STORY OF A SWIMMING POOL

FROM THE AECIAN (1972)  
Vol - XIII



# MEMORIES





**Abul Hassan S. Mohammed,**  
AECIAN (1966)

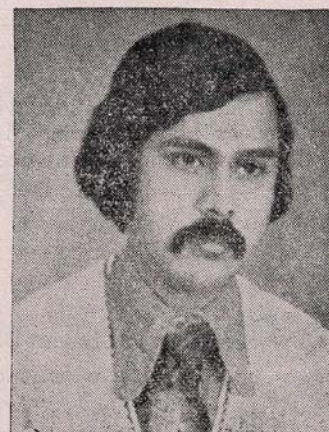
I had a great interest in outdoor games specially for foot-ball and hockey in my College days. I still remember those days of my pleasure in playing those games and my Aecian friends whose gave me the privilege to serve as foot-ball Secretary.

I am proud of myself to represent the college eleven when I was a first year student in 1966.

I still remember two great hockey players of our College. The first one is Mr. Tombi Singh from Mamipur who was a perfect player of the game. The second one is Mr. Allen Fernandez who played for our College eleven as well as for the district. Prof. Kripal Singh always took interest for this game and encouraged us very much.

In our time we had a very good college eleven and we entered into final many times in the hockey Competition at Gauhati. To me the glorious history of achievement of our hockey team came into light when all the four selected from Gauhati were Aecians for the All Assam Hockey Coaching Camp held at Nowgong under hockey wizard late Dhyan Chand, ex-olympic Captain of India, who will always be remembered as a legend in the field of hockey.

The Digaru Air Force eleven was our toughest rival ever we faced. Generally I used to play in the back line but in that match I had to play in the forward line and scored the first goal for our side and we won that match. It is very much interesting to remember those moments. ●



**J. N. Khataniar,**  
S. D. O. (Design)  
A. S. E. B., Gauhati.

Photography was one of my favourite hobbies. Photography means 'writing with light'. Photography, in U. K. & U. S. A. is called a new Folk Art — a folk art of the technological age. It is also a new international language. It provides us with a Third Eye. "The knowledge of photography is just as important as that of the alphabet. The illiterate of the future will be the persons ignorant of the use of the Camera as well as of the pen."

We had started the photographic Club in the College with a well equipped dark-room, during the year 1972-73. The spirit of 'do it yourself', I availed most. Photographic competitions were held during "College-Weeks." A very good exhibition was held for the first time in the College Campus during the first A E C - J E C Engineering Meet in 1973. By the Photographic exhibitions and competitions, we could have pictorial records of different aspect of our past college life and also the College itself. We can understand the present only by knowing the Past.

Photography is not only a hobby for fun as many think, but also a separate branch of science and engineering to solve many technological problem. Infrared Photography has many uses in Civil Engineering, I suggest the Acians to preserve many of our College events including the most memorable ragging days in the hostels through the Camera. ●



By- **Sri Pradip Dutta (1960)**  
Consultant & Construction Engineer  
Gauhati.

I wish that there should have been a photograph of the pioneer batch wearing the khaki trouser and the full sleeved shirt buttoned strictly upto the neck. ●

By- **Sri Durga Charan Bhattacharyya (1961)**  
Executive Engineer, Sonari Division,  
Sibsagar.

When I complained to Principal H. P. Baruah that the hostel cots are too short for me, he replied "cutting your legs shorter will be easier than getting a longer cot." ●

By- **Sri Pranab Sarma (1962)**  
E. E. (P. W. D.)

We always had the moral support of our respected teachers in winning inter college cricket championship in succession, so much so, that they presented me with a cricket bat with their names written on it. The bat is still a prized possession of mine; and every time I look at it I get a reassuring eco--bear hard. ●

By- **Sri Nabin Lahkar,**  
(Head Asstt., Assam Engg. College)

On 16th January 1958, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally inaugurated the college. Refreshments were due to come from Gauhati. But these arrived too late; we had to bring something from whatever was available in the local canteen. All that could be offered to Nehrujee was a "Gaja". But surprisingly enough he asked for a second one. ●

By- **Sri Siba Datta (1961)**  
Owner of construction company  
Dibrugarh.

When we won the march-past parade in the inter college sports festival, Captain Bhowmick who took immense pain in organising our unit shouted "my boys would always win" that had been the tradition of our college; we had such great players as Prafulla Mech, Durgacharan Bhattacharyya, and Raghunandan Roy to boast about. ●

By- **Sri P. P. Das (1962)**  
University Engineer  
Gauhati University.

After we returned from our education excursion for which Prof. H. K. Choudhury was the Professor-in-charge, I got down at Nalbari, my home town. The following day (30.11.61) I returned to college and found myself in the field playing cricket for our class. As I was fielding in the afternoon session in the field, Professor Debabrata Goswami came into the field and advised me to go home immediately toelling that my father had fallen ill suddenly. I left for home immediately to find my father at the death bed. He died three hours after I arrived at home. Untill the previous day he was all hale and hearty and sent me back to college. ●

By- **Sri Debal Phukan (1962)**  
Executive Engineer ASEB.

My friend Biren Baruah who is now an executive engineer in the irrigation dept., who was also a very talented table-tennis player of the time (He was once Assam Champion) suffered from high fever in hostel number 2, under construction, Prof. S. K. Baruah was the superintendent. Out of sheer nervousness, we directed the contractor's water hose on the head of our friend Biren. Sisitr Bhattacharyya, who is now S. E. Meghalaya walked to Gauhati to bring a doctor. When hostel Supdt. was informed, he came and was shocked to see the first aid we gave to one of our follow boarder. And now, our brothers studying could imagine under what circumstances we studied here; but we enjoyed the best part of our life without any grievances. ●



By- **Sri A. M. Choudhury (1963)**  
Under Secretary, P W D

We lost the toss against the Professors' Cricket team and also lost the game. Later on when the captain of the Professors' team gave me the coin which was used for tossing, I realised why he shouted confidently "the head and I win too". It was a special coin made by gluing two coins showing the head only on the either side. ●

By- **Sri M. M. Choudhury (1962)**  
E E, P H E, Goalpara.

When myself and Lalit Bora wrestled in a gymnastic show in which ubiquitous Robert Cherryman presented a magic show, the audience shouted loudly to stop fighting - and I still thank the audience. ●

By- **Sri Chandan Gogoi, (1969)**  
S. W. D. F. C.

There was a great excitement once in the hostel 3 where I lived. The inmates of one room were crying "snake-snake", the voices were peculiar.

We rushed to find them climbing upto the ventilators. Hema Neog (may his soul rest in peace) who was always the reassuring figure dealt with the snake and persuaded the frightened boarders to climb down from the Ventilators. Now I find the temporary hostel 3 buildings have been rebuilt and I am glad that the new buildings retain the old facade. ●

By-**Sri Mukta Nanda Sarma (1963)**  
E. E. A S E B.

We faced occasional water black outs in the morning. We used to demonstrate by going to Principal with tooth brushd in our hand. Invariably he used to bring out a bucket of water from inside advising us to wash our teeth. He also offered us tea, by then our grievances were over.

We had practically no teacher in Electrical Engineering, Prof. Ashok Sarma was then the lecturer. He used to told us to wait in the class and not to go away, because he walked from kama-khya to attend the first period and at times he was late in arriving. ●

The things we thought that we should do  
We other things have done  
But those peculiar industries  
Have never been begun  
The lands we thought we should seek  
When large enough to run  
By speculation ceded  
To speculation's son.  
The Heaven, in which we hope to pause  
When discipline was done  
Untenable to logic  
But possibly to one—

—EMILY DICKINSON.





মহম্মদ ছামছুৰ জামান  
১৯৭৭

কলেজত থাকোতে মই Foot ball আৰু প্ৰায় গোটেই কেইটা Sports eventত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিলো। কিন্তু কেৱল throwing event বোৰতহে মই বেচ পাৰদৰ্শিতা দেখুৱাব পাৰিছিলো। G.U. Inter college sports festival আৰু Assam state Athletic meet ত কেইবাবাৰো “Best thrower” সন্মান লাভ কৰাৰ উপৰিও ১৯৭৪ চনত ৰাজস্থানত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা National Athletic meet ত ‘Discuss throw’ ত ৪৪ মিঃ দলিয়াই ৫ম স্থান লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিলো।

আমাৰ দিনত Sportsৰ দিশত কলেজৰ মানদণ্ড অতি উচ্চস্তৰৰ আছিল—বিশেষকৈ কেইটামান eventঅত। National পৰ্যায়ৰ খেলুৱৈৰ সংখ্যা যদিও একেবাৰে কম আছিল, তথাপি state পৰ্যায় বা college পৰ্যায়ৰ খেলুৱৈৰ সংখ্যা তেনেই কম নাছিল। আনকি আমি মাত্ৰ আমাৰ কলেজৰ খেলুৱৈ কেইজনেৰে A.E.C. Athletic club নামেৰে এটি club

গঠন কৰি Nehru stadium অত N.F. Railwayৰ নিচিনা শক্তি-শালী clubৰ লগত ফেৰ মাৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিলো (১৯৭২-১৯৭৫)।

খেলৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় সা-সজুলি, খেলৰ পথাৰ, লঘু আহাৰ প্ৰদান আদিৰ উপৰিও বিভিন্নজনৰ প্ৰতিভা অনুসাৰে College colour, College blue, College ribbon আদি certificate প্ৰদান কৰি খেলুৱৈ সকলক উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা আগবঢ়াইছিল। তাৰ উপৰিও কেতিয়াবা বিভিন্ন খেলত কলেজৰ কতৃপক্ষই যোগদান কৰি বা তাৰ বিষয়ে অনবৰতে সোধ-পোছ কৰি খেলুৱৈ সকলক উৎসাহ প্ৰদান কৰিছিল। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষকৈ Prof D. Goswami, Prof R.N. Chowdhury আৰু Prof A.K. Padmabati ৰ নাম উল্লেখনীয়। ১৯৭৪ চনত Rajasthanত হোৱা National Athletic meet অত যোৱাৰ আগমুহূৰ্তত Principal, S.D. Gogoi য়ে আগবঢ়োৱা ১০০ টকাৰ কথা এতিয়াও মই পাহৰিব পৰা নাই।

ঘটনা এটা হ’ল ১৯৭১ চনৰ—তেতিয়া মই এই কলেজত নতুনকৈ সোমোৱা প্ৰথম বাৰ্ষিকৰ ছাত্ৰ আছিলো। সেই সময়ত Foot ball অত সদায় ৪নং হোষ্টেলৰ Champion হৈছিল। Foot ball অত ৪নং হোষ্টেলক পৰাজিত কৰা বাকীবোৰ হোষ্টেলৰ বাবে একপ্ৰকাৰ অসাধ্য সাধন যেনহে আছিল। সেইবাৰ Foot ball Final খেলত মই ৬নং হোষ্টেলৰ হৈ ৪নংৰ বিপক্ষে খেলিব লগাত পৰিছিলো। খেলত প্ৰতি মুহূৰ্ততে হোৱা তীব্ৰবেগী ৪৪ নংৰ খেলুৱৈবোৰৰ আক্ৰমণ ব্যৰ্থ কৰি দিয়াত দৰ্শকৰ ফালৰ পৰা হোৱা উত্তেজনা আৰু ১-০ গলত জয়লাভ কৰা ৬ নং হোষ্টেলৰ গোটেইবোৰ ছাত্ৰই বাতি ১১টা মান বজাত ঠোল-খোল বজাই নাচি নাচি ৪নং হোষ্টেলৰ ল’ৰাক জকোৱা মুহূৰ্তৰ দৃশ্য—হোষ্টেলৰ Main switch নুমাই দিয়া—হোষ্টেলৰ পৰা আমাৰ ওপৰত হোৱা শিলারূপিত—এখন ধেমেলিয়া সাময়িক নাটকীয় কাজিয়া—Principalৰ আগমন—আদি এই ঘটনাটো।\*

॥ স্মৰণীয় দিনবোৰ ॥

## ফ্লাচ্ বেক্

এসময়ত ছাত্ৰ হিচাবে আৰু এতিয়া শিক্ষক হিচাবেও মই কলেজত নাটক ৰচনা আৰু অভিনয়ত জড়িত আছো। প্ৰাক্তন ছাত্ৰ বহুতেই সুকুমাৰ কলাৰ এই বিশেষ বিভাগটোত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল।

‘অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা’ বুলি ক’লে আমি সাধাৰণতে নাটক ৰচনা, অভিনয়, নেপথ্য সঙ্গীত ৰচনা, পৰিচালনা বুলিয়েই ভাবো। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আন দিশ আছে যিটো হৈছে সুস্থ সংগঠন আৰু Team spirit। মই ছাত্ৰ হিচাবে ৫নং হোষ্টেলত থাকোতে আমাৰ সেই সময়ৰ বন্ধুবৰ্গৰ মাজত নাটক এখন কৰাৰ খুউব ইচ্ছা হ’ল। মুকিবুৰ ৰহমান, নীল নেওগ, ৰমেশ কলিতাই মোক জোৰকৈ ধৰিলে যে মই এখন নাটক লিখিব লাগে। নীল নেওগে কাগজ—কলম যোগাৰ কৰিলে, মুকিব আৰু ৰমেন মোৰ ওচৰত বহিল আঁকোৰগোজ মনোভাৱেৰে। মোৰ কোনো দিন অভিজ্ঞতা নথকা সত্ত্বেও লিখিবলৈ ওলালো। তেনেকৈয়ে লিখা হ’ল ‘বিভিন্ন কোৰাছ—এটি সুৰ।’ সেই নাটকৰ অভিনয়ৰ ৰিহাৰ্চল ৰাতি দুই বজালৈ চলিল প্ৰায় ১৫ দিন ধৰি। সেই একাগ্ৰতাৰ কথা আজিও মোৰ মনত আছে। তাৰ পিছত শিক্ষক হিচাবে মই লগ পাইছো কেইজনমান আগ্ৰহশীল ছাত্ৰক।

তেওঁলোক হ’ল—গৌতম দাস, হেমাজ শৰ্মা, ইউচুফ জেহিৰ, বিপুল চৌধুৰী, প্ৰবীৰ গোস্বামী, সুস্মিতা নাহাক। তেওঁলোকে মোৰ নিজ কোৱাৰ্তাৰত ৰাতি দহ বজালৈ অনাতাঁৰ নাট ‘জালুক-বাৰীৰ ভূত’ৰ ৰিহাৰ্চল কৰাৰ কথা মই প্ৰেৰণাৰে সোঁৱৰো। আৰু সেই একাগ্ৰতাৰ চিন স্বৰূপে ‘জালুকবাৰীৰ ভূত’ প্ৰোতাৰ সমাদৰ লাভ কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছিল।

মই বৰ্তমানলৈকে ছাত্ৰৰ মাজত শক্তিশালী অভিনেতা হব-তকে লগ পাইছো যদিও মুকিবুৰ ৰহমান, ৰমেশ কলিতা আৰু গৌতম দাসৰ দৰে কৰ্ম সংগঠক লগ পোৱা নাই। (ৱৰ্কচ’পত হোতুৰী মাৰিবলৈ সাহস কৰা ছোৱালী এজনীয়ে মঞ্চত অভিনয় কৰা সাহসৰ অভাৱ ইয়াত দেখা গৈছিল। সেই কাৰণে বিশ্ব-বিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা অভিনেত্ৰী আনি মাজে সময়ে জোৰা মাৰি থকা হয়। গলি যোৱা লোহা গোট মাৰিলে গলাক উষ্ণতাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। উপযুক্ত বাতাবৰণ গঢ়ি উঠিলে ছোৱালী এনেয়ে মঞ্চত উঠিব।)

সমাজত প্ৰায় সকলোৰে ধাৰণা যে ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰ সকল ‘লোহা-হাতুৰী’ৰ মানুহ। এই বিষয়ত মোৰ ধাৰণা যে, উপযুক্ত উষ্ণতা পালে লোহা গলি পানীৰ দৰে বৈ যায়। উপযুক্ত বাতাবৰণ পালে আমাৰ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰ সকলৰ অনুভূতিবোৰ সুস্পষ্ট পৰা সুস্পষ্টৰ নহব বুলি কোনো কথা নাই। ইংৰাজীত অনাৰ্চ লৈ বি,এ পাছ কৰা ড° আব্দুচ চালামে যদি ফিজিক্সত নবেল বঁটা পাব পাৰে আমি ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰসকল তথাকথিত লোহাৰ পৰা মানুহলৈ উন্নিত হব নোৱাৰিম কিয় ?





শ্রীইমতিয়াজ আলি

অধ্যাপক, বাসায়নিক বিভাগ

জীৱনেই বঙ্গমঞ্চ আৰু আমি সকলোৱে ভাৱৰীয়া। এয়া সৰ্বজনবিদিত। বঙ্গমঞ্চত অভিনয় কৰা আৰু নকৰা বহুতৰ মাজতে মই আমোদজনক এইচিয়ান কেইজনমান লগ পাবৰ সুবিধা হৈছিল। কি বিষয়ত তেওঁলোক আমোদজনক মই বহুলাই কৰ খোজা নাই। মাত্ৰ তেওঁলোকৰ নামটোহে কৰ বিচাৰিছো। তেওঁলোক হ'ল—হাতেম আলি, মদন দাস, মুকিবুৰ ৰহমান, বিৰেশ দাস, নীল নেওগ, মহদা দাস, মিহিৰ ৰায় চৌধুৰী (ঠাকুৰদা), নিদৰ্শন চক্ৰবৰ্তী, সুস্মিতা নাহা, জাপান—ৰামানুজ, শ্ৰীমানসঞ্জীৱ বুঢ়াগোঁহাই, চালেহ।

মই কলেজীয়া জীৱনত লগ পোৱা প্ৰাক্তন ছাত্ৰৰ ভিতৰত সুন্দৰ অভিনয়ৰ বাবে মনত আছে—বিদ্যুৎ চক্ৰবৰ্তী, শিশিৰ গোস্বামী, নৃপেন দত্ত, পদুম শইকীয়া, ৰমেন কলিতা, মাধব বৰা, অতুল দাস, বিনোদ চহৰীয়া, পবন কটকী, অমল ৰাজ-খোৱাক। তেওঁলোকৰ কথা ভাবিলে নাট অভিনয়ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মই বৰ অকলশৰীয়া অনুভৱ কৰো।

‘বাস্তৱ জীৱনৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ অভিনয়’ এনে শীৰ্ষক দুটামান বিষয়ত আমোদজনক ঘটনাৰ সোঁৱৰণি হিচাবে দুটি ঘটনা কৈ মই সামৰিব খুজিছোঁ। প্ৰথম ঘটনাটো ঘটিছিল মই তৃতীয় বাৰ্ষিক Electrical Engg বিষয়ৰ পৰীক্ষাত বহিবৰ দিনা। সেই একে দিনাই চিভিলৰ Electro Technics, মেকানিকেল-ইলেক্ট্ৰিকেলৰ Electrical Technology ৰ পৰীক্ষা হৈছিল। একেখন বেঞ্চতে মই (chemical), আনোৱাৰ আলি (civil) একলব্য পানি (mechanical)। পৰীক্ষা লিখা তিনি ঘণ্টাৰ ভিতৰত আনোৱাৰ আলিয়ে ১ ঘণ্টা পৰীক্ষা হ'লত থাকি দুগিলাচ পানী খাই ২য় ঘণ্টাত গুচি গ'ল। একলব্য পানিয়ে মনোযোগেৰে উড়িয়া গীত এটি গুনগুনাই গোটেই তিনি ঘণ্টা অঙ্ক কৰিলে। পৰীক্ষা শেষ হোৱাৰ পিছত অভ্যাসবশতঃ

সকলোৱে মোটিনি চাবলৈ ওলালো। পানি, মই আৰু কেবা-জনো ৰূপায়ণ চিনেমা হলত ‘গেহৰা দাগ’ চোৱাত ব্যস্ত। intervalত বাহিৰলৈ ওলাই আহি cold drink খাই পৰীক্ষাৰ কথা পাতি আছো। পানিৰ পৰীক্ষা ভাল হৈছে—মুখত হাঁহি। বাকী বেছি ভাগৰে (mechanical) পৰীক্ষা বেয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ মাজত কোনোবা অঙ্ক এটা কৰালৈ বিতৰ্ক হোৱাত পানিয়ে পকেটৰ পৰা প্ৰশ্ন কাকতখন উলিয়ালে।

মই : কি ৰে পানি, এইখন দেখোন civil ৰ প্ৰশ্ন কাকত।

পানি : (নাৰ্ভাচ হৈ) মানে, মানে? (চিন্তিতঃ) তাৰমানে এইখন আনোৱাৰ আলিৰ প্ৰশ্ন কাকত।

কিবা দুবিপাকত আনোৱাৰ আলি আৰু একলব্য পানিৰ প্ৰশ্ন কাকত দুখন সলনা সলনি হ'ল। তিনিখন E. T ৰ paper বেলেগ হলেও course context প্ৰায় একে। সেয়ে এই ঘটনাটো ঘটিল। ইন্টাৰভেলৰ পিছত চিনেমা হলত পানিৰ মাত-বোল নাই। বোলছবিৰ নায়ক ৰাজেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰে মুখত এসোপা ডাতি লৈ জেলৰ পৰা ওলাই আহিছে। কৰুণ মুখমণ্ডলৰ close up। এবাৰ পানিৰ মুখলৈ, এবাৰ ৰাজেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰৰ close up মুখলৈ চাইছো। অভিব্যক্তিৰ পাৰ্থক্য একো দেখা নাই। মৌনতা ভঙ্গ কৰিবলৈ পানিক সান্ত্বনা বাণী শুনাগো—

বুজিছ পানি, ভাবি আৰু লাভ নাই। বেক এটা পালি আৰু। তাতকৈ ডাঙৰ কিটো হব?

পানি : আৰে ভাই! তই কৈছ যদি বাদ দিলো। মাত্ৰ মোৰ আনোৱাৰ আলিলৈ বেয়া লাগিছে। মই এতিয়াহে বুজি পাইছো সি কিয় এঘণ্টাত দুগিলাচ পানী খাই কুমালেৰে ঘাম মচিছিল।

কথাখিনি কৈ পানিয়ে হো হোঁকৈ হাঁহিব ধৰিলে। ইমান দেৰি চেপি ৰখা মোৰ হাঁহিটো ইমান জোৰে ওলাই আহিছিল যে চিনেমা হলৰ ওচৰত বহা মনোযোগী দৰ্শকে মোলৈ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টিৰ বাণ মাৰিছিল।

২য় ঘটনাটো কেইদিনমান আগত ঘটিছিল। কলেজ বাছত এজন ভদ্ৰলোকে মোলৈ বাৰে বাৰে চোৱাত মাত দিলো—ভাল আপোনাৰ।

ভদ্ৰলোক : ইচ্ ৰাম। মই আপোনাক মাতো মাতো বুলিয়ে ভাবি আছিলো। আপুনি অন্নপ ক্ষীণালে।

মই : (একমত হৈ) হয় অন্নপ ক্ষীণালো। জানেই সাংসাৰিক জীৱনৰ কথা।

(অন্নপ বিৰতি)

ভদ্ৰলোক : আৰু এটা কথা মই মন কৰিছো। আপুনি আগতে ধুতি-পাজাবী পিন্ধিছিলতো। সেইবাবে অন্নপ বেলেগ লাগিছে।

মই : (ৰগৰ কৰি) আগতে মই সংস্কৃত কলেজত কাম কৰিছিলোতো। এতিয়া কেমিকেল ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং বিভাগত সোমাইছো সেয়ে পেন্ট পিন্ধা আৰম্ভ কৰিছো।

ভদ্ৰলোক : (তোষামোদৰ ভাৱত) আপুনি ভাল কৰিছে। চাকৰি বদলোৱা ভাল। \* \*



# ENGINEERING PROFESSION

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The Latin word *ingenium* signifies concrete things such as mechanical contrivances and implements as well as abstract qualities like in-born talent, skill and ingenuity. This Latin word *ingenium* is the root of the words engineer in English, *ingenieur* in German, *ingeniour* in French and *inziner* in

Russian etc, all meaning a class of people who applies scientific principles to the resources of nature with skill and talent for the benefit of man-kind, that is engineers, as we understand by the word in India. The same class of people are called *memok* in Greece, *mehandes* in Hungary, *mehendes* in Israel and *muhudis* in Turkey etc., signifying that these title words have originated from another root word from another language. Probably we have acquired the title word "muhuri" from the same source.

The word *ingenio*, derived from latin *ingenium*, came into use first in Spain in 11th century to mean engines of war, such as battering ram and stone throwing catapults etc. Soon the title word *injeniero* appeared to denote the people who invented, operated and maintained the machines of war. Gradually the scope of the word expanded to include the military people who built fortifications, roads and bridges for military as well as civil purpose. On the suggestion of the great French military engineer, Sebastien Vauban, the French Government formed the "Corps des ingenieurs de Genie Militaire" or the Corps of Engineers, in 1657, giving the engineers due recognition as a separate entity within the military set up. In England we first find Major Martin Bekmen as His Majesty's Chief "Ingenier" in 1686.

The word engineer in English arrived at its present form (i.e. engineer) in 1710 after passing through forms like *ingeniator* in 1130, *engyneour* in 1380, *ingenir* in 1551, *ingeniar* in 1686 etc. It may change further because many exponents of the engineering profession are voicing the feeling that it is too imprecise a word to give to the public a correct idea about the profession. In the English speaking world, that is in Britain, U. S. A., Australia, Newzeland and Canada, the word engineer is very

loosely used by the people to mean practitioners of occupations ranging from engine drivers, mechanics and filters to designers research engineers and managers. Currently the two worded term professional engineer and Chartered Engineer are used as means of distinction.

During the period of European Colonial expansion the military engineers spear headed the drive by surveying the land, building roads and bridges, digging irrigation canals and prospecting for minerals. For instance in Assam an army Officer, Lt. R. wilson prospected for coal and other minerals as early as 1825- even before the country formally went under East India Company rule—Military Engineers are continuing to pioneer civil projects in difficult situation even today for instance the Dantak project in Bhutan carried out by the Indian Army. The memory of this association of engineering and the military still lingers in the Assamese name for the Public Works Department (P. W. D.) - Garkaptani (গড়কাপ্তানি) - meaning Captain in Charge of the fort.

The military engineers combined civil and military skills in the same person in the early days but the Industrial Revolution changed all this. By the 2nd half of the 18th century Industrial Revolution was well in its stride in England and steam engines, canals and cotton mills were changing old ways of production, transport and life in general. Capital accumulated in colonial trade by the English and the long years of peace following the Napoleonic wars acted as a catalyst for industrial growth. In this booming economic atmosphere people having back ground knowledge of scientific principles with skill and talent enough to apply them for industrial needs were in great demand. This created a body of self educated professionals whose profession yet had no name. Under these circumstances John Sematon of England, the famous light-house and road builder, called himself Civil Engineer as opposed to Military Engineer, giving birth to the engineering profession. Civil engineering included not only what we understand by that name to-day but also all other branches



# ARTICLES



of engineering. It simply meant application of engineering principles for civil purpose.

Till the beginning of the 19th century there was neither any school/college to educate the engineers, not any recognised body to maintain the standard of qualification of the engineers. In 1818 a few young practioners of the profession led by Jon Robinson, aged 22, decided to rectify the situation and started the Institution of Civil Engineers. Inscribed on the fly leaf of the original minute book is the inscription "Institution of Civil Engineers,—for facilitating the acquirement of knowledge necessary in their profession and prompting mechanical philosophy". By 1820 they realised that they needed an eminent engineer as their president for advancement of thier institution and requested Thomas Telford, the famous road builder, to be their first president. In his first presidential address Telford said—"it becomes incumbent on each individual member to feel that the very existence and prosperity of the profession depends in no small degree on his personal conduct and exertion .....talent and respectibility are preferable to numbers and that from too promiscus admission inconvenience often arises". They obtained Royal charter in 1828 and became the first engineering society in the world.

However, engineering teaching had taken root in the continent much earlier. The first engineering teaching institute was the Ecole Nationale des Ponts

et chaussees, or National school of Bridges and Highwas, of France founded in 1747.

In the year 1847 the railway engineers broke away and established the Institution of Mechanical Engineers with George Stephenson of Railway fame as their first president. In 1871 the engineers working in the newly invented electric telegraph established themselves as a separate branch by founding the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Engineers working in the then newly emerging petroleum industry in U. S. A. formed the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in 1908 giving them a separate identity within the engineering profession.

It may be interesting to note in passing that from the very beginning engineering was a profession of interdisciplinary nature. For example, Robert Stephenson followed his father as president of the Mechanicals while all through his life he continued to be a council member of the Civils. At present there is more than a score of distinct branches of engineering ranging from Bio-engineering to Aeronautical and Space Engineering, but no engineer can work without being influenced by what his colleague in doing in another branch. The present trend is for the seperate bodies to form into a federation, like the Council of Engineers in U. K., so that they can unify the profession, discuss together the common problems and speak with a single voice for the whole profession.

(The above has been compiled from various sources)





## THE COLLEGE

**Prof. R. M. Dutta Choudhury.**

Deptt. of Mathematics

A. E. C.

I have been associated with Assam Engineering College for about twenty five years. I hasten to add that as a student of mathematics I know that the contribution of a person to any organisation is not directly proportional to the length of his service in it. It is known to any student of mathematics that Zero multiplied by any finite number is always equal to Zero.

I am fully aware that my contribution to the institution has not been promethean, but if you are associated with an institution for a pretty long time it somehow enters into your system and becomes a part of you.

When I try to recollect the important events during my long stay in the campus I remember the day when Jawaharlal Nehru, the then prime minister of India, officially performed the inauguration ceremony in January 1958. We were all in a flurry and felt very important when we were introduced to him by Principal N. Dasgupta. Some of the teachers made private arrangements to have their photos snapped at the exact moment when Nehru was shaking their hands.

Nehru was to have his afternoon tea with us. Unfortunately the items ordered specially for him from Gauhati were not delivered in time. There was a terrific commotion. Ultimately a 'gaja' from our college canteen was offered to him. It must have been a unique experience for the prime minister of India.

The College started very modestly with civil engineering branch only. Today it is a Premier institution of the country with four branches, namely civil, electrical, mechanical and chemical. It is

rather exhilarating to see a thing grow before one's eyes.

Some people having no technical knowledge express the opinion that the engineers produced by our college are not what they should be. This is another example of people holding positive opinion on doubtful matters. I do not agree with them. There is no institution in the world such that every student coming out of it is an Einstein. I admit that there is room for further growth and development of the institution. This is as it should be. Growth is a continuous process. Only a fossil stops growing.

I am proud of my students. They are good engineers. This also is as it should be. They are nice human beings too. I narrate the following incident and I am glad to say that I shall cherish the memory of it as a priceless jewel to the end of my life.

One day while taking the evening walk, I was knocked down by a cyclist. I got injured and was taken to the University hospital. When I came out of the doctor's room I was astonished to see hundreds of people in the hospital compound. I was very perturbed and wondered what had happened. It must be something very serious. I was told that those were the students of our college. Words had spread that I was seriously injured. I was so moved that tears welled up in my eyes. I had to turn my face to conceal my emotion.

Even if I do not recognise my students, both old and new, when I meet them again, even if I do not meet them again at all, I know, yes I know, that we are always together in some invisible plane. ■



## “THUS THEY SAID

Prof. S. N. Medhi,  
Department of Physics.

“That we came to this college to be engineers and that in a span of five years we are at the dusk of our educational careers.” In your opinion, Sir, what are your feelings about us.”

This question was asked of their teachers by the final year students, just after the Emergency was lifted. Reproduced below is one of the answers from the souvenir on the occasion of the Fourth Final year Day, 1977.

‘Mixed feelings’, one would say. No single student can be etched out in clear black or white, as also no teachers—there are many shades intermingling. One wishes one could sift, pinpoint, elaborate—but unfortunately there has been so little rapport. Take an ordinary example, say a feast in a hostel. The teachers begin to arrive, singly or in groups, around nine in the evening, are welcomed by a few students at the door, are escorted to the lounge, and then left to their own devices. Some of us talk in hushed undertones, some start smoking just to kill time, some become engrossed in the random newspaper or magazine—some of us even make a valiant attempt to engage a couple of boys in conversation, but the topics get rapidly exhausted and the whole thing peters out—until at last dinner is ready and the fidgeting is over. The teachers are dutifully ushered out along the corridors and into the dining-hall and led to their seats, and straightaway begins the sombre meal in what appears to be dead earnest—there is no prelude, no song or talk, or any such nonsense, no speech (before or after), no such ‘frills’—and apart from the occasional clatter of utensils and a few half-hearted attempts at jollity one hears only the rhythmic sound of desperate munching, with perhaps the whirr of the fans providing the background noise. All through, the quarantine is tacitly maintained—with the teachers in their exclusive row and, light-years away, symbolically separated by the long table laden with pots and dishes in the middle of the biggish hall, the silent rows of students, heads bent. The ordeal over, again the statutory period of polite lingering in

the lounge, perhaps a ‘tamol-pan’ or a smoke or even a couple of jokes, and again some desultory conversation—that, of course, is small talk, not communication. And so, finally, the usual rounds of ‘thank yous’, and ‘good-nights’, with sighs of relief, all but audible, all round.

To be sure, this is a trivial instance, but even when a number of students and a couple of teachers are put very close to one another for a longish stretch of time—during an excursion, say, or a survey camp—not much empathy results. They start, and they part, strangers.

No man is an island, somebody said, and that may well be true in general, but after a few years in this campus one begins to doubt it somewhat—and I am told by some students that even five fleeting years raise in them the same misgivings. One may try desperately to reach out to someone else and extend one’s hand—but it is hardly ever taken, not in five years—the rebuff is in the air, the cold-shoulder a way of life. There is, apparently, something in the environment, some kind of virus, or miasma, or an excess of positive ions, or some subterranean low-frequency disturbance, or perhaps it is just the overdose of the blasted “beautiful natural scenery” —(passive and listless), or something—things which steadily enervate, sap out the vitality, give one a feeling of being ill at ease, exhausted, even—yes—scared..... They seem to generate a continuous syndrome of irritation, ill temper, ennui, a constant onslaught of the crippling “who cares” attitude, where all endeavours must needs go away, all growth stunted, all good resolves melt. Even the blood-stream seems to become cold and sluggish. Even my old car seemed to sense all this and all the time tended to slow down and stop while in the landscape—it was only when the old jalopy somehow rattled past the (now felled) banyan tree beyond the Ayurved College that it began miraculously to pick up speed, and also its driver’s blood began to warm up and course faster. It was an illusion, perhaps, but that’s how it felt.



Most distressing of all, however, has been the fact that young blood has not flown any faster, either. While the country passed through traumatic events and there were up-heavals everywhere, not a single student in this campus came out of his stupor. Things at which young blood should boil—cant and chicanery, bullying, coercion, intimidation,—tyranny, injustice of every description—seemed to leave them cold, unmoved, indifferent, not a single voice raised, not the feeblest gesture. Indeed, not only you, but the entire campus seems content to vegetate in the safety of a perpetual coma. One gives in to everything without a murmur. No wrong is ever righted. Is it just something in the air?

A well-known psychiatrist of Gauhati once remarked that 75% of her cases came from Assam

Engineering College Campus, and although the figure may not be exact, one is not surprised if one lives here. Perhaps there is a good research topic here, and maybe someday someone will cook up a thesis on that and get a Ph. D. Meanwhile, I can honestly say that my dominant feeling at what you call the "dusk of your educational career" is one of relief—relief that you would be leaving this zone of neurosis—where the youthful spirit is sought to be curbed during a kind of five-year curfew on the soul—behind, and breathe free air once more. Only, in that light, it is not the "dusk" but rather—even if sounds like a cliché—the "dawn" of your career, the strait-jacket of the place being now got rid of. As I say, you are well out of it, and with the new infusion of life, things will certainly begin to click again.





# CHARGES AGAINST THE "ENGINEER" AND THE REBUTAL OF THE CHARGES

By- **G. R. Damodaran,**  
Vice-Chancellor, University of  
Madras.

(The education of an engineer is essentially a system of developing the necessary skills to perform his societal role. This education should enable him to understand his place in society, develop a harmonious relationship with his neighbours and achieve for himself and the society a measure of happiness consistent with the value systems. It is really social complex. But the engineers, with a less complex technical education of to-day and more direct objective of developing skills for harnessing material resources for social prosperity, have been chage-sheeted. Here, some of these charges and their rebutal are depicted from the abstracts of writing of one educationist, Prof G R Damodaran, taken from Bulletin of the Institution of Engineers (India) vol. 28 No. 10, April 1979.

The people began to speak about the sins of science, or, rather its application by technology, and engineering became scape goat. The engineer was pictured as the arch villain of the dangers facing the world. It was the explosion of the hydrogen bomb and the pollution of environment that tilted the balance against him. Till then the world was appreciative of his achievements and applauded him as the benefactor of mankind.)

It is suggested that had the engineer been socially and morally responsible, this environmental crisis could have been avoided and his prestige would have been unsullied, that if he had given a warning to the society and had refused to work on evil projects, the society would have been saved and he could have saved himself from this present predicament. In the event, the critics have called for a new concept of professionalism on the part of the engineers, with an emphasis on social obligations. I think the suggestion of lack of moral courage is uncharitable to the profession. If there ever was a profession dedicated to morality, upright in conscience and conscious of social responsibility it has been the engineering profession. Its avowed aim as well as its chartered path has been to direct the great sources of power in nature for the use and benefits of man. This has been the ethics of engineering both in theory and practice. One shudders to think what the world would be like today had this not

been so. The real fact is the engineer in the docks is a proxy of entrepreneurs who in search of profit had employed technology for purposes whose consequences on society were not or could not be foreseen, however, moral the engineer had been. The engineer's powers as against these entrepreneurs are limited, unless he is prepared to quit. Can we say that the employer could be swayed by the engineer's individual conscience alone? It is society's conscience expressed through the Government that must protect man from the nefarious entrepreneurs, though we have many instances the world over of individual engineers fighting against the dangerous practices of private institutions especially in the municipal field. It is a difficult alternative for an engineer to choose between the loyalty to his employer and loyalty to the society. Were engineers to prefer loyalty to the public above loyalty to the employer, Is there a mechanism in society to protect him? Further, under what circumstances could we say allegiance to the public is called for and when not? For instance, the thought of the engineers designing and manufacturing weapons of war is horrifying to some of us but many engineers may consider such an activity as a patriotic function. The engineer may, like the economist, consider that he is there 'to do and die rather than to question why'. There are amongst engineers, as among any other class of people, persons of different persuasions; conservatives and radicals, idealists and pragmatists, hawks and doves. We can find amongst them conflicting beliefs and objectives, which govern their actions. It is not possible to restrict the practice of the engineer to those who have what we think to be the proper social and moral attitudes. If any one were to define engineering morality by one's own philosophical predilections, we will only succeed in factionalising and politicising the engineering profession. The engineer has as much right, as any other to act according to his own right, unimpeded by any impositions from outside.

If we seek to impose on the engineer what according to us is the right thing to do in public interest, are we certain that our judgement of public interest is the only right one? Further, it is not always possible to foresee the consequences of our



judgement and in some cases it is not possible even to agree on scientific and engineering facts or interpretations, eg. the consequences of banning the D D T, artificial colouring of food, smoking, etc. Engineering experts may differ in their answers, and cases of such differences on technical issues are many. There is nothing unethical about such differences of opinion and we cannot impeach one as against the other. Honest differences of opinion will do good to the community at large.

Assuming that engineers can agree on certain interpretation of scientific facts, it is not easy to say whether public interest will be served best by allowing the engineers to force their decision. It will be dangerous to give any organized group such powers over matters of public interest. Further, stressing the moral dimension of each engineering task might diminish the engineer's effectiveness and enthusiasm. Constant apprehension and anxiety about every move of his, might result in his lack of enthusiasm for innovation. We should not expect from him an assessment of social or environmental impact of each assignment. There are aspects of his work which others only are capable of analyzing and he expects others to be alert in this job while he himself is alert as to his aspect. Professional competence and protection of public interest do not go together. In a competitive world, where his employer is anxious to meet his rival's onslaught, an engineer refusing to co-operate on grounds of public interest will be sacked. The engineer is bound to consider product safety but cost of production increases with every increase in the degree of safety incorporated in the product and a trade-off is necessary, subject to the acceptability to the public of the risk in the use of the product. An engineer cannot be expected to assume a hard-line moral position which moves far ahead of public opinion or exceeds the requirements of the law. But in matters pertaining to product quality, the engineer's obligation is only to inform the employer and it is the employer who will be liable to the public and the law. He has been trained over the centuries to think mainly in terms of his efficiency and progress as interpreted by the market mechanism and he felt that he was discharging his professional duties in the most ethical way if he did the bidding of the market. We should not expect to find in the private sector the public spirited engineer of our definition. The public interest must be protected mainly by engineers hired by the public (consumer groups or public agencies). Possibly, professional societies like ours, should take more interest in fulfilling the engineer's moral obligation to the public, but with the well-known professional differences of opinion, their effectiveness cannot be great.

The current crisis in technology should call for a calm reflection rather than for dejection or penitence. The engineer cannot simply run away from his job. He just cannot, he is so much intertwined

with the society. The legacy of the past and the call of the future chain him to his seat. Since technology cannot be abandoned on grounds of its past sins or future dangers, we have only to consider what can be done to avoid the repetition of technological mistakes which have brought him to this position. For this, we have to consider the types of mistakes technologists have made and the reasons for them. The technologists might have made mistake by carelessness or error in calculation; for instance, mistakes made by the builder of a dam or a steel structure. Such a human error is a rare happening and is bound to decrease in the future with the advent of mechanical aids like the computer. Mistakes may result from lack of imagination; from a failure to take into account of all the possible sources of trouble. A designer of steel tower or dam may, for example, fail to make a correct assessment of the ravages of the wind and the weather, or of metal fatigue. Mistakes may arise from ignorance, pure and simple. Scientific ignorance of the consequences of an action is possible. Engineering practice is a constant struggle against these three kinds of mistakes and the engineer does not deny that he can be guilty of any one or more of this and is prepared to be responsible for them. But in fixing of responsibility on him for things turning out to be different from what he expected, we have to be very careful. For instance, the engineer alone may not be responsible for the environmental crisis, pollutants have been emptied into the environment from a myriad of sources and the designer of each course does not know how many other sources were active or were being planned. Nobody can have a total picture of the net outcome of the aggregate of the individual activities present and future. Something other than engineering failure is at issue here. There has been a failure of environmental planning for the future, plans which take into account the aggregate effects of the individual actions. Such a planning is beyond the capacity and mean of individual engineers. It is the society that must plan and pay for such activities. Individual engineers have in fact been aware of problems of pollution but they could not do much about it. One may say that they could have spoken out as professionalists and refuse to have anything to do with certain projects; but it would have like a judiciary declining to enforce certain laws because they thought the laws should be changed. Professionalists have an obligation to lead, but they also have a duty to obey and serve. Having been served as desired, society has no moral right to blame the profession for its own short-sightedness. In such matters as pollution, it does not require much technical knowledge to foresee dangers. How many letters to the editor do we not find in the dailies warning us of the dangers of many public policies. Hence it is a lame excuse for the society to say it has been misled by the experts, as if only the expert can smell the rat. Further, society is not only shortsighted; it also has a disconcerting way of unexpectedly changing its standards of taste.



People want a particular public facility at a particular place and if, after its provision, find some inconveniences, condemn the engineer outright. It is irrational to blame engineers for things done at the behest of a society, which changes its tastes and standards rather frequently. We cannot expect from the engineers the omniscience which even the collective wisdom of the community does not have. They are as much perplexed as others about many outcomes of past actions taken at the dictates of society, and they are not alone to be blamed as the scapegoats for society's omissions.

While on the one hand the environmental crisis was the first to put the technologists in the dock, there are others who got implicated in the suit to frame up their own charges. They are not satisfied with saying that technologists have been irresponsible, foolish or immoral, but go further to decry the very role of technology itself. There has been a philosophical swing of the pendulum from unstinted praise for the achievements of science and technology until the hydrogen bomb burst, to an ungrateful condemnation of all that technology stands for. This anti-technology is not merely concerned with the environmental problem but with the entire life-style based on technology. Many writers especially in the United States have been crusaders against technology or technocracy. They are not against any particular technique and its effects or even about the use of machines, but they are against all deliberate and rational behaviour and efficiency in organization that formed the foundation and contribution of technology. They think that this contribution of technology has damned mankind rather emancipated it, that it has destroyed the quality of life. This anti-technology movement is almost an anti-civilization movement. They personify technology as a monster, with a separate existence of its own, dominating society as an evil force. They allege that this evil force enslaves man and forces him to perform work which he detests. The target of attack is the time-bound, machine-aided, factory and office labour. The complaint is that all organized productive institutions are there only to make human beings more efficient tools of industry and commerce. Next, the technology devil is said not only to enforce production but also to drive men to consume things he did not care to. The consumer buys not what he fully needs or desires but what technology forces on him. Technology creates new wants and expanding body of consumers crave for their satisfaction through technology. Selfish technocrats are said to dominate the society with their expertise and supporting hierarchy and undermine democracy.

#### **TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRACY :**

It is said that democracy is rapidly losing its ground as the power is increasingly concentrated in giant corporations and managerial cadres, and

that decisions involving the welfare of society are made by experts and professionals who are insulated from the feeling of the people. Technology is said to cut off man from nature, his natural habitat and dehumanise him in a soul-killing atmosphere. Finally, technology is said to debase human taste by providing technical diversions which dull his natural sensibilities and prevent his self-realization. Thus the charges against technology are that it is an evil force, a slave driver, supplier of unwanted things, a regimentor through technocrats, thwarter of human nature and fulfilment. All these in short seem to suggest that it is better than man goes back to the early stages of human civilization, where there would be no disciplined work, no scope for the play or fulfilment of desires, no organized production and no diversions involving technology.

#### **REBUTTAL OF THE CHARGES :**

We have now before us the charge sheet from both the environmentalists and anti-technology sages. It is now time for us to meet their arguments and to create a positive case for the retention and growth of technology. Can we agree with them that technology is a necessary evil? One would not. It will not be true and it will be against our own conscience, knowing as we do what technology has done and can hope to do for mankind in the future. Most people will not say technology is an evil. The several charges levelled by anti-technology sages are obviously false. But they have an appeal and a following and we have to examine why they have an appeal. The first element of anti-technology campaign is the description of technology as an evil force left free and uncontrolled to tyrannise. Is technology an independent force apart from men? It is merely one aspect of human activity just like economic or political activity. It is a reflection of an aspect of human nature. It is an activity of choice, of relish and fulfilment of human urge to create. One philosopher has said, "Technology is not separate from man because man is by nature a technological animal. To be human is to be technological." True, but we cannot ignore the fact that people do separate man and technology, when as a result of technological activities there flow several consequences—physical, intellectual, psychological and cultural—which appear to be independent of human will or direction. It is this potentiality of technology that give handle to the anti-technologists. That these flow from technology, not from man, though he sets it in motion clouds the fact that technology is merely a servant of man, an instrument to fulfil his desire and that man must bear the consequences of his decision to get his desire fulfilled through technology. It is irrational to blame the instrument for the mistakes of the agent. Technology is what the society as a user wants it to be.

It is absurd to say that people work because machines make them work. The fact is all of us



have mixed feelings towards work. We try to void it but we seem to need it, for our emotional well being. Studies do not show that most people hate their normal work. The anti-technologist romanticises the work of the earlier times just to condemn the current technological age but with a little imagination we can picture what hard work did our forefathers had to put in, on land, just to make a living.

It is a canard to say that technology forces people to consume things they do not want. If people indulge in vulgar desires they are to blame. To cry against technology is to bark against the shadow, for how many people are there amongst engineers who have such a dominating position as to control others as old slave drivers and feudal exploiters of bygone days? In spite of the power and technological aids available, even governments are helpless against the law-breakers and criminals and it is just not true that technology has increased the powers of any group in society as to deserve the blame all to itself. That the people are hypnotized to consume what they do not need or want is a half-truth because the same technology is capable of enlightening the public and aiding the consumer movement. The common man's technical knowledge today is not so poor as alleged.

Lastly, comes the cry that technology is cutting man far from his natural habitat and affecting the quality of life he leads. But we may ask: who prevents a man from living closer to nature if he so desires? In fact, technology does not force people to live in flats if they choose to live in the countryside, nor does it appear to be true that living in the midst of nature is essential to human well-being. Is it true that all people would like to live their entire life in the woods? Why then the rush to the cities from the villages? A desire for occasional outdoor trip does not mean a lasting desire to live permanently outside the cities. Man has become a city dweller and likes the hum and bustle there, though he may long for a change now and then. Are there not garden cities like this Bangalore that give him what he wants? As for technological diversion, if people desire one type of diversion in preference to another and the preferred diversion is technologically furnished, who is to blame? Not the technologists. The arguments of the anti-technologists are nothing but distortion of reality or misstatements from prejudices.

### A CONTINUING NOSTALGIA

While defending technology for its contribution and absolving it of the sins attributed to it, it is not maintained categorically that life in the technological age of today is better than it was ever before. From the beginning of the recorded history, we have had in every age prophets, poets and politicians who had deplored the contemporary situation as uniquely distressing and looked for some scapegoat to throw the blame on, and anti-technologists are the latest in this tradition. However, it is true we

have problems that are unique in degree if not in kind, which are manifested in a vague generalised discontent permeating even the best of informed minds. What is the reason? This is a complex question of sociology. The contemporary man is not content with what he has, because he wants more than he can ever have. Man is a unique combination of curiosity, creativity and daring. These traits have always been pushing him forward in search of new things or better things, daring inherent dangers. New technologies are only a part of man's elementary impulse to experiment, to create and venture into the unknown. The contemporary restless man is only recapitulating his forebear. Possibly he will be happier if he had not had this urge to go up. This urge is not the work of technology but is inherent in human nature and technology is merely a manifestation of this urge. The spread of education and communication has widened his horizon and raised his expectations. Thus we see what it is that makes the modern man disgruntled and escapist. It is this unsatisfied desire that has been taken advantage of by anti-technologists to decry technology. They try to sell their vision of ideal society which will provide serenity and spiritual peace. But the fact is man will not by his nature long remain contented with serenity. It is his nature to become restless and to seek some new adventure. If he flees the city to go into woods, he will not long remain there. The anti-technologists want a change in this human nature and their prescription is anti-technology.

If they hope to succeed in their effort, technology will not stand in their way. But they will get disillusioned because they are not the only people who claim to know the answer to so-called ills of society. The mistake of the anti-technologists is that they want to reverse the gear all of a sudden. What the society wants today is more thinking and courage, but they play upon despair and suggest retreat. Which way will man go? It is anybody's guess!

The anti-technology trend is related to the anti-materialistic trend that has a long history. Ever since the days of the Greek philosophers, there has been in the West an emphasis on the greatness of thinking rather than doing. Another source of anti-materialism has been the New Testament, which forbade interest in material gratifications. The effect of these two influences has been to convince that materialism is a defect in human nature. But there is ample material even in Greek literature to prove that the people were interested in material aspects of life. If we look at the evolution of man we see how in the process of natural selection, material civilization has also played a part. In our own country of sages, seers, philosophers and religious founders there has been no dearth of preaching and writing against materialism. But the fact that we have not had so much technology amidst us as in the West, has so far saved us from the onslaught of the anti-technologists.



## THE CARICATURE OF ENGINEERS :

We have so far been concerned with the charges against technology. But there have also been charges against the engineer too. Often he is caricatured as a dull person who is too practical, analytical and non-emotional and some studies seem to bear out the existence of such a general type. It is alleged that their interests are almost limited to mechanical matters and some outdoor activity and the their restricted interests show themselves in their indifference to human relations, to social sciences, to public affairs, to fine arts and even to aspects of physical science not related to their profession. Although he gets along well enough in society he would rather deal with things than with human beings.

Can we defend the engineer against these charges? How can we account for this description which seems to be true in a general way? Partly these characteristics may be the result of the profession's increasingly scientific orientation reflected in the engineering education, an ever-increasing reliance on theoretical science which meant little time for the students or the practitioners to be interested in anything else. But we cannot blame entirely science

because we do see scientists who are cultured and concerned with other things. A partial explanation may be the heavy load of the theoretical and technical subjects in the curriculum though the recent trend is towards lightening it. But may not the problem be ascribable also to the sort of persons that come into the engineering profession? Most of them come from the middle or working class families and they take seriously to the profession. They come to this profession with deliberate choice and highly screened intellectual calibre, not expecting either great monetary reward or high social prestige, but prepared for dull and hard work. Possibly with their career at stake they get so much absorbed that in due time they find the profession itself sufficiently satisfying and interesting so that they would not be deflected by other attractions of life. They are pleased with the work which is acknowledged to be socially important, and sufficiently creative to give a sense of social importance. The engineers are gratified that their education helps them to understand the physical world and to manipulate it for the betterment of society. Thus both by education and by training as well as necessity they tend to be highly practical and unemotional. It is on this ground that there is now-a-days a demand for introducing more humanities in engineering education.



## সফৰ তমাম ভৱা-অল্ফিৰাক

অতুল বৰা

‘নাম, নাম, লাটচাহাবটো ক’ববাৰ। বিস্মাতহে আহিব পাৰে।’—মই তেতিয়া ভিজা মুগাঁতকৈও সাতচাৰ। মুখত সেপ এটুপিও নাছিল। জালুকবাৰীলৈ মোৰ সেয়া আছিল প্ৰথম অভ্যৰ্থনা। শৰীৰ-যন্ত্ৰটো সেই উপজি পুৰাৰ পৰা অটোমেটিক বুলি পাই আহিছোঁ কাৰণেহে মোৰ উশাহ নোৱা যন্ত্ৰটোৱে বিকল নোহোৱাকৈ কাম কৰি গৈছিল। ইচ্ছা কৰি উশাহ-নিশাহ ল’ব লগা পদ্ধতি থকা হলে সেইটো মই পাহৰি গলোহেঁতেন। সেই মুহূৰ্তত আৰু যমৰ আলহীয়েই হওঁ বা ওফোৰাজেওঁই হওঁ কিবা এটা নিশ্চয় হ’লোহেঁতেন। চকুৰে যি দেখিছিলোঁ সেয়াও সজ্ঞানত নে অজ্ঞানত তাকো নাজানো; মান্ন দেখিছিলোঁ দেখিব লাগে বুলি। কেইখনমান হাস্যমুখৰ মুখ মোৰ চকুত ত-তকৈ জিলিকি আছিল। বনৰ বাঘ এটা ওলোৱা হলেও মই সিমান নাৰ্ভাচ নহলোহেঁতেন, যিমানকৈ হৈছিলোঁ সেই শব্দকেইটাত। সিহঁতে যদি কলেহেঁতেন সৌ শিমলুজোপাৰ একেবাৰে মুখচৰ পাত কেইটা ছিঙি আনগৈ বুলি নাইবা দীপৰ বিলখন পথালিয়ে পথালিয়ে এবাৰ পাৰ হৈ আহ তাকো অনা-য়াসে কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িলোঁহেঁতেন। আৰু এটা বস্তু মোৰ জীয়া যমতকৈও বেছি ভয় লাগে, সেইটোও পালন কৰিব লগা হ’ব পাৰে বুলি মনতে সংশয় এটাই দুৰু দুৰুকৈ ডবা কোবাই আছিলেই, পিছে ভবাসমান হ’বলৈ নাপালে। কিছু ৰিবেট পালোঁ।

প্ৰশ্ন :—‘অই নাম কি?’

উত্তৰ :—‘অমুক বৰা।’ জিভাখন ঘূৰাবলৈও সেই সময়ত মুখত সেপ এটোপাও নাইকিয়া যেন পাইছিলোঁ।

প্ৰশ্ন :—‘ধাম?’

কিছুসময় মই নিমাত। তাৰপাচত লাহেকৈ কৈছিলোঁ—  
‘কেগ্ৰাপটি, নগাওঁ’

প্ৰশ্ন :—‘সাং?’

উত্তৰ :—নিমাত অসহায় দৃষ্টি প্ৰশ্নকৰ্তালৈ।

প্ৰশ্ন :—‘পোঃ আঃ?’

উত্তৰ :—এইবাৰো নাই। হাতৰ মুঠিকেইটাকে মোহাৰি সামৰি ব’লোঁ।

খাওঁ খাওঁ মূৰ্তিৰে সিহঁতৰ প্ৰশ্ন :—‘এই বোবা, এই চাচোন নামাত কিয়?’

মোৰ উত্তৰ সজ্ঞান সৰুতৰ দৃষ্টি প্ৰশ্নকৰ্তাসকললৈ—

ফল নধৰিলে। তললৈ চকুটো নমাই দিয়াত গম পাইছিলোঁ মোৰ চকুদুটা পানীৰে উপচি পৰিছে। সেইদিনাৰ কথাও সুকীয়া আজিৰ কথাও সুকীয়া। আজিও মোৰ চকু চলচলীয়া

হৈ উঠিছে। ইও এক সিও এক। সেইদিনা মোৰ চকুত জালুকবাৰী সঁচাকৈয়ে যমপুৰী হৈ পৰিছিল। জালুকবাৰী যমপুৰী বুলি তিনিবাৰ সময়ৰে ৰাও দিয়াৰ পিছত মনতো শব্দৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈছিল। পথাৰ সমাৰ বিল পাহাৰৰে মন জুৰাই থোৱা এই প্ৰকৃতি সুন্দৰী জালুকবাৰীক সেইদিনা যম-পুৰীৰ দ্বিতীয় সংস্কৰণ যেনেই লাগিছিল। লালকিল্লাৰ কোনোবা দৰবাৰত হেনো লিখা আছিল—

‘গৰ ফিৰদৌস্ত বৰকয়ে জমিনস্ত

হমিঅস্ত হমিঅস্ত হমিঅস্ত

(যদি এই পৃথিৱীত ক’ৰবাত স্বৰ্গ আছে সেই স্বৰ্গ ইয়াতেই)

ময়ো সেইদিনা মনে প্ৰাণে অনুভব কৰিছিলোঁ যদি এই পৃথিৱীৰ কৰবাত যমপুৰী আছেও সেইয়া ইয়াতেই-ইয়াতেই-ইয়াতেই। জালুকবাৰীয়েই সেই যমপুৰী। সময়ত মোৰ এই মনোভাৱে ৰূপ সলনি কৰিছিল। অহেতুক অকাৰণ ভয়বোৰ দূৰ হৈ যাওঁতেই জালুকবাৰীয়ে মোৰ দৃষ্টি ভগ্নীকে বদলাই দিলে। সন্ত্ৰাস আৰু লক্ষ্য অনিশ্চয়তাৰ ওপৰত আৰম্ভ হোৱা মোৰ এই জালুকবাৰীয়া জীৱনে কিছুদিনৰ ভিতৰতে মন-তনৰ অবাধ স্বাধীনতা আৰু আশা বিচাৰি পালে। থকামকাকৈ শোৱাৰপৰা উঠি প্ৰাতঃকৃত্যখিনি চেলেকাচুবুৰীয়াকৈ সমাপন কৰি (পাগ যেন ডাঠ পাওকটী এচকল অভ্যস্ত ঠাকুৰৰ ছুৰীৰ নিপুণ বোলনিত মাখনৰ বাচ এটাহে য’ত লাগিছিল) আৰু বেকাৰীৰ ভিতৰ ফোপোলা বিধৰ চেপেটা বিস্কুট এটা (যিটো থোৱাৰ শব্দহে শুনা যায়, মুখৰ ভিতৰত অস্তিত্বৰ উমান পোৱা নাযায় আৰু যিটো ব্ৰাচত টুথপেষ্ট লগাওঁতেই ক্লাছৰ সাতটাৰ ঘণ্টা বজাৰ শব্দ শুনা ল’ৰাই চোবাই সময় নষ্ট কৰিব নলগাকৈ বিশেষ ভাবে তৈয়াৰী) নাকে কাগে গুজিয়েই লৰলোৱা পুৱা-বোৰত জীৱনৰ নতুন প্ৰভাৱৰ গতি এটা বিচাৰি পাইছিলোঁ। এটা পিৰিয়ড ঘোৱাৰ পিছত বোৰ্ডত টু ডাইমেনচনৰ ত্ৰিভুজ আকিলেও ভোকৰ ভয়কত থি ডাইমেনচনৰ চিংগাৰাৰ ৰূপ দেখা অনিচ্ছাৰ ক্লাছবোৰত আশাৰ সপোন দেখিবলৈ ললোঁ। চাৰে বাৰটা-দুটা-তিনটা পঞ্চলিছ-পাঁচ-ছয়-সাত-আঠ এইবোৰৰ তাল লয় ছন্দত আমি সকলোবোৰে প্ৰাণৰ সৰসতা অনুভব কৰিছিলোঁ। এইবোৰ বাচৰ সময় গুৱাহাটীৰ লগত যোগাযোগ ৰখা। লক্ষ্য মেইলত থিৰিকীয়েদি সোমোৱা দেখিছোঁহে, কিন্তু সৰনে শনি-দেওবাৰে চাৰে বাৰটাৰ গড় মাৰ্কা গাড়ীত নিজেই সেই অনুশীলনি কৰাৰ প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু পৰোক্ষ প্ৰমাণ আছে। তথাপিহে ভাল লাগি পৰিছিল দিনবোৰ। দিনৰ পিছত দিন বাগৰি মাহ বহৰত পৰিণত হৈছিল। প্ৰথমতে অহা ১৮।২০ পেষ্টৰ ঘেৰ পাতলি ১২।১৩ লৈ অলক্ষিতেই নামি আহিল।



বৰ্মণ, মেনেজাৰে বাকী দিব পৰা হ'ল। বাকীকৈ চুলি ডাঢ়ি খুৰাব পৰাও হ'লোঁ। সামান্যতম সংকেতেৰে প্ৰথমতে গহীনৰ দোকানৰ পূৰী ভাজি খোৱাৰ পিছত অলপ আন্ধাৰৰ ছাঁ লৈ ইউনিভাৰ্ছিটি 'চে'ক' পোৱাৰো সাহস হৈ পৰিছিল। সেইসময়ত মোৰ এইটোৱেই সাহস আছিল যে কোনোবা এজন গুণী আমাৰ মোল বুজা কৰিয়েও আমাকে প্ৰেৰণা যোগাবলৈ এই কথাখিনি লিখি গৈছিল 'নখে মাটি লেখা হৈ তলমূৰ কৈ, নুফুৰিবা জগতত পথিলা নাচাই।' দুৰ্বল ধাতুৰ মানুহবোৰৰ মনত এই বৰলোকৰ বাণীয়েই আকাশ লংঘী সাহসৰ প্ৰেৰণা নহয় জানো?

অলপ মাত্ৰ শংকা আছিল যদিও সিয়ো কেৱল প্ৰথম বছৰতেইহে। দ্বিতীয় বছৰৰ নতুন শ্ৰেণীত সোমাই হ'লোঁৱেই নহয় গজগজীয়া। মনমগ্নবীৰ পৈখমে বৰগছকো চেৰাই যাব পৰা হ'ল। গজগজীয়া ভাব এটা সকলোতে—কাৰণ তেতিয়া আমিও নাম, ধাম, সাং, পোঃ আঃ ৰে সাঁথৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ লাইচেঞ্চ পাই গৈছোঁ। আমিও চিঞাৰ পৰা হৈছোঁ—জালুকবাৰী যমপুৰী বুলি। আমি Vatera। লাহে লাহে আমাৰ সাক্ষৰজনীন বাইদেৱেও খবৰ বাতৰি সোধা হ'ল আপোন আপোন ভাৱে। আগতে সাং, পোঃ আঃ সুধি সৰিয়ফুল খোপে খোপে দেখুওৱা 'Big brother' কেইজনেও বাটত লগ পালে 'কি খবৰ' বুলি সন্মোদন কৰা হ'ল। সকলো ভালৰ মাজতো যে কেতিয়াবা বেয়া এটা নাথাকে তাক উলাই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। বন্ধৰ লগত মনোমালিন্য হৈয়েই হওক বা কোনো সময়ত স্বকীয় আশা কিছুমানে নিৰাশালৈ বাগৰ মাৰিয়েই হওক নাইবা কৃতকাৰ্যতাৰ মাজতো পড়াগুনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অভাবনীয় ৰূপে মাজে সময়ে দেখা দিয়া সৰুসুৰা অকৃতকাৰ্যতাই মনটো গধুৰ কৰি তুলিলেও থিৰিকীয়েদি দূৰৰ বিৰাটকায় সেউজনীল পাহাৰটোলৈ চাই এষাৰ কথা কৈ আওৰাইছিলোঁ—

Then brace up your mind  
And say Something better  
is coming my way.  
And keep going

কেতিয়াবা হয়তো ওলাই অহা চকুৰ পানীখিনিও আকৌ সামৰি খবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছিলোঁ।

বছৰবোৰেও ফৰিং জাঁপ মাৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে। মৰোঁ মৰোঁ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা দুষ্কৰ দুঃসাধ্য পৰীক্ষাবোৰেও নত শিৰেৰে বছৰবোৰ বিদায় দিলে। সুন্দৰবড়ীত চাৰিবাৰ এজাৰ ফুলা দেখিলোঁ : হোষ্টেলৰ সন্মুখৰ শিমলু জোপাৰ ফুলবোৰে মোক চাৰিবাৰ কৈছিল 'ধৰানা বাথি মোক তুলি আৰু তুলাপাতেৰে, মোৰ ৰঙাখিনিৰে জীৱনবহিঃ জ্বলাই নোতোলা কিয়?' 'মোৰ চিকাৰ আৰম্ভৰ পিছৰে পৰা চিনাকি হৈ পৰা দীপৰ বিলৰ পাৰখনেও চাৰিবাৰ সেউজৰ পৰা সোণালী হৈ দেখুৱালে। 'এখন বিদায় নেওয়াৰ পালা বঁধু চ'লি—এ'বাৰ চ'লি বঁধু সময় আহ পৰিল। 'যেতে নাহি দিব' বুলি কৰা আকুল আকুতিয়েও আৰু বাথিব নোৱাৰে। প্ৰথমতে আহোঁতে দুৱাৰ মুখত চুচুক-চামাককৈ বৈ থাকি খোজোঁ-নোখোজোঁ ভাব এটাৰে ইতস্ততঃ কৰি শেষত এবাৰ 'এই বাবু ফাটা কাগজ আউৰ বোটল সব দেবে' বুলি মুখ লুকুউৱা ফটা ফিচিকা ফ্ৰক পিন্ধা জামা-দাৰটোৰ সৰু ছোৱালীজনী এতিয়া এই কেইবছৰতে বৰ এজনী হৈ পৰিল, সময়ৰ গতিৰ প্ৰতীক স্বৰূপ হৈ। কেতিয়াবা 'পেইচা দেও' বুলি দাবী কৰাৰ দৰে কৰে। দহ পইচা এটা দি কামটোও ব্যাড়া দিয়াই লওঁ। 'এই বাবু উ পাহাৰ কিতনা দু-বিয়া মে হো' বুলি ভেলেঙীৰ দৰে মোলৈ চাই থাকি প্ৰশ্ন কৰা ছলকীয়া

নামৰ ছোৱালী জনীয়ে আজি মই চাই থাকিলেও নমতা হ'ল—শাৰীৰে চৰপ চৰপশব্দ কৰি আনতবয়ানে তাই আজিও হোষ্টেলৰ কাষৰ বাটটোৱেদি গুচি গ'ল। সময়ে তাইলৈ লাজ কিছুমান কঢ়িয়াই আনিলে। কৃষ্ণচূড়া জোপাৰ মাজেদি দূৰৰ পৰাই তাইক আহি থকা দেখিছিলোঁ। ভাবিছিলোঁ ওপৰৰ পৰাই এষাৰ মাত লগাই ক'ম—'এই ছলকীয়া, আজি যামগৈ।' দেই।' ক'ব নোৱাৰিলোঁ। আমাৰ দূৰত্বটো কমি অহাৰ লগে লগে তাইৰ মূৰটোও তলৰ ফালে হালি গ'ল। মই মাত্ৰ গুনিছিলোঁ—এক অবগুণ্ঠিতাৰ নূপুৰ বিগিবিগি শব্দ কিছুমান ক্ৰমাৎ স্পষ্ট হৈ আহি আকৌ বতাহৰ লগত মিলি যোৱা।

তাই যাবই। মোৰ মনলৈ পৰিবৰ্তন নাহিব পাৰে, কিন্তু কৃষ্ণচূড়া আৰু সোণাৰুক ৰঙা হালধীয়া নোহোৱাকৈ কোনোবাই বাথিব পাৰিব জানো? আজি মইও যামগৈ। এইবাৰ যাম মোৰ এক অধ্যায়ক নেওচি—সেয়া ছাত্ৰ জীৱন। এহাতেৰে চিলট কিতাপ আন হাতেৰে চকুপানী নাকৰ পানী এক হোৱা গাল দুখন মচি মচি থোন থোনাই যাওঁতে দেউতাৰ ঠলামুৰি খাই আৰম্ভ হোৱা এই অধ্যায়টোৰ যবনিকা পৰিল। সিদিনা যেতিয়া চৌধুৰী চাৰে কৈছিল।

This is the last class of this session--perhaps last in life for most of you, wish my best of wishes.

মই নিৰ্বাক হৈ পৰিছিলোঁ। ওচৰৰে ভবেনে দত্ত বিকশিত কৰি হাঁহিছিল। মোৰ এনেকুৱা লাগিছিল যেন মোৰ আগে আগে ল'ৱৰি চাপলি গৈ থকা ধুনীয়া ছাগলী পোৱালী এটাকহে মটৰে চেপি থৈ গ'ল চকুৰে আগতেই।

ভিতৰলৈ সোমাই আহিয়েই চকুত পৰিল '

'New life of the day'

'পৰিশিষ্টৰে থকা এক স্বপ্নোজ্জ্বল পুৱাৰ কেলেঙাৰৰ ছবিখন। এটা নীৰস হাঁহি মুখত বিৰিঙি উঠিল ঠিক তাম্বিল্যৰ সুৰত। নতুন জীৱনক আদৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে পুৰণিক অতি তুচ্ছ ভাবি বিসৰ্জন দিবলৈ ওলাইছোঁ। আঠুৱাৰ ডোল ডাল আঁজুৰিয়েই ছিঙিলোঁ পুনৰ দৰ্কাৰ নহ'ব বুলি। আঠুৱাখন খুলি পেলাওঁতেই বিছনাখন মৰাশৰ জকাটোৰ দৰে লাগি গ'ল। গোটেই কেঁচাটোৱেই খুব বেছি উদং উদং হৈ গ'ল মোৰ বুকু-খনৰ নিচিনাকৈ। বিছনাখন সামৰি বান্ধিব খোজোঁতেই দেখিলোঁ তলত অসংখ্য কাগজ। এসময়ত দৰ্কাৰী বুলিয়েই সাঁচি ৰখা কাগজবোৰক কিয় জানো তুচ্ছ যেন লাগি গ'ল। দুই এখন লিৰিকি বিদাৰি চালোঁ, অদৰ্কাৰী যেনেই লাগিল। বহুতো গানৰ ক'লি, বহুতো কবিতাৰ ফাঁকি, কিছুমান ডায়েৰীৰ অসংখ্য চিঠি, অ'ৰ ত'ৰপৰা অহা কিছুমান ছবি আলোচনীৰ পৰা ফালি অনা, কিছুমান নিজে অঁকা ছবি আজি সকলোবোৰ কিবা অলাগতীয়া হৈ পৰিল। ঘটনা এটা গুনিছিলোঁ : কোনোবা এজন মিলিটাৰী অফিচাৰে হেনো বদলি হোৱাৰ সময়ত তেওঁৰ মৰমৰ কুকুৰটো আনক দি যাবলৈ টান পাই (তেওঁ দিয়া মৰমখিনি সিজনে দিব নোৱাৰিব ভাবি) বাহিৰলৈ মাতি আনি নিজ হাতেৰেই গুলীয়াই মাৰি পেলাইছিল। কুকুৰটোৱে বোলে গুলী খাই লৈ নেগুৰ জোকাৰি গৰাকীৰ ওচৰলৈ পাৰ্থমানে আগুৱাই আহিছিল। ইয়াক মৰম ক'মনে নিষ্ঠুৰতা বুলিম! মোৰো এতিয়া সেই একে অৱস্থা। গোটেইবোৰ সৰুসুৰা কাগজ-চিঠি-ছবি আদি একেলগে নুৰিয়াই লৈ জ্বলাই দিলোঁ। বহুত ভাব আৰু আবেগ লগে লগে ছাই হৈ পৰিল। মোৰ



কিন্তু নিজকে নিষ্ঠুৰ যেনহে লাগিল। যি আছিল পৰম প্ৰয়োজনৰ সেয়া আজি পৰিত্যক্ত। মানুহৰ জীৱনত সময়ৰ এয়া অভিনব পৰীক্ষা; নিয়তিয়ে হয়তো ক্লুৰ হাঁহি মাৰে আমাৰ মনটোৰ বিচাৰ দেখি। সময়হে যেন আমাৰ মূল্যাংকণ চিন্তা-শাৰাৰ একমাত্ৰ তুলাচনী!

অলপ পিছতে মালীটো আহিব মোৰ বস্ত্ৰ বেহানিবোৰ বাচণ্টেঙলৈ নিবলৈ। জোতাঘোৰ পিন্ধি মূৰটো আঁচুৰিবলৈ আয়নাখনৰ ওচৰলৈ আহোঁতেই দেখিলোঁ বেৰত এদিন ময়েই লগাই থোৱা কোনো এক অজাত শিল্পীৰ নিপুণ হাতৰ সৃষ্টি তেজোদ্দীপ্ত হাস্যমধুৰ মুখ এখনিয়ে মোলৈকে চাই হাঁহি বৈছে। ব্যস্ততাতে ইমান সময় চকুত পৰা নাছিল। কোনো এক মানসী প্ৰিয়াই প্ৰিয়জনক শুভকাৰ্যলৈ বিদায় দিবলৈ মাংগলিক দীপটি নৈবেদ্যৰে সৈতে লৈ আহিছে হাস্যপ্ৰসন্ন হৈ। চাকিটোৰ উজ্জ্বল শিখাটিয়ে মুখখন স্বৰ্গোজ্জ্বল দীপ্তিমান কৰি তুলিছে। ছবিখন চাই মই আগতে বহুত কথাকে কল্পনা কৰি পেলাওঁ কিন্তু আজিৰ হাঁহিটো যেন আগতকৈ বহুত শ্লান—এয়া যেন সঁচায়ে বিদায় বিধুৰ। ছবিখনৰ প্ৰতি ইমান সময়ে আওকণীয়া হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণে দুখ লাগিল। লাহেকৈ একুৱাই পেলাব খোজোঁতেই গোটেই ছবিখন সোঁমাজেদি দুফাল হৈ পৰিল, যেন মোৰ প্ৰতি এক নিগূঢ় অভিমান। চিন নোহোৱাকৈ একুৱাই লৈ সামৰি মোহাৰি থিৰিকীয়েদি দলিয়াই দিব খোজোঁতেই দেখিলোঁ মোৰ ‘use me’ ৱেষ্ট পেপাৰ বন্ধটোৱে সৰ্বান্তকৰণে নিস্বার্থ সেৱা আগবঢ়াই মোলৈকে চাই বৈ আছে। শেষ সময়ত মোৰ সেৱা কৰিব খোজে। হাতৰ টোপোলাটো তালৈকে দলিয়াই দিলোঁ, হয়তো তাৰ শূন্যতা কিছু হলেও পূৰ্ণ হ’ল। আজি যেন সকলো বস্ত্ৰেই মোক গুণাইছে—

“ওৱে আয়

আমায় নিয়ে যাবি কে রে

বেলা শেষের শেষ খেয়ায়।”

“হাম আ গইল বাবু” থিৰিকীৰ সফালৰ পৰাই মালীটোৱে সহাঁৰি জনালে।

“মালী!”

“ক্যা?”

“আজতো চলা জায়েগা, ফিৰ আনে নহী পৰেগা।

মনত দুখ লৈয়েই কথাষাৰ কৈছিলোঁ যদিও তাৰ আগত সেই ভাবটো প্ৰকাশ নকৰিলোঁ।

“হাঁ বাবু কিতনে আয়ে গয়ে, আনেকা বখত ভী হম হী লায়ে অ’ব যানেকা বখত ভী হম হী বখ আয়ে।” কথাষাৰ শেষ কৰাৰ আগেয়ে বিৰিঙি উঠা হাঁহিটোৰ এইবাৰ পূৰ্ণপ্ৰকাশ হৈ গ’ল। নিৰ্লিপ্ত আৰু গোঁৱৰ মিহলি এই হাঁহি। অলপ হলেও দুখ আছে নেকি!

“বাবু ৱহ কহানী তো গুন হী ন সকা” সি পুনৰ হাঁহি হাঁহিয়েই কথাটো ক’লে।

মই একো নামাতিলোঁ। ময়েই এদিন কৈছিলোঁ তাক—সিহঁতৰ দেশৰ কিবা লোককথা বা কাহিনী এটা কবলৈ, গল্প তল্ল এটা লিখিব পাৰোঁ বুলি। ‘বহুত মজেদাৰ এক দুখীয়া লড়কী’ৰ কাহিনী; মোৰ আৰু গুনাৰ সময় নহ’ল। আজি গুনিম কালি গুনিম বুলি ভাবি থাকোঁতেই থাকিল।

ট্ৰাক আৰু বেডিংখন তাক নিবলৈ কওঁতে সি আগৰ দৰে আজিও তাৰ টায়াৰেৰে বনোৱা চেঙেলঘোৰ বাহিৰত খুলি থব খুজিছিল। মই মানা কৰিলোঁ। আজি এইখন তেনেই

মৰিশালি হৈ পৰিছে। সি দুয়োটা বস্ত্ৰ একেলগে ডাঙি ল’ব খুজিছিল, মোৰ সত নগ’ল। তাক মাতিছোঁ মোক সহায় কৰি দিবলৈহে, কণ্ট দিবলৈতো নহয়। মোৰ বিদায় আসন্ন। মালীৰ উপস্থিতিয়ে মোক আকৌ এবাৰ তাকে সোঁৱৰাই দিলে। আয়নাখনত মুখখন চাই মচি ল’ব খোজোঁতেই দেখিলোঁ মোৰ চকুদুটা সাধাৰণতকৈ বেছি বঙা। হয়তো অদমনিত বেদনা-গধুৰ মনটোৰ আবেগখিনি দমিত কৰি ৰখাৰ বাবেই এনে হৈছে। চকু দুটা দুবাৰমান পিৰিকিয়াই দি শায়েৰী এটা মনত পেলাবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিলোঁ :

‘জো পুছতা হো কোই, বোতা কিউ হেয় আজ আঁথে

তো আঁথ মলকে স্নে কহ’গা, ৰাত শো ন সকা।

হাজাৰ পুছে কোই, ম্যো ন কহ সৰুগা কভী,

কি ৰাত বোনেকী খবায়িস থী, অ’ব ৰো ন সকা।’

মোৰ মনটো অলপ ভাল লাগিলহেঁতেন যদি অলপ হলেও কান্দিব পাৰিলোঁহেঁতেন। মই কিন্তু নোৱাৰিলোঁ। ইটো সিটো দুই এটা বস্ত্ৰ শেষ বাৰৰ বাবে ভৰাই লওঁতেই মালীটো পুনৰ আহিল। যমদূতৰ দৰে এইবাৰ সি অপেক্ষা কৰি আছে মোক উলিয়াই নিবলৈ। সি ভাবিছে তাৰ ওপৰত ন্যস্ত কৰা দায়িত্ব-খিনি সমাধা কৰাৰ কথা—সিমান সোনকালে পাৰে। সি ভাবিব পৰা নাই মই যে এবাৰ ওলাই গ’লে আৰু কেতিয়াও উভতি নাহোঁ বুলি। মোৰ মনৰ দুখখিনিৰ সি উমান নাপায়। তাক বাকচটো মূৰত তুলি দি চুটকেচটোও এহাতে দি দিলোঁ। হেঙবেগ দুটা দুৱাৰৰ বাহিৰলৈ উলিয়াই থৈ দুৱাৰখনত ধৰি থাকি এবাৰ ভিতৰখনলৈ চালোঁ—মোৰেই ব্যৱহাৰ বস্ত্ৰবোৰ আলাই-আথানি হৈ পৰি বৈছে। সদায় ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি থকা চকী-টেবুল-বিছনাখনলৈও একোবাৰকৈ চকু গ’ল। অলপ আগলৈকে পিন্ধি থকা পুৰণি হাৱাই চেঙেল যোৰো এৰি থৈ আহিছোঁ। তিতা ভৰিত পিন্ধা কাৰণে লগা পানীখিনি শুকুৱাই নাই এথোন। গোটেই ৰামটোতে আৰু যে কত বস্ত্ৰ আছে মোৰ স্মৃতিৰ বাহক হৈ। কি জানো মনত হ’ল বন্ধ কৰিব খোজা দুৱাৰখন আকৌ খুলি লৈ ভিতৰ সোমাই গলোঁ। হাতত ধৰি থকা চাৰিটোৰে টেবুলখনৰ ওপৰতে নামটো লিখি থৈ আহিলোঁ। অন্তিম স্বাক্ষৰ জালুকবাৰীত।

‘চলিয়ে বাবুজী তেজ ধুপ হো’। মালীয়ে মোৰ ইতস্ততঃ খিনি সহিব পৰা নাই। ভাগৰ লাগিছে বোধহয় তাৰ।

দুৱাৰখনৰ তলাটো লগোৱাৰ আগতে ভিতৰখনলৈ চাই এফাঁকি কবিতাকে মনে মনে সুঁৱৰিলোঁ—

‘কতয়ে পাতের আশা ও ৰাতের প্ৰীতি

সুখের স্মৃতি ও দুখের প্ৰীতি

বিদায় বেলায় আজিও ৰহিল বাকি।’

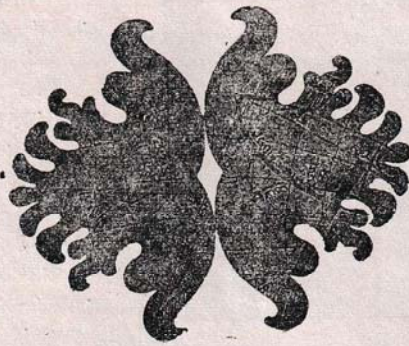
খট্ খট্ কৈ বাৰান্দাইদি আহি থাকোঁতে মোৰ পদধ্বনি গোটেই হোষ্টেলটোতে ৰজনজনাই যোৱাদি গ’ল। আজি ইমান নিস্তব্ধ লাগিছে হোষ্টেলটো! শেষ খট্খট্টিটোৰ পৰা ভৰিটো নমাব খোজোঁতেই মনত পৰিল এদিন মন দুৰু দুৰু ভাব নুগুচাৰ আগতে এইখিনিতে বহি থাকোঁতে ছলকীয়াই মোক সুধিছিল ‘বাবু, ৱো পাহাৰ কিতনা দুৰীয়ামে হো’। এতিয়াৰ ছলকীয়াই মোৰ চকুলৈ চাবলৈকো লাজ কৰে। মালী আগে আগে। মই পছে পিছে। কাৰো মুখত কথা নাই। কলেজৰ সমুখৰ বাচণ্টেঙটো কেতিয়া পালোঁহি গমেই নাপালোঁ।

চেলুনৰ মিস্ত্ৰীটোৱেও মুখটিপি গালখন উঠা কৰি হাঁহিটো মাৰিলে। তাৰ কিন্তু সেই একেটাই হাঁহি। চুলি কাটি উঠি



‘আজিৰ পইচাটো খাওক দেই’ বুলি ক’লে মৰা বিশ্বাস, অবিশ্বাস আৰু অসন্তুষ্টি মিহলি এই হাঁহি। মই বেগটোৰে সৈতে হাতখন অঙ্গপ ডাঙি দিওঁতেই সিও তাৰ ব্যস্ত হাত দুখন কেচী আৰু ফণীখনেৰে সৈতে ডাঙি বিদায় জনালে। তাৰে মোৰে দৃষ্টি বিনিময় শেষ নহওঁতেই সি কৈ উঠিল—‘ভুলিয়েগা নহী কঙী, আইয়েগা ইধৰতী।’ মই মতা নাছিলোঁ। হাঁহি হাঁহিয়েই তলমুৰ কৰি গুচি আহিলোঁ। ইফালে বৰ্মনলৈ চাওঁতে দেখিলোঁ তেৱোঁ চকুৰে মুখে হাঁহা নিৰ্জিপ্ততাৰ হাঁহিটো মাৰি কৈছে ‘যায়গৈ নেকি বাবু? আহিব কেতিয়াবা।’ লাওৱে কোমোৰাই এমোনা এহাতে আৰু আন হাতে জীয়া শ’লটোৰে গাটো সাতখন আঠখন কৰি থকা দেখিও ‘ক’ৰপৰা আহিল’ বুলি কৰা অমূলক প্ৰশ্নৰ দৰে বৰ্মণৰ প্ৰশ্নটোও উত্তৰৰ অযোগ্য। বাচখনৰো বহুতেই মৌলৈ চাইছে নতুন মানুহৰ দৰে। সময়খিনিত মোৰ নিজকে অচিনাকি অচিনাকি যেন লাগিল। মানুহবোৰে যেন ইয়াৰ মাজতে মোক পাহৰিবলৈ শিকিছেই। নহ’লে সকলোৰে চকুত এই প্ৰশ্নবোধক দৃষ্টিবোৰ কিয়? মনতে লাগিল মই যেন এজন ভি, আই, পিছে; আকৌ পিছ মুহূৰ্ততে ভাবিলোঁ,

নহয় মই যেন এম্বুলেঞ্চৰ পৰা অপাৰেশ্যন থিয়েটাৰলৈ লৈ অনা কোনোবা ৰোগীহে। সকলোৰে চকুত ওৎসুক্যৰ দৃষ্টি। ইয়াৰ পিছতেই মোৰ জীৱনটোৰ ওপৰত যে পৰীক্ষা নিৰীক্ষাৰ কত অপাৰেচন চলিব। জীৱনটোক কেৱল ফুল-তৰা-গান বুলি অনুভব কৰি অহা ছাত্ৰ জীৱনৰ পোষ্টমৰ্টে ম’হ’ব বুলি ক’লেও ভুল নহ’ব। মালীটোৰ হাতত টকীয়া নোটখন দিয়াৰ লগে লগেই ঘৰঘৰাই বাচখনে গুজৰি উঠিল। বুকুখনো লগে লগে দুৰু দুৰুকৈ কঁপি গ’ল—উশাহবোৰ দুটি দুটি হৈ চকুদুটা চলচলীয়া হৈ পৰিল। প্ৰথম আহোঁতে আকাশলংঘী যিটো গম্বুজ দেখি কলেজখনৰ ভয়াবহতাৰ আশংকাত বুকু কঁপি উঠিছিল সেইখন কলেজৰ শিক্ষা সাং কৰি উভতি যাওঁতে সেই একেটা গম্বুজই মোক যেন ক’লে—‘চোৱা, সময়ে ছলকীয়াকহে ছুই গ’ল—মোক জানো ছুব পাৰিলে। মই জান, মই কীৰ্তি, মই অক্ষয়, মোৰ ওপৰত সময়ৰ প্ৰভাব নপৰে।’ চাওঁতে চাওঁতে বাচখন বহুদূৰ আগবাঢ়িল। চকুত কমালখন হেঁচা-মাৰি ধৰি মনে মনে কলোঁ—সফৰ তমাম হ’ব, অল্ফিৰাক য়াৰোঁ।





## মুখামুখি

(অসম অভিযান্ত্ৰিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বাছৰ কৰ্মচাৰী শ্ৰীলোহিত চন্দ্ৰ দাস, শ্ৰীবীৰ সিং আৰু শ্ৰীহেম বৰদলৈৰ সৈতে।)



বাওফালৰ পৰা যথাক্ৰমে হেম বৰদলৈ, বীৰ সিং আৰু  
লোহিত চন্দ্ৰ দাস

প্ৰশ্ন—কিমান দিনৰ পৰা আপোনালোকে অসম অভিযান্ত্ৰিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰসকলক পাইছে ?

বৰদলৈ—১৯৬৮ চনৰ পৰা।

দাস—১৯৫৬ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬০ চনলৈ আৰু ১৯৭৮ চনৰ পৰা বৰ্তমানলৈ।

সিং—১৯৭৩ চনৰ পৰা বৰ্তমানলৈ।

প্ৰশ্ন—আপোনালোকে অসম অভিযান্ত্ৰিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-সকলক নিজৰ বুলি ভাবেনে ?

অটোয়ে—নিশ্চয় ভাবো, নাভাৰিম কিয় ?

প্ৰশ্ন—আপোনালোকে অসম অভিযান্ত্ৰিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ক সেৱা কৰি কিবা তৃপ্তি পাইছেনে, নে কেৱল মাত্ৰ দৰমহাখিনিৰ বাবেই আপোনালোকে মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ সেৱা কৰি আছে ?  
আটোয়ে—যদি আমি দৰমহাখিনিকেই লৈ সন্তুষ্ট থাকিলোঁহেঁতেন, অৰ্থাৎ তৃপ্তি নাপালোঁহেঁতেন, তেন্তে আমাৰ আচাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ নিশ্চয় বহু বেলেগ হ'লহেঁতেন।

প্ৰশ্ন—আপোনালোকৰ প্ৰতি ছাত্ৰসকলৰ মনোভাৱ কেনেকুৱা ?  
তেওঁলোকে আপোনালোকৰ সৈতে মিলিব পাৰিছেনে ?

আটোয়ে—তেওঁলোকে মাত্ৰ মিলিব পৰাই নহয়, নিজৰ বুলি লৈছে মিলিব পাৰিছে। এজনে এজনক ভাল পালেহে এনেধৰণৰ মিলামিছা সম্ভৱ।

প্ৰশ্ন—আপোনালোকে এনে কোনো ঘটনাৰ উদাহৰণ দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰে নেকি, যিয়ে ছাত্ৰসকল যে আপোনালোকৰ প্ৰতি সদায়—সেয়া প্ৰমাণ কৰিব পাৰে ?

আটোয়ে—এনেধৰণৰ উদাহৰণৰ তালিকা যদি দাঙি ধৰিবলগীয়া হয়, তেন্তে সেয়া এখন সুকীয়া কিতাপ হ'ব। তথা-পিও প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত সাধাৰণভাৱে কৈ থওঁ যে গাড়ীৰ বিজুলি ঘটিলে নাইবা দুৰ্ঘটনা আদি ঘটিলে আমি ছাত্ৰ-সকলৰ পৰা যেনে ধৰণৰ সহায় পাতোঁ, যিধৰণে তেওঁলোকে খুৱাই ধুৱাই হোষ্টেলত নিজৰ বিচনাখনো আমাক এৰি দিয়ে—তেনে উদাহৰণ সতকাই পোৱা টান।

প্ৰশ্ন—পুৰণি আৰু নতুন ছাত্ৰসকলৰ মাজত থকা কিবা পাৰ্থক্য আপোনালোকৰ চকুত পৰিছেনে ?

আটোয়ে—সময় বাগৰি যোৱাৰ লগে লগে পৰিৱৰ্তন নিশ্চয় অলপ হ'বই। কিন্তু আমি কোনো ধৰণৰ পাৰ্থক্য দেখা নাই।

প্ৰশ্ন—re-union অৰ বাবে পুৰণি ছাত্ৰসকল মহাবিদ্যালয়খনলৈ আহিব। আমি পুৰণি বহু ছাত্ৰক লগ পাইছোঁ, যিসকলে তেওঁলোকক নিয়মানুবৃত্তি শিকোৱা আপোনালোকক লগ পাবলৈ অতিশয় উদগ্ৰীৱ। আপোনালোকে তেওঁলোকক লগ পাবলৈ সমানেই উদগ্ৰীৱ হয়নে ?

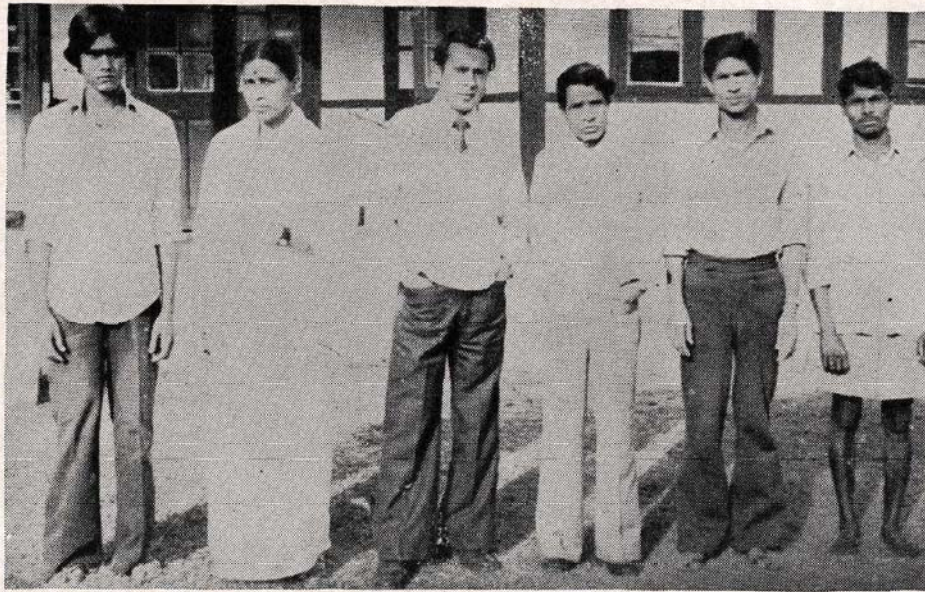
আটোয়ে—আমি সমানেই নহয়, তেওঁলোকতকৈও বহু বেচি উদগ্ৰীৱ।

বীৰ সিং—মই কেতিয়াবা বাহিৰলৈ ফুৰিব গ'লে পোনপ্ৰথমেই কলেজৰ ল'ৰা বিচাৰোঁ। কলেজৰ ল'ৰাইও মোক দেখা পালে লগে লগে লগ ধৰে আৰু সকলো ধৰণে সহায় কৰে। এইবোৰ মই কিদৰে পাহৰিম ?

প্ৰশ্ন—নতুন ছাত্ৰসকলৰ প্ৰতি আপোনালোকৰ কিবা বাণী আছে নেকি ?

আটোয়ে—সদায় পাণবজাবলৈ নোযোৱাই ভাল।





Present A. E. C. Hospital Staff, 1981.



Present A. E. C. Office Staff with Principal. 1981,





#### **First Re-Union**

**From R to L :** Prof. A. K. Padmapati, Prof. S. K. De Purakaystha, Dr. S. D. Gogoi, Principal N. Dasgupta, Prof. G. N. Barpujari.



#### **"Barpujari Baideu"**

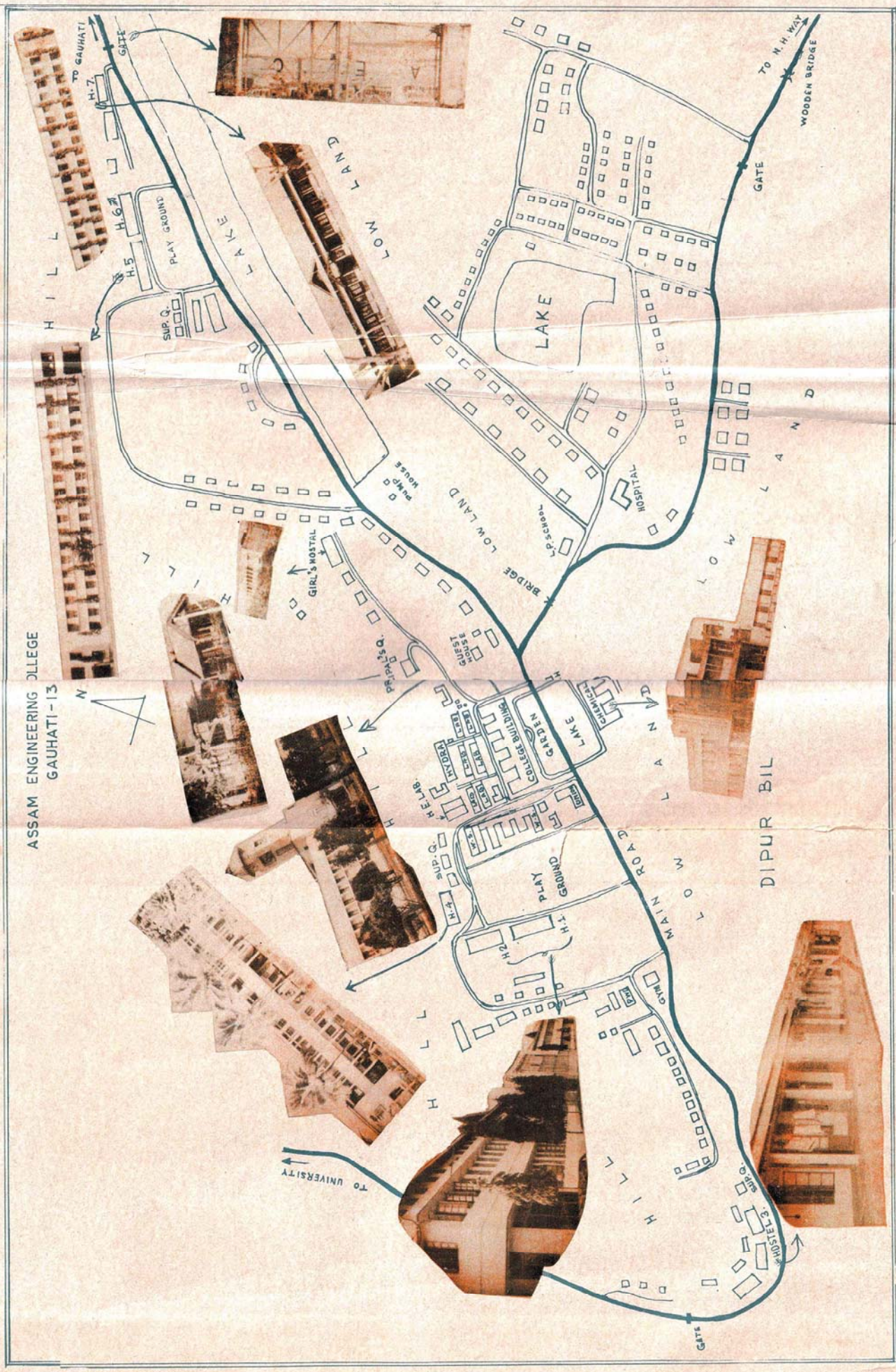
—Popular lady of her times in A. E. C. campus.



# REPORTS



ASSAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE  
GAUHATI-13





## THE COLLEGE EMBLEM



The Assam Engg. College, Gauhati, has a noble mission of serving mankind through lower & skill and has the time honoured motto of "Service Before Self." Its ideal is to inspire the human tendency of probing into the secrets of Nature to harness the power potent in nature, to sue it for the betterment of mankind with—Precision, accuracy and farsightedness and thus keep pace with the ever advancing course of technological progress.

Accordingly, the divider in the Emblem (in white colour) signifies precision and accuracy, the toothed wheel (golden yellow colour) signifies progress, the spark (silvery white) power and the level (white) farsightedness. The flame, i.e. the light (red colour) symbolises knowlege and wisdom and the laurel has the universal significance of honour and evergreen beauty. The 'Sarai' stands for cultural entity in Assam.

The sky-blue colour in the background signifies greatness of mind, the golden yellow colour signifies purity, the of red colour signifies strength and the white stands for capacity to withstand the ravages of Time and Nature.

### DEPARTMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Emblem carries a departmental significance also :

1. The level stands for Civil Engineering Branch.
2. The toothed wheel for Mechanical Engineering Branch
3. The spark for Electrical Engineering Branch.
4. The Laurel for Architectural Branch.
5. The Flame for Chemical Engineering Branch.

Designed by :—

Jamini Kanta Gohain  
Ex-Accian.



## CHRONOLOGY

### Assam Engineering College

- Sept-1955- Assam Civil Engineering College comes into being at its temporary location at the A.E.I. Chandmari under the stewardship of late Hari Prasad Baruah as the first Principal and with the first batch of 72 students in the first year class.
- 1956- 25th January. Foundation Stone of the College at the present site of the building was laid by late Bishnu Ram Medhi, Ex-Chief Minister of Assam. Prof. N. Das Gupta takes over as Principal. 1st batch went to Bengal Engineering College Sibpur for Workshop laboratory work.
- 1957- Electrical and Mechanical branches were introduced with 30 students in each dept. The College renamed Assam Engineering College and was shifted on June 1, 1957 to its permanent building at Jalukbari where it has been growing continuously to its present state. Hostel No. 1 functions. Hospital at Campus functions.
- 1958- Pandit J. Nehru the then Prime Minister of India formally inaugurated the College on the 16th January, 1958 at its permanent site. Laboratory and Workshop facilities came to be available within the College. Hostel No. 2 opened. Post and Telegraph Office at Jalukbari. Separate Bus service between Gauhati and Campus.
- 1959- Hostel 3 opened. Students elections were conducted and results were announced in the same day for the first time. Physical training college shelved, and assets made over to Assam Engineering College.
- 1960- All India Conference of Principals of Technical Institutions held. Extension of workshop building and extension of wings of the main building. Introduction of "College Blue" award to outstanding performance in games and sports. 1st Batch of C. E. graduated.
- 1961- Separate building for Hydraulics. Separate building for Central Store. Assam Engineering College Canteen cum co-operative Stores established.
- College lent some buildings to Gauhati Medical College for use as College hostel for boys and girls.
- 1962- Hostel 4 opened. N. C. C. was made compulsory for first two years. First batch of E. E. and M. E. graduated. Five year integrated syllabus-introduced.
- 1963- Chemical Engineering with yearly intake of 30 introduced. Total Intake (in all the branch) raised to 210.
- 1964- Girls were allowed to be admitted into the College. Additional building for electrical Engineering Workshop. Single officer barracks constructed.
- 1965- Hostel No. 5 opened. Independent building to house Primary School. Tower clock installed, but stalled soon after.
- 1966- Hostel No. 6 opened. Gauhati Medical College returned the building back to college authority. First Re-Union of Ex-student held on 26th January, 1966. Principal Das Gupta retired and Dr. S. D. Gogoi took over as principal.
- 1967- First Batch of students graduated under new syllabus.
- 1968- First batch of Chemical Engineers came out. The convention of electing the best loser in the students' election as the Asst. General Secretary discontinued.
- 1969- Intake lowered to 180. APRO Training Centre was brought to Jalukbari from Kahilipara when single Officers barracks were lent to them by the College for a year.
- 1970- Playground improved. Tower clock set to work again. First Girl graduated.
- 1971- Students Union Building opened.
- 1972- Street lighting by fluorescent lamp, single seated room and fans in hostels were provided.
- 1973- N. S. S. Introduced in the College. Direct admission into Second year following 2 year P.U. Co-operative stores started to provide consumer articles for students and staff. Photographic club introduced. First /AEC-JEC meet of Jorhat. Efforts to raise road side shade trees.



- 1974- Plantation and restoration of environment drive by student and staff by offering social service.

Acouskic treatment in Auditorium building Completed. 'Book bank' for students in the college Library opened, Dr. S. D. Gogoi left the college to take over the charge of D T E. Principal D. Goswami took over charge from Dr. S. D. Gogoi. A Part of the Campus received water from the joint project ins taken by P H E for University and Engineering College.

- 1975- Girls hostel building opened.  
Post graduate studies in Watershed management and flood control sanctioned.  
I. S. I. conference held.

- 1976- 4th A. E. C./J. E. C. meet held.  
Natural Swimming Pool constructed. Facilities for rowing and boating and pisciculture developed by voluntary services of students and staff.

- 1977- 1st batch of students in P. G. in Watershed management and flood control admitted. Son of an ex-student admitted into 2nd year of the integrated course. Intake raised to 210.

- 1978- 6th A. E. C. /JEC meet held.  
Annual conference of Assam Science Society held. College receives direct assistance for development of high voltage laboratory and to improve facilities of Library.  
Winter school in Water Shed management held.

- 1979- Hostel 7 building under construction.  
College received direct assistance for setting up of environmental laboratory.

- 1980- Hostel 3 building reconstructed. Separate building for Chemical Engg. and College Administration nearing completion.  
Workshop on composition of new syllabus for B. E. degree courses organised.  
College receives direct assistance for a micro-computer.





**ASSAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE  
NO OF STUDENTS GRADUATED  
YEAR WISE & BRANCH WISE**

| Year | Civil | Electrical | Mechanical | Chemical |
|------|-------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1960 | 64    | —          | —          | —        |
| 61   | 54    | —          | —          | —        |
| 62   | 59    | 16         | 19         | —        |
| 63   | 84    | 33         | 26         | —        |
| 64   | 88    | 31         | 19         | —        |
| 65   | 51    | 16         | 21         | —        |
| 66   | 73    | 36         | 35         | —        |
| 67   | 31    | 32         | 27         | —        |
| 68   | 32    | 27         | 33         | 2        |
| 69   | 54    | 15         | 45         | 16       |
| 70   | 48    | 22         | 30         | 18       |
| 71   | 73    | 28         | 70         | 19       |
| 72   | 49    | 16         | 42         | 22       |
| 73   | 44    | 13         | 30         | 21       |
| 74   | 16    | 7          | 20         | 11       |
| 75   | 34    | 16         | 20         | 15       |
| 76   | 30    | 8          | 21         | 17       |
| 77   | 55    | 15         | 37         | 13       |
| 78   | 59    | 28         | 51         | 16       |
| 79   | 85    | 40         | 59         | 10       |

Total.  
Current  
(Expected) 91      46      66      4

**RECEIPIENTS OF "BLUE AWARD" \*\*\*  
ASSAM ENGG. COLLEGE**

1960- Pradip Kumar Datta  
1961- Durga Charan Bhattacharyya  
1962- Raghu Nandan Roy  
1966- Pranab Jyoti Baruah  
1969- Sankar Datta Lahkar  
1970- John Mehra  
1978- Bimal Chandra Das.

\*\*\* Blue Award is the highest award given to an outgoing student who represented College in two major games one of which he had attained the state standard.

**EDITORS OF "AECIAN"**

Vol.

- I Sarashish Das
- II. Purnananda Kalita (May his soul rest in peace)
- III. Rohini Kumar Bora
- IV. Nurul Amin
- V. Amulya Kr. Goswami.
- VI. Krishnananda Das
- VII. Bhabendra Nath Patowary
- VIII. Satish Tahbildar
- IX. Manoranjan Sarma
- X. Shyam Sundar Deka
- XI. Imtiaz Ali
- XII. Bichitra Barman
- XIII. Hemendra Nath Bora
- XIV. A. E. Zaheer
- XV. Karuna Bhatta
- XVI. Pranab Bora & Trailokya Debchoudhury
- XVII. Altaf Muzid
- IX. Subhash Talukdar \*
- X. Chandan Kr. Baruah \*\*

**GENERAL SECRETARIES OF ASSAM ENGI-  
NEERING COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION  
SOCIETY**

1. Ranen Deka
2. Bibeka Nanda Talukdar
3. Kshirod Baruah
4. Ganesh Gogoi
5. Rabindra Nath Choudhury
6. A. Matin Choudhury
7. Rabindra Nath Hazarika
8. Tilok Hazariaka
9. Sasanka Datta.
10. Chandan Gogoi
11. Jogen Datta -May his soul rest in pcece.
12. Abhijit Barkakati
13. Chida Nanda Medhi
14. Jogendra Nath Kalita
15. Satish Chandra Hazarika
16. Rajib Goswami
17. Basanta Sarma
18. Sailen Gogoi
19. Nirmal Gogoi
20. Jyotimoy Goswami
21. Aditya Prakash Sarma
22. Bharat Bhusan Kalita.



## Report from the Engineering Departments :

1. Name of the department.
2. Who was in close of the department, in which year.
3. Laboratory facilities available in the Department : Building equipments etc.
4. How far the industries can utilise them.
5. The present cost of such a laboratory.
6. How the department, laboratory and staff helped some industries and other institutions.
7. What is the future plan in your hand for the improvement.
8. What do you think about the standard of the laboratory ?
9. How the ex-students can help in improvement of the department.
10. How do you think P. G. education can help academic and other development of the institution as well as the state.
11. Any suggestion.  
(All the departments were requested to write a report covering the answers to the following questions.

### 1. Report from Mechanical Engineering Department :

By- **Prof. A. K. Padmapati**  
Prof. in-charge  
Mech. Engg. Deptt.

2. This department grows from 1957 to its present state under the active care of the following professor-in-charges.
  - (1) Prof. R. J. Thekar
  - (2) Prof. D. B. Goswami
  - (3) Prof. A. K. Padmapati
3. At present there are seven laboratories :
  - (1) Steam Engine laboratory
  - (2) I. C. Engine       ,,
  - (3) Metrology         ,,
  - (4) Refrigeration       ,,
  - (5) Automobile         ,,
  - (6) Applied             ,,
  - (7) Vibration laboratory
4. The department has basic equipments for instructions. Currently, it has been planning to procure instruments for taking up investigative type of problems and to initiate research activity. There has been some progress in this respect.
6. Some institutions like Jorhat Engineering College ; Assam Engineering Institute, Gauhati & Bhutan Polytechnic brought their students for some laboratory experiments here, This department provides some expertise to public sector enterprises, as some of our own ex-students approach for such assistance. This is done on gratis.
7. This department is thinking of having an I. C. engine testing rig for doing some research works in the subject.
9. Currently, one single problem which concerns everybody is the absence of teaching staff in Engineering branches. What the students can do is to come to this college under deputation for teaching for a year or so with a sense of dedication. Their field experiences and problems encountered there in may help towards the development of a consultancy and research cell in the department.
10. If P. G. education is introduced, academic activity will be increased. If the subjects are related to regional problems, local industries can usefully co-operate in the activity.



# ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

By- **A. N. Sarma**

Prof. in-charge, E. E.  
Dep.t.

1. Electrical Engineering Department was started in 1957.
2. Following Professors were are in-charge of this department.  
Prof. M. N. Sen Gupta  
Prof. S. K. De Purkayastha  
Prof. S. P. Bhattacharjee  
Prof. A. N. Sarma, (continuing at Present) :
3. Machine Laboratory—Housed in the main building having adequate facilities.  
Measurement Laboratory—Housed in the main building. Facilities- inadequate.  
Electronics Laboratory—Housed in separate building. The laboratory is in the process of up dating to suit the need of an upto-date syllabus.  
H. V. Laboratory—The building constructed for the High Voltage Laboratory is not adequate for installing the Testing Transformer recently purchased. It i., however, planned to instal the same temporarily in the Electronics Lab. building We need a spacious building for the H. V. Lab. to provide testing facilities to S.E.Bs and industries of the North-east At present we are having a 350 Kv/175 KVA Testing Transformer, one capacitor Potential divider upto 350 KV measurement and one 25 cm diameter spheregap assembly.
4. a) Industries can get the facilities for the following tests in the machine, measurement and electronics laboratories :
  - i) Standard tests conforming to Indian standard specifications on cables for house wiring, motor and equipment wiring upto about 400V.
  - ii) Routine test on instruments such as energy meter and other indicating instruments.
  - iii) Eilectric test (break down test) on liquid dielectrics eg. Transformer & switchgear oil.
  - b) With the installation of the Testing Transformer in the H. V. Lab. facilities for lower frequency insulation test in cable, transformer etc, test on solid dielectrics and flash over test of string of suspension insulators can be provided upto a voltage of 350 KV.
5. Cost of present equipments only :
 

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Machine Laboratory     | Rs. 10,00,000.00 |
| Measurement Laboratory | 2,00,000.00      |
| Electronics Laboratory | 6,00,000.00      |
| H. V. Laboratory       | 9,00,000.00      |
6. Experimental facilities in the machine Lab. as well as in the electronics Lab. were provided to 3rd year students of Regional Engineering College, Silchar for about 10 days. Experimental as well as instructional facilities were provided to final year diploma student (electical) of Royal Bhutan Polytechnic. Standard tests on 250 V grade P.V.C. cable manufactured by a local firm M/s. P.B.C. cable Co., were perfromed to help getting approval of D.G.S.D. Routine tests and minor adjustment and repair were done on three 3-phase energy meters of Assam Govt. Construction Corporation. Trouble shooting and subsequent repair of a sophisticated electronic equipment of Buildworth was carried out in the electronics Lab.
7. The meagre allocation of fund for equipment etc. does not induce anybody to take up an ambitious scheme for the improvement of the laboratories. But we are in urgent need of the following for the benefit of the students and the members of staff :
  - a) Power System and control system laboratories for U. G. course.
  - b) A fully equiped H. V. Lab. in a proper building to extend all possible test facilities to S.E.B. and industries of the .N E. Region to encourage research activities.



- c)(i) Introduction of P.G. Diploma course in Instrumentation.
  - ii) Introduction of P.G. courses in Machines and Power system, control system and H. V. Engg.
8. See at Sl. No. 3.
  9. Ex-students with higher qualifications/experience, if they wish, may come on deputation for a short period to join hands with the members of the teaching staff.
  10. Research activities will be enhanced. Qualified staff members will be better utilized. Problems from the field and industries could be taken up as research project. Industries and other organisations shall be able to send their personnels for higher studies and research in the fields of their interest. More qualified persons in charge of the R & D departments of these organisations will help increase productive activities. This will lead to mobilization and better utilization of the resource of this region.

#### **Suggestions :**

1. Immediate improvement of staff position.
2. More fund allocation for equipment etc.
3. Deputation of field personnels for lectures on topics of interest pertaining to the practical side of related subjects taught.
4. Improvement of Departmental Library— more reference books and research journals.
5. Encouraging local industries to have liason with the institute.
6. Research facilities (including work on practical problems from industries). Fund should be allocated to carry out certain projects in the department. Research scholars should be appointed or selected staff members may be asked to work on such projects.

### **A glimpse on the First re-union of Ex-Students**

On 25th January, 1966, college was all agog to receive the guests—ex-students of this college. It was a very happy re-union. The ex-students were surprised and were great happy to be received by newly admitted girl students. Many of the eyes failed to blink but a lot of camera clicked. This function was attended by about 80 ex-students amidst a large number of hosts (students & staff) and few other invitees.

A grand 'fete' was held in the college ground and a huge gathering was there. A lot of games

and a lot of fun !! Prof. N. Das Gupta, the then Principal of this college, wrote a drama in Assamese. The college staff staged it so lively and the audience was so much amused that even the cow on the floor of the stage defecated in from of the audience in great excitement.

It was a whole day and night programme with only music, play and gossip. Next morning, all the guests and hosts stood in front of the college building to erect the Republic Day flag and the function was declared closed after the national anthem.



## **The Department of Civil Engineering**

**Prof. S. D. Phukan**

Prof. in-charge, civil

engg. Deptt.

The department of Civil Engineering at the Assam Engineering College is as old as the college itself because, the college started as a civil Engineering College. The present department of Civil Engineering accommodates the undergraduate class and a post graduate class in Watershed Management and Flood Control. Incidentally, it is the only P.G. course in engineering granted by the government of India in the engineering college in Assam.

The department has several laboratories which includes the strength of Materials, Cement and Concrete Testing, soil engineering, Public Health Engineering laboratory. In addition, a direct central assistance has been received to start an environmental Research centre. Progress has already been made in this regard. The Post-graduate branch is contemplating a separate Computer and Research section and has been equipping the Hydraulic Engineering and soil engineering laboratories with modern equipments. In addition, the department wishes to derive full benefit from a Central Mini-computer Centre to be established in our college this year.

Industries have been utilizing our Laboratories since the time their inception. The Gauhati Refineries, B. R. P. L. Government construction departments frequently use our laboratories to get various tests and analyses done. The civil-engineering staff try their utmost to help anybody coming through official channel to get their consultancy work done. Unfortunately the matter of consultancy

service rendered by the staff has not yet been streamlined by way of approval of consultancy cells by the Government of Assam, as suggested by the Government of India. The formation would have helped to regularise the financial involvements. The absence of it is rendering the staff-laboratory system immobile and is tending to wear their interest. Individual effort however is not backing.

We have definite plan to modernise our laboratories. Before we discuss about improvements, I must emphasize that we already have our laboratories set in the standards of the best laboratories in the country. This is being corroborated by many of the visiting professor from the higher technical institutions of the country. We have a micro-computer system already installed. We plan to install an electronic data acquisition system and start environmental research immediately. The post-graduate research work is mainly concentrating in the realm of the Brahmaputra and its environment.

The alumni of the College can help immensely in the development of all the departments. Some of them have already helped fabricating some equipments in the college in their departmental or personal capacity. If informations are fed back from the field about their requirement of manpower with quality standards, academic adaptation may be possible. Field problems referred to the departments from time to time may help the staff and student, keeping abreast of the contemporary field problems. The alumni may also help by offering instructional service at the college as the college has been running with acute shortage of staff since its inception.

Post-graduate education, if started in any subject helps all-round development by way of opening up vacancies for senior staff, developing laboratories with modern equipments, caring out fundamental as well as applied research in Engineering with reference to the requirements of N. E. India. It is a pity that we have only one P. G. course at the college. Most of the major subjects in the college should, in fact have the facilities of being taught as post-graduate course for proper development of the subject and the institutions.

I am glad to note that the civil Engineering Department of the Assam Engineering College, was headed from time to time by eminent persons who occupy pride of places in our society. We had Prof. N. Dasgupta, Dr. K. C. Asthana, Dr. S. K. Bauria, Dr. S. D. Gogoi heading the department at different times. with their well wishes and with the support of the staff and alumni, it will not be quite out of place to aspire sky-high development.



## CHEMICAL Egg. Deptt.

Dr. A. Sarma  
Prof. in-charge chemical  
Egg. Deptt.

The chemical Engineering discipline is the youngest branch of engineering at Assam Engineering College Prof R. P. Patra, Assistant Professor was the department in charge up to August 1977.

The laboratories of the department are

- (1) Physical chemistry laboratory,
- (2) Technical analysis laboratory.
- (3) Unit operations laboratory,
- (4) Petroleum laboratory, and
- (5) Instrument laboratory.

The department is still at its temporary accommodation. The new main building, a part of which is almost complete, is expected to be handed over to the college soon. The construction of the laboratory building at its new site has already been started and it is expected that the construction will be completed by the end of 1981. The equipments already acquired would enable the department to establish well equipped laboratories in the new premises. Every year some new sophisticated equipments are acquired for the laboratories. The present value of the equipments in the laboratories will be around **15 lakhs of Rupees.**

Some of the equipments available in the different laboratories were utilised by some exstudents employed in the industries of the region in the evaluation of properties of their process materials some entrepreneurs, who graduated from this college, utilised the laboratory facilities and guidance from staff members of the department in their process development studies. In addition, whenever some alumnes approached this department for solving their industrial problems they were given proper technical guidance.

In near future this department wants to improve the existing petroleum laboratory and develop it into a full fledged petroleum laboratory for taking up research activities in the field of petroleum processing. Because of large scale exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas resources and with the setting up of refineries and petrochemical complexes in the region there is an immediate necessity to start post graduate studies and research in the following fields—

- (1) Petroleum refining engineering,
- (2) Petro chemicals Technology,
- (3) Fibre science and Technology,
- (4) Chemical engineering plant design and fabrication.

The post graduate studies in chemical engineering plant design and fabrication will help in producing specialists in the design and fabrication of chemical plants and equipment with ability to take up research and development activities in industries. This will help in achieving proper growth of industrialisation utilising the natural resources available in the region.

The alumni can always provide the feed back information to the institution which is very essential for the improvement and healthy growth of technical education in the region.

## Library

Sri D. N. Sarma.  
*Librarian.*

During the year 1955—56, no such facilities in the form of a library were available while it was at Chandmari since 1956, small grants were available and utilised to purchase books only. Text books in degree level were to be collected from Calcutta, Delhi etc since they are not available in Aassm. At this stage there were only 200 books and no journal at all. Synopses supplied by the subject teachers served the purpose. Books and periodicals began to swell in numbers in its new home at Jalukbari when it was shifted in June 1957.

At present this library is a full fledged one. Library gets books from various sources. There are about 17000 volumes of books (General section 10,000; General Book Bank started from 1973—74, 3000; U.G.C. sponsored Book Bank started from 1976—77, 600; S.C./S.T. Book Bank started from 1978—79, 3000) and 55 numbers of journals, both foreign and local combined. Staff position is increased from one librarian (not properly qualified) and on bearer in the initial stage to one qualified Librarian, one Asst Librarian, one Library Asst with two library bearers.



## A Word From The Editor :

**The editor owes a word to everybody—**

This Institution has just crossed the threshold of a Silver Jubilee Year with a gorgeous record to its credit. We owe enough to this Institution, but it will not be possible for us to repay in our life time.

It is natural that we pause back to the past years. All our brilliant engineers (ex-students) and teachers of merit from every corner of India (even from far off Kashmir to Kerala) are getting an opportunity to get together here. It is a very great and happy occasion. Such occasions will be able to provide the best medium for the old students to be in touch with their class-mates and contemporaries and there by be the cause for the development of a large family of engineers bound by the common bond of affection and allegiance to the Alma Mater. This souvenir is a keepsake for this purpose. The souvenir committee expresses regret for being unable to reach many more ex-students whose contributions in the form of articles etc. would have doubly enhanced the quality of this volume in every respect.

A souvenir should be able to provide a glimpse into the past history of the college. But present should not be neglected. In these days, this part of India is passing through a crisis and uncertainty; the problem of the foreign nationals remains still unsolved and still people continue to be economically poor inspite of the plentiful bounties of nature.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the messages of blessing from great personnel. I am also greatly indebted to the contributors for their memories and articles, prepared overnight at our request. The memories (narrations from the past) from persons (ex-students, ex-staff and persons associated with the college in past) were based on some questions which they are requested to touch upon. For the purpose of printing in order, modifications were necessary in the arrangement of the answers; however, the essence of their answers was carefully retained.

The co-operation of the industries and other organisations, in bringing out this souvenir, is praiseworthy. We are highly indebted for their contribution by way of their most valued advertisement.

The contents, get-up and high quality printing will speak volume of the quality and standard of a souvenir. In this regards, this volume will be an eloquent testimony of the souvenir committee's attempts with their limitations of time and resources. I must thank our students—Sri Mridul Bhatta, Chandan Baruah, & specially Sri Prabir Das and Sri Anjan Sarma for their untiring efforts inside the Press and outside and our staff Sri Prodeep Goswami, Dr. Gobinda Sarma, Sri N. Kalita and Sri D. Das for their interest. We are very much thankful to Messers Sree Guru Press, specially Sri R. N. Dutta Borooah, for the interest shown in printing this volume in a record time of 4 days. My sincere thanks with deep sense of appreciation goes to our students—Mr. Bharat Kaman for drawing and designing the cover page, and Abunesar N. Mohammad for compilation of the photographic materials with utmost care, many of which were taken at very short notice.

The publication of this souvenir is possible because of prompt and positive response from ex-students towards holding this meet. We acknowledge the receipt of donations from the individual ex-aecians, and others.

It is highly acknowledged that Prof. A. K. Padmapati has done the spade work and many staff members, Prof. D. Goswami, Prof. S. D. Phukan & Dr. N. K. Choudhury are few to mention, helped with encouragement and suggestions. I also take the opportunity to thank all the members of the organising committee and sub-committees of the Reunion, all of whom have helped sometime or other, directly or indirectly in making this souvenir issue a reality.

**Prof. Umakanta Sarma**  
**Ex-student**



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| 263. R. K. Tiken Singh       | (74) | 30/- | 325. Anil Chakravorty     | (69)    | 31/-   |
| 264. S. Tejmani Singh        | (74) | 30/- | 326. Tapan Mazumdar       | (72)    | 51/-   |
| 265. S. Lalit Kr. Singh      | (62) | 50/- | 327. N. K. Choudhury      | (60)    | 100/-  |
| 266. R. K. Tikendra Singh    | (66) | 50/- | 328. Fazlul Haque         | (71)    |        |
| 267. P. Kipgen               | (67) | 50/- | 329. Sukhada Kanta Bhuyan | (73)    | 41/-   |
| 268. T. Nilkamal Singh       | (64) | 40/- | 330. Tuhin Chakravorty    | (72)    | 51/-   |
| 269. H. Moniton Singh        | (71) | 40/- | 331. Amalendu Biswas      | (71)    | 21/-   |
| 270. S. Kiran Kr. Singh      | (72) | 40/- | 332. D. Goswami           | (T)     | 101    |
| 271. R. K. Kishore Singh     | (73) | 30/- | 333. Arun Barthakur       | (60)    | 20/-   |
| 272. N. Ibeyaima Singh       | (75) | 30/- | 334. Khiroda Baruah       | (61)    | 20/-   |
| 273. A. K. Nabachandra Singh | (75) | 30/- | 335. Rekha Mazumdar       | (73)    | 20/-   |
| 274. Y. Manglem Singh        | (77) | 40/- | 336. Khira Saikia         | (73)    | 20/-   |
| 275. T. Dinchandra Singh     | (61) | 50/- | 337. Chandan Bhadury      | (73)    | 20/-   |
| 276. M. Mohendra Singh       | (62) | 50/- | 338. Pares Barua          | (75)    | 20/-   |
| 277. Dwijondra Nath Sarma    | (75) | 30/- | 339. Ranjit Das           | (75)    | 20/-   |
| 278. Apurba Kr. Bargohain    | (64) | 50/- |                           |         |        |



Doners list (Contd.)

|                          |      |        |                            |      |       |
|--------------------------|------|--------|----------------------------|------|-------|
| 340. Hemanta Gogoi       | (75) | 20/-   | 402. Hiranya Barua         | (79) | 20/-  |
| 341. Abid Ali            | (75) | 20/-   | 403. Maneswar Barua        | (79) | 20/-  |
| 342. Chandan Gogoi       | (69) | 1222/- | 404. Mridul Sarmah         | (71) | 25/-  |
| 343. S. D. Dutta         | (60) | 100/-  | 405. B. K. Deka            | (62) | 50/-  |
| 344. Gauri Sankar Nath   | (71) | 20/-   | 406. S. M. Choudhury       | (63) | 25/-  |
| 345. Kabindra Nath Sarma | (73) | 21/-   | 407. J. C. Deka            | (65) | 101/- |
| 346. Bhabani Choudhury   | (65) | 100/-  | 408. N. Ahmed              | (68) | 51/-  |
| 347. Joyjoyi Choudhury   | (69) | 303/-  | 409. D. N. Sarma           | (68) | 51/-  |
| 348. M. C. Baruah        | (62) | 505/-  | 410. S. Talukdar           | (79) | 51/-  |
| 349. Sanjib Goswami      | (74) | 151/-  | 411. G. N. Bhadra          | (72) | 51/-  |
| 350. Sisir Kr. Das       | (78) | 51/-   | 412. B. B. Medhi           | (77) | 51/-  |
| 351. Arabinda Sarma      | (78) | 51/-   | 413. S. B. Barua           | (79) | 51/-  |
| 352. B. B. Choudhury     | (63) | 50/-   | 414. Bodhan Bhuyan         | (63) | 25/-  |
| 353. P. M. Das           | (63) | 50/-   | 415. Sadananda Das         | (67) | 100/- |
| 354. M. C. Goswami       | (63) | 30/-   | 416. Hareswar Dev Sarma    | (62) | 101/- |
| 355. B. N. Baruah        | (63) | 50/-   | 417. Bhaben Ch. Patowary   | (64) | 101/- |
| 356. M. R. Saikia        | (66) | 20/-   | 418. Mukul Datta           | (70) | 20/-  |
| 357. B. Paul             | (76) | 50/-   | 419. Alok dev Goswami      | (78) | 31/-  |
| 358. J. K. Sarma         | (77) | 50/-   | 420. Pinaki Bhattacharyya  | (69) | 20/-  |
| 359. Amarendra Goswami   | (78) | 50/-   | 421. L. K. Borah           | (62) | 50/-  |
| 360. U. N. Bora          | (78) | 50/-   | 422. Satyajit Borah        | (74) | 50/-  |
| 361. M. N. Goswami       | (79) | 50/-   | 423. Hemendra Kr. Barua    | (72) | 25/-  |
| 362. Rana Patgiri        | (79) | 50/-   | 424. Kamal Gogoi           | (70) | 50/-  |
| 363. Bipul Bora          | (78) | 50/-   | 425. Heramba Prasad Sarmah | (64) | 20/-  |
| 364. Gitika Das          | (79) | 50/-   | 426. Mahesh Kalita         | (79) | 20/-  |
| 365. D. Borko:oky        | (79) | 50/-   | 427. Sailen Das            | (79) | 20/-  |
| 366. B. P. Goswami       | (78) | 30/-   | 428. Utpal Borah           | (74) | 20/-  |
| 367. Kishore Dr. Das     | (77) | 30/-   | 429. A. S. Abdulllah       | (60) | 50/-  |
| 368. Kartik Das          | (77) | 30/-   | 430. Samsul Hussain Khan   | (71) | 20/-  |
| 369. N. Sharma           | (76) | 30/-   | 431. Nayan Jyoti Chetia    | (79) | 20/-  |
| 370. S. K. Bora          | (79) | 30/-   | 432. Puspa Hazarika        | (78) | 20/-  |
| 371. M. N. Ghosh         | (79) | 30/-   | 433. Rabindra Nath Sarmah  | (64) | 20/-  |
| 372. J. Pathak           | (79) | 30/-   | 434. Girish Ch. Medhi      | (76) | 41/-  |
| 373. P. Goswami          | (78) | 50/-   | 435. K. C. Roymedhi        | (63) | 51/-  |
| 374. G. Kakati           | (79) | 50/-   | 436. Pramathesh Chowdhuri  | (66) | 41/-  |
| 375. Ambika Prasad Das   | (64) | 40/-   | 437. G. Baruah             | (63) | 41/-  |
| 376. Dulal Ch. Borthakur | (68) | 30/-   | 438. M. Nath               | (60) | 25/-  |
| 377. Dhrubajyoti Saikia  | (77) | 25/-   | 439. N. C. Deka            | (60) | 51/-  |
| 378. Manoj Kr. Adhikary  | (78) | 20/-   | 440. G. K. Gogoi           | (60) | 51/-  |
| 379. Prabin Hazarika     | (78) | 20/-   | 441. A. Hussain            | (65) | 51/-  |
| 380. Pratul Sarma        | (78) | 20/-   | 442. P. Baruah             | (60) | 25/-  |
| 381. Dilip Kr. Das       | (78) | 25/-   | 443. K. N. Bhatta          | (63) |       |
| 382. Arup Poddar         | (78) | 25/-   | 444. J. Das                | (62) | 20/-  |
| 383. Kamal Ch. Barthakur | (62) | 50/-   | 445. K. Baruah             | (63) | 51/-  |
| 384. Hemendra Kr. Borah  | (75) | 50/-   | 446. N. N. Sarma           | (63) | 30/-  |
| 385. B. K. Choudhury     | (61) | 20/-   | 447. A. Wasif              | (69) | 25/-  |
| 386. G. K. Bordoloi      | (62) | 20/-   | 448. J. Banikya            | (69) | 25/-  |
| 387. B. N. Khound        | (61) | 20/-   | 449. Nagen Goswami         | (66) | 101/- |
| 388. K. P. Thakur        | (60) | 20/-   | 450. S. N. Agarwala        | (72) | 101/- |
| 389. S. R. Saikia        | (64) | 20/-   | 451. D. N. Deka            | (64) | 101/- |
| 390. M. C. Das           | (61) | 20/-   | 452. C. Goswami            | (72) | 51/-  |
| 391. H. B. Paul          | (68) | 20/-   | 453. M. Sarma              | (65) | 51/-  |
| 392. Altaf Hussain       | (61) | 50/-   | 454. A. K. Chowdhury       | (65) | 51/-  |
| 393. Mustaf Ahmed        | (60) | 50/-   | 455. P. K. Talukdar        | (69) | 51/-  |
| 394. Tilak Lahkar        | (76) | 20/-   | 456. R. C. Gupta           | (67) | 101/- |
| 395. Jamir Hussain       | (78) | 20/-   | 457. K. Das                | (64) | 20/-  |
| 396. Mahendra Nath       | (69) | 20/-   | 458. S. R. Dutta           | (67) | 20/-  |
| 397. Lalit Bora          | (63) | 20/-   | 459. A. S. S. A. Halim     | (63) | 20/-  |
| 398. Raj Kamal Kakati    | (77) | 20/-   | 460. A. K. Chowdhuri       | (61) | 50/-  |
| 399. Bimal Pr. Baishya   | (77) | 20/-   | 461. H. L. Nayak           | (61) | 50/-  |
| 400. Naba Kr. Kalita     | (77) | 20/-   | 462. R. Chowdhuri          | (69) | 50/-  |
| 401. Indreswar Das       | (70) | 20/-   | 463. N. Mazumdar           | (63) | 25/-  |



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|                         |          |       |                          |      |       |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------|
| 464. Biresh Das         | (68)     | 50/-  | 501. B. Sarma            | (75) | 25/-  |
| 465. M. Medhi           | (74)     | 25/-  | 502. Ramakanta Gogoi     | (77) | 40/-  |
| 466. A. Rahman          | (74)     | 25/-  | 503. Binode Das          | (79) | 40/-  |
| 467. P. K. Chowdhuri    | (68)     | 101/- | 504. K. Goswami          | (78) | 50/-  |
| 468. P. Talukdar        | (63)     | 51/-  | 505. Promode Kr. Gogoi   | (72) | 25/-  |
| 469. B. Chakravorty     | (65)     | 51/-  | 506. S. Zaman            | (78) | 30/-  |
| 470. S. Islam           | (60)     | 25/-  | 507. M. N. Sarma         | (63) | 50/-  |
| 471. A. Dasgupta        | (61)     | 25/-  | 508. Saukat Alam         | (78) | 50/-  |
| 472. N. Goswami         | (63)     | 25/-  | 509. Putu Prasanna Datta | (69) | 50/-  |
| 473. S. Mukharjee       | (71)     | 25/-  | 510. Pulin Mahanta       | (66) | 50/-  |
| 474. B. Barman          | (70)     | 41/-  | 511. Dr. H. K. Das       | (T)  | 25/-  |
| 475. A. Laskar          | (79)     | 25/-  | 512. Rudreswar Borgohain | (75) | 25/-  |
| 476. P. K. Saikia       | (63)     | 30/-  | 513. Hussein Ahmed       | (78) | 51/-  |
| 477. B. Chowdhuri       | (79)     | 30/-  | 514. M. N. Sarma         | (63) | 50/-  |
| 478. P. C. Sarma        | (66)     | 25/-  | 515. Dr. Amal Ch. Sarma  | (T)  | 31/-  |
| 479. M. Chakraborty     | (63) old | 51/-  | 516. M. Rahman           | (61) | 100/- |
| 480. K. Bora            | (66)     | 50/-  | 517. P. C. Borgohain     | (63) | 25/-  |
| 481. M. Rahman          | (70)     | 50/-  | 518. J. Khatamiar        | (77) | 25/-  |
| 482. S. Sarkar          | (70)     | 25/-  | 519. K. Bordoloi         | (76) | 25/-  |
| 483. S. Phukan          | (67)     | 50/-  | 520. E. Begam            | (78) | 25/-  |
| 484. Bandita Phukan     | (71)     | 50/-  | 521. Antara Baruah       | (79) | 25/-  |
| 485. Satya Baruah       | (72)     | 50/-  | 522. S. Goswami          | (79) | 25/-  |
| 486. D. N. Sarma        | (61)     | 50/-  | 523. J. Borman           | (79) | 25/-  |
| 487. S. Zaman Choudhury | (61)     | 25/-  | 524. K. Deka             | (79) | 25/-  |
| 488. C. K. M. Baruah    | (65)     | 50/-  | 525. P. K. Gogoi         | (77) | 25/-  |
| 489. N. Paul            | (65)     | 25/-  | 526. I. Phukan           | (79) | 25/-  |
| 490. R. Duara           | (76)     | 25/-  | 527. D. Baruah           | (79) | 25/-  |
| 491. H. Goswami         | (71)     | 25/-  | 528. A. Bora             | (77) | 25/-  |
| 492. D. Datta           | (66)     | 25/-  | 529. P. Choudhury        | (79) | 25/-  |
| 493. J. N. Majumdar     | (69)     | 25/-  | 530. R. N. Deka          | (60) | 101/- |
| 494. Naresh Mahanta     | (74)     | 25/-  | 531. B. P. Sarma         | (65) | 101/- |
| 495. S. Barbaruah       | (77)     | 25/-  | 532. P. Neog             | (64) | 101/- |
| 496. Loken Saikia       | (69)     | 25/-  | 533. A. Baruah           | (71) | 51/-  |
| 497. Gopal Sarmah       | (66)     | 100/- | 534. Saiful Hussein      | (64) | 51/-  |
| 498. M. Pathak          | (74)     | 25/-  | 535. Nripen Bora         | (68) | 50/-  |
| 599. A. Fazal           | (60)     | 50/-  | 536. Umakanta Sarma      | (63) | 25/-  |
| 500. D. Choudhury       | (75)     | 25/-  |                          |      |       |

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# অসম ৰাজ্যিক গৃহ-নিৰ্মাণ পৰিষদ

আমি আপোনালোকৰ উন্নত জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ, সুখ-স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য আৰু  
নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে তলত দিয়া আঁচনিখিনি ৰাইজৰ সেৱাত আগবঢ়াইছোঁ।

আজি :

- \* নিম্ন, মজলীয়া আৰু উচ্চ আয়ৰ জনতালৈ গৃহ নিৰ্মান ঋণ; বেচৰকাৰী ঋণৰ  
চাকৰিয়াল আৰু অংশীদাৰলৈ গৃহ- নিৰ্মাণ সাহায্য।
- \* দুৰ্বল শ্ৰেণী তথা কম, মজলীয়া আৰু উচ্চ আয়ৰ চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াললৈ ভাড়াঘৰ  
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- \* নগৰীয়া বস্তিৰ উন্নয়ন, গ্ৰাম্য ভূমিহীন কৃষকলৈ ঘৰ-মাটি।
- \* হৰিজনৰ বাবে গৃহ-নিৰ্মাণ, “জয়ন্তী গ্ৰাম আবাস আঁচনি” আমাৰ আঁচনিৰ  
প্ৰধান বৈশিষ্ট্য।
- \* গ্ৰাম্য নগৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ বাবে জনতা-গৃহ, অনুসূচীত জাতি, জনজাতিৰ বাবে  
গৃহ-নিৰ্মাণ।

কাইলৈ

- \* আবাস ভূমিৰ বিকাশ সাধন।
- \* কিস্তিত “নিজৰ ঘৰ কিনক” আঁচনি।

বিস্তৃত বিৱৰণৰ কাৰণে তলৰ ঠিকনাত যোগাযোগ কৰক।

অসম ৰাজ্যিক গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ পৰিষদ

চান্দমাৰী গুৱাহাটী - ৭৮১০০৩

অথবা পৰিষদৰ মহকুমা কাৰ্যালয়

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২। নলবাৰী।  
৩। বৰপেটা  
৪। ধুবুৰী।  
৫। গোৱালপাৰা।  
৬। শিলচৰ।

৭। কৰিমগঞ্জ  
৮। হাইলাকান্দি।  
৯। তেজপুৰ।  
১০। মঙ্গলদৈ।  
১১। নগাওঁ।  
১২। ডিব্ৰুগড়।

১৩। শিৱসাগৰ।  
১৪। যোৰহাট।  
১৫। গোলাঘাট।  
১৬। উঃলক্ষীমপুৰ।  
১৭। হাফলং।  
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# অসম ৰাজ্যিক গৃহ-নিৰ্মাণ পৰিষদ

আমি আপোনালোকৰ উন্নত জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ, সুখ-স্বচ্ছন্দ্য আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে তলত দিয়া আঁচনিখিনি ৰাইজৰ সেৱাত আগবঢ়াইছোঁ।

আজি :

- \* নিম্ন, মজলীয়া আৰু উচ্চ আয়ৰ জনতালৈ গৃহ নিৰ্মান ঋণ; বেচৰকাৰী খণ্ডৰ চাকৰিয়াল আৰু অংশীদাৰলৈ গৃহ- নিৰ্মাণ সাহায্য।
- \* দুৰ্বল শ্ৰেণী তথা কম, মজলীয়া আৰু উচ্চ আয়ৰ চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াললৈ ভাড়াঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ।
- \* নগৰীয়া বস্তিৰ উন্নয়ন, গ্ৰাম্য ভূমিহীন কৃষকলৈ ঘৰ-মাটি।
- \* হৰিজনৰ বাবে গৃহ-নিৰ্মাণ, “জয়ন্তী গ্ৰাম আবাস আঁচনি” আমাৰ আঁচনিৰ প্ৰধান বৈশিষ্ট্য।
- \* গ্ৰাম্য নগৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ বাবে জনতা-গৃহ, অনুসূচীত জাতি, জনজাতিৰ বাবে গৃহ-নিৰ্মাণ।

কাইলৈ

- \* আবাস ভূমিৰ বিকাশ সাধন।
- \* কিস্তিত “নিজৰ ঘৰ কিনক” আঁচনি।

বিস্তৃত বিৱৰণৰ কাৰণে তলৰ ঠিকনাত যোগাযোগ কৰক।

## অসম ৰাজ্যিক গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ পৰিষদ

চান্দমাৰী গুৱাহাটী - ৭৮১০০৩

অথবা পৰিষদৰ মহকুমা কাৰ্যালয়

১। গুৱাহাটী

২। নলবাৰী।

৩। বৰপেটা

৪। ধুবুৰী।

৫। গোৱালপাৰা।

৬। শিলচৰ।

৭। কৰিমগঞ্জ

৮। হাইলাকান্দি।

৯। তেজপুৰ।

১০। মঙ্গলদৈ।

১১। নগাওঁ।

১২। ডিব্ৰুগড়।

১৩। শিৱসাগৰ।

১৪। যোৰহাট।

১৫। গোলাঘাট।

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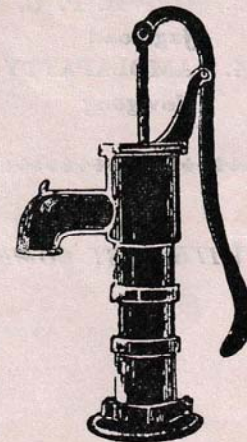
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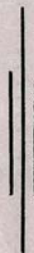
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Our best wishes—

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# **Assam State Electricity Board**

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Printed at Sreeguru Press, Gauhati—781011