



175TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION VOLUME  
PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

1992



**175TH ANNIVERSARY  
COMMEMORATION VOLUME  
1992**

Edited by  
**AMAL KUMAR MUKHOPADHYAY**  
Principal



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## **The Editor's Note**

Founded as Hindu College on 20th January, 1817 and subsequently renamed as Presidency College on 15th June, 1855, our institution completed 175 years of its life in 1992. To commemorate this historic event in the life of our nation, Presidency College planned a year-long programme of celebrations that began on 20th January, 1992 as a part of our Founders' Day celebrations with felicitations offered to fourteen of our past teachers and employees, and was proposed to culminate in a week-long programme to be inaugurated by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, the Hon'ble President of India on 14th December, 1992.

When after nearly a year's preparations we were all set for the celebrations to begin in the afternoon of 14th December, reluctantly we had to announce a last-minute postponement of our programme because of the abnormal situation prevailing in the country against the backdrop of the tragic incident that took place at Ayodhya on 6th December, 1992. However, the week-long celebrations were held at last from 14th March to 20th March, 1993 with the Hon'ble President of India having kindly inaugurated our function on Sunday, the 14th March, 1993 at 11 A.M.

While programming the celebrations we felt that it would be in the fitness of things to bring out a commemorative volume after the celebrations in order to provide an updated history of the College and also to give the fullest account of our 175th anniversary celebrations. Accordingly, the Government of West Bengal was approached for help and, thanks to the personal initiative of Sri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, the Hon'ble Higher Education Minister and Sri Asim Dasgupta, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Presidency College received a grant for the purpose.

It may be mentioned that the centenary of the conversion of Hindu College into Presidency College was celebrated in 1955 (when, incidentally, the editor of this volume was a student of this institution) and a centenary volume was published afterwards. The present volume begins exactly where

the centenary volume ends and as the latter is now out of print, we have reprinted select portions of it in the present volume in order to maintain continuity and also to keep the present generation informed of the pioneering efforts of those who had written for the centenary volume the history of our institution for the period 1817-1955.

The work for this volume began naturally after the 175th anniversary celebrations were over. After the necessary spadework we took time to collect materials and, especially, to check the details. This will explain why this volume comes out of press in early 1996 although the celebrations were over in March, 1993. The members of the editorial board, especially Dr. Biswanath Das, Bursar of the College and Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee, formerly Joint Secretary of the Presidency College Alumni Association, tried their best to avoid all errors and omissions. However, despite that, if there is still any gap, the responsibility for that is, of course, mine.

The glorious role our institution has been consistently playing since its foundation in the life of our nation is a part of Indian history. The present volume is an humble attempt to recount that history. To what extent it has been successful is a matter I leave to the judgement of our readers. On our part all I can say is that we took up the job with the same spirit of dedication and moral commitment with which we celebrated the 175th anniversary of the College.

While preparing this volume we received help and cooperation from many quarters. A special mention should be made of Sri Ashok Bhattacharya, Sm. Madhuchhanda Karlekar, Sri Dipankar Basu, Sm. Sinjini Mitra, Sm. Kakali Bhattacharya, Sri Dilip Roy, Sm. Lakshmi Banerjee and Messrs Engage Publishers. I express my heartfelt gratitude to them all.

The 15th February, 1996

*Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay*

*Editor*

*&*

*Principal, Presidency College*

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SECTION I  
**HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE**

## CHAPTER 1

### General History of the College

#### I. The Hindu College

The story of the foundation of the Hindu College on the 20th of January, 1817, is well known, but as the College has had such far-reaching effects on the social and cultural life of Bengal, it may bear a brief recapitulation. When the British came to India there were two types of schools open to the Hindus — the indigenous primary schools teaching very little beyond Bengali and simple Arithmetic, and the Sanskrit *tolis* in which pupils studied Sanskrit grammar and literature, theology, logic and metaphysics. The former were so ill-equipped and the syllabus of studies there was so elementary that they did not attract any serious consideration from people anxious for educational reconstruction. There arose a class of leaders headed by Raja Ram Mohun Roy who thought that Sanskrit learning, although it lacked neither depth nor subtlety, was barren, and any encouragement given to it would only help to 'load the minds of youths with grammatical niceties and metaphysical distinctions of little or no practical use to the possessors or to society'.

These pioneers, later called the 'Anglicists', in opposition to the 'Orientalists' who clamoured for the resuscitation of Sanskrit learning, formed a Committee, with Edward Hyde East as Chairman and Joseph Baretto as Treasurer; the Committee raised funds for the establishment of an academy that would import into India the new learning of Europe and would set before itself the task of imparting instruction in English literature and modern science and philosophy. Ram Mohun Roy considerably kept himself out of the Committee in order not to offend the orthodox exponents of this great enterprise. The Committee succeeded in raising Rs.1,13,179 — the principal donors being the Maharaja (Tejchand Bahadur) of Burdwan and Gopee Mohun Tagore, each of whom contributed Rs.10,000, and the Hindu College was formally opened on the 20th January, 1817, in a rented house at Garanhatta (afterwards 304, Chitpore Road). The next day the Indian Secretary, Buddinath Mukherjee, declared with prophetic insight that the institution, 'which yet was but a seedling, would many years hence resemble the *bur* tree, which when fully grown was the largest tree in India, cooling and refreshing all those who came under its shade'.

The Hindu College was originally divided into two sections — a School (*Pathshala*) which imparted instruction in English, Bengali, Grammar and Arithmetic, and a College (*Mahapathsala*) in which were taught besides the languages History, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry and other sciences. The College was called the *Mahapathsala*, but it soon came to be known by various other names — the *Hindu Vidyalaya*, the *Mahavidyalaya* and also the *Anglo-Indian College*, because it gave instruction in English, Bengali and Persian. On the opening day there were 20 pupils on the rolls, but within three months the number rose to 69.

The funds of the institution were invested with Baretto and Sons, presumably because of the firm's connexion with Joseph Baretto, its treasurer but the European members of the Committee withdrew from 'active participation in the management, desiring only to be considered as private friends'. The administration of the College was entrusted to a Committee of Managers, consisting of Hereditable Governors, Governors for life and Annual Directors, or their deputies. The foundation of the Hindu College was thus an experiment not merely in transplanting European culture but also in 'native' management.

The Managers made yet another interesting experiment which had a qualified and shortlived success. An Education Fund was started in order to defray the expenses of tuition, and it was arranged that every subscriber paying Rs. 400 would be ent'tled to send a pupil to receive instruction free of any expense for two years, the target being a total of a hundred such pupils. But in 1818, only 20 to 30 pupils, sent by David Hare's Calcutta School Society, had free tuition; the rest had to pay fees. The Managers abolished tuition fees in 1819, but these had to be re-introduced in 1824, and the experiment of free tuition was not revived either at the Hindu College or the Presidency College.

The most striking feature of the Hindu College was its determined effort to impart secular education. Although the College was meant exclusively for the respectable classes amongst the Hindus, the Indian Managers ceaselessly insisted that their primary object was the cultivation of English literature and European science rather than Hindu theology or metaphysics. Of the early sponsors, the two most talented men were Ram Mohun Roy and David Hare, who were equally opposed to sectarian or theological education; Ram Mohun, an Indian, regarded the propagation of purely Sanskritic learning as harmful, and David Hare, a Scotchman,

scrupulously dissociated himself from the missionaries who wanted to give a Christian bias to education.

The Hindu College prospered as an academic institution but it languished for lack of funds. The firm of Baretto and Sons went into liquidation, and the expenses were much heavier than the income, so that in 1823 the Hindu College had no more than Rs. 65,000, which yielded an income of about Rs. 400 a month. On the advice of David Hare, the Managers applied to the Government for financial assistance so that the institution might not only continue to live but also expand its activities. The Government were then contemplating the establishment of the Sanskrit College, and the committee of the Hindu College suggested that if their institution were removed to the vicinity of the Sanskrit College, students of the former might take advantage of the apparatus and lectures of the latter. The application was renewed in 1824 when the Sanskrit College was actually founded, and the further request was made that the Secretary of the Sanskrit College and the Secretary of the General Committee of Public Instruction might join 'in the management of affairs of the *Vidyalaya*'. The Government agreed to construct two wings to the new Sanskrit College to accommodate the Hindu College, and also 'to the endowment of a class of Experimental Philosophy to be opened gratuitously' to the pupils of the Hindu College. But H. H. Wilson, the Secretary of the General Committee, was opposed to any closer co-operation between the two Colleges, because there could be little in common between the *Pundits* — men of learning and birth — of the one and the 'wealthy Baboos' of the other.

This seems to have been a wise decision, because if the Hindu College had been more intimately associated with the Sanskrit College, it would have lost its secular character and been converted into the English wing of a seat of Oriental learning. As regards management, the General Committee did not at first want to go beyond overseeing the administration of the funds granted by the Government but consented later on to exercise a supervising control as Visitors, and H. H. Wilson, its Secretary, became the first Visitor; he was also elected Vice-President and Member of the Sub-Committee of the Hindu College.

The story of accommodating the Hindu College has an interest of its own. As pointed out above, two wings were especially constructed in the new Government building meant for the Sanskrit College in order to house the Hindu College, but at first it occupied only one of the wings,

and the two colleges were separated by a strong railing so that there might not be any clash between the *Pundits* and the *Baboos*! But the numbers in the Hindu College rapidly increased so that in 1826 it occupied two wings and not one, and before long two additional wings had to be built for the accommodation of an ever-growing population of students, and the Hindu College came also to usurp a considerable portion of the central building, the Sanskrit College retaining only a part of the house that originally belonged to it. Obviously the time spirit was with the *Baboons* and not with the *Pundits*.

As the system of tuition fees was re-introduced in 1824, H. H. Wilson in 1826 proposed the establishment of scholarships to prevent the early removal of promising pupils. His proposal was accepted, and the donations of Buddinath Ray, Harinath Ray and Kali Shankar Ghosal were appropriated for the purpose.

The College, as pointed out earlier, started with two departments — Senior and Junior — each with four classes, and the languages taught were English, Bengali or Sanskrit and Persian, but Sanskrit was soon discontinued and Persian did not survive beyond 1841. The instruction in Mathematics was at first very elementary; Science classes were started in 1824 by D. Ross who was not much of a success and was nicknamed 'Soda Shahib' for his frequent reference to that compound. The teaching of Mathematics improved with the appointment in 1828 of Robert Tytler, an eccentric but talented teacher. The College progressed by such rapid strides that in 1831 the General Committee noted with pride that 'a command of the English language and a familiarity with its literature and science (had) been acquired to an extent rarely equalled by any schools in Europe'.

The most remarkable figure in the early years of the college was H. L.V. Derozio, an Anglo-Indian, who was appointed Master of English Literature and History in 1828. Derozio was a poet and a patriot, besides possessing an exceptionally fascinating personality. He was an opponent of dogmatism and believed in Baconian principle of beginning with certainties and ending with doubts. An admirer of the ideals of the French Revolution and English radicalism, he exercised a magical influence on his pupils many of whom (described later on as the Young Bengal Group) were cut off from their moorings in traditional beliefs. The old guard took fright, and Derozio was charged not only with preaching atheism and disrespect for parents but even with promoting incestuous marriage. He put up an able defence, but in 1831 the authorities forced him to

resign, and the same year he died of cholera, prematurely at the age of 24. It seems that Derozio was ahead of his times, but the spirit of free enquiry which inspired his teachings was in conformity with the best ideals of the College, and although he was a victim of intolerance, the principle he stood for has never ceased to animate succeeding generations of teachers and pupils.

The Hindu College recorded steady progress; the number of pupils increased year by year and there was expansion also in the curriculum of studies. A Drawing class was added in 1827, but a more significant development was the creation of a professorship of Law and Political Economy so that in a few years the College came to have two distinct branches — the General Department and the Law Department.

The year 1835 was a landmark in the history of the College for more reasons than one. It was this year that saw the publication of Macaulay's historic minute which set at rest the old controversy between the 'Orientalists' and the 'Anglicist' by declaring that the principal aim of the Government would be to 'communicate through the means of English language a complete education in European literature, Philosophy and Science to the greatest number of students'. The minute was a tribute to the foresight of the men who had, eighteen years ago, founded the Hindu College with the identical purpose of disseminating knowledge of English literature and modern science and philosophy. The General Committee of Public Instruction, which had hitherto shown an 'Orientalist' bias, was reconstituted, and the Managers of the Hindu College were appointed Honorary Members of it.

It was in the year 1835, again, that Captain David Lester Richardson was appointed Professor of English Literature at the Hindu College. He was a gifted teacher, exercising great influence on his pupils; Macaulay paid him an unforgettable tribute when he said, 'I may forget everything about India but your reading of Shakespeare, *never*'.

In 1839 the College had 539 scholars in the Senior School and 372 in the Junior and a staff of 18 teachers. The expenses at about this time were Rs.2,621-3-2 per month. The Government had constructed the building and further state assistance was offered in the shape of additional appointments from time to time.

As the Government began to contribute more largely to the expenses of the College, they also came to exercise a more and more direct supervision

over its internal management. In 1841, the General Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of six in whom the management and control of the institution was vested. The ten scholarships of Rs. 16 each, which had been founded in 1826, were abolished and in their place more valuable ones sanctioned. The capital sum originally subscribed had now dwindled to Rs. 23,000 on account of the expenditure outrunning receipts and the bankruptcy of Baretto and Sons; it was invested in Government securities and interest devoted to the establishment of scholarships to perpetuate the names of the first founders of the College. These scholarships, originally 21 in number, the value of a single scholarship varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 8, were awarded on the results of competitive examinations for which careful rules were drawn up.

In 1842 the General Committee was itself superseded by the Council of Education so that the Government might exercise an increasingly dominant control over the institutions supported and aided by public funds. The Hindu College was not placed directly under the Council of Education, but two Council Members, besides the President and the Secretary, were included in its Committee of Management. A noteworthy administrative change was the creation in 1842 of the post of the Principal to supersede that of the Headmaster, J. Kerr, the Headmaster of the Senior Department, becoming the first incumbent of the new post. The post of the Headmaster of the Junior Department was abolished in 1847, and thus the two departments came for a while under a single administrative management.

Almost side by side with increasing Governmental control there was expansion in the academic activities of the College. There was a steady increase in the number of scholarships, there being 45 of them in 1851; professorships in Experimental and Natural Philosophy and in Civil Engineering were founded in 1843-44, and an interesting innovation was the establishment in 1847 of a Music class which, however, had a short life. The most significant fact from the point of view of the history of the institution was that the professorships in Engineering and Experimental and Natural Philosophy were created on condition that the lectures would be open to students of all classes and religions. The Hindu College had thus begun to shed its initial sectarian limitations.

## II. Conversion into the Presidency College, 1855

In its early days there was a possibility of the fortunes of the Hindu College being mixed up with those of the Sanskrit College — an institution

devoted to the study of Sanskrit theology, philosophy, literature and grammar. In the early fifties of the last century its destiny was determined by incidents in another Orientalist institution — the Calcutta Madrassah — and on this occasion it not only shed its exclusiveness but was completely transformed.

The Calcutta Madrassah, founded by Warren Hastings in 1785 to qualify the Mahomedans of Bengal for the public service, originally gave instruction only in Arabic and Persian; an English Department was added to it in 1829, but, with the supersession of Persian as Court language, the importance of the Arabic and Persian Departments dwindled and the affairs of the English Department, too, were soon in a hopeless mess. Indeed, not more than two students from the Madrassah could gain the Junior Scholarship in a period of 22 years. Premature attempts at reform by Principal Sprenger were resisted by the students who came out in open revolt in 1851.

It seemed to the Council of Education that higher education in English and all that English education stood for would not be attainable in an institution which, besides being Orientalist in character and outlook, was saddled with a Junior Department teaching very little beyond the three R's. The Council, therefore, decided that the Madrassah should not any longer impart instruction in English beyond the Junior Scholarship stage; but there was the new problem of founding a college where Government might offer proper educational facilities to Muslim students, and also along with them, to Jews, Christians and Parsees who were clamouring for higher education. These students could not enter the Hindu College, an institution meant exclusively for the Hindus, and proposals had, indeed, been made from time to time, to establish an institution open to all classes of students. The affairs at the Calcutta Madrassah only accentuated a problem that had already been worrying the authorities, and they turned to the Hindu College for a solution.

The Hindu College, too, had been outgrowing the plans, if not the dreams of the original founders. Not only was it attracting an ever-increasing number of scholars from far and near, but it had classes in Law, Drawing, Engineering, and in some of these the lectures were already open to students who were not Hindus. Its size and importance and not merely the type of education it imparted were out of keeping with its exclusiveness. Another obstacle to the development of the College was that a Junior Department giving elementary instruction was tagged on to it, which led Lord Dalhousie contemptuously to describe it as a

'Dame's School'. The Government had also to consider whether this growing institution which consumed so much public money could be allowed to continue as a non-Government (though aided) institution, especially because Calcutta had no general college entirely managed by the Council of Education. It did not seem to be in the fitness of things that when smaller towns had Government Colleges, the metropolis should be without one.

The proposal was made that a new college called the Calcutta College or the Metropolitan College open to all classes of students and without the handicap of an elementary school should be founded and managed by the Government. Such a proposal, as pointed out above, had been already in the air; it received emphasis and influential support when the English Department of the Calcutta Madrassah was scrapped as a pronounced failure. But if such a College were indeed established, it would affect the development of the Hindu College in two ways. First, it would mean a great financial burden on the Government who could not be expected to continue their commitments in respect of the Hindu College. Secondly, as competent teachers were not easy to procure, it would be necessary to employ the teachers of the Hindu College at the proposed institution. In other terms, such a proposal, whatever its attractions, would practically mean the death of the Hindu College with the tradition it had built up in nearly four decades.

The alternative was to convert the Hindu College into a general institution open to all communities and managed entirely by the Government, and to this proposal, the Council of Education now addressed themselves. The Committee of Management for the Hindu College could not be very unwilling to hand over the entire administration to the Government, because, of the Indian Managers none but Russomoy Dutt, the Secretary, took any real interest in its affairs; in 1852 there were only five meetings of the Committee and none except him attended any one of them, and the Council of Education described this system of management as 'positively an evil'. But the other question was more controversial: could the Government allow students of all communities to enter the College, and thus go back on the express intentions of the original founders, and would not such a step vitally affect its progress ?

The native managers who were consulted were divided in their views. Russomoy Dutt was whole-heartedly in favour of the change, and Asutosh Dey and Sri Kissen Singh were equally whole-heartedly against

it. Debendranath Tagore expressed no opinion on the subject, and Prosonna Coomar Tagore, a Hereditary Governor, though personally opposed to exclusive education, thought the proposed change too revolutionary for him to be a consenting party to it. The other Hereditary Governor, the Maharaja of Burdwan, held views similar to those of Prosonna Coomar Tagore. The Government overruled these objections with uncompromising firmness. On their view, there was never any contract between the Government and the native promoters or managers by which the former might be bound down to preserve the exclusive character of the Hindu College in perpetuity. The funds originally subscribed had already been utilized for the creation of scholarships and the Government not only owned the buildings and equipments of the College but also defrayed all its recurring expenses.

In the circumstances, the Council proposed — and the proposal was accepted by the Government — that the Hindu College be renamed the Presidency College, that the management be vested entirely in the Government and that in accordance with the wishes of Prosonna Coomar Tagore, one of the two Hereditary Governors, several scholarships meant for Post-Graduate students and named Hindu College Foundation Scholarships be established to perpetuate the memory of the original founders of the Hindu College. The Junior Department, which was to be separated from the proposed College, was to remain an exclusive institution for the Hindus.

Tuition fees for the new college were fixed at Rs. 5 per mensem. The council drew up an elaborate scheme of studies in the Presidency College which was to have four branches: The General Branch, the Medical Branch, the Legal Branch and the Engineering Branch. No wonder, the Council proposed an ambitious scheme, because they were confident that in its new general character the College would soon achieve the functions and dignity of a University. The Committee of Management for the Hindu College met for the last time on the 11th January 1854, the sanction of the Court of the Directors was communicated in their despatch of the 19th September 1854, the Hindu College closed on the 15th April 1855, and the Presidency College started work on the 15th June 1855.

The Hindu College gave to its successor its staff and its buildings and equipments including an excellent library containing about 7,000 books (the number was 7,315 in 1857), and what was possibly more important than all these — a great tradition. Just as a tree is known by its fruits,

a college is known by its pupils. Amongst the Alumni of the Hindu College were some of the makers of modern India. There were Rama Prasad Roy, a son of Ram Mohun Roy, and the first Indian to be appointed a Judge of the High Court and also the eminent jurist Anukul Chandra Mukherji; there was Krishna Mohan Banerjee (better Known as K. M. Banerji), the distinguished linguist; and there was Ram Gopal Ghosh, the Indian Demosthenes. Another pupil, Kashi Prasad Ghosh, had his English verses published in an anthology of British poets; yet another, Radha Nath Sikdar, helped to measure the height of Mount Everest; Debendra Nath Tagore, better known as *Maharshi* Debendra Nath Tagore, founded the Adi Brahmo Samaj, and his son Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service. Amongst other pupils of the Hindu College there were Keshub Chandra Sen, the great orator and religious reformer, and Mohendralal Sarkar, who founded the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science while the torch of literature was borne aloft by Peary Chand Mitra (Tek Chand Thakur), Rajnarain Basu, Gourdas Basak, Tara Chand Chakraverty, Bhudeb Mukherji, Dinabandhu Mitra, and above every one else, by Michael Madhusudan Dutta. Mention should also be made of Gobinchandra Dutta, father of Toru Dutta, and himself a considerable writer; Sibchandra Deb, first President of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj; Ramtanu Lahiri, the saintly teacher; Digambar Mitra of the British Indian Association; Kisorichand Mitra, noted English scholar and writer; Rasikkrishna Mullick, editor of *Gnananveshan*; Dakshinaranjan Mukherji, benefactor of Bethune College; Prasanna Kumar Sarbadhikari, scholar and teacher; Peary Charan Sarkar, first in the first batch of Senior Scholars and one of the first Indian teachers of the College; Jnanendramohan Tagore, the first barrister and Jatinendramohan Tagore, patron of arts and literature and a grandson of Gopee Mohun Tagore, one of the first two Hereditary Governors.

### III. 1855-1874

The College that finally emerged in 1855 did not in all respects fulfil the expectations of the Council of Education. The Medical College never formed a part of the Presidency College, the Civil Engineering College was established as a separate institution in 1856, and as the Court of Directors were at this time proceeding to sanction the proposal for the establishment of the University of Calcutta, the idea of the Presidency College expanding into a University had to be abandoned. But the Presidency College was intended to be the main centre of teaching in the Presidency, and the Court of Directors accordingly refused to found Professorships

at the University on the ground that teaching posts in all important subjects were attached to the Presidency College; the main functions of the University were, according to them, to be confined to its normal object, viz., that of examining candidates and conferring degree and distinctions.

Within a year or so of the foundation of the Presidency College, the question was raised whether the maintenance of such a costly institution did not run counter to the Court of Directors' policy of promoting education through a system of grants-in-aid. The Principal of the Presidency College was nervous about the future of institution, and early in 1858, G. Smith of Doveton College and Alexander Duff of the Free Church Institution strongly urged upon the Government to abolish the Presidency College which catered to the needs of a few wealthy *Baboos*, or to put it on the footing of private colleges receiving grants-in-aid, and to institute Professorships at the newly founded University of Calcutta. Similar proposals were advanced by the sponsors of deprovincialization in the twenties and thirties of the present century. To the arguments of all these critics the best answer has always been the college itself, with the standards of scholarship it has maintained and the tradition it has built up.

The Education Despatch of 1854 (dated the 19th July, 1854), popularly known as Wood's Despatch, had far-reaching effects on the development of education, but the history of Presidency College is not concerned with all of them. What was important for the new College was that the Council of Education, consisting largely of honorary members who could not devote themselves whole-heartedly to educational administration and many of whom were non-officials, was superseded by the Department of Public Instruction, controlled by a high official named the Director of Public Instruction. The Presidency College along with other Government institutions was placed under the control of the newly founded Directorate of Education and has continued to be so ever since.

The proposal for the establishment of the Calcutta University which was to control the syllabi and the examinations was already afoot, and so the Director of Public Instruction made arrangements for examining candidates in 1856 as an *ad interim* measure. He appointed a Board of Examiners for conducting the Senior Scholarship Examination for students of the Second Year and an Honours Examination for the Fourth or Final year. It is to be noted that students were henceforth designated to 'Years' rather than to 'Classes'. Another significant feature was that the students were for the first time examined outside the College at the Town Hall

by an external body of examiners and not by their Professors who only held promotion examinations in the College for First and Third Year students. The system has persisted till today.

There were, in 1856, 132 students in the Presidency College, 94 in the General Branch and 38 in the Legal, 82 of them being pay students, 43 scholarship-holders and 7 free pupils. The Legal Branch was placed partly on a separate footing; its students were examined by the Professors themselves, but the First Year Law students read Political Economy and the Second Year Law students read Mental and Moral Philosophy, and two years later Bankim Chandra Chatterji of the Law Department was to be one of the first two Graduates in Arts of the University of Calcutta.

The year 1857 is a momentous year, because it witnessed the birth of the Calcutta University. It was also the year of the Mutiny which had an upsetting effect on all aspects of life, education not excepted. The Court of Directors had in 1854 proposed to build a house for the Presidency College at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees, but on account of the financial drain occasioned by the Mutiny the scheme was shelved, not to be revived within the next decade. What was worse, the buildings in which the classes were held were converted into a hospital for troops and the College was located in temporarily hired houses.

The foundation of the University had deeper effects, because it determined the course of studies to be pursued in the colleges affiliated to it. The University started with a programme of three examinations, viz., the Entrance Examination at which anybody could appear who was 16 years of age, the B.A. Examination and an Honours Examination for admission to the M.A. Degree. The Presidency College, which was the first college to be affiliated to the University, was intended to be an institution preparing candidates for the B.A. Examination, but 23 students of this College appeared at the first Entrance Examination held in 1857, and of these 22, including Bankim Chandra Chatterji and Chander Madhub Ghosh, came out successfully. Seventeen students appeared at the Entrance Examination in 1858 and 12 passed. Some students of the Presidency College took the Entrance Examination also in 1859-61, though the College did not prepare any candidate for the examination.

Two students from Presidency College — Bankim Chandra Chatterji and Jadunath Basu — passed in the Second Division the first B.A. Examination held by the University in 1858. As students were expected to take the Honours Examination a year after the B.A. Examination —

Sarada Charan Mitra performed the feat of passing both the examinations in the same year (1870) — the Presidency College soon came to have students in five years instead of in four, as envisaged originally. The M.A. Degree was conferred for the first time in 1863, on six students from the Presidency College.

For a few years Senior and Junior Scholarship Examinations continued to be held by the Government side by side with University Examinations. But the Entrance Examination made the Junior Scholarship Examination superfluous, and similarly the Senior Scholarship Examination lost its utility after the introduction of the First Arts or F.A. Examination in 1861. The first man in the first F.A. Examination (1861) was a student of the Presidency College, Gooroodas Banerji, who rose to be the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of his University. The Scholarship Examinations were abolished with effect from 1862.

The question was posed whether the University Examinations were an improvement on the old Scholarship Examinations, and there seems to have been a considerable body of opinion in favour of the system prevailing before the foundation of the University. The opinion of experts was that the old system gave better drilling in some subjects, but the University curricula made the intellectual outlook wider. In one respect, however, the University took a step which was definitely retrograde. The vernacular language the study of which was encouraged in Wood's Despatch of 1854 and which had formed a part of the syllabus for all the Examinations in the Hindu College and the Presidency College was in 1863 removed from the list of subjects for F.A. and B.A. Examinations. This had far-reaching consequences, and if Bengali, the principal vernacular in Bengal, has not yet come into its own as a full-fledged medium of instruction, it is partly due to the University's banishing it from its higher examinations in the most formative period of its existence. The teaching of Bengali was suspended in 1865, and the Assistant Professor of Bengali became the Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in 1866.

The Presidency College fulfilled or more than fulfilled the expectations of those who founded and controlled it. It was within a few years far and away the best educational institution in Northern India, and its students secured most of the top places in the University Examinations. Although the tuition fees were raised to Rs. 10 in 1858-59, and B.A. classes were soon added in other colleges, yet this College attracted an ever-increasing number of students. In 1855 there were 132 students on

its rolls, but in 1864, in less than ten years, the number had swelled to 548. It is interesting to note that although the resources of the authorities at that time were limited and although it was very difficult to recruit Professors, they felt that teaching would be affected if the classes were too large, and in 1864, 121 students of the First Year were divided into three sections and 109 students of the Second Year into two.

The ever increasing numbers on the rolls indicated that the College was growing in another direction, too. The Hindu College had been meant exclusively for the *respectable* classes of Hindus, for 'wealthy Baboos', and in 1858, G. Smith and Alexander Duff had suggested the abolition of the Presidency College on the ground that it squandered public money on the richer classes who did not need any Governmental assistance at all. But on a very careful and detailed enquiry, it was found that by 1868 the students were drawn from all classes of the society — zaminders as well as merchants, priests as well as clerks and only five per cent came from families having a monthly income of Rs. 2,000 and above while guardians of nearly 50 per cent. had incomes not exceeding Rs. 100 a month. In 1872, there were 442 pupils of whom 21 alone belonged to the highest classes of society.

Even in the early days the study of Science made progress by leaps and bounds. The F.A. (First Arts) Examination, which was started in 1861, had originally four subjects: English and another language, Mathematics and History with Geography. Soon Mental and Moral Philosophy was added, and this, too, was before long replaced by (a) Logic and (b) Psychology. In 1872-73 Chemistry was allowed as an alternative to Psychology and the result was that in 1874, out of 96 regular candidates for F.A. from the Presidency College 83 chose Chemistry instead of Psychology. In B.A. in the same year 60 out of 84 in the Third Year and 48 out of 66 in the Fourth Year elected the B.(Science) Course.

The Presidency College became easily the premier College in the Province, and some claimed, in the whole of India. The Director of Public Instruction suggested that there should be a competitive examination for the students of the three Universities, viz., Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and such an opportunity presented itself when the Gilchrist Scholarship was founded in 1868 for encouragement of study in England. Examinations were held simultaneously in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and students from all the three Universities competed. The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, noted with pride that all the successful candidates in the first

four examinations were from Calcutta and none from Bombay or Madras. (Has the wheel come full circle now?) Five of the successful candidates — Ananda Ram Barua, Nunda Kumar Roy, Balai Narayan Das (Barua), Srinath Datta, Aghorenath Chatterji — were students of the Presidency College, and another, Prosanna Kumar Ray, although not a student of the College, joined it later on as a Professor of Philosophy and became its first Indian Principal.

Although students of the Presidency College gained most of the top places in University Examinations and most of the scholarships and prizes, there were occasionally lean years then as now. There was in the seventies a steady decline in the number of pupils — from 442 in 1872 to 353 in 1874 and 310 in 1876, and what was worse, the results in 1874 (and in 1875) were poor both at the F.A. and B.A. Examinations. The Principal and the Director of Public Instruction thought that this was due to overcrowding in the classes. A class of 90 or 100 students, they argued, precluded the possibility of giving that individual attention which is the essence of good teaching.

The fees collected from students have a history of their own. It will be recalled that the ideal of the founders of the College was to impart free tuition, but it was an ideal which they could not keep up long. When the Presidency College was established, the fee rate was Rs. 5, but holders of scholarships read as free pupils. The fee-rate was raised to Rs. 10 in 1858-59, and in 1861 scholarship-holders were deprived of the privilege of receiving free tuition; only holders of Junior Scholarships had to pay Rs. 5 rather than the full fee of Rs. 10, and that, too, was raised to Rs. 6 in 1869. The tuition fee had a further rise in 1866 and it continued to be Rs. 12 for more than half a century. In 1872 holders of Junior Scholarships were required to pay Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 6.

The rapid increase in tuition fees seems to have been made largely in deference to criticisms levelled on behalf of the Aided Colleges that the Presidency College consumed too large a share of public funds and that it was allowed to develop at the expense of private institutions which received or might receive assistance from the Government. It may be mentioned in this connexion that the authorities, although they raised fees, constantly made plans for establishing scholarships and saw — in the early years at least — that a fair proportion of the total number of pupils were scholarship-holders. In 1855, the College opened with 132 pupils of whom 50 were scholarship-holders or free but in this very year

the English Senior Scholarships were reduced in value to provide for a larger number of Junior Scholarships and the best students of the Zilla schools were induced to join the Presidency College by reason of the high value of the scholarships available here. As pointed out earlier, as soon as the University of Calcutta was established, Hindu College Foundation Scholarships were instituted for graduates who would read for the Honours or M.A. Examination. In 1862, the number of scholarship-holders and free pupils was 152 as against 128 pay pupils, in 1863 it was 178 as against 171, and in 1866 it was 143 as against 180.

It is doubtful if the expenditure incurred at the Presidency College was really so heavy as its critics thought; rather, statistics show that during this period the cost per pupil was the lowest here of all Government Colleges. In 1871-72, a typical year, the cost to the Government per pupil was Rs. 152.50 at the Presidency College; at the Sanskrit College it was Rs. 560 and at the Patna College it was Rs. 417.50. Although it has to be admitted that the Law Department of the Presidency College was being run at a profit and the attached Hindu and Hare Schools also showed small surpluses so that the General Department, after these surpluses had been accounted for, was not as inexpensive as might appear at first sight, the fact remains that the College, by its results and by the numbers on its rolls, more than justified the expenditure (about 30 per cent of the total expenses on Government Colleges) incurred on its account.

A word has to be said of the Law Department and the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College. These departments were like appendages, never an organic part of this institution; they proved burdensome as the years passed on and the General Department expanded. Before the foundation of the University of Calcutta students of the Law Department had read such general subjects as Political Economy, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, and students might pass from the General Department to the Law Department or *vice versa*. The Law Department was placed on a separate footing in 1855, and the University which came into existence two years later prescribed a specialized course for the Law Examinations; thus it may be said that after the foundation of the University, there was little in common between the two departments — except the house and the Principal.

There were 38 students in the Law Department in 1855 and the fees were fixed at Rs. 5 per month to be raised to Rs. 10 per month in 1866. The numbers rose by leaps and bounds, and at the end of ten

years, in 1865, there were 211 students, and the Principal noted with concern that there was already a superfluity of lawyers. After 1866, when the fees were raised, the receipts for many years exceeded the expenditure, and as pointed out already, this surplus helped to reduce the expenditure from public funds. The number of pupils rose to 310 in 1871, but there was a falling off after then, the roll strength coming down to 182 in 1874. The Law Department produced many distinguished students, and, of course, none was more eminent in Law than Rash Bihari Ghosh who passed the Honours Examination in the First Division in 1871, and whose princely munificence along with that of Taraknath Palit, another ex-student, made Calcutta an important centre of scientific studies in the twentieth century.

Another inconvenient accretion was the Civil Engineering Department, which had been started as an independent institution in 1856 and was transferred to the Presidency College in November 1868 with 35 regular students and 10 out-students, the cost of education per student per year being then Rs. 700-11-6. The transfer did not seem to be beneficial to either institution. The Presidency College gave to the Engineering Department, a professional institution, little more than the administrative control of its Principal, and a share of its class-rooms which were already overcrowded. The Engineering College attracted a large number of students only when, as in 1874, there were immediate prospects of a large number of vacancies in the Public Works Department.

Mention has already been made of some of the pupils who read in the Presidency College between 1855 and 1874. Amongst others who distinguished themselves in later life were the famous jurist Dwaraka Nath Mitra and other well-known lawyers like Guruprasad Sen, Pramada Charan Banerji and Bepin Krishna Bose; the great poets Hem Chandra Banerji and Nabin Chandra Sen; celebrated mathematicians like Ananda Mohan Basu (who was to be the first Indian Wrangler) and Gouri Sankar De; and Chandra Nath Basu, eminent as a man of letters. Is an Chandra Basu and Rajani Nath Ray were possibly the first Indians to get into the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. Romesh Chandra Datta and Bihari Lal Gupta, who passed the F.A. in 1866, the former standing second in order of merit, successfully competed for the Indian Civil Service in 1869 and Ananda Ram Barua (who has been mentioned already) in 1871.

#### IV. 1875 -1900

The Presidency College had a name worthy of its tradition, but it had not yet a local habitation commensurate with its dignity and its needs. It had been accommodated in two wings of the Sanskrit College and had usurped the larger part of the main building, and some of its classes were held in a house on the opposite side of the street. Thus at the time of the transfer of the Civil Engineering College, the main buildings accommodated the library, a class room and the Principal's room; four classes were held in a house to the west of the College, part of which was used as the Principal's quarters, and a detached room there was meant for the unwieldy Second Year class. A professor had thus to thread his way from one class to another, and the Principal every year was faced with the problem of accommodating new accessions. He had either to restrict admission or to encroach on the none too sumptuous provision of space made for the Hindu School.

The problem was made more complicated by the University of Calcutta which began to encourage specialized studies and alternative courses. In 1863-64, new regulations were introduced prescribing five compulsory subjects for B.A. — two languages, History, Mathematics and Philosophy — and one additional subject selected out of four (a special course of Mathematics including Optics, Chemistry, Zoology and Geology). In 1872, the B.A. syllabus was divided into two distinct courses — A and B, and the College had to accommodate different classes in different rooms unless it restricted the choice of students. The Presidency College if it had to justify its existence, the high fees it collected from students and the heavy drain it made on Government funds, must provide for instruction in most, if not in all the alternative courses, in which the first Examinations were to be held in 1875.

It cannot be said that the Principal and the Government were idle. Negotiations for the purchase of land and for constructions for the Presidency College had been set afoot as far back as 1854, but these fell through on account of the owner of the selected plot of land demanding a prohibitive price. The attention of the authorities was then drawn to the plot of land lying west of the College, which was already under Government control. Here there was a building, part of which was used as the Principal's house and part of it accommodated four classes of the Hindu College, and to the north, there was a rented house which housed the Hare School. When in 1872 the Hare School moved to a new building,

the one it occupies to this day, its former premises were handed over to the Principal for the accommodation of the Civil Engineering classes, which meant some relief to the General Department also.

But such makeshift arrangements could not adequately meet the growing needs of an important College anxious to provide facilities for instruction in all the alternative courses proposed by the University. The Government, therefore, purchased the plots adjacent to those being used for a part of the Presidency College and erected a magnificent edifice for accommodating all its classes. This building, which was provided with a turret clock by Nuffer Chandra Pal Choudhury, was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st March 1874, in the presence of the Viceroy. It is the building which, with occasional additions, has been housing the College for the last eighty years. It marked the end of an epoch in another sense too, because the first Principal of the Presidency College, James Sutcliffe, handed over his charge in 1875 to become the Director of Public Instruction.

The construction of the new building not only meant relief to the congested classes but also paved the way for expansion of scientific studies. The teaching of Western science was one of the ideals set by the founders of the Hindu College, but the ideal could not be fully realized for lack of suitable laboratories. Some of the spacious rooms of the new building were especially fitted with scientific equipments so that the College might become, as it did indeed become, a centre of study and research on modern lines.

Chemistry was the first to reap the benefits of the new arrangement. A distinguished chemist, Alexander Pedler, who was later on to become a Fellow of the Royal Society, was appointed a Professor of Chemistry of the College; under instruction from the Government, he came with a considerable supply of chemical apparatus and started practical classes in 1875. Although not much noticed about, the starting of practical work in Chemistry was a historic occasion, fraught with immense possibilities. It seems that although facilities were provided for the study of Physics and other sciences, they did not, during these years, receive the same attention as Chemistry, largely because Chemistry was a compulsory subject in the B.A. course whereas students had to take only one of these other Science subjects.

The Hindu College, and later on the Presidency College, had been admitting a number of students who were not regular Alumni but who

would come to it from other colleges to listen to lectures on some subjects, notably subjects for which the other colleges could not make suitable provision. An examination of the numbers of these 'out-students', as these varied from year to year, throws some light on the development of education in the country. In 1869, there were 4 out-students; in 1870, the number dwindled to one to rise to 4 in 1871; in 1872 and 1873, there were no out-students. Obviously, the Presidency College, in spite of its superior instruction, could not offer to students of other colleges anything basically new. But in 1874 with the equipment of the new Science laboratories the number leapt to 14; it was 21 in 1875, 45 in 1876, and in 1882, it rose to 63, but with the provision of increased facilities in non-government colleges, there was a sharp fall in the admission of 'out-students', and in a couple of years, that is say, by 1884, this class of students disappeared altogether.

A similar fate overtook the Law Department of the Presidency College, which became more or less superfluous when Law classes — and these were cheaper than those of the Presidency College — were opened in other colleges. The Law Department thrived for some time and was also a source of profit to the College, but the numbers dwindled, gradually for some years and then by a sudden jump in 1884. There were 225 students in 1875, 175 in 1876, 121 in 1882, only 11 in 1883 and 6 in 1884, and the Department was abolished with effect from 1885.

The Civil Engineering Department was sliced off for a different reason. It had crowded classes, and at one time the rush to this department told on the admissions to the general classes, but the tagging on of a technical branch to an Arts College proved unsatisfactory. In 1880, the Government established an Engineering College at Howrah and the Engineering classes attached to the Presidency College were forthwith transferred to its institution. It seems that the College benefited by the lopping off these excrescent growths.

Very soon there were accessions of a different kind. From 1871 the B.A. students of the Sanskrit College began to read their English subjects at the Presidency College, and when in 1872 all the five students sent up from there failed at B.A. Examination, the Principal of Sanskrit College absolved himself of all responsibility for the unfortunate result. The Sanskrit College now became for all practical purposes a Second Grade College. The number of these outsiders was swelled by the Government abolishing the English Department of the Calcutta Madrassah

and transferring its students to the Presidency College in 1888. The Government made a differential treatment in regard to the fees to be paid by these two sets of outsiders. The Madrassah students had to pay fees at Madrassah rate of Rs. 2 per month whereas the students from the Sanskrit College had to pay at the full Presidency College rate of Rs. 12 per month or at half the rate if they were scholarship-holders.

When the Presidency College was housed in its own building, it had also to reorientate itself to a new situation. When it was started in 1885, the number of colleges — all Government institutions — was very small. For the first fifteen years or so, the number of colleges did not increase appreciably. There were only a few aided institutions, all run by missionaries, in addition to the few colleges managed entirely by the Government. In this small world the pre-eminence of the Presidency College was assured. It had a large number of students, it secured most of the scholarships and it consumed a large share of the money spent by Government on superior instruction. Thus in 1872, there were 1,281 students in the colleges in Bengal, and of these 442 or more than a third, were at the Presidency College, and Rs. 45,963 out of a total of Rs. 2,22,870 was spent by Government on it. But soon there was a new phenomenon, the unaided Affiliated College, established both by European missionaries and by native educationists.

The private colleges established by Indian educationists like Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar began to attract large number of students, and the Presidency College ceased to be the largest institution from the point of view of numbers. Thus in 1891, there were 415 students in the Presidency College, 577 in the Metropolitan Institution, 527 in the City College and 464 in the Ripon College. The Presidency College had, therefore, now to maintain its pride of place in a larger world of education where private enterprise had begun to march cheek by jowl with Government management. Was it quite fair to spend a large sum of money, more than double the sum spent on aids, on a single institution which was not the largest in the Province? Could it not be said that after the establishment of private institutions all over the country, the Presidency College had outlived its usefulness?

The question had been raised in another connexion, and the Government's attitude, as reflected in the Director of Public Instruction's report (1888), was emphatic. The Presidency College 'must be strengthened' to its full requirements even though it might mean neglect elsewhere.

The Director further held that this College was intended mainly for teaching Science and the Honours Course, and from this point of view, it was a unique institution in the country. Pursuant to this policy, the Government proceeded to strengthen the Science teaching at the Presidency College by establishing a Professorship of Geology to which T.H. Holland was appointed in 1892, while the department of Biology was founded eight years later with S.C. Mahalonobis as the Professor. Looking at the question from the larger point of view of educational history, it must be admitted that the Presidency College was allowed to grow at the expense of other institutions. Possibly the foreign Government thought that if they had to grapple with the increasing size of the problem of education, they would be thrown off their feet. They chose the relatively modest task of developing one model institution; in this they succeeded, for the Presidency College survived all criticisms by the results achieved by its pupils. Even when it ceased to be the largest institution numerically, its pupils secured most of the Senior Scholarships at the F.A. Examination and the majority of first class men in the B.A. Honours list were from this College.

There were some lean years when the percentage of pass, especially at the F.A. Examination, fell low. In 1875, for example, only 31 students out of a total of 84 came out successful, although 7 of them got First Grade scholarships. The Principal attributed the large percentage of failure to the size of the class and decided to split it into two sections so that more individual attention might be paid. But it seems to be an open question whether a College that was mainly meant for Honours and M.A. teaching — the two meant the same thing till about 1885 — should have been saddled with F.A. classes at all.

An interesting feature was the avidity with which students of the College took up the Science (B) course in the B.A. Examination. It was hotly debated whether the Science course was not stiffer than the literary, and it was at one time suggested that the 'A' course should have an additional load in History or Philosophy to make it equivalent to the 'B' course. But one thing is clear. For the first fifteen years or so of the institution of the diversified courses of study, the better students — the holders of scholarships — preferred Science to Arts.

The Educational Commission setup in 1882 were precluded from entering into details of Collegiate or University education, but they recommended that larger and larger numbers of Indian teachers, especially Indian teachers with European degrees, be appointed. Whatever the reason

might be, the seventies or eighties of the last century saw the appointment of some distinguished Indians as teachers of the Presidency College. The great H. M. Percival, an Anglo-Indian, came in 1880, Bipin Vihary Gupta in 1883, Jagadish Chandra Bose, who was later on to be the first Emeritus Professor and an F.R.S., joined in 1885, P.K. Ray in 1886 and Prafulla Chandra Ray in 1889. Carrying the story a little further, mention may be made of Binayendranath Sen, who joined the College in 1893 and of the poet Monmohan Ghosh, who came in 1896.

In the years under review, the Presidency College obtained through its pupils many coveted academic distinctions. The Premchand Roychand Studentship which used to be awarded after a long and competitive examination was the highest honour the University of Calcutta could bestow on its alumni. Between 1868, the year of its institution and 1900, it was conferred on 32 scholars, and 25 of them were students of the Presidency College. Amongst the recipients were Ananda Mohan Basu, Gouri Sankar De, Sarada Charan Mitra, Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, Surjya Kumar Agasti, Asutosh Mookerjee (who was later on to be the chief architect of the Calcutta University), Ramendra Sunder Trivedi, Harendra Nath Datta, Jadunath Sarkar and Priyanath Sen. It may be mentioned that after Upendra Lal Majumdar had been admitted to this Studentship in 1890, the Director of Public Instruction made the following comment in his annual report: 'The examination for the Studentship, the highest distinction which the University has to offer, was held in November last, and was awarded to Upendra Lal Majumdar, who took up Mathematics and Physics. This student, originally educated at Chittagong Collegiate School, has headed the list at every University Examination at which he has competed, and in the B.A. Examination of 1888 he took first class honours in three subjects — English, Mathematics and Physics.'

In 1896, Atul Chandra Chatterji stood first at the Indian Civil Service Examination held in London, and in 1900, Harinath De, the celebrated linguist, passed the Classical Tripos Examination at Cambridge in the First Class. Many students of the Presidency College occupied high positions in different walks of life during this period. Surjya Kumar Agasti, Asutosh Gupta and Barada Charan Mitra passed the Statutory Civil Service Examination; Chunder Madhub Ghose and Ramesh Chandra Mitra, officiated as Chief Justices of the High Court of Calcutta and Gooroodas Banerji became the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in 1884.

Among other students of this period who made their mark may be mentioned Nagendranath Ghosh (better known as N. N. Ghosh), Bhupendranath Basu, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (later on known as Lord Sinha), H. C. Mookerjee (later on, Governor, West Bengal), Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Akshay Kumar Maitra (the historian), Haraprasad Bhattacharyya Sastri (the Orientalist), Heramba Chandra Maitra (distinguished alike as an educationist and as a Brahmo leader), Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya (the philosopher), Pramatha Chaudhuri (Birbal), Raj Shekhar Basu (Parasuram), Dwijendralal Ray (the poet and dramatist), and last but not the least — Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

An interesting innovation was made in 1897 when two girl students, Amia Ray (daughter of Rajaninath Ray, one of the most distinguished students of an earlier generation) and M. Charulata Ray (daughter of Professor P. K. Ray) were admitted to the first Year class. But the experiment was more or less confined to these two pupils, and although girl students were on rare occasions admitted to the rolls, coeducation did not become a regular feature of the College until about half a century later.

When the College was firmly established in its new building, there was an attempt at all-round expansion — academic as well as extra-academic. There was a gymnastic class in the Hindu College, but the Presidency College dropped it in 1856. In 1879, the College opened a well-equipped Gymnasium, and in 1892, physical training was made compulsory for First Year students with the exception of those only who produced a medical certificate of unfitness or who came from a long distance. At about the same time a plot of ground in the maidan was reserved for students of the Presidency College who would play football, cricket and tennis.

To a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal — Charles Elliot — belongs the credit of initiating what may be called socio-cultural activities in the College. In 1892 he and his wife entertained the B.A. students to two social parties, and the same year he inaugurated the Annual Speech Day which was celebrated with dramatic performances and recitations. He also awarded a gold medal to the student who could write the best essay for this occasion. The Elliot Medal for 1893 was won by Bhupendranath Mitra of the Fourth year class, who wrote the best essay on 'The Relative Advantages of a Literary and a Scientific Course of Study', and who later on rose to be Member and Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The athletic activities of the College were placed on a stable basis in 1894 when the Athletic Club was established, the Government and the students bearing its expenses on a half and half basis.

The College also made adequate arrangements for accommodating students not living with their guardians, by taking over the Eden Hindu Hostel which had originally been founded by public subscription with the Raja of Mahisadal as the principal donor. Not only was the compound extended, but a new three-storeyed building was erected, and it was ordered in 1896 that all students who did not live with their *bona fide* guardians must reside in the hostel. The hostel came under the complete control of the Government in 1898, and in 1899 it accommodated 254 boarders.

From the larger point of view of history, the years 1875-1900 were important because in these years the foundation was laid for advanced studies and research. On the Arts side, P. K. Ray, Professor of Philosophy, founded the Philosophy Seminar in 1896 for encouragement of the spirit of independent enquiry amongst students. When Thomas Holland was made Professor of Geology, the system of appointing student-assistants was introduced to help in the work of demonstration. A new Chemical Laboratory was set up in 1893, and the old Chemical Laboratory was in 1897 converted into a photographic and magnetic Laboratory for the Physics Department which was also provided with a new steam engine for driving the dynamo. The construction of a Magnetic Observatory at Alipore for the use of students of Physics was sanctioned in 1897, and the same year saw the starting of the Astronomical Observatory at the top of the College building with a four-and-a-half equitorial by Grubb presented to the College by the Maharaja of Tippera, and the work was completed in 1900.

More notable than the construction of the laboratories was the work done in them. It was the rooms of the Chemical Laboratory at the Presidency College, which, thanks to the acumen of Alexander Pedler and P. C. Ray, saw the dawn of chemical research in Bengal — and in India. Pedler applied himself especially to problems connected with the action of light on phosphorus and chlorine acids and the explosions of sulphur compounds. It was in this newly completed laboratory that P. C. Ray in the years 1897-1900 carried out his celebrated work on the nitrites and hyponitrites of mercury. It was, again, in the dark rooms of the department of Physics that Jagadish Chandra Bose carried on research that was truly epoch-making. After working silently for more than a decade on Hertzian waves he published in 1895 his researches on the polarization of electric rays by

crystal, which created a stir amongst physicists in the West. Two years later, in 1897, he went on deputation to Europe and exhibited before the admiring gaze of foreign scientists the apparatus he had made in the Physical Laboratory of the Presidency College. It may be said that at the end of the century this College was not merely disseminating the knowledge of modern science as the original founders of the Hindu College had hoped and dreamt, but was also adding to it; it was not only dispensing harvest but also sowing the To-Be. This was indeed a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

#### V. 1901-1917

The years 1901-1917 are an eventful period in the history of the Presidency College. But the twentieth century opened very quietly. A noteworthy feature was the establishment of research scholarships by Government, the majority of which were tenable in the Presidency College. In 1903, for the first time, a whole-time teacher of Geology was appointed, and the incumbent was Hem Chandra Dasgupta who did so much to initiate research in the subject; in accordance with modifications in the University regulations, classes in Sanitary Science were held in 1901-1908. In 1902, the University of Calcutta started its B.Sc. course for specialized training in Science, and in 1903 Commerce classes were added to the Presidency College.

The years 1904-1906 saw the great upheaval known as the *Swadeshi* agitation, which aimed at, among other things, the educational reconstruction of the country. The Presidency College, a Government institution devoted avowedly to the task of spreading knowledge in English literature and Western science, was obviously not a proper nursery for *Swadeshi* education; but although the College carried on its normal duties, heedless of the storm blowing outside, the agitation deeply stirred the student community, and many pupils of the Presidency College played a leading part in propagating *Swadeshi* and in founding the National Council of Education.

What was of more immediate importance for the College was the appointment of the Universities Commission in 1902 with all the changes this appointment meant. The Indian Universities Act, an offshoot of the findings of this Commission, was passed in 1904, and two years later the reconstituted Senate adopted new regulations for the affiliation of colleges. The Calcutta University appointed a Commission consisting of

Sarada Charan Mitra, Bhupendranath Basu, G.W. Kiichler and H.R. James (later on, Principal, Presidency College) to inspect the colleges and the Presidency College was visited in 1905.

The new regulations were intended 'to transform the teaching from the present hybrid kind of teaching to a system of genuine teaching supplemented by practice, and, if possible, some adequate amount of tutorial advice and assistance'. The more important changes in the regulations in so far as they affected the Presidency College were —

- (i) the First Arts Examination was re-named and divided into two distinct sections: Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science, and in Science subjects candidates were required to produce certificates of having done practical work;
- (ii) in the B.A. Examination, Political Economy and Political Philosophy became a separate subject;
- (iii) examination in the Vernacular was made compulsory at the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations, but attendance at lectures was not made obligatory;
- (iv) hitherto no separate recognition had been required for M.A. teaching and the Presidency College had been preparing and sending up candidates in all the subjects in the M.A. Examination which used to be held one year after the B.A. The new regulations prescribed a two years' course for the M. A. (or M.Sc.) Examination and made affiliation conditional on the fulfilment of certain requirements.

The institution of the B.Sc. course with effect from 1902 had already divided Biology into three subjects: Physiology, Botany and Zoology; and in the old regulations, too, Physiology and Botany were separate subjects for the M.A. Examination, but in the Presidency College there was only the Biology Department with one teacher, Professor S. C. Mahalanobis, who taught both Botany and Physiology. The Government tried to reorientate themselves to the changed situation, and they had also to consider the recommendations of the Commission that had inspected the College.

This Commission although impressed by the work done at the Presidency College, drew the attention of the Government to its overcrowded classes, insufficiency of space, and to what they called 'excess of numbers' — there were 758 regular students, exclusive of 47 coming from the Sanskrit College and the Madrassah and 118 in the Commerce

classes. The Commission also felt that if the College had to take its proper place in the educational world, the Principal must be relieved of his financial responsibilities and of the bulk of his office routine work. For the rest of the staff the Commission recommended greater security of tenure, by which they meant primarily protection against sudden transfers. The Director of Public Instruction admitted that the Presidency College was seriously overcrowded and that larger accommodation should be made for the Science departments, which would relieve the congestion on the Arts side too. It was proposed that either the College be extended on its present site or removed to a more suitable site on the suburbs of Calcutta.

Out of deference to sentimental and other grounds, the Government turned down the proposal for removing the College from its old abode and decided to raise suitable buildings in adjoining plots of land. The intervention of the inevitable red tape delayed the construction of a permanent structure, but the needs in the meantime had become particularly acute. On the arts side, classes that had formerly been split into two sections were now kept undivided; the work in Physiology and Botany — two separate subjects under the new regulations — was confined to two rooms for both theoretical lectures and practical demonstration; the Department of Geology, too, had the same ration of two rooms in which it had to cramp its lectures, practical work, and also its growing museum. The Physics Department, noted the University Commission of inspection, was scattered all over the College Buildings, and its rooms, instead of being properly designed with regard to dimensions, general arrangement and situation, were simply ordinary class rooms roughly adapted to the purpose for which they were required. The Chemical Laboratory had the advantage of better planning, but it, too, had no provision for advanced work, and more urgent than anything else, was the demand for providing the First Year Science classes of 1907 with facilities for practical training.

To meet these immediate needs, advantage was taken of the quadrangle on the north side of the College, where the Gymnastic classes were held. Temporary structures, including corrugated iron sheds, were raised, and these now housed elementary laboratories of Physics and Chemistry and the entire laboratories of Physiology and Geology. These unsightly structures, supposed to be temporary, are even now a part of the Chemical Laboratory and have thus done service for more than forty years, although they offend the eye and are unhealthy and uncomfortable for those who work in them.

The new building referred to above was started in 1910 but was not completed until about three years later. It was formally opened on the 20th January (the Founder's Day) in 1913 and the Departments of Physics, Physiology, Botany (till then without a Professor), and Geology were transferred to it. This transfer released a number of rooms, large and small, 27 in all, and of these 16 were handed over to Chemistry (which had no share in the new buildings) and the others were converted back into general classes which had already been somewhat relieved by the removal of the Commerce Department in 1907. The new building was named the Baker Laboratories after Edward Norman Baker under whose orders as Lieutenant-Governor the construction had been begun. One of the bigger rooms in the Baker Laboratories accommodated the Science Library, which was named after Professor C. W. Peake. The opening of the Baker Laboratories marked also the beginning of the Founders' Day celebrations, which, with rare exceptions, have been since an annual feature of the College. The Physics Theatre has served as the College Assembly room ever since 1913.

When all these arrangements were completed, the Principal in his Annual Report noted with regret that serious deficiency that still remained was in the Students' Common Room. The Common Room has had a history of its own. In 1904, the Education Department inaugurated the system of attaching common rooms to colleges and Rs. 12,500 was sanctioned for this purpose at the Presidency College. The question of equipping this and other colleges with common rooms came into prominence also on account of the new regulations which reduced the load of the compulsory curriculum and added to the number of optional subjects from which the students could make a choice. As it was not possible to draw up a routine in which all students could take their classes without a break, it was necessary, in the interest of discipline, that they had a place for relaxation during intervals between one lecture and another. The authorities debated the question long, and between expostulation and reply, nothing was done then and nothing much has been done since. An ordinary class room was requisitioned for immediate use in 1904 and one more room was added later on, but the proposal of building a suitable Common Room does not seem to have made much headway in fifty years.

The new regulations envisaged a fundamental change in the administrative control of colleges by demanding that every college must have a duly constituted Governing Body recognized by the University. The Presidency College had since 1855 been administered by the Principal

under the Director of Public Instruction, but from March 1910 the administrative control was in part transferred to a Governing Body, which, partly official and partly non-official, seemed to be a revival of the old Committee of Management of the Hindu College. It is doubtful whether the Governing Body of which the Director of Public Instruction was for many years the President and which had powers even to make nominations for appointment of Professors in the Provincial Service was an improvement on the system prevailing then. It might be recalled that the Committee of Management of the Hindu College had languished partly for the very lukewarm or less than lukewarm interest taken by its members. It was hoped that the new Governing Body would have real financial autonomy within the consolidated Government grant and that the staff of Presidency College would be regarded as 'sacrosanct' and that transfers would take place only by mutual agreement between the Government and the Governing Body. These hopes were not realized, the powers of the Governing Body were subsequently very much curtailed, and it might be said that in the development of the Presidency College the Governing Body has not played any significant part.

As pointed out above, the new regulations completed the separation of Botany from Physiology and also made Political Economy and Political Philosophy an independent subject; they also extended the period of study for M.A. and made it necessary for colleges to apply for affiliation for sending up students for this examination. At first, the College was affiliated only in English (Group A) and Mixed Mathematics; affiliations in History and Political Economy and Political Philosophy came in soon after; affiliations in M.A. and M.Sc. in Physics and Chemistry were obtained in 1912 and affiliations in Physiology and Philosophy three years later. The Department of Botany was opened in 1913. There was a large increase in the staff of the College on account of its trying to cope with its increased responsibilities in the new context. Thus in 1905 when the Commission appointed by the University inspected the College, there were 36 members on the teaching staff including lecturers in the Commerce classes, and the number of the students was 923. Ten years after, in 1915, the numerical strength of the students was the same as in 1905 — but the number of teachers had swelled to 59!

The expansion of the College both in buildings and the numerical strength of the staff brought about a transformation in its internal organization, too. The College had outgrown the stage at which each Professor could usefully act as a unit in direct contact with the Principal

and the latter could exercise control over the minutest departmental detail. In 1907-1908, a College Council was instituted with the heads of departments and a few other teachers — the total not exceeding 15 — to look after internal administration. This Council did not last beyond a few years, but it initiated the system of administration through heads of departments. Every department began gradually to work as a separate entity under the *administrative control* of the senior Professor, and the Principal's function developed into that of a supervising and co-ordinating officer. In this way, if in nothing else, the Presidency College resembles a university College with this difference that here there is greater cohesion than is ordinarily possible in the Post-Graduate department of a University.

The University Commission of inspection had recommended that the Principal of the Presidency College be relieved of financial responsibility and of such routine work as might conveniently be done by some other officer subordinate to him. Agreeably to this — but ten years after the original recommendation — the Government sanctioned in 1915 the appointment of a Professor as Bursar and another Professor as Dean, the former to take over the financial affairs of the College and the latter to interview and advise students on matters of lesser importance. The creation of the Bursarship was a distinct improvement, but the office of the Dean was abolished after about three years' experience because it was found that it restricted the Principal's opportunities of coming into close contact with students, who, too, wanted to meet the Principal rather than an officer subordinate to him. The Deanship was revived about thirty years later, soon to be abolished again. The College gained in prestige when in 1915 the Governor of Bengal consented to be its Visitor.

The construction of the Baker Laboratories was only the first step in a comprehensive programme which included the transfer of the Common Room to the Hare School, the construction of an additional hostel, quarters for the Principal and some members of the staff, the erection of a College Hall and the laying out of tennis lawns and gardens. The implementation of this plan was obstructed by many factors, chiefly by the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. But for the obstacle it placed in the way of development and the drafting away of some European members of the teaching staff to military duty, the war seems to have had little effect on the day to day work in the College.

The period under review is most notable for certain improvements in methods of teaching. First in order of importance was the introduction of practical and tutorial classes. In Science the policy was to keep within definite limits the number of lectures students were to attend and to rely mainly on laboratory courses for their training. In Arts subjects, where lectures unavoidably bulked more largely, an attempt was made to cut down their number and to supplement and diversify them with tutorial work in English and monthly class exercises in other subjects. Saturday was for a time set apart as a day ordinarily free from lectures so that a student might read, write and enquire for himself.

An interesting innovation was the reorientation of the tutorial system in English. Prior to 1908, tutorial work meant splitting a large class into two or three sections and calling them tutorial classes, each such class containing sometimes as many as thirty students. In 1908, the Department of English adopted a system of 'nearly individual tuition', each tutorial class consisting of a couple of students meeting once a fortnight. Such a provision could hardly be called adequate, but it was a move in the right direction.

For Post-Graduate and Honours students, especially on the Arts side, the Seminars which the Poet-Professor Manmohan Ghosh jocularly described as 'afternoon hot houses for the forcing of academic plants' formed a hopeful avenue of independent work and a preparation for Post-Graduate research. As the monthly exercises and the tutorial classes constituted a continuous record for every student, the Test Examination for the Intermediate and the B.A. students was done away with for some years.

Another improvement which may be noted here was a thorough transformation in the organization of the Library. A Library Committee, established in 1908, drew up new rules for making the resources of the Library easily available to the members of the College; the Library grant was substantially augmented; open shelves containing books of ready reference were erected; the staff was increased; the Dewey system of classification was introduced and sumptuous catalogues were printed.

During this period of all-round development the College achieved remarkable success also in fields other than academic. In 1908, the College Football team recorded its fifth successive victory in the Elliot Shield, winning it again in 1914. The College maintained, too, a good record in cricket and other branches of athletics, and facilities for physical exercise

were provided within the College grounds. College societies such as the Physical Society and the Geological Institute showed signs of vigorous activity, and the Founders' Day became an annual function which attracted a large assembly of past and present students. Decidedly the most important socio-cultural event during this period was the starting of the College Magazine in 1914, which has maintained a high standard for about forty years now.

Reference should also be made to the amenities provided in the Eden Hindu Hostel and to the organization of social activities there, and — unhappily — also to the deterioration of the eastern block consequent on the construction of the new University (Darbhanga) buildings within 30 feet of it. The hostel was provided with electric light, and it was split into 5 wards each with a Professor as Warden and a senior student as Prefect. The Hostel had debating clubs, manuscript magazines, literary and social meetings and theatrical performances, and there were arrangements also for various games — indoor and outdoor. By the very nature of things there has been more of corporate life in the Hostel than in the College where the students gather for a few hours from the different parts of a populous city, some of them even by trains from a distance of 15 to 20 miles.

There were the first beginnings of College Union in the shape of an elective Consultative Committee of students formed in 1914, and the Committee did good work for a few years. But there was a regrettable disturbance in 1916 when the College and the Eden Hindu Hostel had to be temporarily closed and the Consultative Committee was suspended.

The period 1901-1917 witnessed some remarkable exits and some remarkable entrances. The College lost the services of P. K. Ray, H. M. Percival, J. C. Bose, P. C. Ray, Binayendra Nath Sen and C. E. Cullis, who had all conferred distinction on it. P.K.Ray, the first Indian Principal, retired in 1905; H. M. Percival, a polymath and the most distinguished amongst the Professors of English and History (including Political Economy) in 1911; and Jagadish Chandra Bose, who had attained international fame, in 1915. Binayendra Nath Sen, who was great moral force in the student world, died in harness in 1913. Praphulla Chandra Ray, who had built up a school of chemists in India, and C.E.Cullis left — the former in 1915 and the latter in 1916 — to join newly founded professorships in Chemistry and Pure Mathematics in the Calcutta University. Alexander Pedler, who was originally drafted to the Educational

Service to organize the Chemical Laboratory at the Presidency College and who had in the meantime been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, retired as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in 1906 and was succeeded in that exalted office by Ashutosh Mookerjee, one of the most distinguished old boys of the College.

A special tribute should be paid to the Principal who came and left during this period after about ten years of distinguished service — Henry Rosher James. It would be hyperbolic to claim that he found the College brick and left it marble, but it may be said without hesitation that much of the development of the College was due to its having as Principal a man who was not merely a first rate scholar and a visionary but also a practical administrator, and it is doubtful if the College has made any progress of a fundamental character since James left.

The new accessions included J.C.Coyajee, who laid the foundations of the teaching of Economics in this part of the country; Kuruvilla Zacharia, who brought to the teaching of History the finest culture of Madras and Oxford; Praphulla Chandra Ghosh to whom H. M. Percival almost literally handed over the torch of Shakespearian Scholarship; and Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, who was to be the pioneer of statistical studies in India, and who was in 1945 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

The retirement of C. E.Cullis, Jagadish Chandra Bose and Praphulla Chandra Ray marked the end of an epoch in scientific studies and also it may be said, the beginning of a new chapter. It was as a Professor of Mathematics of this College that Cullis completed and published his researches on Matrices and Determinants, which won him high renown in the world of mathematicians. After giving demonstration of his work on Hertzian waves in England, Jagadish Chandra Bose switched on to the study of contact sensitiveness, which ultimately led him to his theory of molecular strain, and in the beginning of the century, he succeeded in producing photographs without the application of light. From the study of physical phenomena, he was attracted to an investigation of the response in the living and the non-living, thus striking what was altogether new ground, and his work here had the precision of science and the romance of poetry. When in 1915 he retired in his fifty-seventh year after two terms of extension, the Government made him Professor Emeritus on full pay rather than on pension, thus conferring permanence — as far as things human may have permanence — on his connexion with a College which was the scene of his researches in Physics as well as in Plant Physiology.

Prabhulla Chandra Ray's connexion with the College was remarkable in more ways than one. It was here that he completed his famous treatise on Hindu Chemistry; it was here again that he carried on his investigations on the organic and inorganic nitrites and on mercaptans and other sulphur compounds. When in 1912 he attended the Empire Universities Congress, he read a paper on the vapour density of ammonium nitrite, which was something of a revelation to the assembled scientists because ammonium nitrite was not supposed to exist in a pure state. Great as P. C. Ray's own works are, the impetus he gave to scientific researches in Bengal, and for the matter of that, in India, was even greater. He it was who laid the foundations of the study of Physical Chemistry in the Presidency College, and the experiments conducted here on vapour densities and conductivities of various substances were pioneering efforts in this country. A young Irishman, John Arthur Cunningham, who contributed not a little to the organization of the Chemical Laboratory, did notable work on the electrical behaviour of gases, but he was transferred from the College, obviously because of his pro-Indian proclivities. The first Doctorate in Science of the University of Calcutta was awarded for research in the Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency College, and some of P. C. Ray's latest pupils here have won international recognition for researches in Physics and Chemistry. The spirit of the scientist was as great as the man, and his farewell speech at the College, in which he said to his colleagues and pupils: It will be my dying wish that a handful of my ashes should be preserved somewhere within the hallowed precincts of your academy — was worthy of the man as well as his work.

Many distinguished students read at the Presidency College during the period under review and many of its old boys occupied important positions in various spheres of life. It may not be proper to name a select group from near-contemporaries, especially when many of them are still in the heyday of their life. But it would not be invidious to mention only three —Rajendra Prasad who was a student from 1902 to 1907 and who became the first President of the Republic of Free India in 1950, Subhas Chandra Bose to whose untiring efforts the freedom achieved in 1947 was largely due and Syamaprasad Mookerjee, educationist and eminent leader in public life.

#### VI. 1918-1947

In 1917 was quietly celebrated the Centenary of the Hindu College. Adapting

Principal James' words in another context, one might say that the College was now strong in prestige, strong in numbers (there were 953 students in 1917), strong on the whole in staff, strong in its library and laboratories, strong in the value of its scholarships, and consequently in the power to attract students of special ability. But in the year of the Centenary it received a blow from which it has not recovered to this day: its M.A. and M.Sc. classes were taken away on the Calcutta University starting its own centralized departments of Post-Graduate teaching. Although many of the Professors became part-time Lecturers in the Post-Graduate department of the University, the connexion of M.A. students with the old College was now very much attenuated. Science students attached to the Presidency College could and do work in the college laboratories, but these laboratories (with the exception of Geology) are only like a second fiddle to the University College of Science which was built out of, and maintained by, the princely donations of two former pupils of the Presidency College — Taraknath Palit and Rashbihari Ghosh.

It is not the proper place to assess the advantages of the centralized Post-Graduate teaching in the University, but the loss to the College has been irreparable. Graduates of the Presidency College now miss that individual care and that personal touch which meant so much to them in the past. An immediate result was the effect on the Seminars intended for advanced studies and independent enquiry. With the connexion of M.A. and M.Sc. students becoming more or less nominal, the Seminars have been used mainly for Under-Graduate students for whom they are obviously less suitable, and no wonder, if in spite of the efforts made by many departments — notably Economics and Politics, and History — they have on the whole languished. Indeed, in 1918 the Presidency College looked like a magnificent torso of its old self, and it has appeared to be so ever since.

Another external change affected the College, though not so vitally as the one referred to above. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, education in 1921 became a transferred subject administered by a Minister responsible to the Legislature. Already there had been some Indianization in the Indian Educational Service, and very soon recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was altogether suspended. The result was a dwindling in the ranks of European Professors in the Presidency College, and after the retirement of Principal J. R. Barrow, the last of the old giants, in 1930, the staff became cent per cent Indian — with the exception of some officers the Geological Survey deputed to the College as part-time

teachers. There were repeated attempts for some time to recruit an Englishman as Professor of English and two Englishmen did arrive — Humphry House in 1936 and James Bartley in 1939 — but they did not remain long. Leaving aside the question of recruiting specialists for one or two posts, it is preferable that the teaching staff of an Indian college should consist primarily of Indian teachers. But a tribute must be paid to the long list of European — mostly English — teachers and to Principals like J. Sutcliffe, C. H. Tawney, H. R. James and J. R. Barrow, who helped to make the College what it is. The Indian Educational Service to which appointments were made by the Secretary of State for India was replaced by the Bengal Senior Educational Service in 1934. The few members of the Indian Educational Service who remained to serve the College in the thirties and forties were all Indians, and for the first time in 1931 the College was happy to find one of its old pupils Bhupati Mohan Sen, Smith's Prizeman and Wrangler — installed as its permanent Principal in which post he continued for twelve years, the longest term so far for any Principal in the 20th century.

An immediate effect of the withdrawing of the M.A. classes seems to have been a greater concentration on Intermediate and B.A. teaching. Hannibal's elephants now began to practise the goose-step. Two shortlived but interesting experiments deserve a brief notice. An attempt was made in 1920-21 to reduce the load of lectures on First Year students and to give them lessons in speech-training so that they might speak and understand English better. Another innovation was the introduction of a few science lectures for First Year Arts students who were also given a glimpse of practical work in the laboratories. It was intended to develop the scheme and give lectures on Arts subjects to students of Science and also to arrange for a course of lectures on elementary science to Arts students. But in an examination-centred scheme of education nothing engages the attention unless it has some bearing on the text-books, and this interesting experiment was not continued beyond a year or so.

There was some expansion of studies on account of the College securing affiliation in Intermediate Botany (1918), in Civics (1933), Biology (1940), and in Geography (1929), which was at first taught by teachers of Geology and History departments until Geography became a full-fledged department teaching up to B.A. and B.Sc. (Honours) standard. Another significant expansion occurred in the departments of Sanskrit and Bengali and Arabic, Persian and Urdu. As the University insisted on a minimum attendance of lectures in the vernaculars, it was necessary in 1927-28,

to strengthen the staff by the recruitment of teachers in the major vernaculars — Bengali, Hindi and Urdu. In 1945, Bengali and Urdu became separate departments affiliated up to the Honours standard. The Department of Statistics teaching only B.Sc. Honours was started in 1944.

During the period under review, the College weathered many storms. There were the Non-Co-operation Movement of 1921, the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, the Quit India Movement in 1942, and there were the horrors of the Communal Riots of 1946. And besides all these, there was the Second World War of 1939-45 when part of the College was used as an A. R. P. shelter and the Eden Hindu Hostel was taken over by the A. R. P. Department. What is remarkable is that the academic work was carried on unimpaired, and even when there was rioting across the streets, College teaching was not suspended.

The Calcutta University Commission had recommended that the Presidency College be taken out of Government management and placed under a Board of Trustees. In 1923, the Bengal Retrenchment Committee suggested possible lines of economy, and there was talk of deprovincializing the College, with the result that the Government appointed a Committee to examine the future scope and staffing of the Presidency College and other allied questions. All that emerged was that a few senior posts were down-graded or abolished and the fees payable by students were raised; instead of a uniform fee of Rs. 12, the College has been charging, since 1926-27, a sliding scale ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

The record maintained by the College during the thirty years from 1918 to 1947 was consistently good. Most of the top places in the results of the Calcutta University were secured by students of the Presidency College and many of them passed open competitive examinations for entrance into All-India Services. For a short period round about 1940, the College made arrangements for special tutorial assistance for these examinations. It is sometimes held, not without justification, that the results in these examinations have not been as good as they ought to be or had been in the old days. The question has often been asked : stands Presidency College where it did?

It must be remembered here that although the College has heavy responsibilities, its scope is limited and its initiative severely curtailed by the University on the one hand and the Government on the other, and if its efforts are not always as successful as might be expected, the burden of blame must not be undivided. What is more noteworthy is that

many of its old students distinguished themselves by research work of a high order, which won international recognition, and the members of the staff also carried on, as they have been carrying on, original research both in Arts and Science, and their work, too, has been highly commended. What handicapped both Arts and Science teachers and research workers was the paucity of facilities; on the Science side where work can be carried on only in laboratories, the inadequacy has been more glaring. And if the College could not find suitable successors to take up the work of Jagadish Chandra Bose and Praphulla Chandra Ray, it was due partly to obstacles beyond their control. In 1893, the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction claimed that the laboratories were in excellent order and that the Chemical Laboratory could compare with the best laboratory in Europe, but in 1946, the Principal — himself a Fellow of the Royal Society — wrote: 'On the Science side no capital grants worth mentioning appear to have been sanctioned for at least thirty years. Much of the equipment had become obsolete even before the war, and with the cessation of purchases during the period of the war all the laboratories are now in an extremely unsatisfactory condition'.

An important change that was sponsored by Principal A. K. Chanda in 1944 was the introduction of co-education, girl students listening to the same lectures as the boys. The innovation seems to have become very popular; even from the first day girls have been showing keenness to join the Presidency College. After about two years, admission of girl students has been confined to the Degree (and Post-Graduate) classes in both Arts and Science. The innovation of co-education has not only been a refreshing change but has also justified itself, for many of the top places in the University Examinations have of late gone to girl students of the College.

The system by which students from the Sanskrit College and the Calcutta Madrassah attended lectures in the Presidency College had come to a stop and the only 'out-students' were some pupils of the Sanskrit College and St. Paul's College who attended lectures in Honours in Philosophy, Sanskrit, History and Economics here.

An interesting development that took place during the thirties and forties was the complete separation in most subjects of Honours teaching from Pass. This has been academically a move in the right direction; it has raised the standard of teaching and brought the Honours students more closely into contact with the teachers. The rules of admission also were

changed in 1945, debarring students reading for a mere Pass degree from joining the College. The attention of the College is now concentrated on Intermediate and Honours courses of study. The Pass work has lost in importance; it is carried on as a drudgery by the teacher and endured as a necessary bother by the pupil.

The College Union or the Representative Committee of students had a chequered history in this period in the history of the College. It was suspended in 1916 for the 'unhelpful' attitude it took up in the maintenance of discipline. It was re-started in a quiet way towards the close of 1917, with a view to encouraging debates, the reading of newspapers and the holding of social gatherings. Gradually its activities expanded, and along with debates and socials, there were literary meetings and theatrical performances. For years there was no written constitution, and the office-bearers were elected in-half-informal manner.

In 1925-26, serious attempts were made at framing a set of rules, and after prolonged deliberations, a body of rules, drafted by a committee, were passed by the students in a general meeting in March, 1926. But before long discipline was disturbed, and the students came to loggerheads with the Principal. It will not be proper to rake up the embers of an old controversy; it will be enough to note that in 1928 the College and the hostel had to be closed and the elective Union suspended. In the thirties and early forties, the activities of the Union were restricted and office-bearers were nominated instead of being elected. In 1944 all this was changed, and students got for the first time a Union that was not only elective but also largely independent. A new constitution, based on proportional representation and leaving the affairs of the Union to be managed by the elected Students' Council, subject to the supervision of a teacher in each of its sections, was inaugurated by Principal A. K. Chanda and acclaimed by the students. The Athletic Committee, placed, too, on an elective basis, was separated from the Union, and it has been carrying on its work through a club for each form of activity.

The period under review witnessed brisk activity on the extra-curricular side of the College. The Geology Department had been arranging periodical excursions almost from the very beginning. Excursional facilities were offered to students of Botany and Chemistry in 1918, and excursions have become an attractive feature of the teaching of Science in the Presidency College. The students of the College organized regular dramatic performances, steamer trips and debates in this period and they

have been organizing these ever since. A noteworthy event in the cultural life of the College was the establishment in 1927 of the *Rabindra Parishad*, a literary society devoted to a study of the works of India's greatest poet. The *Bankim-Sarat Samity*, which was modelled on the *Rabindra Parishad* did good work too, but it did not live long. The Bengali Literary Society, which had flourished with varying vitality since the James period was ultimately merged in the *Rabindra Parishad*, which now devotes itself to a study of Bengali literature in general and of Rabindra literature in particular.

One of the greatest handicaps for the Presidency College was that it had no playing fields adjacent to it, and that in close proximity to it there was a large number of unsightly *bustees*. The Development Scheme of 1907-12 envisaged the acquisition of the adjoining lands and their utilization for purposes of the College, but very little was done in course of a decade and hope deferred made the heart sick. But in 1926, the unsuitable *bustees* were cleared, the land was acquired and the grounds levelled. The whole area was added to the College for its 'inevitable expansion', thanks largely to the efforts of the Principal H.E. Stapleton. The old Astronomical Observatory building to the west was demolished and a new one built as an annexe to the main College building. Unfortunately, although the adjoining *bustees* were levelled down, the ugly and uncomfortable corrugated iron shed inside the College remained. The year 1927 saw the publication of the College Register, thanks once again, to the initiative of Principal Stapleton and to the untiring labours of Professor S. C. Majumdar and the Librarian, G. N. Dhar, who compiled it. The levelling of the grounds referred to above supplied the College with excellent playing fields for football, hockey, basketball, cricket and tennis, and the students took (as they have taken ever since) full advantage of them. The College had now a well-equipped gymnasium, a club room in the Observatory building, and it also started a Rowing Club. The College teams won certain trophies, but what is more important, more boys could now take part in athletic activities than in the old days when students had to trudge to the maidan to play any outdoor game. There was a revival of athletic triumphs during the Principalship of Bhupati Mohan Sen, but the system of admission on strict academic merit adopted since the mid-forties has been fatal to athletic success.

## VII. 1947-1955 : Epilogue

On the 15th of August, 1947, the British quitted India, and the country acquired political independence. It was certainly the most momentous event that occurred in the life of the Presidency College. But as Independence came in the wake of the Great Calcutta Killing and as it was mixed up with the problems of partition, the enthusiasm was subdued. The Presidency College joyfully greeted the news that one of its old teachers of Chemistry, Praphulla Chandra Ghosh, had become the Chief Minister and also Education Minister of the newly created State of West Bengal, and it heard with a feeling of pride later on that one of its old boys had been appointed the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Although in the first days Independence meant only the transfer of certain officers to and from the College, the change in outlook soon manifested itself. For years in the old regime the Governing body and the Principal had pleaded and fought for the institution of some free studentships in the Presidency College, and the response was belated and inadequate. But immediately on the assumption of office, the new Ministry showed an awareness of the State's responsibility in this matter and made provision for a very large number of concessions, and the result was that in 1954 there were 1,229 pupils and 598 stipends and scholarships so that at the present moment approximately half the students reading in the College get some assistance or other from the State. The College has thus become the *alma mater* of strenuous scholars, rather than of the 'wealthy Baboos' against whom the missionaries inveighed in the old days.

The other changes that have taken place since Independence are of a more equivocal character. The Presidency College has had a long and intricate connexion with the Sanskrit College. At one time the Presidency College was a guest whom the Sanskrit College accommodated in its house, though the guest, growing in strength, almost elbowed the host out. Later on, B.A. students of the Sanskrit College used to read their English subjects and the F.A. students their Science subjects in the Presidency College. This was superseded by another system in which only Honours students in History and Philosophy attended Honours lectures here. But in 1952, the Sanskrit department (including the teachers of Sanskrit) of the Presidency College was transferred to the Sanskrit College. By a scheme of co-ordination, students of Presidency College have now to attend Sanskrit lectures in the Sanskrit College and students of the

Sanskrit College read all subjects except Sanskrit at the Presidency College. A more drastic change transferred the Islamic subjects (Arabic, Urdu, etc.) to the Central Calcutta College; this change has been more radical because there can be little co-ordination between two colleges lying far apart from each other.

The wisdom of these moves has yet to be seen. But the inconveniences and anomalies will be apparent to the most superficial observer. The work in Sanskrit is done by about double the number of men that used to do it in the two colleges; such an arrangement means that either the students will be over-lectured or the teachers will be under-worked. No one can now enjoy the benefits of reading in the Presidency College if he wants to specialize in Islamic subjects or even take Arabic as a Pass subject; students having Urdu as vernacular cannot read Intermediate Arts and Science or B.A. in the Presidency College. The whirligig of time brings in his revenges. In 1855 the Hindu College was converted into the Presidency College to make room for students who would study Arabic, Persian or Urdu among other subjects. A century after, although the secular, universal character of the College has remained unchanged, the scope of education it offers has been restricted.

An undoubted advantage accruing from the scheme of integration was the transfer of the Geography Department of the Central Calcutta College in 1950. Formerly, the Presidency College used to teach Geography only in the Intermediate classes, but in 1950 it was affiliated up to the Honours standard. The most important gain since 1947 from the academic point of view was the establishment of the Department of Zoology in 1953 and its affiliation upto the B.Sc. (Honours) standard. Some additions were made to the Baker Laboratories in the same year so that the departments of Zoology and Statistics might be suitably accommodated. The Geography Department was permanently housed in the rooms originally assigned to Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu.

The Government of West Bengal fixed the cadre of the different services in the new State, and this re-fixation of the cadre meant slight additions to the numerical strength of the staff. But as the College was saddled with a large number of students from the Sanskrit College, the advantage on the Arts side was more apparent than real.

A notable event from the extra-academic point of view was the foundation of the Alumni Association in 1951 whose membership is now about 700, and through this organization old students of the College are

beginning to take a lively and organized interest in the welfare of their *alma mater*. President Rajendra Prasad, in one sense our most distinguished 'old boy', visited the College and the Eden Hindu Hostel (of which he was a boarder) in 1952, and the occasion evoked great enthusiasm amongst all students — past and present.

The most noteworthy change that occurred in the larger academic world of the State was the passing of the Calcutta University Act of 1951, superseding the old Act of 1904, which had governed the University for well-nigh fifty years. The Act which came into operation in 1953 classifies general colleges into two different categories: constituent colleges teaching up to the M.A. standard and ordinary affiliated colleges. The Government of West Bengal were kind enough to confer on this College the status of a constituent college, which is a tribute to the advanced standards maintained here. But so far nothing has been done to make that nominal status a reality, and the University has yet to lay down the conditions for teaching in constituent colleges so that the College may equip itself adequately for its enhanced status.

The Government have in hand an elaborate building programme for giving the College the room-space it so badly needs. About half a century ago, in obedience to the recommendations of the University Commission of Inspectors, the Government decided to limit the admission to 650, but there are more than 1,200 students already on its rolls, and more students will come in if the institution does in fact become a constituent college, but at present it has hardly any room enough for the students it admits.

As the survey draws towards its close, the chronicler may be permitted to make some general remarks on the future of a college which has played such an important part in the educational development of Bengal, nay, of India. The scheme for the foundation of the University of Calcutta was an obvious compromise. The University was intended to be an examining body and the Presidency College was not expected to press for any special advantage in the examinations of the University, but the Presidency College was to remain the 'model institution' for study, and the erection of the University buildings near the Presidency College was not an accidental coincidence. In 1917, the University combined the functions of a teaching institution and an examining body, teaching students at the Post-Graduate stage and testing candidates from Doctorates down to the Matriculation Examination. It is permissible to enquire if such a

combination has been a happy one.

Another pertinent question is: should Presidency College, if, in terms of the New Act, it is permitted to take a proper share of Post-Graduate teaching, be then saddled with its present load of Under-Graduate work? In 1855, Dalhousie thought that the separation of the school department was essential for the development of the College as the centre of advanced studies. Now that the academic horizon has widened far beyond the times of Dalhousie and Canning, would it not be necessary to transfer the Intermediate classes to a less ambitious institution as the Madras Presidency College has done?

One thing, however, is certain. If the College is not to rest on its laurels, if it is to advance with the times and grow from more to more, it must have a larger staff, more space, more liberal grants for its library and its laboratories, wider facilities for research — and more freedom.

The roll strength has increased by about a hundred per cent since the days of Principal James (when the College was strong in its laboratories) and the prices of equipments have gone up by three hundred per cent during the last decade, but the laboratory grants have remained almost stationary, and the result is that the College has very little in the way of modern equipments and apparatus. The Library has about 75,000 books, the fruits of a century of accumulation, but it has not funds enough to buy up-to-date journals, especially in scientific subjects.

Aspirants for research have to face more serious obstacles. There is no provision for research scholarships on the Arts side, at least none worth mentioning, and Arts teachers have to conduct researches financed by other bodies or researches which are honorary for the scholar as well as for the supervisor. Most of them — and this is true of Science men also — have to do an excessive amount of teaching work, which is fixed according to a minimum prescribed by an alien Government in times of depression. Lack of space and inadequacy of staff — as also the University syllabi — make personal supervision almost impossible. Returning to the topic of independent enquiry, there is, indeed, some provision for research in the Science laboratories, but the intervention of the red tape spoils Governmental generosity. As there is no research scholarship attached to any department and researches are sanctioned in a devious way after protracted investigation, the more promising scholars are scared away and schemes come out limp and maimed.

If the Presidency College is to live up to its traditions, if it is to compete with the best academic institutions, of India or of other countries, it must recapture its lost ground in Post-Graduate teaching, even if that involves a sacrifice of its Intermediate or in times to come, its B.A. Pass classes, for concentration on Honours teaching alone cannot give completeness to academic training; it must have more space, and Assembly Hall, larger Common Rooms, and more commodious and better equipped libraries and laboratories; it must have better facilities both in Arts and Science for advanced studies and research. The *bur* tree planted one hundred and thirty eight years ago must not merely spread its branches far and wide; it must lift its head to the skies.

(Reprinted : Subodh Chandra Sengupta,  
'History of the College' in  
*Presidency College Centenary Volume.*)

### VIII. 1955-1992

In 1955 the centenary of the conversion of Hindu College into Presidency College was celebrated in a gratifying atmosphere of fulfilment and appreciation. These thirty-seven years since then have seen more radical changes in the fortunes of the College than earlier generations could have thought possible. The year 1992 marks the 175th anniversary of our institution and is thus a watershed in its long life.

During the period under review, the first important change in academic life was the introduction in 1961 of the Three-year Degree course, replacing the old Two-year Intermediate and Two-Year Degree courses. The new system entailed one undesirable consequence: a One-Year Pre-University and Pre-Medical course was thrust upon the College. This disturbed the compact homogeneous academic programme of the College which has for many years been an exclusively Honours-teaching College. It was also a drag on its resources in terms of space and man-power. The College authorities pressed for withdrawal of these classes and the demand was finally granted in 1971. Three-Year Degree course necessarily had a more elaborate Honours syllabus than hitherto and teaching at a higher level was thus intensified and the intellectual resources of the qualified college staff brought more fully into play.

From the early sixties undergraduate admission came to be more

strictly regulated than before. In 1963, the Department of English introduced admission tests for admission to the First Year Honours class. With the swelling number of students seeking admission, gradually other Departments one after another followed this example and today admission tests are held by all the Departments of the College. This is only one of our many attempts to maintain a sustained level of merit among students in an age of decaying standards and falling norms. Despite pressures of different kinds, the College has so far successfully regulated Under-Graduate admission to suit its own resources and in accordance with its own aim of not sacrificing quality to quantity. Merit likewise has been the sole consideration in Post-Graduate enrolment, which has considerably increased nowadays, with an expanding range of courses at the Post-Graduate level.

To turn to the changing character of the student population, the first noticeable feature since 1955 is the steady increase in the number of girl students which has risen from a mere 182 in 1955 to nearly 900 today (out of a total student strength of a little over 1700). In the Humanities Departments girls far outnumber boys — and often outshine them. Our first lady teachers — only two of them — were appointed in 1959, and the number has increased now to sixteen or so, though the ratio of increase among teachers is still far less than that among students. However, taking a comprehensive view, there seems little justification today for regarding Presidency College as officially a men's College.

To turn to the story of the physical expansion of the College, by 1960 the Science building had been extended to accommodate the Botany, Geology, Economics and Political Science Departments. A long-standing need was fulfilled in 1968 when the new spacious auditorium was opened and came popularly to be known as the Baker Hall, being an extension of the Baker building. It has since been named Derozio Hall, after that celebrated pioneer in Indian Education and great teacher in the early years of our institution. The Science Library and the Chemistry Department were shifted to their new quarters atop the auditorium in 1971. Another new construction adjacent to the hall and to the north of the playground is now coming up. We are therefore looking forward to a more commodious Library and Departments, old and new, that would be less cramped for space.

The physical expansion of the College had been more than matched by its growth in the academic sphere. New Departments had been opened,

old ones invigorated; the number of teaching posts had gone up and several new professorships created in the Senior Educational Service. There was also a rise in the number of research students attached to the Science and Social Science Departments who not only provided some teaching strength but also an intangible enrichment of the academic atmosphere. Over 200 research students attached to this College have been awarded doctorate degrees during this period. The field of work has grown to match the additional staff. The first batch of Zoology Honours students was sent up in 1955. The same year the Physics Department introduced several new branches of study, including Nuclear Physics. The Economics and Political Science Department were separated in 1960. In 1965 a Research Wing was created in the Economics Department with additional staff including Research Fellows. In 1972 the University Grants Commission recognised its special merit by awarding the Economics Department special assistance under the Centres for Advanced Study Scheme for five years. Thus grew up the Centre for Economics Studies (1980) which has since sponsored and held many seminars and symposia and made distinct contribution to the study of Economics at a higher level. The Science Departments have in the period under review sponsored an impressively wide range of research projects. In particular, important research schools and circles have grown up in Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Zoology, exploring new fields of study and keeping abreast of the latest finds in their respective fields. In this connection the COSIP and COSIST projects approved and aided by the U.G.C., and the U.G.C. Teacher Fellowship programmes started in the mid-seventies have been of great help.

Two new departments were opened in the period under consideration: Hindi Department in 1981 and Sociology in 1989. These were among the important developments in Under-Graduate studies. Of late, an equally important development has taken place in the field of post-graduate studies when the Physics and the Zoology Departments were permitted by the University of Calcutta to share its teaching load at the Post-Graduate level, if only to lighten the pressure on it for more seats. However, this opportunity of independent Post-Graduate teaching is a welcome move so far as the future of this great College is concerned. Ever since the scheme for the extension of University and technical education was mooted in the early sixties, we have been dreaming of College autonomy and status of a University for our institution. In the early and mid-seventies, U.G.C. committees visited the College, and our

claim of an official status of a full-fledged Post-Graduate college were carefully listened to, assessed and approved. We very much hope that the privilege given recently to Physics and Zoology will gradually be extended to the other Departments, so that in recognition of its resources and potentialities, Presidency College is elevated to the rank of an autonomous institution, on par with any University.

Undeniably, Presidency in the late sixties was a storm-centre of political agitation and controversy, and seemed for a time to be sliding downhill. In 1966-67, it was closed for four months following disturbances in the Eden Hindu Hostel. This agitation was soon drawn into the radical politics of the time (later to be known as the Naxalite movement), and the steadily worsening situation reached its nadir in 1970-71. A radical student group known as Presidency Consolidation contributed substantially to the crystallization of the Naxalite ideology. However, not all of the Professors and students saw eye to eye with this radical group. Ideological debate and controversy drew the College, for a time, into the mainstream political controversies of the period, in a manner reminiscent, to some at least, of the days of Young Bengal in Hindu College. Certainly some of the Naxalite students claimed a spiritual succession to and affinity with the Young Bengal group of the 1830's. Equally certainly, others denied this claim. Whatever view one takes of the matter, these were stirring times for the students of the College. So turbulent a period had not been witnessed for a long time, certainly not since the days of the *hartal* in connection with the Simon Commission in 1928, when the All Bengal Students Association had grown out of the turbulent events in the College. But there was a new tone of violence to the disturbances between 1966 and 1971 and the College community was deeply divided. A sense of civil war hung over the campus : classes were seriously disrupted, assaults on fellow students were frequent, some teachers were manhandled by students imported from other campuses, property was mindlessly destroyed in the library and laboratories, and the College authorities were repeatedly threatened and subjected to '*Gherao*'. It was not until 1971 that a semblance of normalcy returned and with the recovery of stability and growing confidence among students, it became possible to maintain the normal pace and rhythm of academic life. In spite of the backlog of work and limitations of time, efforts were made to avoid as far as possible an uneasy compromise between the limited objective of finishing the course and the usual method of intensive study of authors and subjects. The Presidency tradition seemed to have survived after all : classes became

regular and well-attended, active collaboration among members of the Departments and also between them and students was once again evident. The less clearly definable, though perhaps more potent, source of confidence was the feeling shared by teachers and students alike that, in spite of limitations imposed by the immediate requirements of the University syllabus, and entirely unpredictable hazards of University examinations, teachers were doing something worthwhile in promoting and fulfilling the intrinsic needs of higher learning.

Just when the College seemed once more to be moving on an even keel, its integrity came to be threatened by what looked like an unimaginative transfer policy applied mechanically and remorselessly to all Government Colleges. A large number of transfers, till then unfamiliar to the campus, began in the late seventies and continued through the eighties. New professorships, created several years ago, were kept vacant for years. The resultant depletion of the normal strength of the College staff, qualitative if not otherwise, was felt acutely by almost every Department. The special needs of good Honours and Post-Graduate students, anxious for self-improvement, were perhaps not remembered in the matters of posting and transfer of teachers.

In recent years, we are happy to note, dislocation of the above nature has been substantially reduced and the College seems to have regained its usual vigour and resilience. The departure and retirement of some of our outstanding teachers periodically dealt painful blows, but the College seems to have taken these inevitabilities in its stride. In the mid-fifties the days of Percival, Zachariah, Coyajee and Prafulla Ghosh were a dim, if fragrant, memory. But there were still a few stalwarts among us each of whom was a tradition by himself. Of these, the first to leave us in this period was Susobhan Chandra Sarkar (History). He retired in 1956; Gopinath Bhattacharyya (Philosophy) retired in 1958; Tarapada Mukherji (English) in 1962. We lost some of them to the universities or to higher Govermental positions: Subodh Chandra Sengupta (English) left the College for Jabalpur University in 1960, Pratul Chandra Rakshit (Chemistry) for the Public Service Commission, also in 1960, Bhabatosh Datta (Economics) for the post of Director of Public Instruction in 1962. In a space of six years some of the main props of this mighty edifice seemed to have fallen. Happily, Taraknath Sen (English) was still in College in the sixties, while a younger generation of brilliant scholars and teachers emerged. The Presidency tradition was ably sustained and carried forward by Amal Roy Chowdhury and Samarendranath Ghoshal in Physics, Ajit Kumar Saha

in Geology, Amales Tripathi, Dilip Biswas and Ashin Dasgupta in History, Sailendra Kumar Sen, Arun Kumar Dasgupta and Sukanta Chaudhuri in English, Sukhamay Chakraborty, Dipak Banerjee, Mihir Rakshit and Nabendu Sen in Economics, Ramesh Chandra Ghosh Nirmal Chandra Basu Roy Chowdhury and Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay in Political Science, Prabas Jiban Chaudhuri in Philosophy, Anil Kumar Bhattacharya in Statistics, Amiya Bhusan Chatterjee in Geography, Sivatosh Mukherjee in Zoology, to name only a few. Unfortunately with the devaluation of the Senior Educational Service and mechanical application of the new transfer policy, exodus of some of our finest men to the Universities proceeded apace: the College suffered repeated shocks as, one by one, Dhiren Bhattacharya, Amales Tripathi, Ashin Dasgupta, Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Ajit Kumar Banerjee, Tapas Majumdar, Haraprasad Mitra, Milan Kumar Gupta, Arun Kumar Dasgupta, Mihir Chaudhuri, Mihir Rakshit and Sukanta Chaudhuri left Government service, most of them for the Universities. However, though much is taken, much abides. The College even now continues to enjoy the services of gifted teachers struggling to maintain standards, some of whom as students have known and loved it. Our students, too, continue to achieve distinctions at home and abroad. Outstanding University results, including Firsts at Oxford and Cambridge, and similar distinctions elsewhere have been repeatedly achieved by Presidency products. The 1950s were, in this respect, an especially productive decade: that is, when the campus saw at the same time such brilliant students as Ashin Dasgupta, Amartya Sen, Sukhamay Chakraborty, Parthasarathi Gupta, Binay Chowdhury competing with one another in and outside the classroom. Generations of distinguished students have since entered and left the College. It is impossible not to have omitted some outstanding names, but memories of students like Arun Kumar Dasgupta, Kshitindramohan Naha, Jayanta Kumar Ghosh, Chanchal Majumdar, Mukul Majumdar, Ketaki Kushari, Gayatri Chakravarti, Aroonabha Bagchi, Sukanta Chaudhuri, Sanjoy Khettry, Supriya Dasgupta, Sugata Basu, Arindam Chakravarti, Subha Mukherji, still linger. Some of them have already achieved international recognition through their writings and scholarly contributions. Altogether, this is an enviable record for any institution.

As we enter the last decade of the Century, thoughts about the future of the College, and of education in general, force their way into our consciousness. The prospect does not exactly seem exhilarating, but there is equally no cause for despair. We have had assurances recently from powers that be that this great institution cannot be allowed to languish

and promises of financial help have followed. Plans are therefore afoot for an all-round improvement of the College. The question of further expansion of Post-Graduate teaching has once more been eagerly revived and talks of the College being elevated to the status of an institution 'deemed to be a university' are very much in the air. Progress in the direction of Post-Graduate studies is inevitably linked with the question of research. While Science Departments have long been in the middle of this research pursuit, Humanities Departments have only been coming up in recent years. This has generated and is expanding the area of teacher-student co-operation in the sphere of advanced studies. There has also been a proposal for introducing multi-disciplinary Post-Graduate courses, and a diversification of the existing syllabi. The College thus seems well set to start widening its academic and intellectual horizon from Under-Graduate to Post-Graduate and research sectors. Such an orientation necessarily raises questions of infra-structure, of expansion of teaching departments, provisions for additional accommodation and, of course, improved library facilities. While all three of these are our pressing needs, the task of preserving the priceless possessions of our library seems to be the most urgent. It is a fact that the Presidency College library has the oldest and most valuable stock of books and journals in the Indian Union (including as they do the holdings of the Hindu College and gifts from the library of Fort William College). It is one of the richest treasure-houses in the city for advanced scholars in all subjects, and particularly in the humanities, where there are few alternative collections. In order that its intellectual resources may be fully preserved and utilized, the College has been demanding for several decades now better library services, additional staff, longer hours, quicker and more efficient cataloguing of new arrivals, more facilities for binding old, torn books and unbound periodicals, more steel racks and other furniture to replace cramped, ill-ventilated, termite-infested stacks (especially of the Arts library) and to save books lying in heaps on the floor, undusted, unsorted and visibly decaying, more space and more equipments (full utilization of the space released by the Chemistry Department on its moving to its present new quarters not yet achieved for lack of adequate fittings and furniture), and, of course, in these days of rising costs and high prices, more lavishly generous grants. In anticipation of such help, blueprints are being prepared for a thorough modernisation of the library, with re-classification and full computerization of the catalogues and micro-filming of rare and old books. With help and co-operation from

appropriate authorities the Library can yet be saved and, indeed, developed in course of time into an excellent research centre for scholars all over the country.

No account of the College will be complete without a mention of its vital link with the Eden Hindu Hostel which observed its centenary several years back. In the past, stalwarts from the time of Dr. Rajendra Prasad onwards resided here. The living together of some of our brightest students at such close proximity to the College itself gave it a tone, invigorated its intellectual life and indeed made it an inalienable part of the Presidency life and culture. Since the days of partition, however, the hostel had suffered some eclipse in terms of quality until the late sixties, when it certainly fell on evil times, and became a hotbed of tensions and agitations. The hostel has since recovered and agitations no longer disturb the even tenor of its life, though there has been a permanent change in its character; it is no longer the exclusive abode of Presidency boys, but accommodates boys from some other Government Colleges also. However, though less homogeneous perhaps than before, the hostel continues to play a useful role in the life of the College, especially if one considers the genuine requirements of *muffusil* students. In this connection it is to be noted that the problem of girl students residing outside Calcutta has attracted the attention of the authorities. In appreciation of the growing needs and the growing numbers of the girl students, a move is currently afoot to build a separate girls' hostel for the College, possibly somewhere in the newly developed Salt Lake city.

A significant aspect of the corporate life of the College is the existence and activities of the Presidency College Alumni Association, which was founded in 1951, and whose membership has increased enormously in recent years. Throughout the period under review, this association of the old students of the College has taken a lively and organized interest in the welfare of their *alma mater*. Besides the Annual Reunion on the Founders' Day, attractive programmes used to be arranged in the fifties and the sixties for social gathering of the members several times a year. Old members flown with insolence, if not wine, would compare 'the glorious past' with 'the mediocre present' and a superb eloquence was added to dialogue. The enlivening presence of members like Atul Chandra Gupta, Saumyendranath Tagore, Srikumar Banerjee, Dilip Kumar Roy, Narendra Kumar Basu, Satinath Roy, Radhamohan Bhattacharjee, Robi Maitra and many others made the reunions memorable occasions. Steamer trips, musical soiree, garden parties, theatrical performances by

members were organized on a regular basis. Although the social side of its life has languished these days the association has expanded its range of activities in other spheres so that it can play a constructive role in the College. It has undertaken the task of updating the College Register published in 1927. And, of course, the publication of 'The Autumn Annual', undertaken in 1960, continues apace with an increasing number of old members taking interest in it and contributing articles of varying interests and attractions.

The question of the student unrest and indiscipline has from time to time assumed serious proportions in Calcutta and elsewhere. Happily our College is substantially free from such disturbances. Of course, the College Students' Union of elected representatives is a far cry from the earlier pattern of nominated Union. Nevertheless, the body functions as an important organ in the general life of the College, sorting out difficulties, promoting students' welfare and maintaining liaison with the general College administration as well as ensuring observance of discipline in the campus. Strikes pertaining to College issues are now a rare phenomenon. The rights of students as a party are acknowledged, while the students themselves do not allow petty political and personal issues to disturb the larger academic atmosphere. The role of the students in ensuring a fair application of the principles of admission has recently been very important, with newspapers sometimes writing features and expressing their views. In the end consensus prevails over confrontation and merit is given precedence over everything else.

Presidency College has in the past been charged with elitism. This complaint whatever its validity in yester-years is no longer relevant in the light of present academic and socio-economic cross-currents. Merit is the real criterion while admitting students. The number of scholarships and stipends has been on the increase with a good many handsome proposals for creation of private endowments coming in and tuition fees are moderate as compared to the growing cost of living. Different social groups regardless of the economic factors are prominent in the College campus. The College is certainly not an island, since its constituents supplement their academic pursuits by other and wider forms of activity. There is considerable involvement in extra-collegiate problems and issues concerning society and the country at large. An important example of this is to be found in student reactions to communal disturbances and similar commotions that endanger our social and public life. Meetings within the campus are held and occasionally street processions are aimed at, drawing the attention

of the general public. This is in harmony with the pre-1947 tradition of nationalist awareness. It is gratifying to note that the general attitude of the College towards public issues has always been progressive and constructive.

As for College administration, this has quite naturally grown in size and complication. There is a governing body of distinguished members, along with elected representatives of teachers and office personnel. As usual the Principal is the central point in administration, while the Education Department and the Directorate of Public Instruction happen to be in close touch with regard to policies. Despite transfer rules involving teachers, the latter tend to identify themselves with the College during their stay here. It may be noted here that although formerly teachers' meetings used to be convened by the Principal from time to time, from the mid-seventies the teacher's body developed into a stream-lined organization called the Teachers' Council. Although an advisory body without direct administrative authority, it came to be more and more empowered to discuss a broad range of subjects such as, examinations, admission, studies, student discipline and welfare of the teachers. Of late the deliberations of the Council have become increasingly regular, voicing the general opinion of the teachers and thus making it play a vital role in the academic and administrative life of the College. In recent years various committees dealing with such diverse matters as academic issues, admission, library, students' union, sports have also come into force. This has generated both autonomy and responsibility within the framework of the general administration. As already noted, the Students' Union has always been an incentive to the involvement of the students in the general affairs of the College. The office of the Principal is understandably burdened with ever increasing responsibility. As for the office itself, this conveys a picture of growing work schedule. The Bursar as the Head of the Bursary as well as the Accounts Officer are entrusted with the complexities of financial administration. The three important pillars of the College set-up are thus manned by teachers , students and the office.

On the whole, then, the history of Presidency College since 1955 is a story of all-round expansion, if not progress, occasional difficulties notwithstanding. On the academic front new departments have come into existence. Academic seminars, lectures and research projects have entered the campus in a big way. At the same time the problems of finance and

administration have ceased to be simple. The College magazine, the traditional symbol of excellence, has unfortunately declined in quantity and quality. All these difficulties may be looked upon as no more than passing phases. The recently concluded 175th anniversary celebrations have infused into us a fresh vigour and a new sense of purpose. It is earnestly to be hoped that the College will continue to march forward on its journey towards greater progress with firm and steady strides. A little more understanding of its special problems and a greater support for its schemes and ideals will surely place it some day on a most sound footing as centre of excellence.

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## CHAPTER 2

### History of the Different Departments of the College

*It is a matter of great satisfaction that for the first time histories of all the seventeen departments of the College are being severally published. The histories, as the reader will note, vary in length according as the department is old or new, or the account detailed or brief. The text has been left unchanged as far as possible, though some revisions were necessary to remove occasional obscurities or infelicities and avoid loose ends and omissions.*

*Editor*

#### I. Bengali

The Department of Bengali had a rather late start in the history of Presidency College, although, as the early records show, instructions were imparted in Bengali at Hindu College from the very beginning. However, in the 1860's, Bengali was suddenly removed from the list of subjects for F.A. and B.A. examinations by the University, and teaching of Bengali suspended in 1865, with the Bengali teacher becoming a teacher of Sanskrit. After half a century of eclipse, studies in Bengali seemed to have been resumed with the founding of the Bengali Literary Society in 1916. The Society started its activities with the unveiling of the portrait of Navin Chandra Sen. It is under the auspices of this Society that Rabindranath Tagore and Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay were felicitated in the College on 17 September, 1918, and 30 August, 1923, respectively. To give greater impetus to Bengali studies, *Rabindra Parishad* was established in the College in 1927 and *Bankim-Sarat Parishad* in 1928. Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis and Professor Surendranath Dasgupta were the main inspiration behind the former, in association with men like Bipin Chandra Pal, Atul Chandra Gupta, Bijoy Chandra Majumder and others. Sarat Chandra was himself present at several meetings of the *Bankim-Sarat Parishad* between 1928 and 1931, but unfortunately this *Parishad* was not destined to have a long life, though *Rabindra Parishad* flourished and flowered into a most active organ in the College.

Bengali was accepted as a separate Honours subject in 1945 and Bengali thus became a separate department at Presidency College. In the

twenties and thirties of the century, teaching in Bengali was carried on by the members of the Sanskrit Department. Indeed Sanskrit, Bengali, Pali and Hindi were a combined Department, and there was much co-sharing of the total teaching load. Initially, it was Prof. Shibaprasad Bhattacharyya, who was the main Bengali teacher. Later he was joined by the distinguished scholar, Prof. Ashoke Nath Bhattacharyya Sastrī, and by Prof. Sasanka Shekhar Bagchi who became the principal Bengali teacher in the late thirties and early forties. With the now independent existence of the Bengali Department in the late forties, Prof. Janardan Chakraborty and Prof. Kshudiram Das carried the responsibilities on their shoulders. Soon after the Department began to expand and in the fifties it had the strength of a full-fledged department, with Chintaharan Chakraborty, Madan Mohan Kumar, Kalipada Sen, Hara Prasad Mitra, Debipada Bhattacharyya, Bhudeb Chowdhury, Ajit Kumar Dutta and Bhabatosh Dutta joining its ranks.

These were among the pioneers of teaching in the Department. Since the early sixties numerous other teachers joined and left the Department in inevitable consequence of the transfer rules of Government service and none of them had a very long lease of life here. A list of such names will be too long. It will perhaps be more relevant to mention some of the most distinguished products of the Department. First classes in Bengali Honours have always been a rare commodity and were specially so in the early days. Of those who obtained this distinction, mention may be made of Shyamal Kumar Chattopadhyay (1949) ( who also served the Department as a teacher), Sisir Kumar Das (1955), Tapobrata Ghosh (1975), Shampa Chowdhuri (1981), Chandana Dasgupta (1982), Aparna Bhattacharyya (1988), Swati Chakraborti, Achyut Mondal and Sudakshina Ghosh (1988). Among other products of the Department, who have achieved distinction in various fields, are Prof. Sankari Prasad Basu, Sankha Ghosh, Aloke Ranjan Dasgupta, Sakti Chattopadhyay, to mention some of the more notable ones.

Members of the staff currently working in the College are all engaged in different scholarly pursuits, research activities and dramatics, and participate in seminars and cultural programmes whenever possible. Students too try to keep abreast of the latest trends in criticism and scholarship. All in all, the Department seems to be more well-organised than ever before, working with a keen sense of purpose, fully conscious of its heritage and the need for preserving and strengthening it.

*Arun Kumar Ghosh*

*Department of Bengali*

## II. Botany

There is a record in the calendar of the Calcutta University that one Sri Bhupendrasri Ghosh graduated with Honours in Biology from Presidency College, Calcutta in the year 1888. At that time there was no Department of Biological Sciences and no systematic teaching facilities of Biological Sciences at Presidency College, students of Biological Sciences had to go to the Calcutta Medical College to attend lectures in Biological Sciences.

In the year 1900, Acharya Subodh Chandra Mahalanobis with the co-operation of the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir John Woodburn, established the Department of Botany and Human Physiology at Presidency College, Calcutta. It was then confined to two rooms — one for theoretical classes and the other for practical demonstrations.

Sri S.C. Mahalanobis, B. Sc. (Edin), took charge of the department as Professor and Head of the Department in the same year. Prof. Mahalanobis used to teach both Botany and Human Physiology in F.A. and B.A. (B. Course) classes. In 1901 teaching Honours in Botany was started in accordance with the old regulations of Calcutta University. The first batch of regular students getting the M.A. degree in Botany from Presidency College under the old regulation of Calcutta University came out in 1907. At that time students were also allowed to appear in M.A. with Botany either as private students or as non-collegiate students attached to Presidency College.

After the historic building named 'Baker Laboratories' was built (1910-1912), a separate Department of Botany was created in 1914. In the same year Sri Jogesh Chandra Nag, B.Sc.(California) was appointed the first Professor and Head of the Department of Botany. After the creation of the Department of Botany, Sri Suresh Chandra Chakravorty was the first student to obtain B.Sc. degree with Honours in Botany standing first in first class (Jubilee scholar) in 1917 under the new regulations of Calcutta University.

After the introduction of the new syllabus for M.Sc. course, the first batch of Post-Graduate students in Botany came out as non-collegiate students of Calcutta University attached to Presidency College in 1912 and the last batch in 1918. The M.A./M.Sc. classes were taken away by the Calcutta University in 1917 when the University started its own centralised Departments of Post-Graduate teaching in accordance with the University regulations for Post-Graduate studies sanctioned by the

Government of India in 1917. Presidency College, however, received affiliation in teaching Botany upto the Intermediate standards in 1918.

In recognition of the services of Prof. Nag in this College his students and admirers erected a memorial tablet at the 'Baker Laboratories' of the College. A medal (J.C.Nag memorial medal) was also created for award to the students securing highest marks in Botany Honours from this College at the final B.A./B.Sc. examinations of Calcutta University.

Though M.A./M.Sc. classes in Botany were discontinued from 1918 in this College, a limited number of students were allowed to read M.A./M.Sc. in Botany in the Calcutta University enrolled in the Presidency College. During this period there was a provision to utilise the services of a limited number of teachers of this Department as honorary lecturers of Post-Graduate Department of Botany of the Calcutta University. This practice is still in vogue. In 1945, when Prof. A. K. Chanda, I.E.S. was Principal of this College, girl students were allowed to take admission for the first time in this College. Srimati Gita Sen was the first girl student to take admission in Botany Honours course in the same year.

After Prof. Nag, Prof S.C. Banerjee, an ex-student of the Department, took charge of the Department as Senior Professor and Head. Sri G.P. Majumdar, took charge of the Department temporarily in 1939, when Prof. Banerjee retired from service. Dr. J.C. Sengupta was appointed Senior Professor and Head of the Department when Sri Majumdar was away in U. K. for his Ph.D. degree.

A few years later when Dr. J.C. Sengupta became the Principal of the College, Dr. Hiralal Chakravorty temporarily took charge of the Department.

Admission to the Post-Graduate classes in Botany in Presidency College was again opened in 1952 with the initiative taken together by Dr. J.C. Sengupta, Principal of this College and Dr. H. L. Chakravorty, Head of the Department of Botany.

In 1956, Dr. P. N. Bhaduri, was appointed senior Professor and Head. A few years later Dr. H. L. Chakravorty left the Department for Ghana in response to an offer of a prestigious post of Economic Botanist under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O.

In 1960, during the tenure of Prof. P. N. Bhaduri a lump sum

of grant was available for the development of the Department. Enough space was also provided in an adjacent new block constructed as extensions of the Baker Laboratories to reorganise the Post-Graduate Laboratories of the Department. Prof. Bhaduri could then substantially increase the staff strength. He established the Tissue Culture Laboratory of the Department. During his period (1956-1975) in the Department teaching and research had reached a peak.

When Prof. Bhaduri left Presidency College to join the newly established Burdwan University as Head and Professor of Botany, Dr. Hirendra Chandra Gangulee, an ex-student, joined the Department in 1967 as Head and Professor of Botany. He was succeeded by Dr. Amal Kumar Chakravorty in 1973, followed by Dr. Asok Kumar Kar in 1975. During the latter's tenure research activities again got a boost. Sri Khaunish Chandra Biswas became Head of the Department of Botany in 1987. When Sri Biswas was superannuated, Dr. Amal Kumar Mukherjee became Head in 1989. Dr. Rabindra Prasad took charge of the Department after Dr. Mukherjee was superannuated in 1993.

The main emphasis of the Department was always directed towards maintaining a very high standard in training Under-Graduate students. Along with teaching, research work was also undertaken in this Department since its inception as a separate Department in 1914.

A large number of research papers have been published from this Department since the days of Prof. S.C. Banerjee. Many research workers of this Department have been awarded Ph.D. degrees of different universities in recognition of their research work guided by the teachers of this Department.

In recent years the size of the Department dwindled as it lost some areas — a well-maintained experimental garden with two rooms for field work and a huge well-equipped Laboratory with two attached rooms. Unfortunately in recent periods the Department is not growing as expected due particularly to space limitations.

*Amal Kumar Mukherjee  
Department of Botany*

### III. Chemistry

From the citadel of Presidency College, Calcutta, the first ray of Chemical education sprang in 1872-73. At first the Department was located on the eastern wing of the ground floor of the main building which had been constructed and inaugurated in 1874. Later the Department was extended to the first floor of the same building at the north eastern corner where Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray set up the laboratories utilising the knowledge and experience he had gathered at the laboratories of Prof. Crum Brown in Edinburgh. To cope with the growing need of the Department a small one-storeyed building had been constructed at the north-eastern corner and still later came into existence the nostalgic tin-shed in between the said building and the main one. The small building is still in existence but not the tin-shed. But need for still greater space was being keenly felt from the sixties and during the summer-vacation of 1971, the Department was shifted to the present venue, i.e., the second and third floor of the wing of the Baker Laboratories to the west of the College ground, the ground and first floor being the Derozio Hall, the College Auditorium.

The pre-eminence of the Chemistry Department of Presidency College is due to Sir Alexander Pedler. He also was the Principal of the College for the last four years of his service. In 1886 Post-Graduate teaching was introduced for the first time. *Sarbasree Hriday Chandra Bandyopadhyay, Brojendra Nath Chattopadhyay and J. J. White* were the first three students to pass M.Sc. from the College in 1888. In 1889 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, an alumnus, joined the College after returning from Edinburg with a D. Sc. degree. He set up not only a new and novel line in teaching Chemistry but also paved the way for active and devoted researches in the field. His was a devoted batch of workers who constituted the Chemical School of India which later bore out the torch of chemical research to every corner of India. The tradition set by him still persists. The Department has endured the breakages of the tide of time and still proudly stands with its head held high.

The results in different examinations of this Department have always been satisfactory. Records show that 75% or more of the candidates placed in the first class (especially in B.Sc.) are always from this College.

In 1896 Acharya P.C.Ray published his first important paper on the preparation of mercurous nitrite, which was previously believed not

to exist. Next followed an exhaustive study of simple and complex nitrites and also of compounds of noble and rare metals with organic sulphides. Altogether 77 original research papers were published by him and his co-workers during 1889-1916. In 1902 appeared the first volume of 'The History of Hindu Chemistry'. The second volume appeared in 1908. A galaxy of teachers-cum-chemists glittered in the department along with the Acharya and also after his retirement. Among them special mention may be made of Profs. Cunningham, Biman Behari De (M.Sc. 1910), Chandra Bhusan and Jyoti Bhusan Bhaduri, Panchanan Niyogi (M. Sc. 1904), Nirmalendu Nath Roy (M.Sc. 1926), Dayananda Bhaduri (M.Sc. 1924), Ashutosh Moitra, Nirmal Kumar Sen, Qudruti-Khuda (M.Sc. 1924), Suresh Chandra Sengupta (M.Sc. 1923), Ramgopal Chatterjee, Sailendra Kumar Mozumder (1913), Pratul Chandra Rakshit, Pratul Chandra Mukherjee, Sudhir Chandra Shome, Prafulla Kumar Dutta, Sushil Kumar Siddhanta, Nanigopal Chakraborty, Subodh Mazumder, Subhash Chandra Ghosh and many others.

The Department has produced many illustrious chemists. Among them Prof. Priyada Ranjan Ray, Palit Professor of Chemistry, C.U. and later Honorary Director, I.A.C.S. (1882-1982) made significant contribution to co-ordination Chemistry. Prof. Pulin Behari Sarkar (1895-1971), Ghosh Professor, C.U. is still remembered as an authority on inorganic, analytical and mineral Chemistry. Prof. Jogendra Chandra Bardhan, Khaira Professor and later on Head of the Department, C.U. (1896-1964) was a great pioneer in Synthetic Organic Chemistry and is still remembered in connexion with Bardhan-Sengupta synthesis. 'Sengupta' referred to here is Prof. Suresh Chandra Sengupta. Prafulla Chandra Mitter (1882-1957), Ghosh Professor of C.U. earned reputation in the field of Synthetic Organic Chemistry. Prof. Jnanendra Nath Mukherjee (1893-1983), Palit Professor of C.U. did pioneer work on Colloid Chemistry and developed the theory of 'electrical double layer of colloids'. Sir Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Prof. Dacca University, later V.C., C.U. earned reputation for his researches on Physical Chemistry. He also earned reputation as a member of Planning Commission. Prof. Bhupendra Nath Ghosh, Palit Professor and later Head of the Department pioneered in colloid Chemistry and Physical Biochemistry. Prof. Hemendra Kr. Sen (1890-1945) was the architect of the Department of Applied Chemistry, C.U.

Reference should also be made to the illustrious pupils of the Department who put marks of originality in spheres other than Chemistry. Kshirode Prasad Bhattacharya (*Vidyabinode*), the reputed Bengali

dramatist., Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, the first Chief Minister of W.B., Rajsekhar Basu, (more popularly known as 'Parashuram'), the litterateur, Dr. Mrityunjay Guha, the recipient of *Rabindra Puraskar* in Science were all some time student/teacher/researcher in this Department.

After independence conspicuously original works were done in the Dept. by Prof. Sudhir Ch. Shome. Prof. Pijush Das (later Director, S.C.E.R.T., now in B.E. College) worked on Inorganic Chemistry. In the field of Organic Chemistry worked Prof. Pratul Chandra Mukherjee (later Principal of this College and V.C. of Kalyani University and Pro. V.C. of Delhi University), Prof. Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee and Prof. Tarakeshwar Chakraborty, Prof. Asgar Ali (now in U.S.A.), Prof. Mihir Chowdhury (winner of prestigious Bhatnagar Award and now in I.A.C.S.), Prof Ram Sundar Banerjee (now in C.U.), Dr. Sunil Dutta have contributed in the field of Physical Chemistry.

The glowing torch of such research activities is now in the hands of Prof. Parimal Krishna Sen (Organic), Prof. Himangshu Ranjan Das (Inorganic) and Prof. Sanjib Ghosh (Physical).

Researches are being carried out at present in the fields of :-

(A) Organic :- (i) Synthesis of carcinogenic hydrocarbon and sesquiterpene.  
(ii) Chemical and catalytic dehydrogenation reaction of spiro compounds.  
(iii) Friedl-Craft reaction of benzenoid and non-benzenoid aromatic compounds with lactones and anhydrides.  
(iv) Spiro-annulation of phenolic diazoketones.  
(v) Synthesis of polycyclic compounds containing thiophene ring.  
(vi) Alkylation reaction.

(B) Inorganic:- (i) Analytical applications of organic chelating agents and different instrumental methods of analysis.  
(ii) Use of chelating ion-exchange resins.  
(iii) Catalytic role of metal complexes in Chemical reaction of biological importance.

- (iv) Model systems of biological molecules containing transition metal ions.

(C) Physical:-

- (i) Photochemistry and optical spectroscopy of organic compounds, inorganic complexes, biopolymers and organised molecular assemblies.
- (ii) Interfacial and semi-conducting properties of some metal oxides.
- (iii) Solute-solvent interaction in aqueous and non-aqueous media.

In 1955 this Department arranged a Science exhibition as part of the Centenary celebrations of Presidency College. On different occasions the Department organised very well-disciplined and successful celebrations where reputed people of all spheres of life participated. Important among them are the Centenary celebration of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray (1961), departmental Seminars on 'Recent trends in Microanalytical Chemistry' (under sponsorship of U.G.C.), Hundred years of P.G. teaching in Chemistry under C.U. (1987), 80th birthday of Prof. P.C.Rakshit and Seminar on 'Trends of teaching in Chemistry' (1990).

*Parimal Krishna Sen  
Department of Chemistry*

#### IV. English

Few College departments can boast of such a distinguished history as the Department of English, Presidency College, Calcutta. This Department, like many others in the College, owes its formal institution around 1909-10 to the efforts of Principal H.R. James who separated the different disciplines in view of their different and special needs. But the beginnings of English teaching in the College go much further back to the days of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, appointed in 1828 Master of English literature and History in the Hindu College, as Presidency was then known. Derozio died young, but the tradition of inspired teaching persisted, notably in the remarkable reading and interpretation of Shakespeare's plays by Captain David Lester Richardson, appointed Professor of Literature in 1837. Charles Henry Tawney, who taught English here from 1864 to 1892 was Richardson's worthy successor. A distinguished Cambridge scholar, Tawney was a

versatile man, equally at home in Anglo-Saxon literature, Shakespeare and Sanskrit poetry. His edition of Shakespeare's 'Richard III' (Macmillan, 1888) and some of his translations of Sanskrit classics appeared while he was a member of this Department. As a teacher he was sympathetic and encouraging, had a most attractive gentleness and diffidence of manner, and never failed to awaken in his pupils a love for the finer pleasures of poetry and drama.

The impetus given to English studies by Richardson and Tawney was carried vigorously forward in the closing decades of the last century by the great Hugh Melville Percival. It is doubtful if Presidency College ever saw another man of comparable integrity and dedication. His thirty-one years (1880-1911) here bestowed a new character and depth on English studies. A polymath, Percival had such mastery that he could simultaneously teach English Literature and Economics, History and Political Philosophy at the Honours and Post-Graduate levels. Breadth and accuracy of erudition apart, his intellectual honesty and indefatigable industry were fully characteristic. The best qualities of his well-known editions of Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton and Tennyson were also those of the teacher. Unsparring of himself, he scorned the pretentious and easy path to success and set himself the highest standards in teaching and study. His original contribution was the way he would read difficult texts, never evading obscurities but pondering and grappling with them till they yielded, and then phrase them in an expository style of luminous simplicity.

Percival was fortunate in his colleagues. There were Professors F. J. Rowe (1879-80, 1883-99) and W.T. Webb (1877-91) and there was the other pair, N. L. Hallward (1897-98, 1901-02) and S.C. Hill (1898-99). Both these pairs achieved fruitful partnership in their admirable editions of Tennyson's poems and Lamb's essays respectively, concentrating closely on the text, tracking allusions to their source and writing with a cool clarity. The method is Percival's, and it shows how at a point of time, under the auspices of the Department, a band of devoted scholars were engaged in fostering a love of exact scholarship in eager young minds.

The twentieth century dawned promisingly for the College and its English faculty, and the rising sun was Henry Rosher James, Professor of English, 1900-01, and Principal, 1907-16. A fine classical scholar, translator of Boethius and author of the famous 'Our Hellenic Heritage', James was great as a teacher but greater far as a Principal. It was Principal James who consolidated the departments of the College as distinct entities.

And it was he who foresaw in Presidency College the nucleus of an advanced centre of study — indeed, drafted a scheme urging the Government to separate it from its sister colleges and give it an autonomous status (a proposal mooted and revived time and again in the last few decades, but to no effect whatsoever).

Ironically, it was during this period that the College lost its primacy in Post-Graduate teaching. After 1917, Post-Graduate classes were centralized at the University; but a number of students continued to study 'through Presidency College', as they do to this day, for the benefit of supplementary classes and library facilities. At the same time, teachers from the College continued to play a substantial part in the Post-Graduate programme of the University itself — their services being lent gratis to the University by the Government in response to Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee's request to help him tide over the University's financial difficulties. The financial position has since been reversed, but the practice has persisted. Indeed to successive generations of students, some of the brightest memories of their M. A. Classes are of lectures by Presidency part-timers, P.C. Ghosh, S.K. Banerjee or T. N. Sen.

To return to the history of the Department, an individual tutorial system, thanks to Principal James, was first tried in English around 1908-9 before being extended to other subjects. The birth of the English Seminar in 1909 was another of James' innovations. Occasional references to an English Society under Prof. J. W. Holme in 1922 and to an English Literary Society under Prof. H. K. Banerjee between 1926 and 1929 point to a further extension of Seminar activities. In 1926, under the initiative of Prof. P. C. Ghosh, a small library was set up exclusively for departmental use. This developed later into the English Honours Library.

As the College took giant strides forward under the stewardship of James, personalities emerged who were to take the Department to truly soaring heights. First it was Manmohan Ghosh (1896-97, 1903-24) who brought a new element into English teaching. A typical product of the Oxford classical school and himself an accomplished poet, Manmohan approached literature with a kind of sovereign simplicity in which there was, however, nothing of artlessness and much of profundity. A poet, he was happiest when reading poetry with his pupils. Poetry was not 'taught' so much as its essence revealed. His class lectures were felt to be audible musings, a strange communion of spirits, the audience only incidentally invited, as it were, to participate in the ritual.

The happy co-existence in the Department of teachers of varied endowments was a particularly good fortune for students in the first quarter of this century. They had, so to say, a taste of Homeric greatness as well as Shakespearean variety, in literature as in life. First it was Percival and Manmohan Ghosh; next, with Percival's retirement in 1911, it was Manmohan Ghosh and Praphulla Chandra Ghosh, Professor of English, 1904, 1906-07, 1908-39, Emeritus Professor, 1939-48. Professor Ghosh has been described as 'the greatest teacher of English in the annals of Presidency College'. Never perhaps has an institution owed more to a single personality. An outstanding lecturer, immensely erudite, gifted with an unfaltering and capacious memory, a remarkably quick brain and tongue, and a genius for communication, Praphulla Chandra was the most stimulating, most brilliant and most creative teacher of his time. Generations of students have felt that they owed to him their first real grasp of the infinite variety of literature and of the character and mind of man. Few could rival his range, for he had an attractive tendency to find most things interesting and many things amusing, from Chaucer to Milton, Shakespeare to Gibbon, the Bible to Lytton Strachey, poetry and drama to philology and the languages. It was, however, on Shakespeare that 'he reached the peak of his form and gave to generations of students an experience that can only be described as wonderful.' Like one possessed, he would achieve a complete submergence of his own personality and become another. The intensity of the identification made his histrionics valid and authentic, his pictorial imagination made them vivid, and his meticulous scholarship lent them solidity and depth. The subtlest points of thematic, textual or linguistic interest would seem to be effortlessly made and carried alive into the heart by passion.

If Praphulla Chandra Ghosh enriched the tradition of Shakespeare teaching, Srikumar Banerjee (1912-35, 1938-46), now in the twenties emerging into the limelight, deepened that of poetry. To the enchanting re-creations of Manmohan Ghosh he gave an intellectual direction. Gifted with a perceptive and original mind, Dr. Banerjee revealed the treasures of poetry, especially Romantic poetry, through a method of acute analysis. His critical acumen was such that the mystery of poetic creation and of poetic art would acquire a transparency under his scrutiny. Yet such was his sensibility and concern for wholeness and totality of apprehension that analysis nearly approached synthesis. It is gratifying to think that in a series of lectures to his students here lay the germ of his research on 'Critical Theories and Poetic Practice in "The Lyrical Ballads"'. If

he allowed his vocabulary some degree of inflation, his style in its happy efflorescences had a grandeur all its own.

Of the British teachers in the Department contemporaneous with Dr. Banerjee, T. S. Sterling (1909-27) had the longest tenure and J. W. Holme (1910-23) the highest esteem. Holme edited the old Arden 'As You Like It' (1914) while working here, and partnered Sterling in an edition of Marlowe's 'Edward II' (Blackie, London, 1913). Holme was a serious scholar, his lectures substantial, if not exciting, his tutorials helpfully critical of the native tendency towards rhetoric and verbiage. Sterling, less scholarly but more positive in temper, was the very embodiment of sturdy commonsense, his gay exterior concealing an affectionate mind. His generosity became posthumously known as the poor students of the College came to inherit his legacy of a major part of his lifetime's savings.

Jadunath Sarkar (1898-99, 1901), Harinath De (1904-6), Rabindranarayan Ghosh (1915-16), Birendra Binod Roy (1921-23, 1923-24) and Phiroze E. Dustoor (1922-23, 1923-24) served the Department for brief spells but contributed enormously to its life and amenities, social and spiritual. Jadunath Sarkar and Harinath De, both outstanding ex-pupils, are too famous for any tags to their names. Gifted with a rare literary sensibility, serene and saintly, Rabindranarayan Ghosh elevated his pupils' minds by a revelation of the philosophical depths of great poetry. B. B. Roy and P. E. Dustoor, contemporaries and distinguished alumni, though young in the Department, made their mark as teachers. Erudite, precise and discriminating, Roy made a powerful impact; Dustoor, a fine scholar and charming personality, carried his distinction lightly about him.

Though the Department could not retain for one reason or the other the services of these gifted men, by the mid-twenties it had acquired in Professors H. K. Banerjee and S. N. Maitra two valuable and lasting assets. A passionate moral earnestness marked the teaching of Prof. Hiran Kumar Banerjee (1924-6, 1928-41) who taught the Bible, medieval and Renaissance poetry and the literature of the Reformation. Pupils of Prof. Banerjee still cherish the memories of their great teacher who spoke English as to the manner born and was widely respected for his scholarship, character and personality. Prof. Somnath Maitra (1925, 1926-8, 1929-41, 1942-49), whose interests included painting and music besides literature and philology, lectured with a rare flair, and communicated his sense of beauty of a literary masterpiece with the aptest words of wisdom and wit, and with a charming suavity and grace.

Thus in the late twenties the Department functioned as a small, well-knit unit, dominated by the personality of Prof. P.C. Ghosh, and more distantly, by that of Prof. S. K. Banerjee, with H. K. Banerjee and S. N. Maitra giving them excellent support. There were, however, going to be fresh arrivals and infusion of more strength as three distinguished ex-pupils joined their alma mater in a space of five years, Subodh Chandra Sengupta in 1929, Tarapada Mukherji in 1931 and Taraknath Sen in 1934. All three shared a deep love of the institution and of its members; young in age and junior in rank, they worked cheerfully and tirelessly with an uncomplaining acceptance of uncertain service tenure, long and often awkward hours and poor pay. The over-aweing presence in the Department of stalwarts who were also their teachers did not deter any of them from developing in his own way. With the retirement in 1939 of Prof P. C. Ghosh and departure in 1946 of Dr. Srikumar Banerjee, the responsibility of the Department fell squarely on this trio, themselves established scholars and teachers by then. Indeed the history of the Department for the next two decades is the history of the collective leadership given to it by these three.

Subodh Chandra Sengupta (1929-33, 1935-42, 1946-60), scholar and critic, did his research on 'The Art of Bernard Shaw' (1936) while working here. Of his many books, 'Shakespearean Comedy' (1950) and 'Towards A Theory of Imagination' (1959) came out during his tenure at Presidency. A most extra-ordinary combination of intellect and worldly wisdom, Dr. Sengupta brought to his tasks a great capacity for hard work, a refreshing vein of commonsense and shrewd judgement. An outstanding head of department, encouraging, assisting and invigorating the research work of his colleagues and pupils, Dr. Sengupta coped quietly and expeditiously with the multifarious needs of a growing department. He had also come to be regarded as one of the Faculty of Arts' effective spokesmen and had communicated to every section of University opinion something of his own deep belief in the role of humanistic studies in a modern university. Not the least delightful quality of his company and conversation has been his agelessness and contemporaneity with colleagues anything from twenty to forty years younger. We are fortunate that he is still among us, and, defying age, continues to write vigorously as ever on a wide variety of subjects and authors and charm those in touch with him by his characteristic conversation with its wide-ranging allusions, anecdotes, delightful digressions and literary quotations.

Tarapada Mukherji (1931-62) who partnered Subodh Chandra

Sengupta throughout his career here earned recognition as one of those great teachers who make their profession the passion of their lives. His thirty-one years of continuous association with the Department was distinguished by a brilliance of teaching, an exactitude of scholarship, and an awareness of literary values that set a shining example to his colleagues and pupils, and whose presence on the English staff lent it a strength, poise and dignity it had seldom known. Teaching for him was a fine art, and literature a matter of enjoyment. And to say that the study of literature is enjoyable was for him not to diminish its intellectual respectability. His eloquence and depth of feeling and insight produced a corresponding pleasure and animation in his listeners and inspired an infectious enthusiasm in them for poetry and drama, especially poetry of the nineteenth century and Shakespearean tragedy. Generations of students listened spell-bound to his 'impassioned albeit closely analytical reading of his favourite authors, the classroom being transformed into a scene of authentic imaginative experience.'

Tarakanath Sen (1934-36, 1936-37, 1942-69; Emeritus Professor, 1969-71), the youngest and also the most exceptional of the trio, more than filled the void created by the departure of Dr. Sengupta and Prof. Mukherji. Those who within the span of their lives change the ways of thinking and of living of their associates and pupils are always handful, and Tarakanath Sen belonged to that rare company. He will have his place in history as a maker of the Department. Whether it was his extra-ordinary range — from classical antiquity to modernist poetry, from Shakespeare to philology, from Aristotle to Oscar Wilde, or the fineness and fullness of his mind, imaginative yet mathematically disciplined, as subtle as it was clear, or his memorable gift of crystallizing his ideas in telling and felicitous phrases, he was indeed an intellectual giant who had brought an astonishing variety of talent to the service of the Department. Despite his growing frailty of body, he still in the late sixties found zest in the exercise of his prodigious powers of mind, though perhaps he tended increasingly to live in an entirely cerebral world. The Department — indeed the College as a whole — owes inestimable debts to him. His reorganization of the College library was a task little short of heroic, and that Presidency College is now one of the very few in the country with a methodical system for the arrangement and distribution of books is due largely to his foresight, enthusiasm and expertise. Perhaps few remember today that the comprehensive framework of the present Calcutta University M.A. English syllabus is of his making. Again, it was he who

introduced in the Department tutorials for Honours students on the basis of one student per tutorial class and also systematized the holding of admission tests for admission into the Honours course. It is on his initiative that a *Shakespeare Commemoration Volume* (1966) containing contributions by teachers and alumni was published in connexion with the Shakespeare Quarter-centenary. On his retirement in 1969 he was made Professor Emeritus, the second to be so honoured among English teachers. Absorbed in teaching and dogged by illness, Taraknath Sen was not a prolific writer. The scattered writings left by him have, however, been collected in the volume named 'A Literary Miscellany', published posthumously in 1972 on the initiative of some of his devoted pupils and of Dr. S. C. Sengupta who edited it and appended a moving memoir.

The towering presence in the Department, throughout its history, of stalwarts like these should not obscure our view of the many talented teachers who had served it with dedication. There is room only for a bare mention of some of the most remarkable.

Arthur Humphrey House, a classical scholar from Oxford, was with us for less than two years (1936-7) but won everybody's heart as a scholar and as a man. Rabindra Kumar Dasgupta (1945), erudite but charmingly witty had regrettably an even briefer stay. Sadananda Chakravarty (1947-9) built up a teaching reputation in inverse ratio to the length of his tenure. In the early fifties the Department was fortunate, however, in gaining the services, for a long stretch of time, of two distinguished contemporaries, Amal Bhattacharji (1950-9, 1959-70) and Sailendra Kumar Sen (1953-62, 1962-82).

A certain intellectual rigour and sharpness of perception marked the teaching of Prof. Amal Bhattacharji. His lectures filled with detailed analysis were often a focal point for debate and stimulation. No one who had listened to him will be surprised that his opinions had occasionally an enigmatic subtlety. Yet so deep was the impression he made that even the most critical have usually absorbed more than they realize of his outlook and of his style. He has left behind him a wealth of ideas that have influenced and broadened our academic outlook. The Department suffered a calamitous loss in his early death in 1970 when he was at the height of his powers. His 'Four Essays on Tragedy' published in 1977 are abundant testimony to his intellectual range and critical powers, trying to seize the spirit of European literature at its source, namely the Greek and Latin classics, and to enter the complex world of ideas emerging out of the

contact' between Greco-Roman and the Judaic-Christian civilizations.

Dr. Sailendra Kumar Sen who had meanwhile served the Department for about two decades before becoming its chairman in 1972, combined the claims of scholarship with those of teaching, producing, in addition to articles published in learned journals, a work of quality in his research on 'English Literary Criticism in the Second half of the Eighteenth Century' (1965). A conscientious scholar, Dr. Sen imparted respect for sound learning by his intellectual honesty and depth. It was his integrity and good stewardship which appealed, his unemotional sincerity to students and colleagues. Kind and considerate, he was unwilling to compromise when a matter of principle was in question, courteous but unwilling to dissemble his real views, respectful towards real learning but contemptuous of the pseudo-intellectual. Few men have shown a greater concern about the need to guard ourselves against falling standards and decaying values.

The presence of Prof. Arun Kumar Dasgupta (1961-77) who joined in 1961 lent a special distinction to the Department. An outstanding scholar and teacher, gifted with a superior mind attuned to the finer graces of literature, his erudition and rich imagination made his literary responses uncommonly penetrating and sensitive. His pupils felt lifted to a higher and rarefied sphere of delicate perceptions, opening out new vistas of *ideas and suggestions, their own thoughts and feelings catching a tone of sudden refinement as it were*. Learning for him was, like religious meditation, an object of silent brooding rumination rather than ostentatious display. His reserve, and grave, perfectly controlled exterior in some ways belied the inner mind, its depths of tenderness, the grace and courtesy of his intention, but also expressed his firmness of conviction and an integrity without illusion or pretence. Posterity will have no measure of the grievous loss the Department suffered by his resignation in 1977.

Hardly had we recovered from this blow when the accomplished young scholar, Dr. Supriya Chaudhuri, an asset to the Department, left us in 1985 for Jadavpur University as Professor Dasgupta had earlier done for Calcutta. Once again the University's gain was Presidency's loss. Though badly bruised the Department held out by sheer team-effort, and continued to maintain standards, especially as it enjoyed the services of the outstanding younger contemporary, Dr. Sukanta Chaudhuri (1973-91). One of our best products ever, endowed with a brilliant intellect and an exceptional quickness of mind and pen (already an author of two important books, 'Infirm Glory: Shakespeare and the Renaissance Image

of Man' (1981) and ' Renaissance Pastoral and its English Developments' (1989), and so much besides), Dr. Chaudhuri uncommonly combined a scholarly imagination with a practical temperament. A man of tough fibre who does not suffer fools gladly, it was he who seemed to have the calibre and determination to steer the Department forward along lines of genuine scholarship towards yet higher goals. But to our infinite sorrow, Dr. Chaudhury resigned his Professorship in December 1991 to take up an appointment at Jadavpur University. The Department smarted under a sense of irreparable loss. Though we still have in our midst a handful of experienced teachers of proven worth, these seniors will soon be on their way out. The days of the old faithfuls are over and the duty of sustaining the Department's tradition will ultimately devolve on its younger members and their spirited team-work in which each of them will be full partners.

A department is made great by its great teachers as by its talented students. Our students' performances in the University examinations show a consistently high average, some of them occupying the top places, with a few almost regularly in the first class. In this field the record of the Department is as good at home as abroad. Nearly thirty of our students have graduated with good Honours degrees from Oxford, Cambridge and London. About ten have been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at one or the other of these universities and nearly half a dozen to other research degrees. In the last three decades four of our graduates obtained Firsts in the final examination in the Oxford Honour School of English, two of them achieving the additional distinction of an Oxford D. Phil. Academic brilliance apart, many of our ex-pupils have distinguished themselves in the life of the nation in some capacity or other. Any selection will be invidious; but surely we must share the same pride in such predecessors as Rajendra Prasad (1902-7), Syamaprasad Mookerjee (B.A., 1921) and Humayun Kabir (B.A. 1926), not to mention numerous other luminaries who have contributed significantly to our intellectual, social and cultural life.

Such achievements are surely a reflection on the quality of training provided by the Department through lectures, and of course through tutorials. At the heart of the tutorial method is the theory of teaching students to think for themselves. Seminars and discussions are arranged from time to time to enable students to work in an independent and self-reliant way and move freely, and beyond the bounds of the syllabus, in the realms of ideas, possibilities and arguments as much as of facts. As mentioned earlier, Post-Graduate students reading through this College have in addition a few seminar classes here held for them to cater to their special needs. Much more perhaps can be achieved in these areas with some more liberal

help from the authorities in respect of man-power, accommodation and finances.

To keep abreast of the contemporary trends and the latest advances in English studies, the Department welcomes distinguished scholars from abroad and gets them to address our students. The memory of poet Stephen Spender reciting his own poems is still fresh in the minds of the students of the mid-fifties. Of the other important guests we had, H. Oliver, editor of the Arden 'Timon of Athens' lectured on Shakespeare and Ian Jack of Cambridge on 'The New Critics', both in 1964. Richard Graville spoke on Wordsworth (1976), Kevin Crossley-Holland on Anglo-Saxon poetry (1981), Robert Hampson of London University on Conrad (1982), Michael Holroyd on Lytton Strachey (1982), John Carey of Oxford University on Sidney and Dickens and Molly Mahood on 'Shakespeare's Minimal Characters', both in 1984, David Palmer of Manchester University again on Shakespeare (1986), and Peter Mack of Warwick University on 'King Lear' in 1991.

The Department's contribution to general College activities is by no means negligible. Of a total of about sixty-five numbers of College Magazine published since its inception, students from this department alone edited as many as twenty. Four permanent Principals of the College — C. H. Tawney, H. R. James, A. K. Chanda, F. C. J. Friend-Pereira — were teachers of English, while the officiating Principals included at least five from the Department, Percival and Sterling among them. From the late forties till well into the sixties personalities like Subodh Chandra Sengupta, Tarapada Mukherji or Taraknath Sen were often sought out and consulted by College Principals then working and it is no exaggeration to say that the College administration profited immensely from their collective wisdom. The English Department had indeed always enjoyed a pride of place in the College.

As we enter the nineties and a new decade begins, it brings hope with it and forward looking thoughts. The race of the Titans may be over, but the Department has resiliently held out through the years, and continues to move on an even keel. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the future will see the Department drawing on its reserves of strength and resources to carry itself confidently forward into the next century, and to set new standards in response to the changing times.

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## **V. Economics**

**The Department of Political Economy and Political Philosophy was created in 1908. The title was changed to the Department of Economics and Political Science following a similar change initiated for the M. A. course by the Calcutta University in 1932. In 1960 the University adopted a new syllabus for the three year degree course where Economics and Political Science became two distinct subjects and the college department followed suit, splitting itself into two departments, of Economics and of Political Science.**

The first B.A. Honours examination of the University of Calcutta in Political Economy and Political Science was held in 1909, and the list of successful candidates was headed by a student from Presidency College, thus starting a tradition that has continued and flourished. The list of first class honours graduates in Economics from Calcutta University has ever been dominated by Presidency College students. This has been possible through the conjunction of a stream of very good students and some remarkable teachers; the two factors in their turn being strengthened by the growing reputation of the Department. An important part in the tradition is that the teachers engage in research, in some cases research of such high quality that books and papers written by the teachers have attracted serious attention in academic circle both at home and abroad.

A continuous tradition does not imply stasis : it has to change with changing environment, with changes in the subject matter. Economics has changed quite a lot in the past eighty years in substance and in technique, so that curricula and teaching methods had to evolve throughout this period. In spite of the basic continuity of this evolutionary process, major changes are perhaps best examined by dividing the entire period into three sub-periods.

*1908-1947:*

High standards in teaching were set very early by excellent teachers, led by (Sir) Jahangir Coyajee in the first half of this period. Coyajee was generally known as an expert on the problems of Indian currency. This was given a formal recognition by the Government of India through his appointment as a member of the Indian Fiscal Commission (1921-22) and of the Hilton-Young Commission on Indian Currency (1925-26). This was a significant distinction for an Indian employee of the imperial

government; a rarer honour, knighthood, while he was still in service, followed.

Dr. Jogish Chandra Sinha followed Coyajee as Head of the Department. A dedicated scholar, he worked on aspects of Indian economic history and on problems of Indian industry. Several publications attest to his continued interest in research. While stalwarts amongst the teaching staff retired, excellent replacements were forthcoming, and the high quality of teaching continued to be available for the many very bright students who sought admission into the Department.

In Coyajee's day the 'Principles of Economics' by Alfred Marshall dominated the class rooms wherever the English language ruled. The students of Presidency College did their best to absorb the principles as laid down by Marshall, and the best was very good indeed. The Departments of Economics in the University of Calcutta and its affiliated colleges were dominated by teachers trained at Presidency College. Several of the very best students joined the Indian Civil Service; others entered the provincial civil service; the profession of law attracted some very bright minds; but a very large proportion of the rest pursued academic careers. The Department came to have the reputation of being a nursery for civil servants and professors of Economics.

By the nineteen thirties even the Anglo-Saxon economists were becoming dissatisfied with Marshall. Indeed, the pages of learned journals in the English language started exhibiting cracks in Marshall's magnificent edifice during the late twenties; cracks which developed into gaping chasms during the thirties. Keynes's 'General Theory' (1936) and Hicks' 'Value and Capital' (1939) signified major departures from the Marshallian way. It has to be admitted that by and large the economists in India did not take serious notice of the revolution in progress abroad, and that the Presidency College Department did not respond to this stimulus in any systematic way. An aspect of colonial culture is that the attempt to emulate the culture of the home country induces conformity as a habit of the mind. It is, therefore, not surprising that the waves of change in basic theory reached our shores with a substantial time lag. This permitted the old orthodoxy to adapt the new principles and indeed to enshrine them as new orthodoxies. At the end of the period under consideration, i.e., in the middle forties the M. A. syllabus for Economics in the University of Calcutta made token acknowledgment of the value of the new-fangled stuff, but the B. A. Honours syllabus persisted in its blissful ignorance.

Publications by our economists in this period showed little sign of a reaction to the new theories.

1947-1972:

It would be a mistake, however, to infer from the above that the earlier period was an age of confidence. In its later years the best students of the Department were chafing at the bit, impatient with the back-dated syllabus and obsolescent text-books. Two remarkable teachers, Panchanan Chakraborty of the University Post-Graduate Department of Economics and Bhabatosh Datta of the Central Calcutta College and part-time lecturer at the University department were lecturing on macro-economics and micro-economics in the M. A. classes even though the titles of the courses did not allow for such distinctions. And in 1947 India attained independence.

What followed is a remarkable flowering of genuine academic talent. How exactly political independence helped this process might not be clear, but that it generated more confidence in Indians in every walk of life is a recorded fact. For the Economics Department, major changes in teaching practice coincided with the arrival in 1950 of Bhabatosh Datta and Tapas Majumdar, master and acolyte, who introduced new themes and new developments in economics so that the gap between our students and those studying abroad was bridged. At the same time, in particular during the middle fifties, there was the excitement of our own five-year plans being devised, an exercise which could not use existing literature and thus had to innovate. In response to such stimuli our students turned to problems of theory, an activity which had earlier been left to foreigners.

In the second half of the nineteen fifties the pages of the learned journals of economics started exhibiting the fruits of this new activity. The invasion of the realm of pure theory by Indian economists were led by Tapas Majumdar and Amartya Kumar Sen, both our own. By the sixties many other Indian economists joined in, but prominent among the leaders were Sukhamay Chakravarty, Jatikumar Sengupta, Pranab Bardhan, Ashoke Sanjay Guha and others from Presidency College.

A significant development occurred in 1965 when the Education Department, Government of West Bengal, created a Research Wing of the Economics Department. Dipak Banerjee who had taught here during 1959-61 and had left to teach at the London School of Economics, was appointed Professor in charge of the research wing. A senior research fellowship and two junior fellowships were created at the same time. It is worthwhile to note that among the early holders of the senior fellowship

were Amaresh Bagchi who went on to become the Director of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, and Partha Dasgupta, currently the occupant of Alfred Marshall's Chair at Cambridge. Some outstanding teachers of the department during this period are Prof. Dhiren Bhattacharyya, Prof. Sukhamay Chakravarty, Prof. Dipti B. Dutta, Prof. Amiya Bagchi and Prof. Mihir Rakshit.

*1972 to date:*

The Department's growing reputation attracted the attention of the University Grant Commission who were proposing a scheme for encouraging centres of academic excellence through development grants during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Originally such grants were restricted to university departments, but the UGC amended its rules to admit the application of the Department of Economics, Presidency College. In 1972 the Department was selected as a Special Centre of Excellence under the scheme along with the departments of Economics at the Osmania and Lucknow universities. In spite of the candidature of many university departments, the Presidency College Department's case prevailed, the only Department of Economics in the eastern half of the country to be granted the status of a Special Centre.

The scale of assistance was relatively modest during the period 1972-79. It made it possible for the Department to buy books on a much larger scale than earlier, and to subscribe to many of the noted journals of Economics. For administrative and financial reasons the Research Wing was renamed the Centre for Economics Studies, and the UGC undertook full financial responsibility for two research associateships and several junior and senior research fellowships. Prior to 1965 research students worked under teachers of the Department without remuneration; after 1965 only two research fellows at any time could be awarded fellowship; now several research students could be selected for fellowships. While many bright students started research studies at the Centre, not many completed their proposed work; the security of jobs or the lure of US universities led to a high rate of drop-outs, but their presence in the Centre for a year or two added a flavour of youthful and earnest enquiry which was a significant gain. The teachers could no longer limit their studies to own specialisms; to challenges thrown up by under-graduates were added questions raised by the research fellows, questions more searching and more advanced in the degree of complexity. In their turn the research fellows were encouraged to participate (marginally) in the Department's

teaching programme, so that exposure to the questions of the undergraduates put to test their own understanding of the basic structure of economics.

During the Fifth Plan period (1972-77) the Centre for Economic Studies undertook the study of the efficiency of the production process of the three public sector plants of the Hindusthan Steel Ltd. This was undertaken at the instance of Mr. H. Bhaya, Chairman, Hindusthan Steel Ltd., and while the Director of the study was Professor Dipak Banerjee, the actual field studies and computation were undertaken by Dr. Ramprasad Sengupta, Research Associate, with the advice and assistance of the professors of the Department. This work was highly appreciated by many. The HSL was so impressed that they requested Ramprasad Sengupta (who was at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, then) to train their operations research experts in the methods used in our study. There were also several pieces of individual research by the staff which attracted favourable attention. In particular Mihir Rakshit's preliminary work towards a new foundation for the macro-economics of developing countries caught the attention of experts.

The work of the Centre was reviewed by a UGC committee in 1977 after the first five years of assistance. On the basis of a very favourable report of the committee, the UGC offered assistance on a larger scale for the Sixth Plan period. Two new items were: a small building grant, and the creation of two professorships and two readerships for the Centre, to be financed on a hundred percent basis for the first five years by the UGC and then to be continued by the State Government. This is standard practice for all plan period development grants; the assurance of continuance for similar new posts in the universities in the State have never presented a problem for the State Education Department. A fair period of time elapsed before the Government orders approving the selection procedure recommended by the UGC could be issued. These orders stipulated that these posts have to be filled up on a contract basis, for five years at a time. Some bright young Ph.D.'s joined as Readers at the Centre for Economic Studies.

The next review by a UGC committee was in 1985 and the scale of assistance was increased substantially for the period 1985-90. Grants for books and journals were increased in money value to cope with fast-rising prices. The building grant unutilised in the earlier period was renewed allowing for higher costs. One Professorship and two Readerships were sanctioned in addition to those sanctioned earlier, and a reasonable grant

to aid publication was approved. The worth of the Department in respect of undergraduate teaching has always been recognised, but by 1985 the Centre had made its mark in research. Not an awful lot in quantity as yet, but the average quality compared favourably with most institutions in India. Mihir Rakshit had already published his treatise 'The Labour Surplus Economy : A Neo-Keynesian Approach' (1982) which offered an alternative macro paradigm for economies with structural characteristics similar to those of the Indian economy. The book was appreciated generally, but what was very gratifying was the response of a number of younger Indian economists who started working on related themes with modified versions of Rakshit's models. Indeed a fortnightly workshop on macro-economic themes was started by Professor Rakshit in the Centre and several younger economists of a substantial standing became regulars in this workshop; these economists belonged to the Indian Statistical Institute, the Institute of Management and the Jadavpur University. Also by the end of the Sixth Plan period the Centre started an annual symposium on problems of the Indian economy which attracted enthusiastic participation of economists from various institutions in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and other places in India. In fact, Professor Lance Taylor of the MIT and Professor Steve Marglin of Harvard attended some sessions and were interested participants in the very lively discussions which followed the presentation of papers in every session. The readers and the research fellows were entrusted with the task of making success of these symposia and it is their dedication to this cause which was responsible in a large measure for the popularity of this annual event. Dr. Anup Sinha and Dr. Soumyen Sikdar, Readers in the Centre, in particular played an important role. By the late 1980s our Centre for Economic Studies appeared to justify the title well enough for the Department of Economics to feel proud of it. Among outstanding teachers of the department in this period the names of Prof. Amita Dutta, Prof. P.C. Jana and Prof. N. Sen may be mentioned.

Another source of pride was the performance of our students in the best known economics departments abroad where they were reckoned to be amongst the best graduate students. Political and economic compulsions raised the fees of British Universities to penal levels for Indian students by 1980. In any case, the US universities had been offering generous fellowships ever since the mid-fifties. This led to the virtual abandonment of the traditional preference that Indians had for British universities — except in the rare cases of some scholarships—very few

— becoming available. In the case of the US universities, the excellent performance of the first lot of scholars from Presidency College encouraged the economics departments to offer financial assistance more liberally to our students. The Department of Economics, Presidency College, has been a well-known name to many economists in the United States; when a noted Economist learnt about our small size he expressed surprise at the constant flow of young talent that the Department produces. At home, there is a similar flow of our students to the Delhi School of Economics and the Jawaharlal Nehru University Departments of Economics, for the M. A. degree where they form the majority of their best M. A. students.

The 1986 revisions of the UGC scales for college and university teachers were formally accepted by the State Government in mid-'88. Because of technical difficulties renewal of contracts of Readers and R. A.'s was very slow and revision of pay scales slower still. In consequence two Readers and one R. A. left the Centre for Economic Studies.

Noted scholars had left the Department earlier — set-backs which had left no abiding scars as fresh talent filled up the vacancies. In the early seventies Tapas Majumdar and Amiya Bagchi, two eminent scholars, left; but with the Centre in operation Banerjee, Rakshit and Sen carried on without significant loss of momentum. With the young research associates and Readers joining the Centre, the reputation of the Department as a whole in fact increased, a fact already noted above. Nabendu Sen's untimely death was a shock, but the shock of the loss of three bright young men had a much greater impact.

A UGC assessment committee visited the Department in January 1992 to decide on development grants, if any, for the Eighth Plan period. The UGC experts took a great deal of interest in the work of the Centre and promised to recommend reasonably large grants. The UGC communicated that fresh proposals on the basis of these recommendations were ready, but they would be released only when the West Bengal Government implemented the follow-up of the proposals accepted by it in respect of earlier UGC awards. The Minister for Higher Education, Government of West Bengal, assured us of his serious interest in the matter.

#### *Latest Developments:*

The Centre for Economic Studies was taken over and permanently retained as part of the Economics Department of the College by a Gov-

ernment order dated 30.9.92. The Government, in this order, has created 2 Professor posts, 2 Reader posts, 2 Research Associate posts, a few posts of J. R. F. and S. R. F.'s as well. Further, the UGC has also responded by giving a fresh sanction for the Centre for Economic Studies. These two events will surely go a long way to improve the position of the Economics Department of Presidency College and the Centre for Economic Studies, which is now an integral part of the Department of Economics.

*Amitabha Chatterjee  
Department of Economics*

#### **VI. Geology**

The scheme of establishing a training centre of Geology at Presidency College, Calcutta was initiated in September, 1890. The then Director of Public Instruction, Bengal invited the views of the Director, Geological Survey of India on the proposal of arranging teaching of the subjects Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography at Presidency College. Dr. William King, the then Director of the Geological Survey of India, agreed to this proposal and submitted concrete proposals which included establishment of a lecturership in Geology at Presidency College. Later the Govt. of Bengal published a notification on 23.9.1891 regarding opening of graduate classes in Geology and Mineralogy in Presidency College Calcutta from June 1892. On the 17th July, 1892, the Department of Geology here was formally opened for teaching with Sir Thomas Holland of the Geological Survey of India as the first Professor of Geology. In this connection, it may be noted that Presidency College, Madras had its Geology section attached to the Biology Department since 1886, but an independent Department of Geology was created there only in 1910. Historically, therefore, Presidency College, Calcutta has the distinction of being the earliest among all educational institutions in India to start a separate Department of Geology. The teaching covered both B.Sc. and M.Sc. levels.

In the early days, Sir Thomas was the only member of the teaching staff in the Geology Department of Presidency College and he continued to be the Professor-in-charge till 1896. Afterwards, Messers H. S. Hayden and P. N. Datta were in charge of the Department for one year each. Mr. C. S. Middlemiss and Dr. T. L. Walker also took charge for brief periods in 1895 and 1898 respectively. The renowned Indian geologist Mr. P. N. Bose acted as Professor-in-charge for two years from 1901.

The eminent Dr. P. J. Bruhl also acted as Lecturer in Geology for some time during 1902-03. Till 1903 the teaching of Geology in this premier institution used to be carried out only by part-time lecturers from the Geological Survey of India. Afterwards many eminent geologists from the Geological Survey of India continued to be associated with this Department in giving lectures. They were E. Vredenburg (1904-09, 1907-11), L. L. Fermor (delivered ten special lectures in 1909), H. S. Bion (1911-12), J. Coggan Brown (1912-14), H. C. Jones (1914-15), G. de P. Cotter (1915-18), H. Walker (1918-20, 1923-24), C. S. Fox (1920-21), H. Crookshank (1921-23, 1926), D. N. Wadia (1924-25), G. V. Hobson (1925-26), E. L. G. Clegg (1926-27), M. S. Krishnan (1931-33, 1934-35), W. D. West (1931-33), A. L. Culson (1927-29, 1935), J. A. Dunn (1929, 1936-38), P. K. Ghosh (1938-40, 1942-43), J. B. Auden (1940-42), L. A. N. Iyer (1943-45), A. K. Dey (1945-47), A. G. Jhingran (1947-49), A. B. Dutt (1949-50), and D. R. S. Mehta (1950-51), P. K. Chatterjee (1952-54), and S. P. Nautiyal (1954-56).

The first whole-time teacher to join the Department was late Sri Hem Chandra Dasgupta in 1903 and he was promoted as Prof. of Geology in 1912. He held this post till his death on the 1st January, 1933. He was later joined by Prof. B. N. Maitra in 1915. An officer of the Geological Survey of India used to assist the Department as part-time teacher until 1956 when his practice was discontinued. Both Under-Graduate (2 years) and Post-Graduate (2 years) courses used to be conducted by Presidency College, until around the year 1920, when Calcutta University appointed one or two lecturers/demonstrators to work jointly with the Presidency College Staff for Post-Graduate teaching in Geology. At present the P.G. teaching of Calcutta University is conducted jointly by the University Department of Geology and the Presidency College Department of Geology.

The Department remained a small one with only 3-4 wholetime teachers until in the forties when its expansion started. But even in those early days, the Department established a reputation as a pioneering research centre, primarily because of the important contribution of late Prof. H. C. Dasgupta in several fields of palaeontology and stratigraphy. Prof. Dasgupta also established the tradition of dedicated teaching for which the Department became well known. He used to take out his students on field tours to the far corners of the country and took great pains to see that the students could develop into good professional geologists.

After the demise of Prof. Dasgupta in 1933, Dr. M. M. Chatterjee

took over as the Head of the Department in which post he continued till the year 1958. In the meantime Prof. S. Ray joined the Department in 1944, and the faculty was strengthened. Prof. S. Ray through his dedicated and untiring efforts modernised both the teaching and research activities of the Department.

After retirement of Prof. S. Ray in 1965, Dr. A. K. Banerjee the renowned economic geologist, took over the stewardship of the Department and continued till September, 1978. Dr. A. K. Saha, distinguished scholar and researcher, succeeded him and continued as Head of the Department till May 1985. The Department took large strides forward in these years. Dr. Saha was succeeded by Dr. P. K. Gangopadhyay who continues as the departmental head till now.

During the period 1920-1965, when the Calcutta University Geology Department was housed within the premises of Geology Department Presidency College, the spirit of co-operation in teaching and research was greatly fostered by teachers, research fellows and students of both the departments, Prof. N. N. Chatterjee, who held the chair of Professor and Head of Calcutta University Geology Department, took active interest in upgrading Post-Graduate teaching and research, and organising the activities of Geological Mining Metallurgical Society. Prof. Chatterjee was also President of the Geological Institute during 1944-48 and 1949-56.

At the Under-Graduate level, this department undertakes teaching honours and pass course in Geology. The present enrolment in honours course is 22 per year while that in the pass course is upto 12 per year. This department may be considered as the best teaching department for honours in Geology under Calcutta University as indicated by the results of the University examinations. At the Post-Graduate level, 14 students are admitted to this department each year.

Since the time of late Prof. H. C. Dasgupta (1903-1933) this Department has continued to maintain its reputation as a premier centre of research work in the country. Quite a number of pioneer research projects, especially in igneous and metamorphic petrology, structural geology, economic geology and palaeontology have been conducted and such researches have thrown new light on our knowledge of geology and mineral resources in Eastern Himalaya, Singhbhum and Chotonagpur (Bihar), Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, M. P., Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Members of this Department collaborated in a UGC supported Research programme on Crustal evolution and its relation to metallogenesis in parts of the Indian shield during the years 1978-83. A significant milestone in the history of this Department is the year 1985, when it obtained UGC—sponsored COSIST programme for development of infrastructure for P.G. studies and research with the thrust area as 'Precambrian Crustal Evolution of parts of the Indian Shield'. It gained further recognition from the University Grants Commission, when a special Assistance Programme was granted to this department with effect from January 1986. With generous financial assistance from the UGC under these two programmes, supported by successive annual development grants from the Govt. of West Bengal, this department is now well-equipped with some sophisticated equipments and modern laboratory facilities; it is the only geology teaching department in India to possess a Thermal Ionisation Mass Spectrometer for geochronologic and isotope studies. Among the other modern equipments in this department mention may be made of (a) Inductively Coupled Plasma Source Atomic Emission Spectrometer and (b) Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. This department was the first in the College to install computer facilities — a PC-XT along with printer and plotter and with a large variety of softwares that were installed in early 1986.

Over the last fifty years, members of this department have contributed substantially to various fields of structural geology (including pioneering work in the petrofabrics), igneous and metamorphic petrology, geochemistry, mathematical geology, sedimentology, ore geology and palaeontology. A major part of these contributions have not only revealed the earth history of India and surrounding regions, but have also provided new clues to exploration of mineral deposits, in the Indian Shield and the Himalaya. The contributions have been acknowledged at national level by awards/prizes to faculty members through Indian National Science Academy, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dept., of Steel and Mines (Govt. of India), Asiatic Society etc.

Alumni of this Department have been holding key positions in the Indian mineral industries and have laudably played responsible roles in organising several university departments in the country and also abroad. The five Director Generals of Geological Survey of India including the First, the pioneer experts in Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Atomic Minerals Division, Steel Authority of India, National Mineral Development

Corporation etc. are the products of this department. Some eminent institutions abroad have their faculties of earth sciences presently flourishing under the leadership of our alumni. During the seminar held in July this year some of these alumni actively participated to make the Centenary Seminar a grand success.

As part of its academic activity, the Department has successfully organised under the auspices of the Indian Society of Earth Sciences, a quarterly journal of international standard named the 'Indian Journal of Earth Sciences' which was started in the year 1974 with an all India Board of Editorial Advisers. This journal has already established itself as a high-quality research medium and articles published in this journal are abstracted by reputed international abstracting services. From 1984, journal has been converted into a quarterly one. In May-June 1977, the department organised a UGC sponsored All India Summer Institute on 'Quantitative Geology' — this is the first Summer Institute to be held in a non-university department of geology in India so far. In 1983 and 1984 the Indian Society of Earth Sciences located in this Department organised two workshops on 'SOLID EARTH' sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India as part of the 7th plan 'THRUST AREA' programme. The Society held a National seminar on 'CRUSTAL EVOLUTION AND METALLOGENESIS IN SELECTED PARTS OF THE INDIAN SHIELD' in January, 1984 under the sponsorship of the Department of Science & Technology. Another DST - sponsored National Seminar on Use of Isotope in Earth Sciences was organised by the Society in February 1986.

Geological Institute is another unique organisation of this Department. It was established in 1905 in order to foster co-curricular activities of students of the Department. All students and teachers are automatically members of this organisation; in addition, many ex-students are associate members. The Institute holds technical meetings, quiz contests, lectures by distinguished scientists, film shows and local excursions. It also publishes an annual journal (*Bhu-Vidya*) containing original/review articles by students as well as ex-students. The Institute is run by the students with the advice of the teachers. This has been hailed as perhaps the oldest student-run scientific organisation in India.

In conclusion, it may briefly be noted that the achievements of the Geology Department include the publication of numerous articles and papers during 1955-1992, not to mention the seven books written by teachers of the Department between 1984 and 1989. The number of seminars held at the national level in the last decade is ten, while an international seminar was organised in 1992. The number of candidates obtaining Ph. D. since 1980 is also an impressively high figure of twenty-two.

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## **VII. Geography**

The Geography Department of Presidency College had its birth only in 1950 although chronicles record that Geography along with the languages, History, Chronology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry and other sciences were taught at the Academy (*Maha-Pathsala*) of Hindu College in its early years. This delay was due to several international, national and local factors.

With minor exceptions, Geography had no place in school or university education within the British empire in the previous century. In those days Hindu College followed English Geography which consisted of a catalogue of place-names and their descriptions and accounts of explorations and discoveries.

Gradually, Practical Surveying and Astronomical Geography, which were in great demand at the Survey of India, became important branches of Geography. Following the then English Model students had to go through Gold Smith's 'Geography', Russel's 'Modern Europe' and Robertson's 'India' and consult maps produced by the Crown and the Survey of India.

The Hindu College authorities could not ride against the waves to rejuvenate the moribund concepts of ancient Indian, Greek, Roman and Arab Geography. Presidency College too, since 1855, made regrettably few and sporadic attempts to introduce the concept of modern geography. Indeed, Geography was still considered a field created and cultivated by a number of notable scholars in other disciplines (such as H.F. Blandford, W. G. Wilson, M. L. Beebee, Hemchandra Dasgupta, Benoyendra Nath Sen, Debendra Nath Sen, Kuruvila Zachariah, to name a few), rather than

an academic pursuit worth studying for its own sake in its own individual department. It was under the influence of 'environmental determinism', 'balanced regionalism', 'ecological curiosity', and 'geopolitics' that the philosophy of 'New Geography' at the turn of the century became a study of human communities in their mutual relationship with physical environments. It thus bridged the gap between the physical sciences and the humanities. As formal study and training in Geology, Astronomy, Anthropology, Cartography, History and Economics was supposed to be the best assortment to make the synthesis, geography was taught by the professors of Geology, Astronomy, History, Economics and Commerce at Presidency College till 1950.

Meanwhile five fresh but swelling streams merged at different points to flow on into the twentieth century as an academic river of new geography. These not only enriched the subject with a body of theories and information systems but also opened a new field of applied geography. This acted as a positive thrust to expand the field of geography.

The first was the work of indologists and especially A.Cunningham's exposition of the ancient geography of India.

The second involved various theories relating to global tectonics, meteorology and social, political and economic systems.

The third was contributed by maps and topographical sheets of India and adjoining countries (from China to Mesopotamia) published by the Survey of India, Geological maps, land revenue maps, land-use maps etc.

The fourth sprang from the State and District Gazetteers, from the reports and memoirs of the Asiatic Society of India, the Geological-Botanical-Zoological-Anthropological Survey of India and similar other bodies. The headquarters of all these bodies were in Calcutta and the graduates of Presidency College made major contributions to the explorations, discoveries, mapping and reporting of all these bodies.

The fifth was the emergence of applied geography which aims at solving some of the great world problems — increasing pressure of population on space, development of underdeveloped areas, town and country planning, rural land-use planning, etc.

In spite of these developments there was some prejudice against Geography as a university subject at Calcutta, on the ground that the study of Geography may lend itself to the growth of imperialism and

militarism. The argument that geography is a necessary discipline and it should be taught at a higher level was so forcefully mooted by Kuruvila Zachariah that in 1929 Intermediate courses incorporated Geography as one of the subjects at Presidency College. In 1938 Prof. Zachariah became the Principal of Central Calcutta College (then Islamia College) and at once organised and equipped a full-fledged Geography Department with pass and honours courses in that College.

The Calcutta University Geography Department, the second oldest in India (after Aligarh), was established in 1941 under the dedicated leadership of Prof. S. P. Chatterjee and keen patronage of Shyamaprasad Mukherjee. For the first ten years the Geography Department of Calcutta University turned out both Post-Graduates and Under-Graduates many of whom held M. A./M. Sc. degrees in other subjects. The Presidency College students had to attend the University honours classes.

In 1946 the post of a Lecturer in Geography was created in the Geology Department of Presidency College and late Dr. N. R. Kar had been the first to join this post.

With the partition of the country Prof. Nafis Ahmed of Islamia College departed to Dacca University. Dr. N. R. Kar filled up this vacancy. Prof. Ahmed on behalf of the Muslim League had helped Radcliffe, while Prof. Kar with others had helped Prof. S. P. Chatterjee to draw up 'Bengal in Maps' which was anti-partition. Had this publication by Orient Longmans come out in due time, the course of history might have been different. Ignorance of Geography has indeed proved very costly.

With the transfer of Dr. N. R. Kar to the Islamia College as Professor of Geography, Dr. A. B. Chatterjee joined as lecturer in 1948. Geography co-existed with the Geology Department till 1950 when the entire Geography Department of the Islamia College was transferred to Presidency College.

The Islamic subjects of Arabic, Persian and Urdu were transferred to Islamia College in 1948 and rooms 4 and 5 on the second floor of the main building vacated by these subjects were given to the Geography Department.

Thus the Geography Department started with the young Prof. N.R. Kar as the Head of the Department, two lecturers, namely Prof. A.B. Chatterjee and S. P. Dasgupta, one Demonstrator, Sri Ranjit Kumar Basu, one draughtsman, Sri Gopal Chandra Ray and one bearer Md. Ramzan Ali.

Honours, Pass and Intermediate Courses used to be taught but Post-Graduate students, later restricted to five only, used to be admitted and academically helped by the members of the Department, who sacrificed a lot of their time and energy to build the Seminar Library, which had been one of the finest in India and students of the Calcutta and some other Universities in India used to avail themselves of the reference books and journals and free academic help of the members of the Department. In late 1970's the Department imparted a teacher training course to hundreds of school teachers.

Some of the well-known geographers in India served this Department as members of the staff. Mention may be made of Sri S. P. Dasgupta, Retired Director, National Atlas of India, Prof. B. Bhattacharyya of the North Bengal University, Dr. S. Chakraborty former member of the West Bengal Planning Board, Dr. T. B. Lahiri, Registrar, Visva-Bharati University, late Prof. N. De, former Head of the Department of Geography, Chandernagore Government College, Prof. Dr. B. Banerjee, former Head of the Department of Geography, Calcutta University, Prof. Dr. S. R. Basu, Head of the Department of Geography Calcutta University, Prof. Dr. A. Biswas, Head of the Department of Geography, Burdwan University, Prof. P. Ray and Prof. R. Mukherjee, both Heads of Geography Department, Chandernagore College, Prof. P. Mukhopadhyay, Head of Geography, Darjeeling Govt. College, Prof. I. Chatterjee, Head of Geography, Haldia Govt. College and others. Many students of this Department are now serving as Heads of the Departments of North Bengal, Gujarat, Bombay and Delhi University as well as departmental heads of various colleges within and outside West Bengal.

The Department had been visited by a number of world renowned geographers from the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Hungary, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Nigeria, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangladesh, etc. Students from Poland, West Indies, Uganda, Mauritius studied in the Department. German and Japanese research students got academic help in the Department from time to time.

The Department organised a symposium on 'Humid Tropics' at the International Geographical Congress in 1968 and world-renowned geographers attended the symposium, visited the Department and presented valuable books and journals, which are an asset to any Department of the discipline. Both Dr. N. R. Kar and Dr. A. B. Chatterjee had been sent to foreign Universities for higher research in Geography by the

**Government of India, sponsored by the Government of West Bengal.** Both Dr. S.C.Chakraborty and late Prof. Niranjan De, had been sent to foreign Universities on State Scholarships, and Prof. Bimalendu Bhattacharyya and late Prof. Satyabrata Goswami through the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme to the U.K.and Canada respectively.

The Department produced many brilliant students among whom are three Ishan Scholars, Dr. Suprakash Ghosh, Dr. Satyesh Ch. Chakraborty and Manjula Pal. Four of the teachers, late Dr. N. R. Kar, Dr. A. B. Chatterjee, Dr. S. C. Chakraborty and Prof. T. B. Lahiri had been with the Ford Foundation advisors in the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization (C.M.P.O.) and contributed to the basic planning of Calcutta in the C.M.P.O. Dr. A. B. Chatterjee's team work came out in the First report of the C.M.P.O. published in 1961. Prof. N. Sen served as the first Head of the Department of Geography at Darjeeling Government College, later on also served as the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Government of West Bengal. The teachers mentioned above had been connected with various Universities as experts and served different geographical societies in important capacities. Prof. N. Sen as Research Officer of the West Bengal District Gazetteers was and is still engaged in writing the 1st, 4th and 7th chapters of the new series of West Bengal District Gazetteer being published by the State Government.

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### **VIII. Hindi**

Originally at the Presidency College, there was no separate department for Hindi. As far as the records of the College go, Hindi appears to have been taught only as a Vernacular subject from the year 1928 with only one teacher, Sri Sibnarayan Lala. After Prof. Lala's retirement in 1955, Sri T. N. Agarwal, a part-time teacher, continued to take Hindi classes till 1962 when Sri Premsen Singh took over charge, assisted by Sri Jagannath Seth. In 1972, Sri Sadanand Singh replaced Sri Premsen Singh, while Sri Jagannath Seth continued and was joined by Sri Subrata Lahiri in 1978. It was as late as the year 1981 that the Hindi Department was formally opened and an Honours course of study was offered to students. The Department has since steadily grown though the staff strength is still

inadequate. Further expansion of the department is not ruled out especially as the Calcutta University has accepted in principle the idea of the introduction of P.G. Diploma Course in functional Hindi. Though a young Department, research and seminar activities are already afoot and there are indications, thanks to the leadership given by Dr. Vivekananda Deb, the Departmental Head in the early nineties, and Dr. Subrata Lahiri who succeeded him to that post, that the Department will soon carve a niche for itself in this premier seat of learning.

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Department of Hindi*

#### **IX. History**

Prior to the formation of separate departments, the teachers at Presidency College taught various subjects that were part of the curriculum of the Bachelor of Arts. Thus the famous orientalist Dr. E. B. Cowell (1858-64) was Professor of History, Political Economy and English (and at the same time, Principal of Sanskrit College). Similarly, Pearycharan Sarkar (1867-74), the first Indian teacher of History in the College, had a great reputation as teacher of both History and English, Charles H. Tawney (1864-92) one of the doyens of the English Department, also taught History (and Philosophy), as did the Polymath Harrington Hugh Melville Percival (1880-1911). Benoyendra Nath Sen (1893-1911, 1912-13) taught History and Economics.

The teachers of this period may not have been specialist historians but they were certainly not lacking in inspiration, ability and scholarship. Indian historiography owes to them the nurturing of a pioneer — Sir Jadunath Sarkar — whose name appears second on the list of first class B. A.'s in 1891. Continuing his studies in English literature, Sir Jadunath went on to open new vistas in Indian history writing, conveying to us the spirit that his teachers must have invoked and instilled into him.

Teachers and students of this period developed very special relationship with one another, setting a standard which succeeding generations in the Department have striven to approximate. Benoyendra Nath Sen shifted from Kansaripara to Bhabanicharan Dutta Lane, when he was transferred to Presidency College in 1893, to be close to his students, over whom he is said to have 'exerted a distinct moral authority.' The enduring picture of this period remains that of the students of H. M.

Percival (1880-1911), unyoking the horses from his carriage and drawing it themselves to his home the day he left Presidency in 1911.

The syllabus for History at the Under-Graduate and the Post-Graduate level was prepared by Percival at the turn of the century. He used to take regular classes at both levels. It was from him that Ramesh Chandra Majumdar received his first training in History.

The Department of History evolved out of a momentum generated in the institutional evolution of the College by Indian Universities Act, 1904. It took shape following the composition of a College Council (1907-08) consisting of heads of departments to look after internal administration. The senior professor of the History Department was E. F. Oaten (1910-16), who became its first Head.

Oaten's period saw the rapid consolidation of earlier achievements. The History seminar began to function. The first available record of a seminar dates back to 1910, when, with Oaten gracing the chair, Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, then studying for his M.A., read a paper on Ancient Hindu Civilization. Around 1914, a Muslim student attempted a positive revaluation of Aurangzeb.

Oaten's department included Hemchandra Raychaudhuri (1914-16), Jogendra Nath Dasgupta (1909-21) and U. N. Ghosal (in the first of his two stints at the College 1909-21), who helped lay the foundations of the great days ahead. In 1916, an episode which spilled outside the story of this Department, brought to an end Oaten's remarkable era of construction and consolidation.

The man who eventually replaced Oaten was to write —‘the great teacher influences his pupils not through their memory but through their judgement’. Kuruvila Zachariah took the spirit out of the words he had written years ago and put it into practice in his relationship with his students. For the teacher, to whom the essence of religion was a sense of spiritual sustenance, the knowledge that one of his most promising students was being drawn towards Marxism, did not cause consternation or dismay. Zachariah acknowledged the absolute autonomy of his students’ judgement. And while Susobhan Chandra Sarkar, the student, never got the opportunity to reassure his mentor that ‘true marxism did not scoff at genuine religious emotion like his’, Kuruvila must have known his student’s mind.

Kuruvila Zachariah’s tenure (1916-1930) was the first of a series of four periods, in each of which one great teacher has left the indelible

mark of his presence and character on the Department. Zachariah taught English History to first year students and the history of the Middle Ages and Greek history to the third year class. He was aided by the vast extent and nature of his scholarship and by his travels and his ability to communicate to his students his love for the subject and the places and the times he taught about. Zachariah had stood first both in English and History Honours at Madras University and later won a brilliant First at Oxford. His use of all that is best in the English language, especially its poetry, in the teaching of History, added an unmatched dimension to his discourses.

That a remarkable generation of students emerged under the careful guidance of Zachariah and his colleagues (Binoy Kr. Sen 1916-32, Kiranshankar Roy 1916-17, Krishna Sadhan Bandopadhyay 1917-19, Surendra Ch. Majumdar 1921-46 who compiled and edited the College Register which came out in 1927 and Sacchidananda Bhattacharya, 1948) is therefore no coincidence. Susobhan Sarkar, Naren Sinha, Hiren Mukherjee, Anil Banerjee were all his beloved students. The Historical Society formed in 1921 functioned side by side with the seminar, and under Zachariah was genuinely popular. A teacher above all else, Kuruvila Zachariah had made his place in the heart of his students. His wide scholarship has found expression in his published essays which bear evidence to the diversity and depth of his knowledge.

In 1933 Susobhan Chandra Sarkar joined Presidency College, bringing with him a stamp of greatness, different from that which the Department had acquired with Kuruvila Zachariah. Yet there was in Susobhan Sarkar much that was inspired by Zacharia. Susobhan Sarkar's approach was to involve his students in the problem of history. He was forever trying to relate the nature of their past with the quality of their present. His severe objectivity in the treatment of historical problems earned him the unequivocal respect of his students. It was impossible to discern any Marxist bias in what he taught his students.

Susobhan Sarkar wrote several important historical works. Two other interests claimed Susobhan Sarkar's attention during his tenure (1933-56). One was his '*Parichay*' magazine; the other was his close link with the Communist Party of India. Yet neither of these distractions affected either his teaching or his departmental responsibilities. He was ably assisted by a number of excellent teachers (Bhupesh Chandra Mukhopadhyaya, Abdul Wahab Mahmood, Sashi Bhusan Chaudhuri and

Amale Tripathi who joined in 1954). The Historical Society did not function during Prof. Sarkar's time, but the seminar did. It was during these seminars that Susobhan Sarkar emerged to his students as a Marxist scholar.

As Dean of Student Affairs he was in charge of admissions. A major administrative challenge faced by Prof. Sarkar was the College Centenary in 1955. He along with Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta and Prof. Taraknath Sen produced the perfect Centenary volume for the occasion. Prof. Sarkar's tenure was one marked by excellence in scholarly pursuits. A number of future historians studied at the Department during this period — Pratap Chandra Sen, Asim Dutta, Ashok Chandra Bandyopadhyay, Tapan K. Roy Chowdhury, Sipra Sarkar, Ashin Dasgupta, Partha Sarathi Gupta, Binay Bhushan Chowdhury, Barun De, etc.

The third link in this chain of great teachers, Dr. Amale Tripathi, one of the leading historians of early British Indian trade and finance, joined the Department in 1954. He lectured the students on European history 1740-89 during the first year, and Modern India later on. His well known book 'The Extremist Challenge' was written during his tenure at College, giving the students a vision of a great historical mind at work. For his students this period marked a new approach to the teaching of the history of the French Revolution, especially his memorable introduction to Lefebvre. The most striking feature of Dr. Tripathi's tenure was the magnificent array of great teachers. Ancient Indian history and civilization came alive under the legendary scholar, Dilip Kr. Biswas. And with the young Ashin Dasgupta, the Department was already experiencing the winds of change in the presentation and teaching of history.

The series of the four greats was completed with the arrival, and subsequently the stewardship, of Ashin Dasgupta. One of the great historical minds of our time, he has also been one of the finest teachers to have graced the Department. Dr. Dasgupta brought a fresh approach to the teaching of history. The students were treated to a lucid but complex interplay of logic in Dr. Dasgupta's lectures. Introducing the paper on Modern India, he analysed the fall of the Mughal Empire, familiarising them with the just-published works of Irfan Habib and Satish Chandra. A most distinctive aspect of his lectures was the touch of caustic wit and tongue-in-cheek humour that made them so stimulating. The secret of his success was not simply good teaching or personal relationship between the Head of the Department and individual teachers and students. He sowed

the seeds of student initiative and autonomy through the revival of seminar activities. And the students responded enthusiastically. A wall magazine was started by Shekhar Banerjee and Rudrangshu Mukherjee.

One measure adopted during this time, which had deep implications for the social history of the Department, was the decision to hold admission tests in a more elaborate manner than in the previous years.

Ashin Dasgupta left the Department in 1972. His departure caused a void that was never quite filled. A lack of leadership was felt and for a time it seemed that the fortunes of the Department had touched a new low. Following the tragic demise of Prof. Chandika Prasad Banerjee, the next Departmental Head, Prof. Haridas Mukherjee, held the reins of the Department temporarily, until Prof. Hiren Chakraborti stepped in as Head with Prof. Mukherjee's transfer elsewhere, and a period of uncertainties had come to an end.

Prof. Hiren Chakraborti was succeeded by Dr. Rajat Kanta Ray in 1981. Dr. Ray has been ably supported by a number of teachers over the years: of them Shireen Maswood, who teaches Greek history with distinction, will shortly leave for Calcutta University. Ajoy Chandra Banerjee is at the moment the seniormost teacher enjoying a teaching reputation which extends to all eight papers.

In the 1980's the Department of History which had so far worked on the basis of the administrative powers of the Head of the Department developed institutions to ensure collective management. The Teachers Committee, consisting of all teachers of the Department, began to function from 1981 (the same year Dr. Rajat Kanta Ray assumed charge as Head) to manage admissions and other vital matters on a collective basis. A seminar committee was constituted, consisting of two representatives each of the three B.A. and two M.A. classes, chosen by consensus of the students. This was a definite move in the direction of recognising and harnessing the positive element in the student will. A constitution was drawn up for the History Seminar on 13/7/1984. Text books were acquired, seminars and lectures organised; arrangements were made for courses to be given by scholars from outside in their areas of specialisation. A successful reunion resulted in a regular fund (1989) which sustained these activities, and a donation by the family of the late P. C. Sen enabled the Department to institute the annual P. C. Sen Memorial lecture from 1989 onwards. The first of these lectures delivered by Prof. Sumit Sarkar, was subsequently published by the Department under the title : 'Marxian

**Approaches to the Study of Indian Nationalism**' (K. P. Bagchi, Calcutta, 1990). This was followed up by yet another publication based on the third P. C. Sen memorial lecture : Anuradha Roy, 'Challisher Dashake Banglay Ganasangeet Andolan' (Papyrus, Calcutta, 1992). The same year witnessed another major departmental achievement in the publication of MSS. lectures and printed essays of Kuruvila Zachariah following upon the birth centenary celebrations of Prof. Zachariah (1990). The work entitled 'A Greek Interlude:Kuruvila Zachariah: his life and writings '(ed. Shireen Maswood, K. P. Bagchi, Calcutta, 1992), also included outline of lectures on Greek history by Susobhan Chandra Sarkar (hitherto unpublished), Rajat Kanta Ray and Shireen Maswood, and a biographical sketch of Prof. Zachariah by Subodh Kr. Majumdar. Yet another publication based on papers delivered on the occasion of the birth centenary of Prof. Zachariah is due to be published by Oxford University Press in Calcutta: 'Mind Body and Society. Life and Mentality in Colonial Bengal' (ed. Rajat Kanta Ray).

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Department of History*

#### **X. Mathematics**

The Department of Mathematics had been a part of the Hindu- Presidency College since its inception. However, the earlier history of the Department before the establishment of Calcutta University (1857) could not be traced. Mathematics was a major compulsory subject in First Arts Examination of Calcutta University. This Department provided instructions to the students of First Arts, B.A. and M.A. Honours classes in the first three decades of the establishment of Calcutta University. The Department produced a galaxy of brilliant students who secured first class M.A. Honours degree. Among those students Anandamohan Basu (1868) became the first Indian Wrangler and Gouri Sankar De (1867) became a renowned mathematician in later years.

With the introduction of new regulations of the University in 1884, B.A. Honours and M.A. Course (one-year course) were separated. Although the University had no provision for Science degree, the students were keen on taking up science subjects in the B. A. Examination and the Department of Mathematics served a good number of brilliant students. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay (M.A.1885) who secured first class in M.A.

Examination in Mathematics became a renowned Vice-Chancellor and the chief architect of Calcutta University.

In 1902 the University introduced B.Sc. Course for specialised training in Science. The Indian University Act was passed in 1904. The First Arts Examination was renamed and divided into two sections — Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science. A two-year Course for M.A./M.Sc. Examination was prescribed. Post-Graduate teaching in Mathematics was divided into two separate streams, Pure Mathematics and Mixed Mathematics (later renamed as Applied Mathematics in 1936) since 1911. A few years later, the University started Post-Graduate teaching in its own centralised departments and withdrew affiliation of separate Post-Graduate teaching from the colleges. However, the Presidency College enjoyed the privilege of admitting students in Post-Graduate classes with the condition that the enrolled students of the college would have to attend classes (the combined class with the students enrolled in the University) in the University. As a result, some teachers of the Department left the College and joined the University as whole time teachers and some others were appointed part-time teachers of the University to teach Post-Graduate classes.

Many brilliant scholars who were students of this Department in the first half of this century devoted themselves in their later life to the pursuit of higher Mathematics and allied subjects and won universal recognition as extraordinary teachers/researchers. A few of those were Satyendranath Bose (B.Sc. 1913, who became famous for Bose-Einstein statistics), Meghnad Saha (B.Sc. 1913, who became famous for his theory of Thermal Ionisation), Nikhilranjan Sen (B.Sc. 1913, who was a profound scholar and became Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University), Nripendranath Sen (B.Sc. 1916) and Suddhodan Ghosh (B.Sc. 1918) both of whom were extraordinarily talented teachers in the Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University. Many other bright students of the Department achieved high distinction in various public institutions of the country.

In 1960 three-year Honours Degree Course was introduced. Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science Courses were abolished. The academic activities of the College were mainly confined to the teaching of B.A./ B.Sc. classes. This Department, as in previous years, kept up its high standard of teaching and produced a good number of brilliant students who won laurels in various fields, both in India and abroad,

by their merit and academic attainments.

That this Department claimed the distinction of producing excellence uninterruptedly could be attributed, on the one hand, to the administrative policy of the college authorities and, on the other, to the services of the efficient teachers of the Department who were devoted avowedly to the task of inspiring young learners with their profound scholarship and brilliant teaching. Although the creditable performance of all the teachers is to be remembered in this respect it is worthwhile to mention the names of a few outstanding teachers of the Department. They were Sarada Prasanna Das (1900-1901, 1915-30), C. E. Cullis (1902-17), famous for his research on Matrices and Determinants, Debendranath Mallick (1908-21), Bhupendra Chandra Das (1926-49), teacher of legendary fame and popular author of many standard text books on different branches of Mathematics, Gurudas Bhar (1930-52), Bibhutibhusan Sen (1945-51, a pioneer research worker who established a school of research students, Murari Mohan Roychoudhury (1948-70) and many others.

An astronomical observatory had long since been attached to the Department. The observatory was equipped with modern instruments and a powerful astronomical telescope. The subject of Astronomy occupied an important position in the syllabus of Mathematics Honours and Mathematics Pass. Students of Mathematics (both Honours and Pass) of this College enjoyed a unique privilege of observing the night sky through the astronomical instruments of the observatory. Important research works on Astronomy were conducted in the Department and the observatory played a significant role in the matter.

In the sixties the subject of Astronomy lost its importance in the syllabus of Mathematics of the new Degree Course and the observatory was gradually neglected and in the absence of proper maintenance it has lost all its past grandeur and glory.

With the introduction of a practical paper in Numerical Analysis in Mathematics Honours syllabus, a Mathematical Laboratory has recently been set up in the Department. The recently purchased PC-AT and PC-CT computers in the Department have been an added attraction to the research scholars and the teachers.

*Sadhan Kumar Mapa  
Department of Mathematics*

## **XI. Philosophy**

The history of the Department of Philosophy is to be traced back to the year 1868 when Professor Prasanna Kumar Ray (better known as Dr. P. K. Ray) joined as Professor of Philosophy in Presidency College. A D.Sc of London and Edinburgh, a man of strong personality with a rare intellectual insight, Dr. P. K. Ray not only glorified the Department of Philosophy with his presence but also contributed substantially to the progress of the whole institution. He was the first Indian Principal of Presidency College during 1902-03. Of his many writings, his 'A Text-Book of Deductive Logic' (London, 1888) was, and still is, a great help to the students of Logic.

Dr. P.K.Ray was aware of the fact that teaching is not simply a matter of pouring a set of ready-made and finished ideas into the minds of the young students. He preferred the presentation of the topic in the form of discussion, in the form of a free exchange of ideas. With a view to fulfilling that need he took the initiative to start the first Students' Society under the name of 'Philosophy Seminar' in 1896. Then the Society seemed to have lapsed for several years. Dr. P. K. Ray revived the Seminar between 1903 and 1905. It seems to have been consolidated by Dr. Adityanath Mukhopadhyay in 1908.

The unique feature of the Philosophy Seminar was the maintenance of a proceedings book from 1914 (with some gaps). The Seminar also possessed an 'Attendance Book and Record of Work' from 1909 to 1927, with occasional entries thereafter. In this register successive batches of students recorded the books they studied and the work they put in the Seminar, date by date. Thus we find Subhas Chandra Basu (known later as 'Netaji') recording his study of 'Martineau' in September, 1915, of Caird's 'Philosophy of Religion' on 25th November, 1915, of Schwegler's 'History of Philosophy' on 15th February, 1916. Old records also show that Subhas Chandra Basu made a very sincere attempt to write a paper on 'Transition from Locke to Kant'.

The foundation of the Department laid by Dr. P. K. Ray was in the next few decades made more solid and fortified by a trail of other intellectual giants like Dr. Surendranath Dasgupta, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, Dr. Nalinikanta Brahma, Dr. Prabhu Datta Shastri, Professor Gopinath Bhattacharya, and Dr. Prabas Jivan Choudhury.

Dr. S.N. Dasgupta's monumental work 'History of Indian

Philosophy' and his other works on *Mysticism* and *Yoga*, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar's ever-valued work 'Hindu *Mysticism*' (Kegan Paul, 1934), Dr. Prabhu Datta Shastri's famous writing on 'Causality and *Science*' (London, 1939) and also his 'The Philosophy of Hindu *Sadhana*' (Kegan Paul, 1932), and Dr. Prabas Jivan Choudhury's memorable works like 'Studies in Comparative *Aesthetics*' (Visva Bharati, 1953), 'Tagore and the Problem of God' (Visva Bharati, 1954), 'An Introduction to the Philosophy of *Science*' (Progressive Publishers, 1954) and also his articles like 'Science and Common Sense' (Philosophical Quarterly, 1953) and 'Meaning and Verification of Knowledge' (Philosophical Quarterly, 1955), are rare treasures cherished and utilized by all those who subsequently joined the Department as teachers or students.

The history of the Department of Philosophy would remain incomplete if mention be not made of those students who by their brilliance established themselves as eminent scholars and teachers of Philosophy. First comes Professor Krishna Chandra Bhattacharya, the most original modern Indian thinker, who became George V Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Calcutta University.

His 'Studies in Philosophy' (2 Vols) is widely known among the students of Philosophy. This work contains some of his basic thoughts on the different aspects of Philosophy. Dr. Saroj Kumar Das, also a noted scholar, became later a Professor of Calcutta University. Professor Gopinath Bhattacharya, worthy son of Prof. Krishna Chandra Bhattacharya, served Presidency College for many years and also became professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy at both Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities. Professor Shibajiban Bhattacharya and Dr. Jitendranath Mohanty are scholars of high repute, and both of them served Burdwan University and Calcutta University as Professors and Heads of the Department of Philosophy. Dr. Mohanty, who is now attached to an American University, is well known for his study in recent Platonism and also in Phenomenology. He has many published works and articles to his credit.

Of the distinguished teachers who served Presidency College from the fifties till the eighties of the present century, the name of Professor Gopinath Bhattacharya is the foremost. Perhaps the greatest teacher in the annals of the Department, Professor Gopinath Bhattacharya's mastery of his subject, clarity of conception and brilliance of exposition left his students spellbound. This tradition of effective teaching was ably continued by Professors Prabas Jivan Choudhury, Amiya Kumar Mazumdar, Devi

Prasad Sen, Naresh Chandra Chakraborty and Nirod Baran Chakraborty. The untimely death of Prof. Prabas Jiban Choudhury, a distinguished teacher in the Department and a scholar of varied interests, was a great loss for all of us. During the period under review those who showed promise in student life and are at present attached to several Indian and foreign Universities are, among others, Dr. Pranab Kumar Sen, Dr. Jayshankar Lal Shaw and Prof. Arindam Chakraborty.

Though the stalwarts are now gone, their spirit and influence survive and are still working. Thus after many years the 'Philosophy Seminar' has started its work again. In 1983 when Dr. Nirod Baran Chakraborty was the Head of the Department. Professors Gopinath Bhattacharya and Bidhubhusan *Tarka-Samkhya-Vedantatirtha* delivered their lectures in the seminars. In the year 1989, Dr. Richard Sorabji of King's College, London, an authority on Greek Philosophy, delivered a Seminar lecture on 'Plato's theory of Knowledge'. During 1990-92, several Philosophy Seminars were held. Those who delivered lectures in those Seminars are Professor Arabinda Basu of Sri Aurobindo Ashram of Pondicherry, Dr. Pranab Kumar Sen of Jadavpur University, Dr. J. L. Shaw of Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, Dr. Karuna Bhattacharya of Calcutta University and Professor Hiranmoy Banerjee of Jadavpur University.

In 1991 seminar lectures were delivered by Professor R. P. Das, ex-Vice Chancellor of Rabindra Bharati University and Dr. S. P. Banerjee of Calcutta University, and Dr. Amita Chatterjee of Jadavpur University. In 1992, Professor (Dr.) Ashin Das Gupta, ex-Vice Chancellor of Visva Bharati University, delivered a lecture on 'Ithihas O' Darsan' in a seminar organised by the Department. In April, 1992 we had the privilege of inviting Dr. D. P. Chattopadhyay of Jadavpur University, who gave an illuminating talk on 'Tradition and Revolution' (in Bengali).

The Department of Philosophy has also begun to show its active interest in academic matters in other ways, as for example by reorganizing tutorials for Honours students. Teachers of the Department too are engaged in writing research papers on different topics and delivering lectures in different cultural institutions. Let us hope that our young scholars studying at the College shall keep the torch of learning burning bright and carry forward the tradition of the Department worthily, mindful of its glorious past and aware of its full potential.

*Amalendu Chakraborty  
Department of Philosophy*

## **XII. Political Science**

**The Department of Political Science** came into existence in 1960 when the University of Calcutta introduced Political Science as a separate honours level subject. Previously, the study of politics was a part of the Economics honours curriculum. In fact, out of six honours papers in Economics, three full papers were on political theory, political philosophies of Aristotle and Mill, constitutions of different countries including India and International Relations. Hence the new Department of Political Science emanated from the old Department of Economics, a development which was in a way repeated in 1989 when a still new Department of Sociology came into being from the folds of the Department of Political Science. Because of this peculiar but not unusual genesis, the initial set of teachers came from the old Economics Department. They used to teach the Political Science Papers in the old Economics honours course. Prof. Upendra Nath Ghosal, Prof. Ramesh Chandra Ghosh, Prof. Durgagati Chattoraj, Prof. Ajit Sen, Prof. Akshay Ghosal were among the distinguished names. Prof. Bharat Bhattacharya was also a teacher of this category for a brief period. Among them, Prof. Ghosal and a little later Prof. Ghosh came over to the new Department of Political Science. The integral relationship between the two disciplines of Economics and Political Science had another expression in the fact that these shared the same teaching space in the form of Room No.12 of the Main Building of the College. Even after the formal separation between two departments, these have been contiguous to each other being located on the same floor of the newly built annexe of Baker Laboratory building in 1960. Since then the Departments have a common library and, Prof. Ajit Sengupta of the Department of Economics used to teach Public Finance to the students of Political Science Department in 1962-64. Till the mid '70s the senior teachers of both the Departments would meet over tea during the daily recess time.

Prof. Ghosal was the chief architect of the newly created Department. He with two other eminent teachers, Prof. Nirmal Chandra Basu Roychowdhury and Prof. Nirmal Kanti Mazumdar and a dozen of bright young students, started the Department. Even today the Department remembers with gratitude the initiative of Prof. Ghosal. A man with a rare combination of bold imagination and pragmatic ideas, he succeeded in persuading the Education Department, Government of West Bengal, to sanction three posts of Professors and three posts of Assistant Professors for this new Department. The same faculty pattern can be found

even today. To him also goes the credit of securing space for the Department in the new building, organising a library, and offering the teachers exclusive cubicles. We have to remember in this connection the support extended by Prof. Bhabatosh Datta to the fledgling department. Prof. Ghosal's attractive personality and extraordinary clarity of mind enthused his pupils and colleagues as well. In 1964 Prof. Ghosal retired. Meanwhile Prof. Ramesh Chandra Ghosh had joined teaching which was further strengthened by Prof. Nirode Baran De, Prof. Radharaman Chakraborty and Prof. Ashoke Kumar Mukherjee.

Prof. Basu Roychowdhury took over charge of the Department in 1964 and gave individual academic leadership till 1978, when he left the Department to join the State Public Service Commission. His analytical method of teaching combined with appropriate references to developments in contemporary Western Political Philosophy and Political Science was exceptionally educative. A quiet but firm man, he was deeply concerned about his students.

Prof. Sunil Rai Chaudhuri, who had already joined the Department in 1969, became the next Head of the Department in 1979. In the meantime Prof. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay joined the Department in 1965 and Prof. Ramesh Chandra Ghosh left the college to join the post of Centenary Professor of Public Administration in Calcutta University. The students of the Department missed an untiring teacher like him and the association with his scholarship. For a brief period, the Department was served by Prof. Jadabendralal Basu. In the early seventies, some changes in the faculty came in quick succession. Prof. Ashoke Kumar Mukherjee, Prof. Radharaman Chakraborty and Prof. Nirode Baran De left the Department. In their places, came Prof. Rebatiraman Mukherjee, Prof. Arun Kumar Banerjee and Prof. Bipul Bhadra. In the following years joined Prof. Sobhanlal Datta Gupta, and Prof. Partha Chatterjee left the Department to join some University or research institute or a foreign University for higher studies.

Prof. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay took over charge of the Department in 1979 after Prof. Sunil Rai Chaudhuri joined the Primary School Directorate of Government of West Bengal. The late seventies saw new teachers in Prof. Prasanta Ray, who was a student in the very first batch of students of the Department, and Prof. Anjan Kumar Sarkar and Prof. Swadhinranjan De. There were changes throughout the eighties: Prof. Rathindranath Choudhuri, Prof. Ram Chandra

Bhattacharya, Prof. Atindramohan Mukherjee ,Prof. Samir Das and Prof. Dasarathi Sengupta served the Department and then left on transfer as did Prof. Anjan Kumar Sarkar, Prof. Swadhinranjan De, Prof. Phanindranath Bhattacharya and Prof. Ram Chandra Bhattacharya. During these years, the Department benefited from the services of a few part-time teachers like Miss Supriya Roychaudhury, and Mr. Bikash Chandra Dutta. Prof. Ashok Kumar Sarkar and Prof. Dipika Mazumder were teacher-follows in the Department. Of them Prof. Ashok Kumar Sarkar immensely helped the Department in its crisis period by regularly taking classes for several years. In the mid-eighties, Prof. Ashoke Kumar Mustafi joined the department. In the late eighties and early nineties Prof. Ranjan Kumar Ray, Prof. Krityapriya Ghosh and Prof. Rabindranath Basu, joined the Department and are currently teaching in the Department. In 1991, Prof. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay became the Principal of the College, his position being taken by Prof. Prasanta Ray.

The distinctive qualities for which a department of any college can be singled out as a good department are possibly many. The teacher-student ratio, the regularity of classes, holding of tutorial classes, the informal and intimate relationship between the teachers and the students, holding of seminars and symposia on varied academic issues, promoting research scholars, and above all imparting quality lessons to the students in the class-room, are some such attributes. Political Science Department of this College has been performing all these things with a high reputation since its inception. The memories of the old students of the Department published in different re-union souvenirs at different periods of time possibly corroborate this statement.

So far the Department has organised four colourful reunions of the past and present students. The first was held in 1983, the second in 1984, the third was on the completion of the 25th year of the Department in 1985. The fourth reunion took place in 1990. On all such occasions the departmental students and teachers have taken the opportunity of evaluating the performance of the Department from various angles.

In collaboration with the 'Council for Political Studies' the Department has been frequently organising seminars. Outstanding scholars of different fields are being invited to all such academic meets. The subjects of discussion are not confined to the conventional boundaries of Political Science.

A special mention must be made of the library of the Department.

It is properly maintained by its long-serving librarian, Mr. Dhruba Paul, Biman Pal and his able assistants, Sri Tarak Deb, Sri Kishan Deb Sharma and Sri Rajkumar Prasad. The students and the teachers have easy access throughout the day. The library at present has the strength of more than ten thousand books on the subject. A number of journals are also subscribed. Sri Swapan Das has been offering secretarial service to the Department.

Reflecting on the experience of more than three decades, one feels that the Department has established itself as a competent centre of studies in Political Science. This has been possible because of continuous intellectual contribution of teachers, students and research scholars of the Department.

*Prasanta Ray*

*Department of Political Science*

### **XIII. Physics**

The teaching of natural Science started in this College as early as 1856. This is one of the few institutions in the country where the teaching of Physics at both the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels were conducted in the nineteenth century. After the founding of the University College of Science in the early part of this century, the main Post-Graduate teaching programme was shifted from Presidency College. However, this College has always distinguished itself by producing the best Under-Graduates in Physics in University.

One of the earliest distinguished teachers of the Physics Department was Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose who joined the College as Professor of Physical Science in 1885 and for the next thirty years carried out fundamental research and teaching at this august institution. Very few people are aware today that the first wireless radio transmission in the world was carried out in the laboratories of Presidency College in 1895 by Sir J. C. Bose using very short radio waves which are called microwaves. Although his experiments predated Marconi's the latter's publication preceded him and Marconi was recognised in the world in 1896 as the discoverer of the radio. What is significant is the fact that the equipment to produce and detect the wave properties of the microwaves were all designed and constructed in the workshop of the Physics Department. These original equipments are presently preserved in the Bose Institute. Even the Encyclopaedia Britannica concedes that 'in conducting

experiments on the quasi-optical properties of very short radio waves (1895), he made improvements on the coherer, an early form of radio detector, which have contributed to the development of Solid State Physics.'

Although Sir Jagadish was nearly half a century ahead of his time in technology, the British Government discriminated against him by not offering the grades of pay of the Indian Education Service, then offered only to Europeans. Sir Jagadish fought a long drawn battle by not accepting a lower salary, and was ultimately victorious.

Another distinguished teacher of the Department was Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, who was associated with the Department from 1917 to 1945. He retired from the College as Principal in 1948. During his tenure, the Indian Statistical Institute was started in a room of the Baker Laboratory of the Physics Department.

Jagadish Chandra Bose was the first Professor-Emeritus of the Department from 1915 till his death in 1937. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis was the third Professor-Emeritus. Another successful teacher and research worker was Kuleschandra Kar who was associated with the Department from 1927 to 1956, and was later a Professor-Emeritus till his death.

Other distinguished teachers of the Department were Prof. Sarojbandhu Sanyal, who later joined Jadavpur University and Prof. Purnachandra Mukherjee who was later the D. P. I., Member of the Public Service Commission and Vice-Chancellor, North Bengal University. Prof. Rajendralal Sengupta, who headed the Department for a decade, was a co-worker of a Nobel Laureate, Prof. Blackett of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prof. Sengupta was a leading expert in the cloud-chamber technology and his help was sought by high-energy physics laboratories all over India. He later became the D. P. I. and after retirement joined Burdwan University as Professor of Physics.

Prof Samarendra Nath Ghoshal, a nuclear physicist of international repute, joined the college in 1957. He was an excellent teacher and research worker and he set up a Mass Spectroscopy Laboratory in the College which produced many Ph.D.s. In 1973 he became the Director of School Education and later the Palit Professor of Physics of Calcutta University. Dr. Paresh Kishore Senchaudhuri served the College from 1951 to 1973 and was responsible for setting up the Cosmic Ray Laboratory which produced many Ph.D.s.

A world renowned cosmologist, Prof Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhuri

joined the college in 1961. His teaching has become legendary among the students, both Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate, who were privileged to be his students from 1961 to 1986. His publications in Cosmology and the General Theory of Relativity have won international acclaim. Even today (in 1991) he is associated with the Physics Department as an INSA fellow and participates in the teaching programme.

Prof. Shyamal Kumar Sengupta, Emeritus Professor, was responsible for building up a large research group in Theoretical Solid State Physics. During the two decades of his sojourn in Presidency College he has produced a very large number of doctorates, and numerous publications in solid State Physics.

Prof. Bijay Shankar Basak joined Presidency College in 1957 from the Indian School of Mines and set up the X-ray Crystallography laboratory in 1958. Significant structural analysis of many complex organic crystals such as Sterol, Cholestan and Testosterone were carried out in this laboratory. Prof Basak was the head of the Department from 1975 to 1982 when he became Principal of the College.

It is impossible to do justice to the many renowned teachers who have taught in this august Department since its inception to this date in a brief historical account; their memory is cherished by their students in Universities and research institutes in all corners of the globe. We hope that this tradition will continue to inspire the teachers and students of the Physics Department in the years to come.

*Subrata Datta*

*Department of Physics*

#### **XIV. Physiology**

The years 1900-1912 may be demarcated as the first phase in the history of the Department and the period of its inauguration. Prof. S. C. Mahalanobis, the pioneer of the teaching of physiology as a basic science in India, was a Prof. of Physiology in the University of Cardiff in England during 1898-1899. He came back to India in 1900 and joined Presidency College as a Professor in Bengal Educational Service the same year, and started the Department of Biology. He was the only professor in the Department and used to teach both Physiology and Botany. In the beginning there was only the Biology department in Presidency College which taught

both Physiology and Botany at Under-Graduate level and also for M.A. Examination of Calcutta University under old regulations. With effect from 1904, under the new regulations of Calcutta University, the subject of Biology was divided into three basic subjects - Physiology, Botany and Zoology. The study of Physiology at Honours level and as separate basic science subject started at Presidency College from the year 1903 and the first batch of students of Calcutta University obtained their degree in Physiology Honours in 1905.

The Department was initially started with three rooms on the western side of the first floor of the main building of the College for both theoretical and practical classes. On the 20th of January, 1913, the new building for the science subjects (later named the Baker Laboratories) was formally inaugurated and the Department of Physiology was transferred to its present site in the second floor of this new building. The Department of Botany was separated from Physiology at that time and started functioning as an independent Department (1913) in the western side of the first floor of this new building. Thus the Department of Physiology, as it is now, may be said to have started the second phase of its separate existence from the year 1913.

The Post-Graduate classes in M. Sc. Physiology under the Calcutta University were initially started at the department of Physiology of Presidency College in 1911 and a separate room of this department was demarcated as P. G. section of Physiology of Calcutta University. The first batch of students passed M. Sc. examination in Physiology as University students in 1913. Affiliation in M. Sc. Physiology was given to Presidency College in 1915 and the first student passed M. Sc. examination as student of the Department of Physiology of this college in 1916. In 1917, on the recommendation of the committee under the chairmanship of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, the control of post-graduate teaching in Arts and Science was placed entirely under the University and the affiliation of colleges in Calcutta including Presidency College for P. G. teaching was withdrawn. However, as the Post-Graduate department of Physiology of the University was itself housed in the Physiology Department of Presidency college, the P. G. teaching in the Department continued, and the teachers of the College were all involved in Post-Graduate teaching.

In 1923, a Presidency College re-organization committee was appointed by the Government with the purpose of advising the government on the future scope and staff pattern of the college and indicating the

possible lines of economy. On the basis of the recommendation of this committee it was decided that the teaching of P. G. Physiology at Presidency College should be taken up entirely by the University and Presidency College should concentrate on Under-Graduate teaching of the subject only. As a sequel to this decision the senior service post in Bengal Senior Educational Service (BSES) in Physiology was withdrawn, and it was allotted to the Botany department. The Post-Graduate teaching in Physiology at Presidency College, however, remained unaffected and continued because of strong objections raised by the teachers of the Department. Famous Nobel Laureate in Physiology Prof. E. H. Starling of University of London visited the Department during this period .

Prof. N. M. Basu, the then Head of the Department, was a man of foresight and energy. Prof. Basu's efforts went a long way towards the recognition of Physiology as a basic science. It was mainly due to his efforts that the Physiological Society of India was established in 1934 and its first President was Prof. Subodh Chandra Mahalanobis. He was also mainly instrumental in introducing a section of Physiology for the first time in Indian Science Congress session at Calcutta in 1935.

In 1938, University P.G. Department of Physiology was transferred to Presidency College from the University College of Science Building at Rajabazar.

In 1939, the decade-long grievance of the Physiology Department of Presidency College as regards its P.G. teaching was finally resolved in a joint meeting of the Board of Studies and the P.G. Board of Physiology. This joint meeting was presided over by Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee. It took two important resolutions which are as follows :-

- (a) Post-Graduate teaching in Physiology would continue in Presidency College as in Physics and Chemistry;
- (b) The University would not open Honours classes in Physiology by way of competition with the Presidency College.

Immediately after the Second World War in 1944, Prof. A.V. Hill, the Nobel Laureate in Physiology , and then Secretary of the Royal Society of England came to visit India and Presidency College. He was invited to visit this Department and also to preside over a lecture given by Prof. N. M. Basu. It was, no doubt, a memorable event for the Department.

Because of untiring efforts of Prof. N. M. Basu the BSES post in Physiology was finally sanctioned (rather revived) by the Government of Bengal in 1946. Dr. Sachchidananda Banerjee, the first D. Sc. in Physiology of the Calcutta University, was appointed, on the advice of PSC to the post of senior Professor of Physiology (BSES) in post-independence India in 1947.

Prof. Banerjee made this Department almost like a research institute. The Department was vibrant with research activities. His reputation spread, and research students from different parts of India came in large numbers to work under Prof. Banerjee. During his tenure in Presidency College (1948-1959), as many as 27 students received their Doctorate degree by working under his guidance and more than 200 scientific papers were published. Prof. D. P. Sadhu, another eminent physiologist of that period, also undertook some significant research work in the Department at that time.

Dr. Achintya Kumar Mukherjee who went to the University of Texas, USA for higher studies and research with a study leave in 1957, came back to India in 1960 and Dr. Sachchidananda Banerjee left the Department over some estrangement with the Government. During this period (1960), with the introduction of the Three Year Degree course by the Calcutta University, additional posts of teachers were created in the Department. After a lull for a brief period the research activities in the Department picked up again, and no less than 25 students working under his guidance got their doctorate degree.

The seventies of this century were a decade of much turmoil in the Presidency College, as well as in the Department of Physiology. In the prevailing chaotic conditions research activities were in low profile for some time, but soon geared up again. Dr. Achintya Kumar Mukherjee became the Principal of Presidency College in 1983, he being the only Professor of Physiology to be the Principal of the college. On his appointment as Principal, a temporary void was created and some uncertainty prevailed for some years in the Department. Sri P. C. Karmakar was in charge of the Department during this interim period.

Dr. H. P. Chattopadhyay, on transfer from Hooghly Mohsin College, was at the helm of the Department as its Head in 1984 and the academic atmosphere was soon restored. After the retirement of Dr. H. P. Chattopadhyay from service on the 31st December, 1987, Dr. G. Sahu took charge of the Department. In the meantime, the post of Professor

of Physiology having fallen vacant due to the appointment of Dr. A. K. Mukherjee as Principal in 1983, was filled up by direct recruitment. Dr. Chandan Mitra joined the post of Professor on May 2, 1988 and took charge of the Department.

Three senior Readers of the Department, namely, Dr. H. P. Chattopadhyay, Dr. G. Sahu and Shri D. Das are in their superannuated service. Needless to say, these posts are to be filled up by competent teachers in order to maintain the high standard of teaching of the Department. The untimely and tragic death of Dr(Mrs) Anima Datta, one of the Readers of this Department, after cardiac by-pass surgery in April 1991, is an irreparable loss for this Department. Another sad event occurred on 21st January, 1989 when Prof. A. K. Mukherjee, the former Head of the Department for long 22 years (1960-1982) and the Principal of the College for 4 years (1983-1987) died suddenly.

The period of uncertainty and chaotic conditions is now past history. All departmental activities, academic and extra-curricular, have started again. Ever since May, 1988 several development proposals have been sent to the State Government and the UGC in order to create a more effective and purposeful teaching environment in the Department by improving laboratory facilities and encouraging research. These proposals include extension of the Department which is very much cramped in space, and creation of an infrastructure for full-fledged P.G. teaching. Research activities are again normal features of the Department in such important topics as noise pollution, smooth muscle physiology, transference students, reproductive physiology, ergonomics and work-physiology. The facilities in UnderGraduate and Post-Graduate laboratories have been considerably improved recently, thanks to the liberal grants of the State Government and the UGC. The seminar library has been considerably improved and students are encouraged to take advantage of the facilities offered by this seminar which is currently dealing with more than 350 text and reference books.

The Department has an academic and cultural body known as 'Physiological Institute' which arranges :

- (a) regular scientific seminars by guest speakers as well as by teachers and students of the Department;
- (b) commemorative functions;
- (c) educational excursions and field-study tours of students;

- (d) reunion of past and present students;
- (e) publication of departmental wall-magazine *Prachirika*, etc.  
This body has recently instituted 3 Book-Prizes in the name of celebrated ex-teachers of this Department.

In April 1991, this Department celebrated the closing ceremony of the birth centenary of late Prof. N. M. Basu, who did so much for the cause of Physiology as a basic science in India when he was Head of the Department of Physiology of Presidency College during the forties. The other most notable and encouraging event took place when Prof. Sachchidananda Banerjee, former Head of the Department (1948-1959), donated to this Department's seminar all his personal collection of bound and unbound volumes of Chemical Abstract and other scientific journals along with six almirahs for preserving those books. These will immensely help the Post-Graduate students and research scholars of the Department in years to come.

*Chandan Mitra*  
*Department of Physiology*

#### XV. Sociology

The Department of Sociology has no history. But it has a brief past, in the process of its formation. The formation of a teaching department in a state institution must have involved a public act, that of a governmental order to this effect. But there is a prelude to a public act, which usually remains unknown except to one or two persons who initiate the process and to a few who gracefully facilitate it. Keeping the interest in knowledge of institutional development in mind, it may be worth while to reconstruct the brief past, with attention to significance rather than sequence, to key issues rather than principal persons.

We need to note that the last time a social science department was formed in Presidency College was in 1960. A three decades' waiting for the youngest of the Social Sciences seems to be longer than the number of years if we consider that well before 1960, Sociology was comprehensively institutionalized as an academic discipline in Europe and North America; that this College has been the most enterprising and honourable western connection in this part of India; and, that most of India's pioneers in Sociology were intellectuals from Bengal.

The formation of the Department was the result of an interplay among a number of factors. May be, the 'players' would not always know how their exercises would interconnect. May be, because they would play with purposes other than the development of this institution in mind. Take for example, the case of a number of students, who had obtained Post-Graduate degree in Sociology mainly from Calcutta University in the late 70s and early 80s, organizing conventions and meeting the Chief Minister to convey the urgency of the need to introduce Sociology at the Under-Graduate level. With due respect to their intellectual interest in the discipline, it may be pointed out that their career concern must have been the principal stimulant. Nothing unusual about it. Employment opportunities and educational expansion have always interacted. The unwitting elder 'players' were social science teachers with articulate regrets that they could not study Sociology because it was not a part of Calcutta University curriculum at the time they were Under-Graduate students; or parents who felt that they would rather educate their children in a 'modern' social science. Shared experiences of unfulfilment and apparently personal aspirations always compose a creative environment.

The intending 'players', who drew on this creative environment, were a teacher or two in a cognate social science department in the College, who would arrange meetings among key persons from the College and Calcutta University to explore the possibility of an Under-Graduate department as soon as the latter opened its Post-Graduate department, draft detailed proposals for submission to the Education Department, or scout for some vital space anywhere in the college. It was actually the question of space which slowed down the process of formation. Not because there was not any, but because the question was converted into an argument by a few who thought that College should wait till all the favourable conditions would materialize. But space was found, and provision for more suitable space has been made. What became evident throughout the process was how help and hindrance would produce the vital energy to trace policies and files, to extract cooperation from those who were disinclined at least initially, and broadly, to counter scepticism which proposal for anything new would provoke in some. Remarkably, Sociology as an academic discipline had undergone comparable challenges even in the west.

The Department started in 1989 with mainly three young teachers, all fresh appointees. This could not be otherwise, though it is otherwise as far as the tradition of this College is concerned. Because of late introduction of the discipline at the Post-Graduate level, we could have

only very young teachers. But in this College the various teaching departments have always been nourished and administered by a number of senior professors working together for a number of years. This Department in its fledgeling years is without this kind of support; except for the help rendered by a few senior teachers in an entirely honorary capacity. This is joined by a change in notions and norms in academic life which together make the challenge of developing a department worthy of historical reflections in future, very acute. Till then, may remain postponed a more tangible narration of travails in course of conceiving the Department.

*Prasanta Ray*

*Department of Sociology*

#### **XVI. Statistics**

Presidency College occupies an important place in the glorious history of Statistics in India. Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, who is justifiably regarded as the father of Indian Statistics, was formally a teacher of Physics in this College when he started working in this new discipline in the early thirties. Till about the year 1953, the Indian Statistical Institute, founded by Professor Mahalanobis in 1931, was almost a part of the College, being housed in a couple of rooms of the Physics Department — in what used to be called the Statistical Laboratory. Professors R.C. Bose, S.N. Roy and C.R. Rao started their research careers as workers of the Statistical Laboratory. At different times, such stalwarts as R.A. Fisher, F.Yates, D.J. Finey, Norbert Wiener, W.A. Shewart, W.E. Deming and A.N. Kolmogorov visited the College and lectured on their scientific work as guests of the ISI.

Like everything else that is worth mentioning in the history of Statistics in India, this Department too owes its origin to the foresight and initiative of Professor Mahalanobis. We are told by Professor P. K. Bose, former Pro-Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University, that the idea of starting a Post-Graduate course in Calcutta University was mooted by Professor Mahalanobis, in course of discussion with close associates, in 1940 at Giridih, a small mica-mining town in Bihar. (During the summer months, the Institute's personnel and records used to be shifted to Giridih where the Professor's father-in-law had a big mansion and the Professor too had one of his own.) He also suggested that once the Post-Graduate

department of the University could be placed on a sound footing, a department for teaching Statistics at the Honours level might be started in Presidency College. The Post-Graduate department was set up in 1941, and three years later Presidency College got its own Department of Statistics. Both have earned recognition as trend-setters in this country at their respective levels.

For the first two years or so, the Department had no whole-time teachers : some ISI scientists used to take classes in the Department as part-time teachers on a paltry remuneration, an arrangement that had been suggested by Professor Mahalanobis and gladly accepted by the Government. Sri K. B. Madhava worked as Head of the new Department while Sri P. K. Bose and Sri M. M. Mukherji (who in later life earned renown as an expert of national income statistics) were the other teachers. Sri B. N. Ghosh, who had joined the Department initially as a part-time teacher, was absorbed in the regular teaching cadre of the College shortly after. In 1946, Sri A. K. Bhattacharyya joined the College as Professor of Statistics and took over the reins of the Department from Sri Madhava. Sri P. K. Banerjee, who belonged to the first batch of the Post-Graduate students of Statistics of Calcutta University, joined the Department at about the same time. It should be mentioned here that both Sri B. N. Ghosh and Sri A. Bhattacharyya were self-taught statisticians, the former being an M. Sc. in Physics and the latter a very brilliant M. A. in Pure Mathematics of the University. For quite a long time thereafter, the trio of Bhattacharya, Ghosh and Banerji, together with Sri Samar Dhar who was the Department's demonstrator, taking practical classes, formed the Department's faculty. Thanks to these dedicated people, the Statistics Honours syllabus and also the mode of teaching gradually took concrete forms to serve as models at the all-India level. Some help from Professor Mahalanobis and the ISI was always forthcoming in those formative years. Till about 1953, the Department was virtually housed in three cubicles of the Statistical Laboratory, two of which served as the teachers' office chambers and the third was used for holding practical classes for the Honours students. To attend their theory classes, the students had to run from one part of the College premises to another. During those years, the students had free access to the ISI Library — a great help since the Statistics Section of the College library had few volumes. This facility was withdrawn after the ISI was shifted to its sprawling campus at Baranagar.

With a new wing added to the Baker Laboratory Building on its second floor, the Department got accommodation of its own in 1953.

The space was adequate during the first decade or so, but owing to the introduction of a pass course in Statistics and a rise in the number of students, the present accommodation is increasingly being found too small for the Department's needs. For example, the Department does not have a separate room for research scholars; even the posting of an extra teacher will pose problems, for he will not get a separate room to sit in. Even the installation of such an essential item of equipment as a personal computer has created problems, for the paucity of space and the non-availability of an AC line for the Department.

The Department has, since its inception, been fortunate in having as students what may be called a part of the cream of learners in this part of the country. University results have been, on the whole, brilliant. Except for some years in the late sixties and the early seventies, the teaching programmes of the Department have remained, by and large, unaffected by the tensions that characterize national life today. Thanks to some very dedicated and inspiring teachers, it has been possible to maintain high teaching standards. Quite a number of the Department's former students have attained world-wide renown, occupying prestigious positions in the universities and institutes, both in India and abroad.

The Department does not formally enrol research students, the inadequacy of space in the Department and smallness of the faculty being the main hurdles. (It is also a fact that the location of the Indian Statistical Institute and the University Department of Statistics in close proximity may discourage the handful of people in this part of the country going in for a research career in Statistics from seeking guidance from teachers of Presidency College.) But quite a number of the Department's teachers provide statistical advice to researchers in such areas as Medicine, Economics and the Biological Sciences. They have also been engaged in their personal researches, often coming out with significant contributions. The research done by Professor A. K. Bhattacharyya in the fields of probability distributions ('Bhattacharyya distance') and statistical estimation ('Bhattacharyya bounds') have found place even in major text-books. Sri. B. N. Ghosh's work in the field of survey sampling has also been acclaimed in learned circles. In more recent times, useful contributions have been made by the teachers of the Department to such areas as estimation, survey sampling, biometry, demography and statistical quality control.

The teachers have played important roles in the work of various

academic bodies, including the Indian Statistical Institute and a number of universities. Professor A. Bhattacharyya was President of the Statistics Section of the Indian Science Congress in its 1959 session. Professor A. M. Gun has been a member of the Curriculum Development Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to draw up all-India syllabi for Statistics at the undergraduate level. During 1988-90, he was an elected member of the ISI Council. Dr. B. Das has been associated with the work of the Bureau of Indian Standards as a member of some its important committees and also with the Commission of Scientific and Technical terminology, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, in developing Pan Indian Terminology in Statistics.

Currently, the Department has been in the limelight through its part in two survey projects of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. The objective of one survey has been a mid-term evaluation of a World Bank funded health programme that was in operation in certain slums of the Calcutta Metropolitan District for about five years. The other survey has been a baseline survey meant to ascertain the situation, in respect of health, engineering, infrastructure and community development, prevailing in certain wards of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation prior to the launching of a slum improvement project funded by the Overseas Development Agency of the British Government.

Over the years, the Department has built up a good collection of books and journals. It also tries to get up-to-date publications of the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and the United Nations carrying statistics on diverse spheres of life. During the last five years, it has also acquired two personal computers.

The Department does not offer a Post-Graduate course—not even a course on a partial basis, as is done by some other Departments of the College. A proposal for the introduction of a full-fledged Post-Graduate course and also for setting up a research unit in the Department was submitted to the government a few years ago.

The Department arranges seminars and symposia from time to time, in which eminent scientists take part. Quite often, ex-students who are now teaching or doing graduate studies in foreign universities are invited, during their visits to Calcutta, to speak to the teachers and students of the Department on their research contributions and/or on campus life in their respective universities. Two re-unions of students were organized in 1974 and 1983, the first one coinciding with a farewell to Professor

A. Bhattacharyya on his retirement from Government service after about 29 years of teaching in Presidency College. On the occasion of the second re-union, a symposium on 'The Future of Statistics in India' was organized. Professor P. K. Bose was the main speaker; a galaxy of former students, who have become eminent statisticians in later life or have made their mark as administrators, business executives, bankers, etc., also took part.

*Atindra Mohan Gun*

*Department of Statistics*

## XVI. Zoology

An old record recovered from the Department (Spandan : Presidency College, Zoology Department Reunion, 1980) states, 'The stage was set in 1951 with one chair, one Professor of Biology, one Demonstrator and one class-IV staff—all housed in one corner of the Physiology Department, scores of sheets of papers, yards of writing, endless talks, discussions and persuasive efforts and the Department of Zoology was born in 1953'. In less sober language, the conception of the Department was in 1951 followed by an elephantine gestation period of over 20 months and the surrogate mother (Physiology Department), through caesarean operation, gave birth to the Zoology Department in 1953. The surgeons on duty were Dr. Jatish Chandra Sengupta, then Principal of Presidency College, and Prof. Himadri Kumar Mukherjee, then Sir Nilratan Sircar Professor and Head of the Zoology Department, Calcutta University. The Department was allotted a newly constructed block on the western side of the second floor of Baker Laboratory Building, still recorded in the P. W. D. (Electrical) section of our college as the D. C. Wing. The A. C. Wing with larger floor-space was added to it in 1961. The first term of 7 students and 7 staff-members (3 teachers, 1 demonstrator and 3 non-teaching staff) including Prof. Birendra Kumar Mitra as the Head of the Department started a 'struggle for existence', 'amidst the din and bustle of masons, carpenters and fitters, clattering of chisel and hammer, chaos of oft-shifting temporary class rooms and laboratories and resonant voices of teachers.' Prof. Mitra had a very short stint as he left the Department to assume a greater responsibility as Principal, Darjeeling Govt. College. Dr. Sivatosh Mookherjee joined the Department as Head in November, 1955. Under him the teaching became more consolidated with appropriate support from Prof. Jitendra Nath Rudra, Prof. Sambhu Nath Roychoudhury and Prof. Amal Krishna Mukherjee. The research activity in the Department also

began at that time. Regarding the performance of the students in the B. Sc. examination, an interesting extract from Spandan is : 'The first summit party of seven was sent up in 1955 with the remaining portion of the team anxiously waiting at the base camp. They did it. The result was all that could be desired. All the four positions in class-I in Zoology Honours were secured by the students of the Department, with Ardhendu Sekhar Mukherjee topping the list as the pace-setter.' The continuance of the standard set aloft then goes on, as is evident from the list of our first classers in different years with minor setbacks now and then. Incidentally, the first girl student to secure first class from our Department was Nurjehan Begum(1956-58).

Dr. Sivatosh Mookherjee gave contemporary direction to teaching and research, the latter comprising scholars from this and other states. Research materials were from Amoeba to Chick Embryo and the aim was to unravel the mystery behind 'Differentiation', an elusive puzzle in Developmental Biology, with streams of projects from the C.S.I.R., I.C.M.R., State Govt. etc. Scientific papers started being published in national and international journals and a good number of scholars obtained their Ph.D. degree under Dr. Mukherjee. The first outsider among them is Dr. Asok Bose, the first insider is Dr. Simananda Adhikari and the first insider and non-Indian is Dr. P. L. D. Waidyasekhara (a Ceylonese).

The celebrated protozoologist Prof. H. N. Ray, F.N.I., on completion of his contractual tenure at the school of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, joined our Department as Emeritus Scientist (ICMR) in 1965, adding extra lustre and dynamism to the research side of the Department. He died in harness in 1967, leaving behind a legacy of useful activity.

Dr. Mookherjee used to make frequent air-dashes to Delhi to attend various National Committees on Science. He was decorated with F.N.I., and spent several months as a Visiting Scientist at Rockefeller Institute in New York. Ultimately, in 1972, he left the service to join J.N.U., New Delhi, as Dean and Professor of Life Science. After Dr. Mukherjee, Dr. Biswapati Dasgupta, a distinguished parasitologist and with substantial administrative experience, took over charge of the Department. He streamlined the impressive infra-structural facility in the Department blowing up concomitantly the trail of parasitological research with scholars around him. His stay was, however, rather brief as he moved to Darjeeling Govt. College as its Principal and Prof. Sambhunath Nath Roychowdhury filled up the vacancy and , during his brief tenure before retirement, tried

to gear up the teaching activity of the Department. Dr. Sujit Kumar Dasgupta succeeded him in 1979 and continued till date. Utilising the departmental facility and its stimulating work-culture, he obtained the D.Sc. degree in Zoology and U.S. Govt. grant for further specialisation in Entomology in the U.S.A. He led the entomological research in the Department and guided half a dozen scholars successfully to obtain their Ph.D. degree with a few more in the pipeline. The Zoological Survey of India awarded him and his Departmental colleague Dr. B. C. Nandi, Asstt. Professor, special projects to write up the Fauna Volume respectively on Ceratopogonid and Sarcophagid insects of India. They are donating type samples of an impressive number of Indian species of these insects to the enrichment of the National Collection in the Z.S.I., and other repositories at home and abroad. Dr. D. R. Mandal, Asstt. Professor in the Department, has a DST (New Delhi) grant to pursue parasitological investigations on wild animals.

A research team headed by Prof. Sano of Hama Matsu University (Japan) conducted their parasitological investigation in earthquake prone areas of Eastern India, their activities centering round our Department during 1984-87. In a seminar in the Department, Prof. Sano explained the scheme of his work and specialisation to our benefit.

Research in animal cyto-genetics is expected to gain a foothold in our Department through Dr. Trilochan Midya who joined us in 1990, and recently completed his guidance to a scholar registered under him for the Ph.D. degree. A few more students are working under him for the same and he is also engaged in part-time teaching in the P.G. Zoology Department of Burdwan University. Earlier, Dr. S. Chakravorti who was with us as a teacher during 1986-90, and who was an ex-student of our Department and a recipient of the State Scholarship for overseas studies, opened up research in Animal Physiology basing on a small UGC project. He left us to serve as a teacher in the P.G. Zoology Department of Calcutta University. Dr. Nirmal Kumar Sarkar, on transfer from Darjeeling Govt. College in the vacancy in 1991, set himself to look after the Department Programme in Animal Physiology and Bio-Chemistry while from Hooghly Mohsin College, on transfer, Dr. Debaprasad Chakravorti with specialization in Development Biology joined our Department in 1992, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sri Ananta Bandyopadhyay. An off-the-beat research exercise carried out on the Indian Starfish by the 1991 topper Honours Graduate from our Department, Sri Sudipto Roy, under the guidance of Dr. S. Adhikari, was noteworthy. The work

culminated in the publication of a paper by them in a Science Journal, being probably the first of its kind in our Department, by a junior student on materials collected by him from sea shore.

Our Department was accorded affiliation and sanction, in November 1991, for full-fledged P.G.teaching in the Zoology course of the University of Calcutta with provisions for 20 students in a session. We were given only four part-time teachers and the additional services of two Group D Staff on part-time basis. The financial grants were also inadequate. However, with the uninhibited support of all concerned, especially the sincere strivings of our existing full-timers and the honorary collaboration of a few Govt. College teachers of other places, of the teachers of the Zoology Department, Calcutta University and of a few invited specialists, we were able to manage our class-work. Our P.G.Part-I students performed well in their University examination in 1992, 9 out of 20 candidates securing first class marks with Sri Chinmoy Chakravorti ranking second in order of merit in M.Sc. Part-I Zoology. An expansion in our P.G.activity followed with the admittance of the fresh batch of part-I students and opening up of four special papers for our Part-II students who were grouped under Entomology, Haematology, Fishery and Parasitology Specials. We acknowledge the voluntary assistance of a number of learned teachers from outside, especially from the P.G.Zoology Department of Calcutta University.

A list of the more prominent among our ex-students who have distinguished themselves in their later life will be too long. But we shall be failing in our duty if we do not mention the impact of the Department on the learned part of the society. The impressive academic activity of the Department lured from time to time many luminaries from far and near to pay visit to the Department that in turn often reaped the benefit of their useful seminar talk and advice. The series of such visitors started with the celebrated British zoologist Sir Julian Huxley in 1954 who expressed himself about us by writing : 'Very glad to have been able to give the first seminar at the new Department of Zoology at Presidency College'. The other noted scientists to visit us to date are :—

- (a) Foreign — J.B.S. Haldane, Helen Spurway (Mrs. Haldane), K. Nakamura, C.H. Waddington, Liu Chung Lo, Wu Yen-Ju, R. K. Anderson, B. Foster, Sidelen, Chuang Hasio Hui, A. Taylor, Alberto Monroy, Emil Wetschi, J. G. Solemko, K. T. Vetchinkina, N. N. Trofimov, M. C. Niu, Stainslow Dryl, T. Casperson,

E. N. Wilmer, D. Shagur, N. Gruineberg, N. Rosenberg, J. F. A. Serpent, Miss M. Pulan, P. Ozepik, J. Faccard, P. C. C. Garnham, and S. Sano.

(b) Indian — S. L. Hora, Subodh Mitra, J. L. Bhaduri, B. R. Seshachar, M. A. Moghe, K. T. Jacob, L. S. Ramswamy, Parimal Goswami, M. S. Mani, A. B. Kar, B. K. Tikadar, P. K. Sen-Sharma.

Finally a review of the collective activity of the Department be made as follows:-

1. Teaching at Under-graduate and Post-graduate level (in some specialised parts only at P. G. Level), with enrolment quota for 7 P.G. students annually till 1976, Full-fledged P.G. Zoology teaching with 20 students in Part. I/Part. II class and several special papers started from 1991, in addition to the U.G. teaching.
2. Publication of over 300 technical papers in international and national journals of Zoological sciences.
3. More than 50 dissertations by the PG students.
4. 40 theses for Ph.D. and 1 thesis for D.Sc. degree all successfully admitted to the intended degree .
5. Establishment of the Biology Study Group under the National Council of Educational Research and Training, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, for modernisation of Biology curriculum in Indian school. The Department served as the labour room for 'Biology of Animals' series of books and the maturation centre of the same and other similar books through periodical revisions.
6. Popularisation of the subject by writing of books and articles by the students and staff-members of the Department. The books, Anur Uttarayan and Labonyar Anatomy, written in Bengali by Dr. Mookherjee, and popular articles by him and others to the date bear testimony to this. Radio-talks by them from the Calcutta centre of the AIR on stiff zoological items in lucid, popular dialogue in Bengali are also noteworthy.
7. Participation by the teachers of the Department in various bodies for the University examinations (U.G. to Doctoral level) and

forming academic/selecting/managing committees of Universities and other concerns including PSG/CSC/NCERT etc.

8. Winning/attaining national and international acclaim Dr. Sivatosh Mookherjee during his tenure in the Department was awarded the prestigious Dorab Tata Gold medal by the Zoological Society of India and Sir Jay Gobinda Law Memorial Medal by the Asiatic Society for his outstanding contribution in Zoology. He presided over the Zoological Section of the 54th session of the Indian Science Congress Association.

*Sujit Kumar Dasgupta*

*Department of Zoology*

## CHAPTER 3

### A Chronicle of the Life of the College

1816, May 14 Conference at the house of Chief Justice Hyde East to set up a centre of liberal English education on the plan of David Hare apparently backed by Rammohan Ray.

Aug. 27 General Meeting of the Subscribers approve the Rules.

1817, Jan. 20 Foundation of the Hindu College in two sections, the Junior or the *Pathsala* and the Senior or the *Mahapathsala*. D'Anselme, the first Head Master. Tejchandra Bahadur of Burdwan and Gopimohan Tagore, the first Governors. Gopimohan Deb, Jaykishan Singh, Radhamadhab Bandopadhyay, Harimohan Tagore, and Ganganarayan Das, the original Directors, Baidyanath Mukhopadhyay, the first Secretary.

Jan. 21 Visitors' Day: Speech by Baidyanath Mukhopadhyay "the school, which yet was but a seedling, would many years hence resemble the *Bot*-tree, ... cooling and refreshing all those who came under its shade".

1818, January College shifts from 304, Chitpur Road, its original home.

1819 College shifted to "Firingi Kamal Bose's house", the house associated with Rammohan's Brahma Sabha in history.

1824 Government aid begins on the suggestion of David Hare. H.H. Wilson, Visitor to the College.

1826 College shifted from Bowbazar to the new-built wings of the Sanskrit College in College Square. Large donations from Baidyanath Ray and others.

1827 Drawing classes opened. — First scholarships.

1828, March Derozio, Lecturer in Literature and History. The Academic Association of Derozio, the first debating club and the intellectual centre of "Young Bengal".

1831                      Suppression of Derozio's paper, *The Parthenon*.  
                             Virtual dismissal of Derozio as a corruptor of a youth.  
                             Classes begin in Law and Political Economy.

1835                      Macaulay's Minute and the victory of the Anglicists.

1837-43                   Shakespeare teaching by Richardson.

1841                      Institution of Senior and Junior Scholarship examinations.

1841-42                   David Hare in the Committee of Management.

1842                      Purchase of a site on the College Street for the erection of the Principal's House with additional rooms for the College classes — J.Kerr, first Principal.

1844                      Opening of Engineering Classes.

1847                      Harraden's experiment of Music classes.  
                             First Library rules.

1848-50                   Bethune, President of the Committee.

1852, Nov. 27              Government proposal to change the Hindu College into a public institution open to all communities.

1853, Aug. 4              Mouat's proposal for a metropolitan non-denominational State College after the Madrassa disturbances.

Oct. 21                      Government decision to set up a Presidency College.

1854, Jan. 11              Last meeting of the Hindu College Committee of Management.  
                             Adoption of the resolution of Secretary Rasamay Datta handing over control to Government.

July 19                      Creation of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Sept. 13                      Court of Directors approve the creation of the Presidency College.

1855, June 15              Formal conversion of the Hindu College, Senior Department, into the Presidency College, with a General and a Law Department. Teaching in English,

		Sanskrit-Bengali, Mathematics, Natural Science, Philosophy, History.
		James Sutcliffe, the first Principal* of the Presidency College.
1856, July	26	Formal Constitution of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Year classes.
1857, Jan.	24	Foundation of the Calcutta University. Professor Grapell the first Registrar.
March		The first Entrance Examination.
1858, April		The first B.A Examination: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and Jadunath Basu, the first two Graduates. Revised Library rules. Numbering of books.
1861		The first Hostel, in Bowbazar: Gurucharan Mahalanobis, Superintendent.
1862		The first F.A. Examination and the first batch of B.L. graduates. — End of Scholarship Examinations. Reorganisation of the College Foundation Scholarships.
1864		Engineering Department constituted.
1865		The first M.A. Honours men: Gurudas Bandopadhyay and Prasannachandra Ray.
1865, 1867, 1874		Purchase of further plots of the site for the College.
1866-1878		The first thirteen Vizianagram Scholars
1867		The first Test examinations. Honours in Law.
1867-1881		Duff Scholars for the first fifteen years.
1868-71		Gilchrist scholars for the first four years.
1868-74		The first seven Premchand Roychand Scholars.
1869-75		The first seven Eshan Scholars.

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\* Only the permanent Principals have been noted here.

1869	The first State Scholar, Anandaram Barua.	
1872	Removal of the Hare School from the college rooms to the present premises.	
1873	Beginnings of a Chemistry Department. Outside students in Science classes	
1874, March 31	Opening of the main buildings, with nineteen teachers. Nafarchandra Palchaudhuri: Gift of the Turret Clock.	
1875, Jan. 1	First Alumni Reunion: address by Rajnarayan Basu, latter printed as the history of Presidency College in Bengali. Professor Pedler starts practical classes. — B.A. — 'B' course.	
1876	Charles Tawney, Principal.	
1877	The first Doctors of Law : Gurudas Bandopadhyay and Trailokyanath Mitra.	
Sep. 8	College Union founded.	
1879	Revival of Gymnastic classes. The Gymnasium.	
March 6	Belvedere Conference to organise a suitable Hostel.	
June 2	Government circular in support of the Board of Trustees in charge of the Hostel project.	
1880	End of the Engineering classes.	
1881	Arabic-Persian Department.	
1885, Jan. 1	End of Law Department. First B.A. Honours and M.A. examinations.	
1887	The first College Society : the Philosophy Club of Dr. P. K Ray. Opening of the Eden Hindu Hostel : Kunjabihari Basu, first Superintendent.	
1889	Professor Pedler, F.R.S : first recognition of scientific research in the College.	
1889-91	The first Debating Union.	

1891                   The Football - Cricket Club under Professor Bipinbihari Gupta. The Maiden Playing Ground.  
                          The Mahisadal Gift for the first floor of the Eden Hindu Hostel.  
                          The University Institute : Professor Wilson, the first Secretary.

1892                   Beginnings of Geology teaching.  
                          Institution of the Annual Speech Day for dramatics.  
                          Sir Charles Elliot's parties at Belvedere and on the river.  
                          W. Griffiths, Principal.

1893                   New Chemistry Laboratories.

1894                   College Athletic Club with a Government grant.

1895                   First paper by Jagadischandra Basu after a decade of research on Hertzian waves.

1896                   First paper by Prafullachandra Ray on his researches on the nitrites.  
                          Philosophy Seminar.  
                          New three-storied Block in the Eden Hindu Hostel.  
                          Alexander Peäler, Principal.

1897                   First European Tour by Professor Jagadischandra Basu.  
                          The Eden Hindu Hostel handed over to Government by the Board of Trustees.

1897-98               Introduction of the compulsory Athletic Levy.

1897-99               The first two girl-students in the College.

1899                   The Observatory with the Tipperah Gift.

1900                   Opening of Biology (Physiology-Botany) teaching.  
                          A.C. Edwards, Principal.  
                          First College Sports.  
                          First recorded dramatic performance : Hamlet.

1901                   Opening of Sanitary Science teaching.

1902                   P.K. Ray, acting Principal, the first Indian head.

1903	Opening of Commerce classes. The first joint paper of P.C.Ray with a pupil : the beginnings of the Bengal School of Chemistry.
1904	First Students' Common Room.
1904-08	Winning of the Elliot Shield for five years running.
1905	P.K.Ray, Principal. A.Macdonell, Principal. Draft Union Rules. Union and a Magazine for a time. B.Sc. Honours and M.Sc. courses. Foundation of the Geology Institute, the oldest continuous College Society. Professor Binayendranath Sen at the Geneva International Religious Conference.
1906	New Regulations of the Calcutta University.
1907	H.R. James, Principal. Closing of the Commerce classes. Belvedere Conference on the extension of the College. The James Plan of Expansion. 'Temporary' corrugated iron sheds for practicals.
1908	Closing of the Sanitary Science classes. Beginnings of Economics Department. Acquisition of the site for new Science Block. Formal constitution of the five wards of the Hindu Hostel — wardens and prefects.
1908-12	Organisation of the Seminar system in the College.
1909	I.A./I.Sc. Courses. Introduction of Tutorials. Professor S.C. Mahalanobis, delegate to the Darwin Centenary Celebrations at Cambridge. Mathematical research begins at the College under Professors Cullis and D.N.Mallik.
1910	Creation of the Governing Body. Periodical examinations. Adoption of the Dewey System by the library.

1911		First Annual Calendar of the College. Athletic Committee under a Professor-Treasurer.
April	12	Memorable scene at the departure of Professor Percival.
1912		Professor P.C. Ray at the Empire Universities Congress.
1913, Jan.	20	Institution of Founders' Day.
Jan.	20	Opening of the Baker Laboratories. Peake Science Library. Separate Botany Department. The second Common Room.
1914		The Governor as Visitor. The first Tennis Courts.
November		The College Magazine. Introduction of the compulsory Magazine Levy. Inauguration of the Consultative Committee of students.
1915, Dec.	16	Farewell to Professor Jagadischandra Basu. Professor Jagadischandra Basu, the first Emeritus Professor.
1916		Students' upheaval : Subhaschandra Basu. Departure of Principal James. W.C. Wordsworth, Principal. Suspension of the Consultative Committee. Creation of the posts of Dean and Bursar. Bengali Literary Society.
1917		Quiet Centenary of the Hindu College. Commemoration Ode by Professor Manmohan Ghosh.
Feb.	23	Farewell to Professor P.C. Ray. Withdrawal of the Post-Graduate classes.
Sept.	17	Rabindranath Tagore's visit to the College.
Dec.	11	Decision to revive the College Union.
1918		Introduction of College Colours for athletics.
1919		Revival of the College Sports. Discontinuance of the Office of the Dean.

1921	Census work by the College.
1923	Students' Aid Fund.
1923-26	Reorganisation Committee for the College.
1924	Discontinuance of the College Calender. Medical survey of the Students. Introduction of the Bengali section in the Magazine.
1925	The first Information Brochure.
Jan. 19	Offering of <i>arghya</i> to Jagadischandra Basu. H. E. Stapleton, Principal. Student upheaval : suspension of the Union.
1926, March 20	Party to Veteran Graduates of over fifty years standing. Scheme for rounding off the College grounds. Restoration of the Union. American tour of Professor Surendranath Dasgupta.
1927, Feb.	Publication of the College Register. Foundation of the Rabindra Parishad.
1928	Student Upheaval : Suspension of the Union. The Bankim-Sarat Samiti.
Dec. 1	The Jayanti celebration of Jagadischandra Basu. Professor Coyajee knighted. R.B.Ramsbotham, Principal.
1929	New Observatory Block. The pradip emblem on the magazine. J.R.Barrow, Principal.
1930	Professor Coyajee at the League of Nations. History of the Hindu Hostel by Kunjabihari Basu.
1931	B.M.Sen, Principal. Statistical Laboratory for Statistical research.
1933	Restoration of the Union on a nominated basis. Sports committee and renewed athletic successes.
1934	Italian tour of Professor Mahendranath Sarkar. Professor Rezwi, delegate to the Firdausi celebrations in Persia.

1935, Jan. 21 Golden Jubilee of Jagadischandra Basu.

Jan. 30 Vanguard post for the College in the University March Past.  
Display of the College flag in blue with emblem.

1936 Inception of the Bhuvidya, organ of the Geology Institute.  
Past & present Union executives' Steamer Party.

1939 Silver Jubilee of the College Magazine.  
Prabhulachandra Ghosh, Emeritus Professor

1942 Suspension of the Magazine as a part of war economy.  
Temporary closure of the Hindu Hostel for ARP requirements.

1943 A.K.Chanda, Principal.

1944 Statistics Department.  
Restoration of the Union on an elective basis with six Sections under a new Constitution. Organisation of the Social Service League.  
Restriction of B.A./B.Sc. admissions to Honours students.  
Admission of girl students.

1945 Bengali Department with Honours course.  
Professor P.C.Mahalanobis, F.R.S.

1946 P.C.Mahalanobis, Principal.  
Constitution of the Hostel Union.

1947 Constitution of the Athletic Club with six Sections.  
Revival of the Magazine: its conversion into the Patrika.  
The Wall-Paper *Deyali*.

Aug. 15 Change-over to Independence : flag-hoisting by acting Principal, J.C.Sinha, flag presented by Principal Mahalanobis.

1948 Institution of large number of Stipends.  
P.C.Mahalanobis, Emeritus Professor.  
J.Ghosh, Principal.  
Geography Department.

1949	Big students' strike.
1951	J. C. Sengupta, Principal. Alumni Association. Journal of Physiology Institute. Transfer of Sanskritic and Islamic Departments.
1952, March	Peace Convention of the Union. Diamond Jubilee of Geology Teaching.
Dec. 24	Visit of President Rajendra Prasad to his <i>alma mater</i> .
1953	Second floor extension to the Baker Laboratories. Zoology Department. Status of Constituent College under new University Act.
1955, June 15-21	Centenary Celebrations of the formal conversion of the Hindu College, Senior Department into Presidency College. Prof. J.C.Sengupta of Botany Department elected President, 42nd session of Indian Science Congress. Visit by Poet Stephen Spender to English Department. Introduction of partial P.G.teaching in Zoology Department ( <i>continued upto 1975</i> ).
1956	Beginning of Statistics Pass Classes. Publication of Centenary Volume 1955, on the Centenary of conversion of Hindu College, Senior Department into Presidency College.
1958	Prof Kuleschandra Kar appointed Professor Emeritus in the Physics Department.
1959	Prof. P.N. Bhaduri of Botany Department elected President, 46th session of Indian Science Congress, and President, Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding. Appointment of the two first lady teachers. Cloud Chamber for studying Cosmic Ray showers set up in Physics Department.
1960	Prof. A.Bhattacharya, of Statistics Department, elected President, Statistics Section, Indian Science Congress. Foundation of Geographical Institute of the College.

	X-ray Crystallography research unit set up in Physics Department.
	Creation of Department of Political Science.
1961	Acharya P.C. Ray Birth Centenary Celebration. Mass Spectrometer Research Unit set up in Physics Department. A separate Economics and Political Science Library set up.
1965	Creation of a Research wing of Economics Department.
1966	Publication of Shakespeare Commemoration Volume by English Department.
1967	Prof. Sivatosh Mukherjee of Zoology Department, elected President, Zoology and Entomology Section of Indian Science Congress.
1968	Symposium in Geography Department on Humid Tropics as a part of International Geographical Congress.
1969	Prof. Bhabatosh Dutta appointed Emeritus Professor in Economics.
1970	Shifting of Chemistry Department from old to new building. Solid State Physics Research Centre of Physics Department founded.
1972	Formation of Centre for Economic Studies under UGC sponsorship.
1974	Establishment of Indian Society of Earth Sciences and beginning of publication of Indian Journal of Earth Sciences by the Geology Department.
1976	Bhatnagar Award for Prof M.K. Bose of Geology Department.
1981	Creation of Hindi Department. Silver Jubilee Celebration of Zoology Department.
1982	National Seminar on Analytical Chemistry in Chemistry Department.
1985	Beginning of COSIST Programme in Geology Department.

1986	Beginning of UGC Special Assistance Programme in Geology Department. Acharya P.C.Ray's 125th Birth Anniversary Celebration.
1987	Celebration of 100 years of P.G.teaching in Chemistry. Professor Shyamal Sengupta appointed Professor Emeritus in Physics.
1989	Registration of Alumni Association under W.B. Societies Registration Act. Construction of a New Temperature Controlled Instrument Section in Physiology Department. Creation of Sociology Department.
1990	National Seminar on Teaching in Chemistry Department. Inauguration of Computer Centre in Physics Department.
1991	Centenary Celebrations of Geology Department. Professor A.K.Saha appointed Professor Emeritus in Geology. Vainu Bappu National Award for Prof. Amal Kumar Raychaudhuri of Physics Department for his outstanding research on the General Theory of Relativity and Cosmology. Professor N.M. Basu Memorial Centenary Celebration in Physiology Department. Beginning of independent P.G. teaching in Physics and in Zoology.
1992	First phase of 175th Anniversary Celebrations. Principal Celebrations deferred. Centre for Economic Studies permanently retained by the West Bengal Government.

SECTION II  
**RECORDS**

## CHAPTER 1

### Succession List of the Principals

*The date refers to the year of appointment or return to office. Temporary tenures are indicated by an asterisk. The subjects taught and the academic distinctions are noted only at the first appearance of the name in the list. Later distinctions are dated when dates are available.*

1855	J. Sutcliffe, M.A. (Mathematics)
1856	*Leonidas Clint, B.A. (Mathematics)
1857	*E. Lodge
1858	J. Sutcliffe
1863	*W. Grapell, M.A.(English, Law, Philosophy)
1864	J. Sutcliffe
1875	*H. Woodrow, M.A.
1875	*C.H. Tawney, M.A.(English, History, Philosophy)
1875	J. Sutcliffe
1876	*Alfred Croft, M.A. (Philosophy)
1876	C.H. Tawney
1881	*G. Bellett, M.A. (English)
1882	*John Elliot, M.A. (Natural Science)
1883	*Alexander Pedler, F.C.S., F.R.S. (1989)(Chemistry)
1883	*John Elliot
1883	*G. Bellett
1884	*John Elliot
1885	C.H. Tawney
1885	*W. Griffiths, M.A., Bar-At-Law (Mathematics)
1886	C.H. Tawney
1887	*Alexander Pedler
1887	C.H. Tawney
1887	*Alexander Pedler
1889	C.H. Tawney
1889	*Alexander Pedler
1889	*F.J. Rowe, M.A. (English)
1889	C.H. Tawney
1892	W. Griffiths

1896	Alexander Pedler
1897	*J.H. Gilliland, M.A. (Physics)
1897	*F.J. Rowe
1898	*J.H. Gilliland
1898	*F.J. Rowe
1898	*William Booth, M.A. Sc.D (Mathematics, Physics)
1899	*A. Clarke Edwards, M.A.Bar-at-Law (History)
1900	A. Clarke Edwards
1902	*Prasanna Kumar Ray, D.Sc (Philosophy)
1902	A. Clarke Edwards
1903	*Prasanna Kumar Ray
1903	A. Clarke Edwards
1904	*M.G.D. Prothero, M.A. (History, English)
1905	*Prasanna Kumar Ray
1905	Alexander Macdonnell, M.A. (Physics, Mathematics)
1906	*Charles Little, M.A.(Mathematics)
1907	Henry Rosher James, M.A. (English)
1909	*Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (English, Histroy, Economics)
1909	Henry Rosher James
1911	*C.W. Peake, M.A. (Mathematics, Physics)
1912	Henry Rosher James
1916	W.C. Wordsworth, M.A (History, Economics)
1917	*John Rothney Barrow, M.A. (English)
1924	W.C. Wordsworth
1924	*H.E. Stapleton, M.A., B.Sc.D. Litt. (Chemistry)
1925	H.E. Stapleton
1926	*T.S. Sterling, M.A. (English)
1927	H.E. Stapleton
1928	R.B. Ramsbotham, M.A, B.Litt F.R. Hist.S. (History)
1929	John Rothney Barrow
1930	Jahangir C. Coyajee, B.A LL.B (Economics)
1931	*Bhupatimohan Sen, M.Sc., M.A (Mathematics)
1934	Bhupatimohan Sen
1936	*Prasantachandra Mahalanobis, B.Sc.,M.A.F.R.S.(Physics)
1936	Bhupatimohan Sen

1942	*Prasantachandra Mahalanobis
1942	Bhupatimohan Sen
1943	Apurbakumar Chanda, M.A (English)
1943	*Jyotirmay Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D (Mathematics)
1944	Apurbakumar Chanda
1945	*Prasantachandra Mahalanobis
1946	Prasantachandra Mahalanobis
1947	*Muhammad Qudrut-i-Khuda, M.Sc., P.R.S., D.Sc. (Chemistry)
1947	Prasantachandra Mahalanobis
1947	*Jogischandra Sinha, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D (Economics)
1948	Prasantachandra Mahalanobis
1948	Jyotirmay Ghosh
1950	*Jatishchandra Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Phil (Botany)
1950	Jyotirmay Ghosh
1951	Jatishchandra Sengupta
1956	F.J. Friend Pereira, M.A. (English)
1958	Sanat Kumar Basu, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Mathematics)
1967	Rajendralal Sengupta, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Physics)
1969	Samarendranath Ghoshal, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Physics)
1970	Sudhir Chandra Shome, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Chemistry)
1970	Pratul Chandra Mukherjee, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Chemistry)
1975	Sudhir Chandra Shome
1976	Pratul Chandra Mukherjee
1979	Bijoy Sankar Basak, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Physics)
1982	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee, M.B.B.S., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Physiology)
1986	Sunil Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D. (Pol. Sc.)
1991	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, M.A., LL.B, Ph.D (Political Science)

## CHAPTER 2

### Members of the Teaching Staff

*Chronologically arranged, department by department, which have been placed in order of their emergence. Names of teachers up to 1955 are reprinted from the Centenary Volume (1953). The mark # after a date indicates the continuation of the teacher concerned on the staff from that date to the time of compilation. The mark \* indicates that the date of transfer is not known. The mark \*\* indicates that the date of joining/re-joining is not known.*

#### English

1855-61, 1875-78	Robert Hand
1858-60, 1863-72	J. Sanders
1860-61	David Lester Richardson, Major
1861	W. Grapel, M.A.
1861	Ninian H. Thomson, B.A. (Oxon).
1861-62	E.B. Cowell, M.A.(Oxon), LL.D (Edin), D.C.L.(Oxon)
1861-62	D. Carnduff
1861-68	P. Hordern, B.A. (Oxon)
1864-68	Lt. E.R.Ives, B.A.(Oxon)
1868-75, 1878-80	S. Robson, Dr.
1869-74	Maheschandra Bandyopadhyay
1871	Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., P.R.S.
1872-76	Charles H. Tawney, M.A.
1874-75	Pearycharan Sarkar
1875-76	G. Bellett, M.A.
1876-77	A.C. Jackson
1876-78	John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab)
1876-78	Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1877-79, 1881	W.H. Paulson, B.A. (Oxon)
1877-91	W.T. Webb, M.A.
1878-86	A.E. Gough M.A. (Oxon)
1878, 1888, 1892-99	John Mann, M.A. (Glas)
1879-80, 1883-99	F.J. Rowe, M.A.

1880-81	Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari
1880-1911	Hugh Melville Percival, M.A.(Lond.)
1881	George Watt, M.D.
1881-82	Chandicharan Bandyopadhyay
1885	C.W.R. Tepper, B.A. (Oxon)
1889, 1890-92	G.A. Stack
1889-92	M.G.D. Prothero, M.A. (Oxon)
1893-94, 1895-97	Nilkantha Majumdar, M.A.,P.R.S.
1896-97, 1903-24	Manmohan Ghosh, B.A. (Oxon)
1897-98, 1901-02	N.L. Hallward, M.A. (Cantab)
1897-1907	Jogendranath Dasgupta,B.A.(Oxon), Bar-at-law.
1898-99	S.C. Hill, B.A.,B.Sc. (Lond),
1898-99, 1901	Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., P.R.S.
1899-1900	Charles Russel, M.A. (Oxon)
1899-1900	Upendranath Maitra, M.A.
1900-01	Henry Rosher James, M.A. (Oxon)
1902-03	W.W. Hornell, M.A., (Oxon)
1902-06	Edward Denison Ross, Ph.D.
1903, 1924-29	Bijaygopal Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1904-06	Harinath De., M.A. B.A. (Cantab)
1904-06	L. Tipping, B.A. (Cantab), B.A. (Lond)
1904, 1906-07, 1908-39	
1939-48 (Professor Emeritus)	Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.,P.R.S.
1906-09,1917	Nripendrachandra Bandyopadhyay, M.A.
1907-08	John Richard Cunningham
1907-08	William Edward Griffith, M.A. (Oxon)
1907-09	Jagneswar Ghosh, M.A.
1907-09	Hemchandra Sarkar, M.A.
1909-10	E.F. Oaten, M.A. (Cantab), L.L.B.
1909-27	T.S. Sterling, M.A. (Cantab)
1910-12	Amulyadhan Bandyopadhyay, M.A.
1910-23	J.W. Holme, M.A. (Liver)
1911-12	R.N. Gilchrist, M.A. (Aber).
1911-14	Nikhilnath Maitra, M.A.
1912	Susilkumar De, M.A. P.R.S. D. Litt (Lond)
1912-21	Bhupendrachandra Basu, M.A., B.L.

1912-35, 1938-46	Srikumar Bandyopadhyay, M.A., B.L. Ph.D.
1915-16	Rabindranarayan Ghosh, M.A.
1915-16	Chandicharan Mitra, M.A.
1916, 1919-21	Satischandra De, M.A., B.L.
1918-19, 1919-21	Narendranath Chakrabarti, M.A.
1921-22	Jatindrachandra Guha, M.A.
1921-23, 1923-24	Birendrabinod Ray, M.A.
1922-23, 1923-24	Phiroze E. Dustoor, M.A., D.Litt
1922-24	Rakhaldas Ghosh, M.A.
1922-23	Manjugopal Bhattacharya, M.A.
1924-26, 1928-41	Hirankumar Bandyopadhyay, M.A., B.A.(Oxon), B.Litt. (Oxon)
1925, 1926-28,	
1929-41, 1942-49	Somnath Maitra, M.A
1926	Narendralal Gangopadhyay, M.A.
1926-27	Harijiban Ghosh, M.A.
1926-30, 1933-34	Apurbakumar Chanda, M.A. (Oxon)
1927-29	Maheschandra Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1929-33, 1935-42, 1946-60	Subodhchandra Sengupta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1931-62	Tarapada Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1934	Bijayranjan Dasgupta, M.A.
1934-36, 1936-37, 1942-1969, 1969-71 (Professor Emeritus)	Taraknath Sen, M.A.
1936-37	A. Humphrey House, M.A. (Oxon)
1937-38	Ajitchandra Chakrabarti, M.A.
1937, 1939, 1951-53	Pareshnath Ghosh, M.A.
1937, 1940	Dilipkumar Sanyal, M.A.
1938-39, 1940-43	Sourindranath Majumdar, M.A.
1939-41	Francis Charles Joseph Friend-Pereira, M.A. (Cantab).
1939-42	James Orr Bartley, M.A. (Belfast)
1941	Kamalkrishna Ghosh, M.A.
1941, 1943	Debdas Sen, M.A.
1942-44	Girijasankar Bhattacharya, M.A.
1942, 1943-44	Abdul Haye, M.A.

1943-46	Praphullakumar Das, M.A.
1944, 1946	Fazlur Rahman.
1945-47	Ahmad Ali
1945-47	Bishnu De, M.A.
1946-55	Sunitkumar Indra, M.A.
1947-49	Sadananda Chakrabarti, M.A.
1947-48, 1949-56, 1960-69	Priyatosh Bagchi, M.A.
1948-49, 1949-50	Dilip Kumar Sen, M.A.
1949-59*	Kalipada Dasgupta, M.A.
1950-59, 1959-70	<i>Amal Bhattacharya, M.A.</i>
1953-1962, 1962-79,	
1979-82 (U.G.C. Professor)	Sailendrakumar Sen, M.A., Ph.D.
1956-57, 1970-72	Phani Bhusan Mukherji, M.A.
1957-63	Sailendra Chandra Chakrabarti, M.A., Ph.D.
1957-58	Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1957-58, 1963-65, 1971-75	Rabindranath Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.
1957	Karuna Sankar Ray, M.A.
1959#	Kajal Basu (Sengupta), M.A. (Oxon)
1959-60	Bhabotosh Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1959-64, 1967-71, 1979#	Kalidas Bose, M.A. (Oxon)
1960-61	Tirthankar Basu, M.A.
1961-77	Arun Kumar Dasgupta, M.A.
1961, 1963-67	Nirupam Chatterjee, M.A.
1961-62	Prabir Kumar Sirkar, M.A.
1962-72	Jogesh Chandra Bhattacharjee, M.A., P.R.S
1962-63	Shanta Mahalanobis, M.A.
1962#	Asoke Kumar Mukherji, M.A. (Oxon)
1965-71, 1973-78	Narayan Chandra Saha, M.A.
1965-67	Ashutosh Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1967	Surja Sankar Ray, M.A.
1967-74	Ajit Kumar Banerjee, M.A.
1970-72	Sailendra Sundar Poddar, M.A.
1971-74	Birendranath Sikdar, M.A.
1972-86	Sudeshna Chakravarti (Khasnobis), M.A. (Cantab)

1973-91	Sukanta Chaudhuri, M.A. (Oxon), D. Phil. (Oxon)
1974-78	Bimal Kumar Banerjee, M.A.
1974-79	Arun Kumar Ghosh, M.A.
1974-78	Govinda Das, M.A.
1975-85	Supriya Dasgupta (Chaudhuri), M.A. (Oxon), D. Phil. (Oxon)
1978-82	Saroj Kumar Majumdar, M.A.
1978-83, 1986#	Atish Ranjan Banerjee, M.A.
1978 36	Sunil Kumar Mukherjee, M.A.
1979-89	Santiram Chatterjee, M.A.
1979-83	Amarnath Banerjee, M.A.
1980-81, 1986#	Jayati Ghosh (Gupta), M.A.
1983-90	Mohit Kumar Majumdar, M.A.
1983-86	Surabhi Banerjee, M.A. Ph.D.
1983-88	Chanchal Kumar Brahma, M.A.
1985#	Bhaswati Chakrabarti, M.A., Ph.D.
1988#	Tapati Gupta, M.A., Ph.D.
1988#	Prodosh Bhattacharya, M.A., M. Litt. (Oxon), M.Phil. (Oxon)
1992#	Manas Kumar Ray, M.A.

Other teachers of English with unspecified dates were:(Source : College Magazine)

Dwarkanath Chakrabarti  
Girischandra Sen, B.A. B.L.  
Debendranath Basu, M.A.  
Nistaran Bandyopadhyay  
R.K. Dasgupta, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon)

#### **Sanskrit-Pāli-Bengali-Hindi**

In 1945, a separate Bengali Department with Honours was formed.

In 1952, Sanskrit and Pali were transferred to Sanskrit College

1855-63	Ramchandra Mitra
1859	Somnath Bhattacharya

1863-73	Krishnakamal Bhattacharya, B.A., B.L.
1863-85	Rajkrishna Bandyopadhyay
1873-95	Nilmani Mukhopadhyay, Nayalankar
1874	Nrisingha Mukhopadhyay
1877-1902	Harischandra Bhattacharya, Kaviratna
1878-79	Syamacharan Mukhopadhyay
1880-85	Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari
1895-1900	Haraprasad Bhattacharya, Sastri, Mahamahopadhyay
1900-08	Kaliprasanna Bhattacharya, M.A.
1901	Satischandra Acharya
1902-10	Satischandra Vidyabhusan., M.A., Ph.D (1908)
1907-33	Harihar Bandyopadhyay, M.A. Vidyabhusan
1908-20	Asutosh Sastri, M.A.
1908-33	Nilmani Chakrabarti, M.A.
1920-22, 1926-*	Sibaprasad Bhattacharya, M.A., B.T.
1922	Bireswar Basu
1924-25, 1926-49	Sadananda Bhaduri, M.A., Ph.D.
1928-31	Basantakumar Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1928-55	Sibnarayan Lala, M.A.
1931-44, 1954-57	Sasankasekhar Bagchi, M.A.
1931	Maheswar Das, M.A.
1933-34, 1935-36	Asoknath Bhattacharya, Sastri, M.A., P.R.S.
1933-41	Radhagobinda Basak, M.A., Ph.D.
1934, 1935, 1936-50	Gaurinath Bhattacharya, Sastri, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1940-41, 1942-47, 1949	Jatindrabimal Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.(Lond).
1941-57	Chintaharan Chakrabarti, M.A.
1945-55	Janardan Chakrabarti, M.A.
1945-54	Khudiram Das, M.A.
1947, 1957, **-1983	Madanmohan Kumar
1947-48	Hirendralal Sengupta
1947	Sureschandra Bandyopadhyay

1947-50	Dineschandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1947-57	Debipada Bhattacharya, M.A.
1947-50	Kalipada Bhattacharya, M.A.
1947-57	Kalipada Sen, M.A.
1948-50, 1950-51, 1958-69, 1971-75	Haraprasad Mitra, M.A., Ph.D.
1949	S. Mukhopadhyay
1949-50	Prabodhchandra Lahiri, M.A., Ph.D.(Lond), Vidyabhushan
1950-51	Srischandra Dasgupta, M.A.
1951-54	Mammojan Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
1951-57, 1960-68	Bhudeb Chaudhuri, M.A.
1955-57	Ajit Kumar Datta, M.A.
1956-71	Bhabatosh Dutta, M.A., D.Litt.
1957-59	Dhirananda Thakur, M.A.
1957-*	Dwijendra Lal Nath, M.A.
1957-67	Arun Kumar Mukhopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D.
1958-67	Bholanath Ghosh, M.A.
1961-62, **-1985	Haranath Pal, M.A. D. Litt.
1961-71	Satyanarayan Bhattacharya, M.A. Ph.D.
1962-63, 1983-87	Shyamal Kumar Chattopadhyay, M.A. Ph.D.
1962-69	Nirmalendu Bhowmik, M.A. Ph.D.
1963-*	Rabindra Nath Das, M.A.
1967-78	Subodh Chandra Ray Chowdhury, M.A.
1967-71	Saktibrata Ghosh, M.A. Ph.D.
1969-70, 1983-88, 1989#	Arun Kumar Ghosh, M.A.
1971-78	Shyamaprasad Sardar, M.A.
**-1974	Sudhakar Chattopadhyay, M.A.
** -1973-*	Nanigopal Bandyopadhyay, M.A.
1973-76	Amarendra Kumar Ganai, M.A. Ph.D.
1973-76, 1983-87	Harekrishna Ray, M.A.
1976-*	Manab Gangopadhyay, M.A.
1976-81	Mihir Kumar Deb Burman, M.A.
**-1978	Aditya Prasad Majumdar, M.A. Ph.D.
1978-*	Baidyanath Mukhopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D.
1978-*	Sudhindra Chandra Debnath, M.A. Ph.D.

1978-83	Bimal Kumar Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1978-82, 1988-91	Baburam Prasad Bandyopadhyay, M.A.
1978-83	Ajay Kumar Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
1982-86	Ranjan Kumar Bhowmik, M.A.
1982-86	Anita Bandyopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D.
1983-88	Saumyendra Nath Mitra, M.A.
1983-89	Prasanta Kumar Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D.
1983-86	Kasturi Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1985-93	Swaraj Brata Sen Sharma, M.A., Ph.D. DLitt.
1986-88	Shampa Chaudhury, M.A.
1986#	Buddhajiban Chakravarty M.A.
1987-89	Sanjay Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.
1987#	Harendra Nath Chattopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D.
1988#	Jayasree Chakravarty, M.A., Ph.D.
1988#	Dilip Kumar Basu, M.A.
1989#	Amarendra Nath Dutta, M.A., Ph.D.
1989#	Karunamoy Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.

Other teacher of Bengali with unspecified dates: Akshay Kumar Sensharma.

### Hindi

1928-55	Sibnarayan Lala, M.A.
1955-62	Tarakanath Agarwal (part-time), M.A., D. Phil.
1962-81	Jagannath Seth M.A., Ph.D.
1962-71	Premsen Singh, M.A.
1972-77,1980-89	Sadanand Singh, M.A.
1978-#	Subrata Lahiri, M.A., Ph.D.
1984-93	Ramraj Singh, M.A.
1986-#	Lal Bahadur Singh (part-time), M.A.
1986-90	Virendra Mallik (part-time), M.A., Ph.D.
1986-90	R. K. Singh (part-time), M.A., Ph.D.
1986-90	Prem Shankar Tripathi (part-time), M.A., Ph.D.

1986-90	Vimaleswai Dwivedi, (part-time) M.A.
1989-#	Vivekananda Deb, M.A., M. Ed., Ph.D.
1990-#	Sheonath Pandey, M.A.

### Philosophy

1855-63	Richard Jones
1860-61	Ninian H. Thomson, B.A. (Oxon).
1862	W. Grapell, M.A.
1864-65	Charles H. Tawney, M.A.
1866	M.L. Beebee, M.A. (Cantab).
1866-78	Alfred W. Croft, M.A.
1868-79	R. Parry
1873-75	McLaren Smith, M.A.
1878-86	A.E. Gough, M.A. (Oxon).
1881-83, 1889-96	A. Rudolph F. Hoernle, Ph.D.
1886-1903	Prasannakumar Ray, D.Sc. (Edin. et Lond.).
1890-91	Nilkantha Majumdar M.A., P.R.S.
1890-99	C.R. Wilson, M.A. (Oxon).
1899-1900	Purnananda Chattopadhyay, B.A., D.Sc., (Edin.)
1900-03, 1903-04, 1905-06	Charles Russell, M.A. (Oxon).
1902, 1903-24	Adityanath Mukhopadhyay, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1906, 1926-30	Hemchandra De, M.A.
1907-28	Khagendranath Mitra, M.A.
1911-12	R. N. Gilchrist, M.A. (Aber.)
1912-15, 1915-26,	Prabhudatta Sastri, M.A. M.O.L., B.Sc.(Oxon), Ph.D.(Kiel)
1928-29, 1930-33, 1935-38	G.H. Langley, M.A. (Lond.), Rajanikanta Datta, M.A.
1913	Birendrachandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1914-32	Nirmalmay Ghosh, M.A.
1915-16	Susilchandra Mitra, M.A.
1917	Surendranath Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab)
1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23	
1924-31	

1925	Surajit Chandra Lahiri, M.A.
1926	Jatindra Kumar Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.(Lond.), Bar-at-Law.
1926-27	Aban Mohan Lodh, M.A.
1928-38, 1939, 1940-48	Nalinikanta Brahma, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1931-35, 1941	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1933-40	Mahendranath Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D.
1934, 1936	Abu Sayeed Ayub, M.A.
1940, 1941-47	A.H. Abdul Baqui, M.A.
1940-48	Jitendra Kumar Chakrabarti, M.A., Ph.D.
1947-1958	Gopinath Bhattacharya, M.A., P.R.S.
1948-49	Charusasi Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1948-51	Saroj Kumar Das, M.A., Ph.D.
1949-1960	Amiyakumar Majumdar, M.A.
1951, 1958-71	Paresnath Bhattacharya, M.A.
1951-53	Nikhil Chandra Sen, M.A.
1953-1961	Prabas Jiban Chaudhuri, M.A., M.Sc., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1956-67, 1972-78	Naresh Chandra Chakraborty, M.A.
1958-60	Tarasankar Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D.
1959-66	Katyayani Das Bhattacharya, M.A.
1960-68	Debiprasad Sen, M.A.
1962-65, 1972-78	Sudhir Kumar Nandy, M.A., Ph.D.
1962-68	Debabrata Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
1965-74, 1979-90	Nirode Baran Chakraborty, M.A., Ph.D.
1967-85	Jatil Coomar Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1967-72	Kalika Prasad Roy, M.A.
1969-72	Sudhir Kumar Roy, M.A.
1970-71	Chandrasekhar Debnath, M.A.
1971-89	Anil Kumar Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1974-79	Rabindranath Banerjee, M.A.
1978#	Manik Lal Bal, M.A.
1978-83	Ardhendu Sekhar Bhattacharya, M.A.
1979-83	Pranab Kumar Dey, M.A.
1983-88	Ajit Kumar Bhattacharya, M.A.
1983	Khwaja Mujibul Haque, M.A.

1984-89	Sujay Gopal Roy Poddar, M.A.
1988#	Dilip Kumar Roy, M.A., Ph.D.
1987#	Priyambada Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D.
1989#	Debabrata Sen, M.A., Ph.D.
1990#	Amalendu Chakraborty, M.A.
1990#	Naba Kumar Nandy, M.A.

### Law

1856-57, 1865	W. Grapel, M.A.
1857	Beaufort.
1857-61, 1862-65	C. Boulnois, M.A., LL.B.
1857-66	W. A. Montriou
1861-65	J. Goodeve
1865-69	H.C. Marindin
1866	Chandramadhab Ghosh
1866-76	T. D. Ingram
1869-70	J. H. A. Branson
1871-75	H. Millett
1875-78	C. F. Egerton Allen
1875-84	<i>Trailocyanath Mitra</i> , M.A., D.L.
1875-84	Syed Amir Ali, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
1877-78, 1882-84	C. H. Reilly.
1877-84	J. G. Apcar, Bar-at-Law.
1879-82	W. F. Agnew, Bar-at-Law.

### Engineering

1856-62	Henry Scott Smith, B.A., T.C.D.
1860-66	J. Rowe
1864	Lt. Hill
1864	Galwey
1864-67	S. Lobb, M.A. (Cantab)
1865-67	J. M. Scott, M.A., C.E.
1866-67	M. H. Ormsby, LL.B., C.E.
1866-80	C. Grant
1867-69	F. Hill, C.E.
1869-80	S. F. Downing, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.

1870	Anandamohan Basu, M.A., P.R.S., B.A.(Cantab)
1872	W. Griffths, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
1875-80	J. S. Slater
1876-77	C. A. Mills
1876-77	M. Mowat, M.A.
1877-80	J. H. Gilliland, M.A. (Cantab)
1879-80	Dwarkanath Datta

Also Biharilal Bandopadhyay (dates unspecified) according to the College Magazine (XV, 3).

### Mathematics

1856-62	H. Halleur, Dr
1856	Mahendralal Som
1859-60	Major Douglas
1860-61, 1863, 1864-68	J. S. Rees
1861-63	Ramanath Nandi, M.A.
1862-64	J.W. Stephenson, B.A.
1864-66	Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
1865	Gurudas Bandopadhyay, M.A., D.L.
1866-67, 1884-85	C. B. Clarke, M.A.
1870-80	W. Griffiths, M.A., Bar-At-Law.
1875-83, 1890-95	A. M. Nash, M.A.(Oxon)
1876-83, 1883-84	William Booth, M.A., Sc.D. (Dub.)
1878	F. B. de M. Gibbon
1878-79	G. M. Wilson, Rev, M. A.
1879-1883	J. A. Martin, B.A. (Cantab)
1879-84	Hugh William McCann, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc.
1883	J. H. Fisher, B.A. (Oxon.)
1883-1901	Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
1884-88	Alexander Macdonell, M.A. (Oxon et.Aber.)
1885, 1896-98	G. W. Kuchler, B.A.,(Cantab), M.A.(Edin)
1891	Charles Little, M.A. (Cantab et.Aber.)
1894-95	R. W. F. Shaw, M.A. (Aber.)

1895-97, 1899-1900	C. W. Peake, M.A. (Oxon)
1900	Kalipada Basu, M.A.
1900-11, 1915-30	Saradaprasanna Das, M.A.
1901-04	Kishorimohan Sengupta, M.A.
1902-03, 1904-06, 1908-17	C. E. Cullis, M.A. (Cantab), Ph.D. (Jena)
1904-08, 1909-12	Syamadas Mukhopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D.
1904-19	Rakhaldas Chakrabarti
1908-21	Debendranath Mallik, B.A. (Cantab), Sc.D.(Dub.), F.R.S.E.
1909-12	Raghupati Ghatak, M.A.
1911-14	Bankimdas Bandopadhyay, M.A.
1911-15, 1916-29	Hemchandra Sengupta, M.A.
1913-16	Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay, M.Sc.
1913-23, 1934-35	Karunamay Khastgir, M.A.
1914-15, 1917-26	Jibanmohan Basu, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.)
1919	K. P. Haldar
1919-50	Khagendranath Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1923-30	Bhupatimohan Sen, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab)
1923, 1926-34, **-1953	Surendranath Das, M.Sc.
1924	Kiranchandra De, B.Sc. B.A. (Cantab.)
1926	Nalinikanta Basu, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Gott.)
1926-49	Bhupendrachandra Das, M.Sc.
1927-29	Anantamohan Sengupta, M.A.
1928-40	Nareschandra Ghosh, M.A.
1930, 1931-44	Jyotirmay Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D. (Edin.)
1930, 1935-36	Dwijendranath Ray, M.Sc.
1930-52	Gurudas Bhar, M.A., P.R.S.
1934	Yaruddin Ahmad
1940-41	Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1941-42, 1943, 1944-45	Lalitkumar Ray, M.A.
1942-48	Sulaiman Mohammad Kerawala
1945, 1947-51	Bibhutibhushan Sen, M.Sc.
1945	Abdul Jabbar
1945-47	K. Abul Quasem
1946	S. K. Datta
1946	Mahadeb Datta, M.Sc.

1946	Habibur Rahman
1947	Ataul Hakim
1947-48	Bimalchandra Bhattacharya
1947-48	Mohinimohan Kusari
1948-49	Gopalkrishna Sarkar
1948-49	Dhirendranath Sarkar, M.Sc.
1948-53	Sanatkumar Basu, M.A., Ph.D.
1949-51	Upendranath Sen, M.Sc.
1949-52	Debendranath Mitra, M.Sc.
1950-62, 1965-70	Murarimohan Raychaudhuri, M.A.
1951-1967	Kaminikumar De, M.Sc.
1952-65	Nandalal Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
1952-58	Manindrakumar Ray, M.Sc.
1953-58, 1962-78	Shyamsadhan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1953-59	Kasinath Nandi
1954-76	Birendranath Basu, M.Sc., D. Phil.
1957-59, 1979-80	Sushilchandra Dasgupta, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1958-60	Kamalaranjan Roy, M.A.
1958-73	Kailash Nath Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D.
1959-#	Pran Kumar Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1960-64, 1971-82	Gopal Chandra Paul, M.Sc.
1960-73	Phatik Chand Chatterjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1960-66	Sujit Kumar Bose, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1961-65	Narayan Chandra Barman, M.Sc.
1964-72	Nalini Kanta Chakraborti, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1965-72	Gour Chandra Sinha Roy, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1967-69, 1990#	Utpal Kumar Samaddar, M.Sc.
1969-72	Panchanan Roy, M.Sc.
1969-71	Rabindranath Das, M.Sc.
1969-78	Kanak Kanti Das, M.Sc.
1973-78	Nanda Dulal Chakraborti, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1973-78	Rathindranath Das, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1973-78, 1987#	Sadhan Kumar Mapa, M.A.
1973-75	Mithil Ranjan Gupta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1975-79	Sarat Chandra Ganguli, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1977-81	Lakshmi Vaidyanathan, M.Sc.
1978-83	Pritindu Chaudhuri, M.Sc., Ph.D.

1978-84	Chanchal Kumar Chatterjee, M.A.
1978-82	Mahima Ranjan Adhikari, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1978-80	Dilip Kumar Bhattacharya, M.Sc. Ph.D.
1979-83	Arabinda Konar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1980#	Gouri De Munshi, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1981-86	Gopal Chandra Mandal, M.Sc.
1982-87	Sanjib Kumar Chakraborti, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1983-90	Amrit Kumar Hatial, M.Sc.
1984-86	Biswanath Chakraborti, M.Sc.
1984-#	Manindra Mitra, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1986-90	Matiur Rahaman, M.Sc.
1986-90	Rasajit Kumar Bera, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1986-#	Harihar Ghosh, M.Sc.
1990-#	Dinesh Chandra Saha, M.Sc.
1990-#	Sukumar Roy, M.Sc.
1992-#	Arun Kumar Sanyal, M.Sc.

#### Natural Science - Physics

1856-62	H. Halleur
1863-75	H. F. Blandford
1867-75	M. L. Beebee, M.A. (Cantab)
1873-76	W. G. Wilson, M.A.
1876-85	John Elliott, M.A.
1876-83 (intervals) i887-92	William Booth, M.A., Sc.D. (Dub.)
1885-88	Alexander Macdonell, M.A., (Oxon et Aber.)
1885-1915, 1915-37 (Professor Emeritus)	Jagadishchandra Basu, M.A. (Cantab), D.Sc. (Lond.),F.R.S.
1886-1911	Baradaprasad Ghosh, M.A.
1887-1921	Hridyachandra Bandyopadhyaya, M.A.
1888-97	J. H. Gilliland, B.A. (Cantab)
1894-1906	Jagadindu Ray
1898-1906	G. W. Kucher, B.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Edin.)
1900-04	Surendranath Ghosh, M.A.
1900-05	V. H. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.)
1902-39	Dwijendrakumar Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

1906-07	H. Armitstead, B.Sc.
1906-10	Sureschandra Nag
1906-18	C. W. Peake, M.A. (Oxon.)
1906-41	Charuchandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1907-11, 1916-17	Surendranath Maitra, M.A., B.A. (Cantab.).F.R.E.S.
1908-11	Panchanan Ghosh, M.A., B.L.
1908-15, 1920-22	E. P. Harrison, Ph.D.(Zur.), F.R.S.E.
1910	Surendranath Das, M.A.
1911-16	Abanimohan Das, M.Sc.
1911-16, 1924-42	Narendranath Niyogi, M.Sc.
1911-35	Manindranath Mitra, M.A.
1911-46	Kailaschandra Chakrabarti, M.A.
1912-14	Susikumar Acharya, M.Sc.
1914	Binodlal Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1917-20	D. B. Meek, M. A., D.Sc. (Glas.)
1917-45	Prasantachandra Mahalanobis, B. Sc., M.A. (Cantab.). F. R. S.
From 1948 Professor Emeritus	Kalidas Bhattacharya, B.Sc.
1918-21	Narendranath Sen
1920-36, 1937-38,1941-42	Purnachandra Kundu, M.A.
1921-22	Snehamay Datta, M.Sc., P.R.S., D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C.
1922-41	Satyendranath Ghosh, M.Sc.
1926	Satisranjan Khastgir, M.Sc., Ph.D., D. Sc. (Edin.).
1926-27	Sripatinath Mitra, B.Sc.
1926-41	Santanukumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1926-55	Kuleschandra Kar, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1927-45, 1947-55	Sureschandra Dhar, M.Sc.
1930-43	Mohinimohan Ghosh
1935	Hirankumar Pal
1935	Susobhan Dutta, M.Sc.
1938	Abinaschandra Saha, M.Sc.
1939-47	Santilal Bandyopadhyay, D.Sc.(Dac.)
1940	Amareschandra Chakrabarti,M.Sc., M.A.(Cantab)
1940-50	

1941-48,1950-67	Rajendralal Sengupta,M.Sc.,Ph.D. (Lond)
1941-50	Durgaprasanna Acharya, M.Sc.
1942	Birendranath Ghosh, M.Sc.
1944-49	Kalipada Ghosh, M.Sc.
1944-52	Susil Kumar Sarkar, M.Sc.
1944-57	Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., P.R.S.
1945-53	Bhagabaticharan Guha, D. Sc.
1945-57	Sarojbandhu Sanyal, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1947,1949-61	Brayendrakumar Sen, M.Sc.
1947	Abdul Nabi
1947	Kabir
1948-49,1950-51	Brayendra Kumar Sur, M.Sc.
1949-52	Brayendranath Ghosh, M.Sc.
1950-51	Satyendranath Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1951	Kshitish Chandra Nath
1951-52	Sanatkumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1951-53	Sukumar Ghosh, M.Sc.
1951-53,1956-72	Pareskisor Senchaudhuri, M.Sc.,D.Phil.
1952-90	Mukulranjan Majumdar, M.Sc.
1952-55	Himangshu Kumar Mukhopadhyay,M.Sc.
1952-90	Rashbihari Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1953-62	Nagendranath Das, M.Sc.
1953-71	Nripendramohan Saha, M.Sc.
1953-55	Hemendranarayan Mukhopadhyay,M.Sc.
1954-55	Jyotirmay Biswas, B.Sc.
1954-55	Asutosh Pyne, M.Sc.
1957-75	Samarendra Nath Ghoshal, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Calif.)
1957-82	Bijoy Sankar Basak, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1957-63	Kartik Chandra Mukherjee, M.Sc.
1961-86	Amal Kumar Raychaudhuri, D.Sc.
1961-64, 87-#	Sanat Kumar Ghosh, M.Sc.
1961-87	Shyamal Kumar Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1962#	Hemendranath Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1964-70	Tapas Kumar Modak, M.Sc.
1964-66,1972-82	Jishnu De, M.Sc., Ph.D.

1965-72, 1974-80	Debiprasad Sarkar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1965-70	Kshetradhan Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1964-1988	Netai Charan Mukherjee, M.Sc., D.I.C., Ph.D. (Lond.)
1965-70	Ramen Roy, M.Sc.
1965-70, 1988-#	Subrata Datta, M.Sc., D.I.C., Ph.D. (Lond.)
1967-77, 1993	Salil Kumar Sarkar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1967-88	Pratip Kumar Chaudhury, M.Sc., D.I.C., Ph.D. (Lond.)
1969#	Tulsidas Banerjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1969#	Kalipada Nahal, B.Sc.
1970-76, 1989#	Sajal Kumar Ganguli, M.Sc.
1970-76	Shyamal Kumar Chakraborti, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1972*	Badal Kumar Betal, M.Sc.
1972-85,	Madan Gopal Basak, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1973-79, 1982-84	Debiprasad Mitra, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1973-79	Murari Mohan Samanta, M.Sc.
1974-79	Kachiram Bera, M.Sc.
1976-*	Anal Kanti Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1976-78	Santosh Samaddar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1977-82	Gopal Chandra Sarkar, M.Sc.
1977-82	Biresh Bandyopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1977-83, 1987#	Dilip Kumar Paul, M.Sc.
1977-78	Samar Ghosh, M.Sc.
1979-#	Debabrata Ghosh, M.Sc.
1980-84	Sunil Kumar Sur, M.Sc.
1980-84	Kana Das, M.Sc.
1981-85, 1989-#	Subhas Kar, M.Sc.
1981-*	Achinta Kumar Chatterjee, M.Sc.
1981-88	Minakshi Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1982-#	Subhas Ranjan Basu, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1982-87	Sisir Kumar Bose, M.Sc.
1982-87	Amar Chandra Saha, M.Sc.
1983-#	Manimala Das, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1984-*	Priyatosh Mukherjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.

1984-*	D. K. Chakraborty, M.Sc.
1984	H. N. Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1984-*	Dilip Kumar Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1985-#	Asoke Kumar Ghosh, M.Sc.
1985-*	Ganesh Chandra Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1987-#	Pradip Kumar Datta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1988-91	Tapas Ranjan Middya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1988-#	Murari Mohan Kundu, M.Sc.
1988-#	Nirmal Kumar Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1988-#	Shyamal Seth, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1989-#	Tapan Kumar Das, B.Sc.
1991-#	Biren Kumar Mondal, M.Sc.
1992-#	Prasad Sengupta, M.Sc.

Other teachers of Physics with unspecified dates :-

Khaunish Chandra Sen, Bhupal Samanta, Dipti Sen, Somnath Paul, Subir Datta, Susanta Datta Gupta, Rajat Subhra Bose, Satyanarayan Nandi, Sukumar Ghosh, Gaur Gopal Roy, Ramaprasad Kundu, Prasid Banerjee, Dipak Kumar Bhattacharya, Binay Bhusan Bandyopadhyay, Somenath Sarkar

### History

1858-64	E. B. Cowell, M.A.(Oxon), D.C.L. (Oxon), Lbd. (Edin.)
1858-59	W. Masters
1860-61	N. H. Thomson, B.A. (Oxon.)
1860-61	J. Sanders
1861-64	J. S. Rees
1862	D. Carnduff
1862-63	S. Lobb, M.A.
1863-64	W. Stigant
1864-65	M. L. Sandel
1864-74	Pearycharan Sarkar
1865-72	C. H. Tawney, M.A.
1872-73	J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1872-74	E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1878-79	Robert Hand

1878-80	A. Clarke Edwards, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law
1881, 1889-92, 1894-97, 1904-08	M. G. D. Prothero, M.A. (Oxon)
1882-83	R. Parry,
1882-93	G. A. Stack
1893-1913	Benoyendranath Sen, M.A.
1900-03	Sasibhushan Datta, M.A.
1908-12	W. C. Wordsworth, M.A. (Oxon et. Lond.)
1909-1914, 1919-40	Upendranath Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D., Jogendranath Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-law.
1909-21	E. F. Oaten, M.A. (Cantab), LLB, Bar-at-law.
1910-16, 1919	Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.
1914-16	Kiran Sankar Ray, B.A. (Oxon)
1916-17	Kuruvila Zachariah, M.A. (Oxon)
1916-30	Benaykumar Sen, M.A.
1916-32	Krishnadhyan Bandyopadhyay, M.A..
1917-19	Surendrachandra Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
1921-46, 1947-48	Sachchidananda Bhattacharya, M.A.
1928, 1934, 1938, 1942-48	Santosh Kumar Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1930-32	Debendranath Sen, M.A.
1932-38	Susobhanchandra Sarkar, M.A (Oxon)
1933-56	Santosh Kumar Chakrabarti,
1934	Prabirchandra Basumallick, B.A. (Cantab)
1938-40	Khalilur Rahman, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)
1940-47	Arun Chandra Bandyopadhyay, M.A.,
1943-44	Bhupeschandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1945, 1946, 1948-58	Abdul Wahab Mahmood,
1946-57	M.A., B.Litt., (Oxon)
1948-51	Charuchandra Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab)
1950-57	Sasibhushan Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.
1951-54, 1956-57, 1972-75	Chandikaprasad Bandopadhyay, M.A.
1954-69	Amaladev Tripathi, M.A., A.M. (Colum), Ph.D. (Lond.)

1957-68	Dilip Kumar Biswas, M.A.
1957-58	Sudhir Kumar Pal
1958-62	Prasanta Kumar Chattopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab)
1959-74	Gopal Lal Chakravarty, M.A.
1960-72	Ashin Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab)
1960-65	Nirmal Kumar Sinha, M.A.
1961-68, 1977-79, 1986-92	Subodh Kumar Majumdar, M.A.
1963-64	Arun Kumar Dasgupta, M.A. Ph.D.
1965-68	Sankar Dutta, M.A.
1965-70, 1974#	Ajay Chandra Bandopadhyay, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon)
1968-78	Kamal Kumar Ghatak, M.A.
1968-72, 1975-81	Hirendranath Chakraborti, M.A., Ph.D. (Oxon)
1970-80	Sunil Kumar Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1971-76	Haridas Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1975#	Rajat Kanta Ray, M.A., (Cantab) Ph.D. (Cantab)
1976-77	Soumendra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1977-78	Hossainur Rahman, M.A., Ph.D.
1978-83, 1989#	Pradip Kumar Lahiri, M.A., Ph.D.
1979-84	Ladli Mohan Ray Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.
1980-84	Sukumar Bandyopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D.
1981-86	Arati Guha, M.A.
1980-84	Sudin Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1983-89	Debendra Bejoy Mitra, M.A., Ph.D.
1984-88	Subodh Kumar Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1984-88	Pradip Kumar Ray, M.A.
1986-#	Shireen Masood, M.A., M.Phil.
1988#	Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty, M.A., LL.B.
1988#	Srikumar Acharya, M.A., Ph.D.
1992#	Amit Mukherjee, M.A.

Also, Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari about 1884, Hugh Melville Percival M.A.(Lond), during his career in the College, Henry Martin for some time in 1914.

### Chemistry

1873-93	Alexander Pedler, F.C.S., F.R.S.
1882-86	Brajalal Mukhopadhyay, B.A.
1887-89, 1900-16	Chandrabhushan Bhaduri, B.A.
1889-1916	Prafullachandra Ray, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.C.S.
1897-1901	Phanibhushan Mukhopadhyay, B.Sc., M.R.A.S.
1900-03, 1904-05	H. E. Stapleton M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon).
1903-09	John Arthur Cunningham
1904-06, 1910-16	Gopikabhushan Sen, B.A.
1904-06	Manmatha Kumar Ray, B.Sc.
1904-07, 1911-13	Nityagopal Pal, M.A.
1905-10, 1916-31	Bidhubhushan Datta, M.A.
1905-07	Atulchandra Gangopadhyay, B.A.
1906-07	Gopalchandra Ghosh
1907-11	Pabitракumar Datta, M.A.
1907-21	Satischandra Mukhopahday, M.A., B.Sc.
1908-32, 1935	Sailendralal Mitra, M.A.
1909-25	Jyotibhushan Bhaduri, M.A., P.R.S., F.C.S.
1911-19	Gangagobinda Basak, M.A.
1911-13, 1931-40	Haridas Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1913-14	Prafullachandra Ray, M.Sc.
1914-15	Satyaranjan Dasgupta, M.Sc.
1915-17	Rasiklal Datta, M. Sc., D.Sc.
1915-22, 1925-26, 1938-42	Subimalchandra Ghoshal, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1916-20	Bimanbihari De, M.A., D.Sc., (Lond.).
1916-18, 1927-43	Anukulchandra Sarkar, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1917-*	Asutosh Maitra, M.A.
1919-20	Prafullachandra Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
1920-31	Rajendranath Sen, M.A., M.S. (Leeds).
1920-37	Hemchandra Dattagupta, M.A.
1921-27	Ksitsichandra Ray, M.A.
1921, 1925-38	Panchanan Niyogi, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1922-25, 1926	Saratkumar Basu, M.Sc.
1923-24	D. N. Mukhopadhyay, B.Sc.

1924-52	Sarojranjan Basu, B.Sc.
1926-27, 1937-48	Subodh Kumar Majumdar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1926	Ramchandra Pal, B.Sc.
1926-59	Nanigopal Chakrabarti, M.Sc.,
1926-59	Kalicharan Kar, M.Sc.
1929-38, 1953-57	Sureschandra Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1930-53	Dayananda Bhaduri, M.Sc.
1931	Kiranchandra Mitra
1931-37, 1937-47	Muhammad Qudruti-Khuda, M.Sc., P.R.S., D.I.C. (London)
1932-35	Ahmad Husain, M.Sc.
1933	B. K. Sen, M.Sc.
1933	Muhammad Ali Azam, M.Sc.
1937	M. M. Ghosh, M.Sc.
1940	Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1942-60	Nirmalendunath Ray, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1941-45, 1947	Mahbubar Rahman, M.Sc.
1943-47	M. R. Chaudhuri, M.Sc.
1943-52	Nirmalkumar Sen, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.
1943-60	Pratulchandra Rakshit, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1946	S.K. Niyogi, B.Sc.
1946	Sailendranath Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1946, 1957-88	Dhirendra Nath Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
1947	Muhammad Riazuddin, M.Sc.
1947	A.S.M.N. Absar Khan
1947-51	Susilkumar Siddhanta, M.Sc., M.S.
1947-51	Mrityunjoyprasad Guha, M.Sc.
1947-48, 1951-56, 1960, 1980-83	Subodhchandra Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1947-55	Sisirkumar Sinha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1947-57	Pramodranjan Dasgupta, M.Sc.
1947-57, 1961-*	Subhaskumar Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1947-50	Subodhranjan Maitra, B.Sc.
1948-49	Anilkumar Sur, M.Sc.
1948-50	Binaykumar Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
1948-54, 1966-68, 1979-80	Sarojranjan Chakraborty, M.Sc., Ph.D.

1949-53	Ramgopal Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., D.Sc., D.I.C.
1950-53	Girijasankar Bhattacharya, B.Sc.
1952-53	Debiprasad Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1952-78	Sudhirchandra Som, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Dac.et Cantab.).
1952-57	Jagadischandra Ray, M.Sc.
1953-55	Aniruddha Dattagupta, B.Sc.
1954-55	Sisirchandra Rakshit, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1954-59	Rathindrachandra Basuraychaudhuri, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1954-58, 1959-62	Prafullakumar Datta, M.Sc.
1954-57	Sastikumar Basu, M.Sc.
1955-61, 1967-79, 1986#	Brojesh Chandra Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1955-57	Nalini Mohan Banerjee, M.Sc.
1956-60, 1972-78, 1984 #	Parimal Krishna Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1956-58	Prabhat Nath Mukherjee, M.Sc.
1957-67	Himangshu Kumar Banerjee, M.Sc.
1957-79	Pratulchandra Mukharji, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1957	Kanai Lal Saha, M.Sc.
1957-58	Amalendu Banerjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1957-83	Birendra Kumar Chakraborty, M.Sc.
1957-79, 1988 #	Debaprosad Ghosh, B.Sc., M.Com.
1958-64, 1974-76	Mukul Chandra Das, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1958-66	Kiran Chandra Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1959	Ranendra Kumar Das, M.Sc.
1959-72	Anil Kumar Bal, B.Sc.
1959-60	Tridibendu Mitra, M.Sc.
1960-80	Sasanka Kumar Chakraborty, B.Sc.
1960-62, 1964-68,	Tarakeswar Chakraborty, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1980-84, 1984-87	Jagadish Sarkar, M.Sc.
1960-61	Ram Sunder Banerjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1960-69	Shyama Prosad Mukherjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1960-63, 1968	Saroj Kumar Chakraborty, M.Sc., Ph.D
1960-62	Amal Mitra, M.Sc.
**1963	Purna Chandra Dalal, B.Sc.
1961-65	

1962-65	Md. Asgar Ali, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-64	Abani Sannigrahi, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-68	Phatik Chandra Kundu, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962	Pasupati Mukherjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-66	Shibnarayan Chakraborty, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-84	Arun Kumar Choudhury, B.Sc.
1963-66, 1974-80	Mathuresh Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1964-79	Himangshu Sekhar Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1964	Chitta Ranjan Sahu, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1964-84	Indu Bhusan Ray, M.Sc.
1964-66	Nikhil Chandra Pal, M.Sc.
1964-65, 1969-72, 1983-86	Pijush Kanti Das, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1964-79	Amalesh Chatterjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1964-74	Lakshmi Narayan Saha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1964-73, 1988 #	Manotosh Dasgupta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1965-72	Amiya Roychoudhury, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1965-73	Kanai Lal Ghatak, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1965-74, 1981-88	Madhusudan Dey, M.Sc.
1966-77	Pijush Gangopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1966-76	Sunil Kumar Datta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1966-76	Mihir Choudhury, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1968-76	Dulal Chandra Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1968-78	Sanjib Kumar Bagchi, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1969-74	Subir Datta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1970-72	Dilip Kumar Sarkar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1972-74	Himangshu Gupta, M.Sc.,
1972-82	Promod Ranjan Gupta, M.Sc.
1973-79	Sudhir Kumar Saha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1974 #	Amiya Bhattacharya, M.Tech.
1974-79, 1989 #	Sanjib Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1974-79	Dilip Kumar Sarkar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1974 #	Rabindra Nath Ghosh, M.Sc.
1975-78	Binoy Bhusan Bhowmik, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1975-80, 1986 #	Himangshu Ranjan Das, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1976-83	Rita Ray, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1976-82	Ashoke Choudhury, M.Sc.
1976-79	Amal Kumar Guoyee, M.Sc.

1977-81	Saradindu Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1978-84	Shanti Ranjan Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1978-83	Swapan Sengupta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1978-83	Saroj Kumar Sanyal, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1978-83	Syed Sajjad Zaheir Adnan, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1979-85	Amritalal Dey, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1979-85	Chandra Kanta Das, M.Sc.
1979-81	Gouri Shankar Mukherjee, B.Sc.
1980-84	Swapan Dutta Gupta, M.Sc.
1980-85	Prabhat Kumar Panja, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1981-85	Dhirendra Nath Biswas, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1981-85	Amalendu Halder, M.Sc.
1981-86	Prasanta Kumar Bhowmik, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1982-87	Nripathi Chaudhury, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1983-88	Kedar Nath Chatterjee, M.Sc.
1983-87	Anil Kumar Kundu, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1984-91	Balai Chand Kundu, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1984-87	Ranajit Dey, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1984-89	Gautam Chatterjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1984 #	Dhurjati Prosad Das Sharma, B.Sc.
1984 #	Dulal Kanti Das, B.Sc.
1984-92	Snigdha Gangopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1984-85, 1992	Shyama Prosad Goswami, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1985-87	Amit Kumar Basak, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1985-90	Bipad Taran Garai, M.Sc.
1985-92	Subrata Saha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1985-92	Upendra Nath Biswas M.Sc., Ph.D.
1986-93	Swapan Kumar Pal, M.Sc.
1986 #	Abhay Charan Bhattacharyya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1986 #	Deb Kumar Das, B.Sc.
1986 #	Nitai Chand Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1987 #	Alok Kumar Pati, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1987 #	Anup Kumar Guin, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1987 #	Bibhuti Bhusan Maji, M.Sc.
1987 #	Ramprosad Pal, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1988-90	Dipak Kumar Mandal, M.Sc., Ph.D.

1989 #	Partha Sarathi Chakrabarty, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1990 #	Gautam Siddhanta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1991 #	Prabal Sengupta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1991 #	Ramaprosad Chakraborty, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1992 #	Harigopal Mitra Mustafi, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1992 #	Nikhil Ranjan Pramanick, M.Sc.
1992 #	Pijush Kanti Tarafdar, M.Sc., Ph.D.

#### **Arabic-Persian-Urdu**

1881-92	Ahmad, Shams-ul-ulema
1884-94, 1895-98, 1905-14	Mirza Ashraf Ali, Shams-ul-ulema
1894-95	Abul Munim Shams-ul-ulema
1899-1904	Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, Shams-ul-ulema
1908-28	Hidayat Husain, Ph.D. (Wash.), Shams-ul-ulema
1914-16, 1920	Muhammad Hasan
1916-19	Abdur Rahim, M.A. (All.)
1920	Momtazuddin Ahmad, M.A.
1921-23	K. M. Habibullah Siddiq
1921-37, 1947	Muhammad Sanaullah, M.A.
1923-46	Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque, M.A.
1926-30	Muhammad Ziaul Haque, M.A.
1928	Maqbul Hasan, M.A.
1928	Taher Rezwi, M.A.
1930-41	Abdul Khaleque
1937	S. G. M. Hilali
1937	M. Ali Husain, M.A.
1937	H. M. A. Hafiz, M.A.
1941-47	Nurul Alam
1941	Muhammad Ismail, M.A.
1942	Maqbul Ahmad, M.A.
1946-47	Muhammad Golam Sarwar
1946-50	Abbas Ali Khan, M.A.
1947	Abdul Hai
1947	Sirajul Haque
1947	S. Muniruddin

1947-48

Mohiuddin

1947-48

Mahsood Hasan

1947-51

Mujibar Rahman, M.A.

### Geology

1892-96, 1899-1901

Thomas Henry Holland, D.Sc.,

F.C.S., F.R.S.

1895

C. S. Middlemiss, B.A. (Cantab.)

1897-98, 1904-06

Henry Hubert Hayden, D.Sc.,

F.G.S., F.R.S. (1915).

1898

T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D. (Leip.)

1898-99

Parbatinath Datta, B.Sc. (Lond.)

1901-02

Pramathanath Basu, B.Sc. (Lond.),

F.G.S.

1902-03

Paul Johannes Bruhl, D.Sc.,

F.G.S., F.C.S.

1903-33

Hemchandra Dasgupta, M.A., F.G.S.

1904-05, 1907-11

Ernest Vredenburg, B.Sc., F.G.S.,

A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S.

1911-12

H.S. Bion, B.Sc., F.G.S.

1912, 1918, 1923-24

H. Walker, F.G.S., A.R.C.S.

1912-14

J. Coggins Brown, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.G.S.

1912-46

Bhupendranath Maity, M.Sc., B.L.

1914-15

H. Cecil Jones, F.G.S., A.R.S.M.,

A.R.C.S.

1915-18

G. de P. Cotter, B.A. (Dub.), Sc.D., F.G.S.

1917

Asutosh Basu, M.Sc.

1917-46

Sarat Lal Biswas

1920-21

Cyril Sankey Fox, B.Sc. (Birm.),

D.Sc., F.G.S.

1921-23, 1926

H. Crookshank, D.Sc., B.A.I. (Dub.),

F.G.S.

1924-25

D. N. Wadia, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.

1925-26

G. V. Hobson, B.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.S.M.

1926-27

E. L. G. Clegg, D.Sc.

1926-58

Prabhullachandra Datta, M.Sc., B.L.

1927-29, 1935

A. L. Coulson, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S.

1929,1936-38	J. A. Dunn, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S.
1931,1933,1934-35	M. S. Krishnan, M.A., Ph.D., D.I.C., A.R.C.S.
1931-33	W. D. West, M.A., Sc.D., F.G.S.
1932-58	Manmohan Chattopadhyay, B.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond), D.I.C., A.R.C.S.
1936	Kanailal Das, M.Sc.
1937-71	Sailendramohan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1938-40,1942-43,1947	Prakritikumar Ghosh, M.Sc.,Ph.D., D.Sc.(Lond), D.I.C.
1940-42	John. B. Auden, M.A., Sc.D.(Cantab), F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
1943-45	L. A. N. Iyer, M.A., Ph.D., D.I.C.
1944-65	Santoshkumar Ray, M.Sc.
1945-47	A. K. De, Ph.D.(Lond.), D.I.C.
1945-68	Arun Kumar Ray, M.Sc.
1945-49	Bankimchandra Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., F.G.S.
1947-49	A. G. Jhingran, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Durham)
1949-50	A. B. Datta, M.Sc.
1949	Anil Biswas, M.Sc.
1949-66	Gourikanta Modak, M.Sc.
1950-51	D. R. S. Mehta, A.I.S.M.
1950-52	Binaykumar Ghosh, M.Sc.
1951-53	Patakikrishna Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., P.R.S.
1951-90,1990# (Professor Emeritus)	Ajit Kumar Saha, M.Sc., D. Phil Ph.D (Toronto), F.N.A.
1951-78	Ajit Kumar Bandyopadhyay, M.Sc.,Ph.D(Glas)
1952	Kamalchandra Raychaudhuri, M.Sc.
1953-55	S.P.Nautiyal, M.Sc.
1954	Dinabandhu Lahiri, M.Sc.
1956#	Mihir Kumar Bose, M.Sc., Ph. D, F.N.A.
1959-80	Tarakeswar Mitra
1962-91	Pradeep Kumar Das Gupta,M.Sc, Ph.D.

1962#	Pradip Kumar Gangopadhyay M.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin).
1963#	Ashoke Banerjee, M.Sc.
1964-75	Timir Ranjan Sarbadhikari, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1964-81	Dhrubajyoti Mukherjee, M.Sc., Ph.D. D.I.C. (Lond), F.N.A.
1964-65	Suhas Talukdar, M.Sc.
1964-76, 1983#	Malay Bhusan Chakraborty, M.Sc.
1965-74, 1975#	Deb Kumar Dasgupta, M.Sc.
1965-66	Ashoke Basak, M.Sc.
1965-66	Haripada Roy, M.Sc.
1966-69	Pratip Kumar Mukherjee, M.Sc.
1966#	Anis Kumar Roy, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1968#	Susanto Krishna Deb, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Prague).
1970#	Gouri Shankar Ghatak, M.Sc.
1971-81	Kamala Prasad Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1974#	Pradyut Kumar Bandyopadhyay, M.Sc.
1980-82	Chittaranjan Bhattacharya, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1980-81	Prasanta Kumar Guha, M.Sc.
1980#	Ananda Kumar Chakraborty, M.Sc.
1983#	Dipankar Lahiri, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1987#	Sagar Lal Ray, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1987#	Subha Sankar Sarkar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1992#	Arunabha Basu, M.Sc.

\*Part-time Lecturers from outside :

Dr. P. Bruhl from the Geological Survey of India was a part-time Lecturer for some time.

### **Physiology - Biology**

1900-27	Subodhchandra Mahalanobis, B.Sc. (Edin),F.R.S.E
1904-39	Nibaranchandra Bhattacharya, M.A., B.Sc.
1906-07	Surendranath Bandopadhyay.
1907-09	Abinaschandra Sen.
1909-13	Sanatkumar Ghosh, B.Sc.
1913-47	Narendramohan Basu, M.Sc.
1914-15,1920-27	Jitendranath Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1915-18	Bijalibihari Sarkar, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Edin),F.R.S.E
1918-20	Debendranath Giri.
1920	Jogendranath Maitra.
1926-59,1960, 1961,1962,1963	Sunilchandra Sen, M.Sc.
1927-44	Saurindramohan Bandopadhyay, M.B.
1927-1955	Gajendranarayan Bera, M.Sc.
1929	Asok Kumar Pal.
1939-49	Bimalkumar Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
1940-43	Bhupatinath Bandopadhyay.
1943-46,1948,1950	Radhikaprasad Dhar
1944-45, 1948-49,1949-53	Dulalpada Sadhu, M. Sc.,Ph.D. (U.S.).
1946-47	Bijaykumar Chakraborti.
1946-48, 1948-50	Banbihari Ghosh.
1947-48	Major Sunilkumar Dhar.
1947-48	Susilranjan Maitra.
1948-50	Chandicharan Deb.
1948-1959	Sachichidananda Bandopadhyay, M.B.B.S., M.Sc., D.Sc.
1949, 1950, 1953-55, 1978,1984 #	Haripada Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.,D.Phil.
1949-51, 1951	Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1950-51	Asokgopal Datta.
1950-52	Prakaschandra Chakrabarti.
1951-53	Jitendranath Rudra, M.Sc.
1951	Jatindranath Mitra.

1951-1983	Achintyakumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., D.Phil.,M.B.,D.T.M, Atulchandra Debnath, M.Sc.
1951-70	Prafulla Chandra Karmakar, M.Sc.
1956-84	Jagadish Chandra Mallik, M.Sc.
1958-59	Rabindranath Sen, M.Sc.,D.Sc.
1958-62	Sukhamoy Lahiri, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1959-69	D.Phil. (Oxon.),P.R.S.
1960	Sudhindranath Sengupta, M.Sc.
1960-63, 1978#	Debajyoti Das, M.Sc.
1960-61	Ashoke Kumar Sengupta, M.Sc.
1961-62	Arabinda Sinha, M.Sc.
1961	Rathindranath Ray, M.Sc.,M.B.B.S.
1962 #	Prithindranath Bandopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-91	Anima Datta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-63	Ashish Kumar Sinha, M.Sc.
1963-78,1984#	Gadadhar Sahu, M.Sc.,Ph.D.
1963-65	Manju Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.,D.Sc.
1964	Subodh Chandra Pal, M.Sc.
1964-65	Barun Kumar Chakraborty, M.Sc.
1964-66, 1978-85	Krishna Kumar Sinha, M.Sc.,Ph.D.
1965-84, 1992#	Ashoke Kumar Debnath, M.Sc.,Ph.D.
1966-84	Biswanath Pain, M.Sc.
1967 #	Amrita Banerjee Moitra, M.Sc.
1968-71	Swapan Kumar Bhattacharyya.
1968-70	Anjan Kumar Ray, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1970 #	Ashoka Chakraborty, M.Sc.,M.S. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).
1973 #	Gautam Lal Chakraborty, M.Sc.
1973 #	Anjan Kumar Biswas, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1984 #	Chandan Mitra, M.Sc.,Ph.D.
1986 #	Devashis Sen, M.Sc.,M.Phil.

#### Sanitary Science

1901-03	Kedarnath Das, M.D.
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1903-05	Hemchandra Sen, M.D.
1905-08	Harinath Ghosh, M.D.

### Commerce

1903-04	H. B. Rae.
1903-04	Binayendranath Sen, M.A.
1903-07	Debendranath Sen, M.A.
1903-07	Girindrakumar Sen, M.A.
1903-07	Mahadeb Krishna Dandikar.
1903-07	Saradakanta Gangopadhyay, M.A.
1903-07	Satischandra Ghosh, M.A.
1904-05	H. Treble
1904-05	M. C. Sinclair
1904-06	Harry Stokes, Bar-at-Law.
1904-07	Debendranath Datta.
1905-07	Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (Lond.).
1905-07	J. A. Chapman
1905-07	F. H. Stewart

### Economics

1908-12	W. C. Wordsworth, M.A. (Oxon. et. Lond.).
1909-11	Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (Lond.).
1911-31	Jahangir C. Coyajee, B.A. (Cantab.), L.L.B.(Bomb.).
1912-13	Binayendranath Sen, M.A.
1912-16	R. N. Gilchrist, M.A. (Aber.).
1916	Kuruvila Zachariah, M.A. (Oxon.).
1916-29	Panchanandas Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1917-20	Atulchandra Sengupta, M.A. (Edin.).
1921-22	E. H. Solomon.
1921-38, 1938-48	Durgagati Chattoraj, M.A.
1925	Praphullakumar Sarkar, M.A.
1925-26	Bhanubhushan Dasgupta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., B.Sc. (Lond.).
1926, 1937-38	Sudansukumar Guhathakurta, M.A.

1928	Arunchandra Sen, M.A., M.Sc. (Lond.).
1929-33	Akshaykumar Sarkar, M.A.
1930, 1931-32, 1933-64	Upendranath Ghoshal, B.Sc. (Lond.).
1932-50	Jogischandra Sinha, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1937	Binaykumar Chaudhuri.
1944, 1946, 1947-50	Rabindranath Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1948-49	Akshaykumar Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D.
1949	Kalyankumar Sen, M.A.
1949-*	Rameschandra Ghosh, M.A.
1950-51	Nikhilranjan Ray, M.A.
1950-53, 57-62, 69	Bhabotosh Datta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).
1950-56, 1958-62, 1963-72	Tapas Majumdar, M.A.
1951-59	Dhireschandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1954-56, 1957-*	Prabhakar Sen, M.A.
1960-62, 1965-76, 1978-93	Dipak Banerjee., B.Sc. (London School of Economic)
1961	Hiren Roy., M.A, Ph.D.
1961-88	Nabendu Sen., M.A.
1961-63	Sukhamay Chakraborty., M.A., Ph.D.
1961-62	Ashok Sen., M.A., Ph.D.
1962-67	Dipti Bhusan Dutta., M.A., Ph.D.
1962	Bimal Jalan., M.A.
1963-65	Sanjit Basu., M.A., Ph.D.
1964-65, 1969-73	Amiya Bagchi., M.A. ,Ph.D.
1965 #	Mihir Kanti Rakshit., M.A., Ph.D.
1965-68	Santi K. Chakraborty., M.A., Ph.D.
1968-88	Prahlad Chandra Jana., M.A.
1972-87	Amita Dutta., M.A., Ph.D.
1973-75	Gautam Bhattacharyya., M.A., Ph.D.
1976-77	Tuhinanghshu S. Bhattacharyya., M.A.
1977-78	Anup K. Sinha., M.A., Ph.D.
1978-82	Biswajit Chatterjee., M.A.
1983-87	Chandi Mukherjee., M.A.
1983-87	Sunit Banerjee, M.A.
1987 #	Amitava Chatterjee, M.A., M.Sc.
1988 #	Ashish Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D.
1988 #	Ambar Nath Ghosh, M.A.

1991 # Shib Shankar Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D.  
1991 # Srimanta Bhowmik, M.A.

### **Botany**

1913-22	Jogendra Chandra Nag, B.Sc. (Calif.)
1914-29	Srischandra Sinha, M.A.
1914-39	Surendra Chandra Bandopadhyay, M.A., B.Sc., F.L.S.
1914-49	Girijaprasanna Majumdar, M.Sc., B.L., Ph.D. (Leeds)
1916	Krishnadas Bagchi, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Lond.)
1919-40	Upendra Chandra Bhaduri
1920-41, 1947-50	Kantigopal Bandopadhyay, M.Sc.
1928	Prabhulla Nath Ghatak, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.)
1929-50	Jatis Chandra Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Phil. Nat.
1936	Debabrata Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.)
1939-46	Balaichand Kundu, M.A., Ph.D. (Leeds), F.L.S., F.B.S.
1944-46	Jagadis Chandra Saha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1945-47	Gopal Chandra Mitra, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1946	Madhusudan Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1946-48, 1950-51, 1951-52	Niradkumar Sen, M.Sc., D.Phil., Ph.D., (Calif.)
1947-53	Punyendranath Majumdar, M.Sc.
1947	Anilkumar Bandopadhyay.
1947-53, 1954-55	Jatindranath Mitra, M.Sc.
1948	Sunilkumar Mitra
1948, 1951-53, 1966-70, 1974-81	Sunilkumar Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1948-49, 1951, 1953-63	Satinath Bhaduri, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.)
1949-50	Sabyasachi Bandopadhyay, B.Sc.
1949-52	Syamasankar Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cologne)
1950-74	J. N. Mitra
1950-66, 1967-79	Harendra Chandra Gangopadhyay, M.Sc.

1951	Dhirendranath Das, B.Sc.
1951	Niradkumar Bhattacharya.
1951-67	Jitendrakumar Chaudhuri, M.Sc., P.R.S.,Ph.D. (Birm.)
1952-55	Praphullaranjan Das, B.Sc.
1953-55	Niranjan Pal, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1954-67, 1973-86	Asoke Kumar Kar, M.Sc., Ph.D.(USA)
1954-65	S. K. Pain, Ph.D. (Lond.)
1955-65, 1974-85	Amiya K. Datta, Ph.D.
1959-65	Sumitra Talukdar, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond)
1959-63	Asoke K. Sinha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1960	S. C. Dutta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1960-67	Apurba K. Ghosh, M.Sc.
1960-70	Prabir Chatterjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1961-63	Chitra Talukdar, M.Sc., Ph.D (Lond).
1961-63, 1968-78, 1986 #	Amal K. Mukherjee
1962-79	Dipak Das
1962-79	Debaprasad Maitlick
1966-73, 1989	Asoke Roy, M.Sc.
1967-79, 1984-*	Nirmalendu Bhattacharyya, M.Sc.
1968-75, 1989-*	Narendra Nath Shee M.Sc.
1969-87	Snehanghsu Kumar Sen
1970	Kalyan K. Mandi M.Sc.
1970-91	Khaunish Chandra Biswas, M.Sc.
1972	Dipak Bandhu Datta, M.Sc., Ph.D
1973-83,1985#	Barun K. Chattopadhyay M.Sc., Ph.D
1973-75	Ranjit K. Chakravorty, M.Sc.
1978-84	Khondakar Zaheedul Islam, M.Sc., Ph.D
1978-86	Subhash Ch. Santra, M.Sc., Ph.D
1979-85	Anadi K. Kundu, M.Sc., Ph.D
1979-93	Jagannath Ghosh
1979-88	Narayan Chandra Tarafdar
1982-93	Sunanda Pal, M.Sc., Ph.D
1983-89	B. B. Dewan, M.Sc., Ph.D
1983-89	Abhoyaprasad Das, M.Sc., Ph.D
1985 #	Rabindra Prasad, M.Sc., Ph.D, (Calif).
1985 #	Malay Chakravorty, M.Sc., Ph.D

1988 #	Asoke K. Bag, M.Sc., Ph.D
1988	Satyendranath Bhowmick, M.Sc.
1988 #	Lakshminarayan Paul
1988	Sadhan Kumar Thakur
1989 #	Kalpana Ghosh
1990 #	M. R. Mazumdar, M.Sc., Ph.D
1992 #	Parimal Roy, M.Sc., Ph.D
1992 #	Samarendra Nath Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D

Exact period of attachment of the following teachers not known :-Chittatosh Datta, Swati Sen Mandi, Alpana Bhattacharjee, Pravat Bose, Robin Chanda.

#### Statistics

1944-46	K. B. Madhava, M.A., A.I.A.
1944-45	Purnendukumar Basu, M.Sc.
1944-46	Sunit Kumar Gupta, B.A.
1944-55	Birendranath Ghosh, B.A.
1945-47	Manimohan Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1945-58	Prasadkumar Bandopadhyay, M.Sc.
1946	Amalendunarayan Gangopadhyay, M.Sc.
1946-49	Purnendumohan Ray, M.Sc.
1946-74	Anilkumar Bhattacharyya, M.A.
1947-48	Tarapada Chaudhuri, M.A.
1949-56	Samarendra Kumar Dhar, B.Sc.
1955-62, 1965-78, 1979-85, 1989 #	Atindramohan Gun, M.A., Ph.D.
1956-61	Nitaidas Ghosal, M.Sc.
1957-79, 1985-87	Bhagabat Dasgupta, M.Sc.
1958-61, 1964-76	Milankumar Gupta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1960-64, 1965	Bibhasranjan Dey, M.A., Ph.D.
1961	Tarunprasad Basu, M.Sc.
1961	Samprit Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-65	Monoj Basu, M.Sc.
1962-65	Debabrata Karforma, M.Sc.
1962-64	Shyamaprasad Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1962-66	Prasanta Kumar Sadhukhan, M.Sc.

1962, 1963-64, 1965-68	Arijit Chaudhuri, M.A.
1964	Harendranath Sur, M.Sc.
1964-65	Rajat Gupta, M.Sc.
1965-66	Moloy Ghosh, M.A.
1965	Jyotirmoy Dutta, B.Sc. (Hons.)
1966-67	Kalyankumar Datta, M.Sc.
1966 #	Dipankar Basu, B.Sc. (Hons.)
1966 #	Asim Sankar Nag, B.Sc. (Hons.)
1967-68	Sujit Kumar Basu, M.Sc.
1968 #	Biswanath Das, M.A., Ph.D.
1969-86	Sankar Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1975-86	Barun Kr. Dutta, M.Sc.
1977	Tapas Kumar Chandra, M.Sc.
1981 #	Asit Baran Aich, M.Sc.
1983 #	Saibal Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
1986 #	Tushar Kanti Ghara, M.Sc.
1988 #	Debesh Roy, M.Sc.

### Geography

1946-48, 1950-64	Nisithranjan Kar, M.Sc., D. Phil (Goethingen)
1948-83	Amiyabhushan Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D., (Lond.)
1950	Ranjitkumar Basu, M.A.
1950-57	Sibaprasad Dasgupta, M.Sc.
1951-69	Nirmalchandra Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1952-64	Pramathanath Hore, M.Sc.
1956-61	Tarun Bikash Lahiri, M.A., Ph.D.
1957-65	Satyabrata Goswami, M.A.
1957	Puranjoy Banerjee, M.A.
1957-70	Satyesh Chandra Chakraborty, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)
1959-60	Bimalendu Bhattacharyya., M.A., Ph.D.
1961	Provrat Kumar Sen, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1962	Mrinal Kanti Dutta, M.A., Ph.D.
1962-68	Satyakam Sen, M.A., Ph.D.
1962-63, 1984-90	Ram Chandra Mukherjee, M.A.

1964-65,1973-81,1991 #	Narendranath Sen, M.A.
1965-68	Indra Kumar Chatterjee, M.Sc.
1965-68	Abhijit Gupta, M.A.,Ph.D.(Johus Hoptius)
1968-71	Amal Krishna Basu, M.A.
1968-76,1984-90	Pradip Kumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1968-74	Subhasranjan Basu, M.A., Ph.D.
1969-70,1988 #	Bimal Kumar Chakraborty, M.A.
1969-70	Arabinda Biswas, M.A., Ph.D.
1970-72	Niranjan De, M.A.
1971	Anil Kumar Das, M.A.,
1971-74	Pijush Kanti Saha, MSc., Ph.D.
1971-75	Phanindranath Roy, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1972-86	Shyamal Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
1974-84	Ashis Kumar Sen, M.A., Ph.D.
1975-81	Pannalal Das, M.A., Ph.D.
1975-84,1988-89,	
1991-92 (Honorary part-time)	Anadi Prosad Mukherjee, M.Sc.
1976-88	Pranab Kumar Roy, M.A.
1982 #	Joydevkumar Kolay, M.A., Ph.D.
1986-91	Ashis Sarkar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1990 #	Tridib Chattopadhyay, M.A.,
1990 #	Harekrishna Datta, M.A.
1991 #	Guruprasad Chattopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D. (Edin.)

### Zoology

1951-53	Birendra Kumar Mitra, M.Sc.
1951-69	Jitendranath Rudra, M.Sc.
1952-67,1970-73	Amarendranath De, M.Sc.
1953-72	Sibatosh Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.)
1953-57, 1976-78	Shambhu Nath Roychowdhury
1953-54	Sukdev Mukherjee, M.Sc.
1954-55	Brajendranarayan Datta, M.Sc.
1954-77	Sanjit Kanji, M.Sc.
1955-62	Amal Kumar Mukherjee, M.Sc.
1955-56	Sanat Dutta, B.Sc.

1956-62	Pankaj Bhanja, B.Sc.
1958-65,1979 #	Sujit Kumar Dasgupta, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
1960-64,1975-78, 1984-87	Ajit Kumar Banerjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1961-63	Bimal Kumar Chatterjee, M.Sc.
1961-64	Arun Roy, M.Sc.
1961-62	Asok Kumar Bose, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1962-64,1983-90	Ananta Bandyopadhyay, M.Sc.
1962-71	Arup Kumar Pathak
1964-66,1969-78	Arup Kumar Sinha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1965-67	Samarendra Nath Chatterjee
1966-68,1978-86	Himangshu Banerjee, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1967-73	Rampada Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1967-73	Jagannoy Mitra, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1972-76	Ajit Kumar Aditya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1972-91	Biswapati Dasgupta, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1973-78	Dipak Kumar Sinha, M.Sc.
1975-80	Robin Guin, M.Sc.
1976-78	Sachchidananda Mandal, M.Sc.
1978-83	Madan Ghosh, M.Sc.
1978-83	Kamal Kumar Das, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1978-91	Satyabrata Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1978-83,1988 #	Pinaki Prasad Choudhuri, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1980-85	Amiya Kumar Chatterjee, M.Sc.
1983-88	Dilip Kumar Chakraborty, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1983-88	Shyama Prasad Chatterjee, M.Sc.
1986-90	Shamsul Alam, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1988 #	Subrata Chakraborty, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1990 #	Simananda Adhikari, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1990 #	Dipak Ranjan Mandal, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1990 #	Bhanu Chandra Nandi, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1991 #	Trilochan Middya, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1992 #	Nirmal Kumar Sarkar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
	Debaprasad Chakraborti, M.Sc., Ph.D.

### **Political Science**

1960-64	Upendra Nath Ghosal * M.A., Ph.D.
1960-78	Nirmal Chandra Basu Roy Chaudhury, M.A., Ph.D.
1960-63	Nirmal Kanti Mazumdar, M.A.
1961-68	Ramesh Chandra Ghosh * M.A., L.L.B., Ph.D.
1961-72,1978-81	Nirode Baran De, M.A.
1963-66,1969-71	Radha Raman Chakraborty, M.A., Ph.D.
1963-70	Ashok Kumar Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1965 #	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
1967-69	Jadabendralal Bose, M.A.
1969-78	Sunil Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.
1971-78	Arun Kumar Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
1971	Bipul Bhadra, M.A.
1972	Partha Chatterjee, M.A.
1972-73	Sobhan Lal Dutta Gupta, M.A.
1973-77	Rebati Raman Mukherji, M.A., Ph.D.
1973-78, 1985-92	Phanindranath Bhattacharya, M.A.
1977 #	Prasanta Ray, M.A., Ph.D.
1978-84	Anjan Sarkar, M.A.
1978-84	Swadhin Dey, M.A.
1981-84	Ram Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1983-85	Samir Das, M.A.
1984-89	Atindra Mohan Mukherji, M.A.
1984-90	Dasarathi Sen Gupta, M.A.
1984	Rathindranath Chaudhuri, M.A.
1984 #	Ashoke Mustafi, M.A.
1989 #	Ranjan Kumar Roy, M.A.
1990 #	Kritya Priya Ghosh, M.A.
1992 #	Rabindranath Basu, M.A.

\*Formerly in the Economics Department.

Part-time Teachers in the early 1980's: Supriya Roy Chaudhury, M.A.,  
Ashoke Sarkar, M.A., Bikash Chandra Dutta, M.A.

**Sociology**

1989 #

**Prasanta Ray, M.A., Ph.D.**

**Note**

Many eminent teachers from the Department of Economics, History and Political Science of the College as well as teachers from Departments of Political Science and Sociology of Calcutta University, Burdwan University, Kalyani University from the Centre for Social Studies, Calcutta, and from the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta have been delivering lectures in this Department.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **Teaching and Non-teaching Staff in the 175th Year of the College**

#### **Principal**

Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay

#### **Bursar**

Biswanath Das

#### **Teaching Staff**

(Arranged department by department in alphabetical order)

##### *Bengali*

Amarendra Nath Dutta, Arun Kumar Ghosh(Head), Buddha Jiban Chakrabarti, Dilip Kumar Basu, Hirendra Nath Chattopadhyay, Joyasree Chakravarti, Karunamoy Majumdar, Swaraj Brata Sen Sharma.

##### *Botany*

Amal Kumar Mukherjee (Head), Ashok Kumar Bag, Ashok Ray, Barun Kumar Chattopadhyay, Jagannath Ghosh, Kalpana Ghosh, Laxmi Narayan Pal, Malay Chakravarti, Manas Ranjan Majumdar, Narendra Nath Shee, Nirmalendu Bhattacharya, Parimal Chandra Roy, Rabindra Prasad, Samarendra Nath Ghosh, Satyendra Bhaumik, Sunanda Pal.

##### *Chemistry*

Abhoy Charan Bhattacharya, Alok Kumar Pati, Anup Kumar Guin, Bibhuti Bhushan Majhi, Brojesh Chandra Sen, Deb Kumar Das, Deb Prasad Ghosh, Dhurjyoti Prasad Das Sharma, Dulal Kanti Das, Gautam Siddhanta, Hari Gopal Mitra Mustafi, Himangshu Ranjan Das, Manotosh Dasgupta, Netai Chand Ghosh, Nikhil Ranjan Pramanik, Parimal Krishna Sen(Head), Parthasarathi Chakravarti, Pijush Kanti Tarafdar, Probal Kumar Sengupta,

Ram Prosad Pal, Robindra Nath Ghosh, Roma Prasad Chakravarti, Sanjib Ghosh, Snigdha Gangopadhyay, Subrato Saha, Swapna Kumar Pal, Upendra Nath Biswas.

***Economics***

Amitava Chattopadhyay(Head from July '92), Ambar Nath Ghosh, Ashish Kumar Dasgupta, Chandana Das, Deepak Bandyopadhyay (Head upto June '92), Mihir K. Rakshit, Shib Shankar Mukhopadhyay, Srimanta Bhowmik.

***English***

Asoke Kumar Mukhopadhyay(Head), Atis Ranjan Bandyopadhyay, Bhaswati Chakravarti, Jayati Gupta, Kajal Sengupta, Kalidas Basu, Manas Kumar Roy, Prodosh Bhattacharya, Tapati Gupta.

***Geography***

Bimal Kumar Chakraborti, Guru Prasad Chattopadhyay, Hare Krishna Dutta, Joydeb Kumar Kolay, Narendranath Sen(Head), Tridib Chattopadhyay.

***Geology***

Ajit Kumar Saha, Ananda Kumar Chakravarti, Anish Kumar Ray, Ashok Kumar Bandyopadhyay, Debkumar Dasgupta, Dipankar Lahiri, Gauri Shankar Ghatak, Malay Chakravarti, Mihir Kumar Bose, Pradip Kumar Dasgupta, Pradip Kumar Gangopadhyay(Head), Prodyot Kumar Bandyopadhyay, Sagar Lal Ray, Subha Sankar Sarkar, Susanta Krishna Deb.

***Hindi***

Lal Bahadur Singh(Part Time), Ram Raj Singh, Sheonath Pandey, Subrata Lahiri(Head from Nov'92), Vivekananda Deb(Head upto Oct'92).

***History***

Ajoy Chandra Bandyopadhyay, Amit Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Pradip Kumar Lahiri, Rajat Kanta Ray(Head), Shireen Masud, Srikumar Acharya, Subhash Ranjan Chakrabarti, Subodh Kumar Majumdar.

### ***Mathematics***

Arun Kumar Sanyal, Dinesh Chandra Saha, Gauri De Munsi(on leave), Harihar Ghosh, Monindra Mitra, Pran Kumar Chakravarti, Sadhan Kumar Mapa(Head), Sukumar Ray, Utpal Kumar Samaddar.

### ***Philosophy***

Amalendu Chakravarti(Head), Debabrata Sen, Dilip Kumar Roy, Manik Lal Bal, Naba Kumar Nundy, Priyambada Sarkar.

### ***Physics***

Amal Kumar Ray Chowdhury, Ashok Kumar Ghosh, Benoy Bhushan Bandyopadhyay, Birendra Kr. Mondal, Debabrata Ghosh, Dilip Kumar Pal, Hemendra Nath Mukhopadhyay, Kalipada Nahal, Monimala Das, Murari Mohan Kundu, Nirmal Kumar Bhattacharya, Pradip Kumar Dutta, Prasad Sengupta, Sajal Kumar Gangopadhyay, Sanat Kumar Ghosh, Shyamal Kumar Sengupta, Shyamal Kumar Seth, Subhas Kar, Subhas Ranjan Basu, Subrata Dutta(Head), Tapan Kumar Das, Tapas Ranjan Midda, Tulsidas Bandyopadhyay.

### ***Physiology***

Amrita Bandyopadhyay (Moitra), Anjan Biswas, Ashok Debnath, Ashoka Chakraborti, Chandan Mitra(Head), Debajyoti Das, Debasis Sen, Gadadhar Sahu, Gautam Lal Chakravarti, Haripada Chattopadhyay, Prithindra Nath Bandyopadhyay.

### ***Political Science***

Ashok Kumar Mustafi, Krityapriya Ghosh, Prasanta Ray (Head), Rabindranath Basu, Ranjan Ray.

### ***Sociology***

Prasanta Ray(Head), Samit Kar, Shampa Dutta Gupta, Shantilata Biswas.

### ***Statistics***

Asim Sankar Nag, Asit Baran Aich, Atindra Mohan Gu(Head), Biswanath

Das, Debesh Roy, Dipankar Basu, Saibal Chattopadhyay(on leave), Tushar Kanti Ghora.

***Zoology***

Amiya Kumar Chattopadhyay, Ananta Kumar Bandopadhyay, Bhanu Chandra Nandi, Deb Prasad Chakravarti, Dipak Ranjan Mandal, Nirmal Kumar Sarkar, Prodip De, Shibendu Dutta, Simananda Adhikary, Sujit Kumar Dasgupta(Head), Trijiti Nandi, Trilochan Middya.

**Non-teaching Staff**

***Library***

Basanti Debnath, Bimalendu Guha, Dhruba Prasad Pal, Gita Purkayastha, Mamata Dasgupta, Manjari Basu, Phani Bhushan Pal(Senior Librarian), Probodh Kumar Biswas, Shashanka Bagchi, Shibshankar Bhattacharya, Surabhi Bagchi.

***Physical Education***

Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, Ajoy Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Baidyanath Misra, Debaprasad Acharya, Joydeb Sen, Krishna Bhattacharya.

***Eden Hindu Hostel***

Barun Kumar Chattopadhyay(Superintendent), Haripada De(Steward), Supratik Kar(Astt. Supdt.), Trilochan Middya(Astt. Supdt.).

**College Office Staff**

***Accounts Officer***

Subimal Kundu

***Group 'C' Staff***

Ajit Kumar Das, Ajoy Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Alok De, Amar Krishna Naskar, Amar Nath Bandopadhyay, Atul Krishna Chowdhury, Basudev Naskar, Bijoy Krishna Naskar, Bikash Chandra Kundu, Dilip Kumar Roy,

Kalyan Chakravorti, Kishore Kumar Das, Krishna Bandopadhyay, Lakshmi Bandopadhyay, Minati De, Mrinal Kanti Sengupta, Narayan Chandra De, Nemai Chandra Nandy, Niresh Goswami, Nishi Kanta Sarkar, Nirban Chandra Pyne, Prafulla Kumar Mondal, Sailendra Nath Bhattacharya, Sanjib Dhar, Santi Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Subal Guha, Subrata Kumar Das, Sunil Chandra Roy, Sunil Kumar Mitra, Susanta Kumar Roy, Swapan Kumar Das, Swapan Nandi, Saraswati Sinha, Tapas Kumar Bandopadhyay, Tarak Nath Prasad, Uttam Samanta

*Caretaker*

Shyamal Kumar Mukhopadhyay

*Machanic*

Dilip Kumar Adhikari

*Draftsman*

Biren Bandyopadhyay, Pratul Ranjan Chakraborty

*Herbarium-Keeper*

Tapan Kumar Datta

*Carpenter*

Haren Chandra Baidya

*Instrument Keeper*

Balai Chand Mullick, Kazí Mainul Haque, Kanan Behari Das

*Electrician*

Amitabha Bhar

*Artist-cum-Record Keeper*

Tarun Kanti Roy

***Group 'D' Staff***

Abdul Hamid Khan, Akshay Thapa, Amar Nath Nandi, Anandadulal Maiti, Ananta Kumar Barik, Ananta Nath Mondal, Arabinda Manna, Ashok Kumar Nayak, Ashok Kumar Giri, Ashutosh Choudhuri, Ashutosh Ghosh, Babulal, Babulal Das, Banshidhar Nayak, Bijoy Kumar Barik, Binoy Dutta, Bostom Khuntia, Chandramani Hela, Chaturbhuji Das, Chedilal Paswan, Chet Bahadur, Chittaranjan Aich, Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay, Chittaranjan Talukdar, Chunilal, Dasarath Singh, Debabrata Guhathakurta, Del Ambia, Dhirendra Kumar Nath, Dilip Kumar Bir, Dilip Kumar Sengupta, Dulal Chandra Das, Dulali Hela, Durga Prasad Rangawa, Ghanashyam Hela, Gobinda Chandra Nath, Gopal Chandra Nayak, Gouranga Sarkar, Gunadhar Raul, Harabilash Balmiki, Haradhan Saha, Harinarayan Paul, Haripada Roy, Hemanta Kumar Das, Iman Rasul, Jagabandhoo Barik, Jagdish Chandra Datta, Jibankrishna Panja, Joydeb Das, Kalipada Jana, Kalpanath Ram, Kamta Singh, Kanailal Awon, Kartick Hela, Kashinath Mondal, Keshab Chandra Roy, Khagendra Nath Jana, Kshudiram Bandopadhyay, Kishan Deb Sharma, Lakshmi Hela, Laluram Hela, Madan Mohan Dutta, Madhusudan Nayak, Malin Chandra Das, Manindra Nath Sen, Maya Hazra, Mohanlal Rangwa, Mohan Ram, (Sk) Muniruddin, Mukundalal Das, Nabakumar Roy, Nikhil Chandra Gangopadhyay, Nemai Chandra Mondal, Nirmal Singh, Pitabash Acharya, Pradip Bandopadhyay, Prabhangshu Sekhar Maiti, Prafulla Kumar Nath, Prashanta Kumar Mondal, Prashanta Narayan Kumar, Pravash Chandra Saha, Purna Chandra Mahapatra, Puspa Rani Dey, Rajib Bandopadhyay, Rajkumar Prasad, Ramdeo Singh, Ram Sorit Mishra, Ramesh Chandra Ghosh, Ramlal Hela, Ramnath Prasad, Ramnaryan Hela, Rammurat Prasad Rangwa, Ratan Kumar Roy, Rintu De, Sabitri Barik, Sampat Prasad, Sanat Kumar Seal, Santokilal Hela, Santosh Kumar Shasmal, Satish Chandra Patra, Shankar Hela, Shankar Hela(2), Shanti Hela, Sheela Rani Das, Shyamal Kanti Singha, Shyamal Hela, Shyamsundar Prasad, Shyamsundar Roy, Sisir Kumar Sinha, Subal Chandra De, Subal Chandra Gangopadhyay, Sudhangshu Sekhar Das, Sudhir Kumar Maiti, Sumati Hazra, Sunil Chandra Barua, Sunil Chandra De, Swapna Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Swapna Kumar Roy, Tapan Bhanja, Tapan Kumar Das, Tarun Kumar Das, Thakur Das, Timirbaran Samanta, Tribeniprasad Khewar, Zahid Hossain.

## CHAPTER 4

### Students of the College in the 175th Anniversary Year (1992-93)

*The figure before the name indicates the College Roll Number. The Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate students are grouped according to subjects.*

#### M.A./M.Sc. Second Year

##### English

3 Sarbani Basu; 4 Ananya Jahanara Kabir; 8 Dilip Kumar Pande; 16 Mahua Kumar; 20 Sanghamitra Guin; 21 Anuradha Basu; 22 Nilanjana Laha; 24 Nilanjana Ghatak; 27 Debapriya Sanyal; 28 Suchita Kapoor; 47 Srabasti Basu; 48 Mitul Basu; 50 Paulami Sengupta; 51 Ruma Sen; 54 Suparna Gangopadhyay; 56 Anuradha Ghosh; 57 Shromona Ghosh; 67 Papiya Acharya.

##### Be

11 Siuli Basak; 12 Sarbani Biswas; 14 Minakshi Naskar; 17 Aparna Bandyopadhyay; 18 Shampa Bhattacharya; 19 Rupa Datta; 23 Dipsikha Bhowmik; 30 Alekhya Bhattacharya; 35 Arpan Chakraborty; 52 Mithu Nag; 58 Sanjib Bandyopadhyay; 59 Bikash Mustaphi; 60 Siladitya Chakraborty; 69 Amitabha Dasgupta; 70 Samita Ghosh; 71 Swagata Sur; 72 Saswati Mitra; 73 Pritikana Sarkar; 75 Saumita Bhattacharya; 76 Ujjwala Mridha.

##### Philosophy

37 Debirupa Basu, 38 Baisali Das Roy; 39 Tulika Seal (Chandra); 42 Patralekha Mazumdar; 45 Tiya Roy; 53 Partha Bandyopadhyay; 62 Anuradha Chowdhury; 63 Manisha Bhandar; 74 Sampa Banerjee.

##### Mathematics

3 Saumik Sarkar; 103 Kaliranjan Ray.

### **Physics**

8 Biplab Sanyal; 15 Chaitali Pal; 37 Subodh Chandra Saha; 51 Jahar Kumar Saha; 54 Soma Chakraborty; 56 Santipriya Sen; 64 Indrajit Gupta; 65 Paramita Banerjee; 71 Sanjib Dey; 72 Anindya Jiban Bhattacharya; 73 Subhajit Sarkar; 78 Sudipta Chakraborty; 79 Nilanjana Chakraborti; 80 Partha Sil; 81 Rajib Ghosh; 87 Sujata Choudhury; 88 Sabyasachi Ghosh; 95 Swapan Kumar Paul; 100 Kuntala Kolay; 101 Chandrima Datta; 109 Samir Kumar Mondal; 110 Nirmal Saha; 111 Sanjib Basu Mullick; 116 Sanjoy Kumar Basak; 119 Aloke Kumar Das; 120 Sarbani Basu; 122 Abhijit Ghosh; 123 Tamalika Banerjee; 124 Jarita Biswas; 125 Arati Kar; 126 Supra Das; 127 Shubh Sankar Saha; 128 Suchismita Banerjee; 129 Soma Debnath; 130 Nirmalya Prasun Nayak; 131 Saumyendu Roy Chaudhuri; 132 Somen Chanda; 133 Arunabha Paul; 134 Parimal Mondal; 135 Subrata Chakraborty; 136 Amitabha Bandopadhyay; 137 Ananda Mohan Nandi; 139 Shashi Kumar Chaudhuri; 141 Patralika Chatterjee; 144 Aparna Basu; 165 Ratna Dey; 166 Sanchita Pal; 169 Sanjukta Basu; 170 Bijit Kumar.

### **History**

2 Sanghamitra Sen; 5 Sangita Mitra; 6 Sanjukta Sen; 10 Sudipa Rudra; 13 Ronojoy Sen; 25 Ananya Kar; 26 Sudeshna Mukhopadhyay; 29 Chiroesree Basu; 31 Bishnupriya Ghosh; 34 Sayantani Mukhopadhyay; 36 Anirban Mukhopadhyay; 40 Anuradha Gupta; 41 Manikuntala Ghosh; 43 Vanita Narayanan; 49 Sulagna Roy; 55 Shakuntala Basu; 65 Aparna Bandopadhyay; 68 Angshuman Roy.

### **Chemistry**

9 Laltu Kr. Ghosal; 10 Soumen Maiti; 12 Priti Rakshit; 14 Mrinmoy Kr. Chattopadhyay; 21. Asim Sagar Dutta; 33 Ranjan Kr. Manna; 35 Somnath Mondal; 36 Gopal Das; 38 Ritwik Bhaumik; 42 Kaushik Chowdhury; 43 Mithu Ghosal; 44 Saswati Guha; 49 Shubnath Ghosh; 50 Shyamal Kr. Pal; 52 Mukunda Mohan Sarkar; 53 Soumi Ray; 57 Swapan Khanan.; 60 Purnima Halder; 61 Manisha Basu; 62 Sudipta Chakraborty; 63 Shibasish Chowdhury; 74 Amal Kr. Bera; 75 Argha Sengupta; 89 Kaustabh Kr. Maiti; 90 Kaushik Mal; 94 Shamik Bhattacharya; 96 Sunil Kr. Khatua; 97 Sraban Kr. Das; 98 Mihir Kr. Ghosh; 99 Mansur Alam Biswas; 105 Tapan Chakraborty; 171 Subrata Pramanik.

### **Geology**

112 Juin Sutrodhari; 113 Prabhatish Bhattacharya; 114 Sudipta Sengupta; 168 Anup Mondal.

### **Physiology**

15 Manasi Sarkar; 66 Kausik Sarkar; 67 Soma Basu; 68 Debashish Bandopadhyay; 69 Biswajit Mukhopadhyay; 70 Prabal Kr. Mahapatra; 92 Kakali Das Mahapatra; 93 Abhijit Poddar; 106 Arunabha Dey.

### **Economics**

2 Ishita Bhattacharya; 4 Parna Chakraborti; 5 Manidipa Kapas; 6 Subarna Biswas; 7 Debjani Sarkar; 11 Tuna Dey; 18 Sarmistha Basu; 25 Anindita Chakraborti; 26 Soumik Chatterjee; 27 Samita Basu; 28 Joyita De; 29 Mala Roy; 31 Sabari Bhattacharyya; 32 Mousumi Dutta; 39 Rumki Biswas; 40 Moushumi Das; 41 Minoo Khanna; 82 Tanimi Niogi; 83 Sambrita Chattopadhyay; 91 Tushar Das; 102 Saikat Mitra.

### **Botany**

1 Dahlia Chatterjee; 13 Suparna Mondal; 17 Rezaul Karim Mirza; 19 Ritwik Bahttacharya; 20 Papri Deb; 30 Soma Dutta; 34 Anindita Mondal; 45 Kishor Banik; 46 Soma Dutta Dasgupta; 47 Paromita Sarkar; 48 Protulya Mondal; 55 Mita Mukherjee; 58 Mrittika Dutta; 59 Sulakshana Prosad; 76 Sirshendu Samui; 77 Manotosh Das; 86 Ruma Majumdar; 104 Akramul Haque; 107 Balai Lal Jana; 117 Dipanjan Bhattacharya; 118 Gautam Chaudhuri; 121 Munmun Munshi.

### **Geography**

21 Lila Mahato; 22 Sonali Banerjee; 23 Sudeshna Ghosh; 24 Swagata Biswas; 66 Rita Chowdhuri.

### **Zoology**

145 Amitabha Bhattacharya; 146 Lopamudra Roy Chaudhuri; 147 Koel Chatterjee; 148 Chinmoy Chakraborti; 149 Ambalika Ghosh; 150 Anindita Dutta; 151 Chaiti Gangopadhyay; 152 Jayanta Bandyopadhyay; 153 Sudeshna

Ghoshal; 154 Tandra Dey; 155 Mausumi Basu; 156 Manikankana Bandyopadhyay; 157 Sujit R. Pal; 158 Chandrani Basu; 159 Piyali Das; 160 Samita Das; 161 Mou Bhattacharya; 162 Sourav Saha; 163 Partha Sarathi Das; 164 Suparno Chaudhuri.

#### **Political Science**

1 Tushita Mitra; 7 Shatarupa Dutta; 9 Sulagna Sanyal; 32 Kuntak Mukhopadhyay; 33 Ashita Misra; 46 Ipsita Das; 61 Esha Sinha; 64 Subarna Gupta.

#### **M.A./M.Sc. First Year**

##### **English**

9 Tamal Guha; 11 Bidyut Banerjee; 15 Suparna Bhattacharya; 16 Debalina Chattopadhyay; 37 Sreyashi Sen; 47 Paramita Bhaumik; 52 Bhaswati Deb; 62 Srirupa Dhar; 63 Nandini Bhattacharya; 64 Sarbani Sinha; 65 Banuli Deb; 66 Kakali Chaudhuri; 67 Sarmistha Rana; 68 Saumyabrata Roy; 69 Sonali Mukhopadhyay; 70 Lina Saha.

##### **Bengali**

7 Kakali Chakravarty; 8 Arun Chattopadhyay; 12 Ipsita Datta; 13 Lena Majumdar; 14 Shweta Guha; 19 Rubi Mondal; 24 Indrani Goswami; 26 Sampa Mitra; 29 Amaresh Mondal; 39 Sutapa Dam; 46 Ruma Ghosh; 51 Sutapa Saha; 72 Lina Chakraborty; 74 Rituparna Mukhopadhyay; 76 Sanghamitra Bhattacharya; 71 Nandita Biswas.

##### **Philosophy**

17 Atanu Mitra; 18 Sahmin Ahmed; 27 Rubi Haldar; 28 Chaitali Sinha; 30 Soma Ghosh; 31 Amartya Mukherjee; 32 Seuli Biswas; 33 Suranjana Dasgupta; 34 Paramita Sengupta; 35 Suman Dhara Sharma; 50 Sanghamitra Mukhopadhyay.

##### **Mathematics**

126 Asoke Kumar Jana; 149 Asoke Kumar Pandey.

### **Physics**

1 Nilanjan Chattopadhyay; 2 Malay Kanti Ghosh; 4 Tanwi Ghosh; 6 Bhaskar Saodagar; 9 Maitree Banerjee; 10 Saikat Chakraborti; 11 Somsekhar Bandyopadhyay; 12 Raja Pathak; 15 Anupam Biswas; 16 Dipanjan Ghoshal; 18 Kakali Mukhopadhyay; 19 Malay Purkait; 25 Amlan De; 26 Atasi Goswami; 28 Vivekananda Saha; 29 Subahsish Sensharma; 30 Subhra Gauniyal; 31 Jayita Ghosh; 33 Sumitra Misra; 34 M. Lakshmi; 35 Kaushik Chatterjee; 37 Anup Kumar Patra; 38 Pradip Kumar Sarkar; 41 Sandip Kar; 45 Partha Pratim Pal; 46 Kaustav Chatterjee; 47 Samudra Gupta; 48 Pratip Chowdhury; 50 Sarbani Roy; 52 Subir Dey; 56 Altaf Hossain; 57 Abdul Khan; 59 Bijoy Krishna Ray; 60 Pinaki Pal; 61 Tarun Kumar Banerjee; 62 Mukul Maiti; 63 Manjula Mukherjee; 64 Amlan Lahiri; 65 Rinku De; 66 Santimoy Roy; 67 Soumendra Nath Ghosh; 73 Sampa Pal; 85 Pradip Samanta; 86 Maulindu Chattopadhyay; 87 Tarun Kumar Bera; 88 Tapas Kumar Pal; 101 Anup Kumar Das; 148 Indrani Basu; 167 Biswajit Roy; 168 Bimal Santra; 170 Suvankar Ganguli; 171 Subhajit Dasgupta; 172 Paushali Basu; 173 Palas Ghosh; 175 Surajit Mukherjee.

### **History**

1 Sharmistha Goswami; 2 Sharmistha Nath; 3 Rittwika Biswas; 10 Abanti Adhikari; 20 Sanchayita Ray; 21 Peu Guha; 22 Chandrakala Datta; 23 Raj Kumar Chakrabarty; 40 Santanu Mukhopadhyay; 41 Kaberi Karmakar; 42 Sreya Ghosh; 43 Paromita Ghosh; 44 Jasomati Sengupta; 45 Rochona Majumdar; 48 Piyali Bhattacharya; 49 Sumana Majumdar; 53 Manjira Chakraborty; 56 Deepkanta Lahiri Chaudhuri; 71 Rajib Bhattacharya; 73 Chandana Saha; 75 Sudarshana Bhadury.

### **Chemistry**

81 Subiman Ghosh; 82 Jayanta Das; 83 Prabir Aich; 84 Pinaki Ranjan Aich; 90 Sadananda Mayra; 91 Pritam Munshi; 92 Arindam Ghorai; 93 Ranjit Kumar Ghosh; 94 Subrata Mukhopadhyay; 98 Raj Kumar Jana; 100 Sanat Kumar Nag; 103 Prabir Mukhopadhyay; 118 Nitindra Narayan Ray; 119 Suman Kundu; 120 Amitabha Das; 121 Gautam Debnath; 127 Subhendu Manna; 128 Durjoy Mullick; 130 Biswajit Sarkar; 131 Susanto Kumar Hajra; 132 Sibnath Ray; 133 Kaushik Chowdhury; 134 Niladri Datta; 135 Amit Kumar Basu; 136 Atanu Mitra; 137 Ujjwal Kundu; 138 Kaushik Bandyopadhyay; 140 Dipak Kumar Bera; 141 Srimanta Bhaumik.

### **Geology**

95 Gitika Ghosh; 125 Sarmistha Mukhopadhyay; 142 Shankar Srimani; 164 Pritam Chakrabarti; 174 Sanjay Ghosh.

### **Physiology**

151 Rajat Mukherjee; 152 Banibrata Das; 153 Jatindranath Konar; 154 Subhankar Das; 155 Tapan Kumar Sahu; 156 Madhumita Santra; 157 Manjira Bhattacharya; 158 Madhumita Mukherjee; 159 Surajit Roy; 162 Taponath Banerjee; 165 Md. Hasanuzzaman.

### **Economics**

3 Sudipta Sen; 5 Anindita Das; 7 Sujata Banik; 13 Arpita Talukdar; 14 Nandini Sen; 17 Nandini Ghosh; 20 Urmi Chaudhuri; 23 Sujata Bhattacharya; 24 Sarbari Majumdar; 27 Saheli Basu; 32 Saugata Das; 36 Rahul Mukhopadhyay; 39 Bikas Bhattacharya; 40 Bhaskar Dasgupta; 42 Nabanita Basu; 43 Santanu Bandopadhyay; 44 Rani Bhowani; 49 Saswati Sarkar; 51 Swarupa Das; 53 Subhra Chattopadhyay; 55 Husain Mansur Bengali; 58 Arpita Das; 161 Sudipta Das.

### **Botany**

68 Rani Khanna; 70 Nilakshi Maity; 71 Soma Bandopadhyay; 74 Abhijit Bhattacharya; 75 Julekha Parveen; 77 Bandana Nath; 80 Raja Choudhuri; 96 Manisha Khura; 97 Tushar Kanti Giri; 99 Surojit Kumar Dan; 104 Prabir Kr. Mitra; 106 Soma Dutta; 107 Srabani Sen Gupta; 108 Mahua Pal; 109 Soumen Mukhopadhyay; 110 Subha Bandopadhyay; 111 Kakoli Sarbadhikari; 117 Debapriya Chakravarty; 123 Sanjukta Ghosh; 124 Parama Sen; 160 Debarata Nayak; 163 Samata Sen.

### **Geography**

8 Sumana Bandopadhyay; 21 Lakshmi Narayan Satpati; 22 Susmita Pal; 54 Zohra Calcuttawala.

### **Zoology**

69 Madhumita Bhattacharya; 72 Swapna Ghosh; 76 Bhaskar Bhattacharya;

78 Lina Gangopadhyay; 79 Nabanita Mazumdar; 105 Rakhi Bhaumik; 112 Shankar Mukhopadhyay; 113 Rupa Bhattacharya; 114 Jayasree Law; 115 Subrata Das; 116 Monojit Kumar Das; 122 Sushmita Chatterjee; 129 Sucheta Nag; 139 Snehashish Bhattacharya; 143 Mahuya Mitra; 144 Rupa Kar; 145 Saibal Saha; 146 Pradip Kumar Sarkar; 147 Palash Sinha; 150 Anupriya Singh; 166 Saheli Basu; 169 Malabika Goon.

#### **Political Science**

4 Jayita Mukhopadhyaya; 5 Jhilli Bhattacharya; 6 Sumita Mukhopadhyay; 25 Krishna Kumar; 36 Sakti Biswas; 38 Emilee Roy; 54 Gautam Jana; 55 Saibal Das; 57 Siddhartha Ghosh; 58 Sohini Biswas; 59 Sunandita Debnath.

#### **B.A/B.Sc Third Year**

##### **English**

25 Manabi Gupta; 27 Nandini Mukherjee; 38 Aditi Das; 41 Charubala Seshadri; 42 Rajashi Mustafi; 44 Sayani Basu; 59 Apala Barat; 85 Tapoja Mukherjee; 87 Sraboni Datta; 104 Reema Sen; 110 Samitendra Nath Tagore; 117 Debasree Das; 133 Jerome Marshall D'Souza; 137 Abhisekh Acharya.

##### **Bengali**

9 Sudipta Pandey; 16 Piyali Dutta; 24 Saswati Saha; 33 Chitrani Chakraborty; 37 Arundhati Bhattacharya; 53 Pritha Bhattacharya; 54 Tania Roy Chowdhury; 67 Arpita Mazumdar; 81 Arunita Mukhopadhyay; 83 Himadri Bhattacharya; 90 Chandana Bandyopadhyay; 91 Chandrima Gangopadhyay; 107 Debasmita Chakraborty; 111 Sourav Mazumdar; 113 Ipsita Goswami; 114 Nivedita Ghatak; 132 Papiya Dutta; 136 Paramita Bhattacharya; 152 Sumit Ray.

##### **Hindi**

8 Rita Dutta; 35 Maumita Maiti; 60 Rinku Ghosh; 61 Pamela Mukherjee; 73 Priya Ranjana; 93 Unnati Jhingran; 96 Rina Dasgupta; 103 Sandhya Rudra; 130 Saswati Nath; 145 Mamta Ray; 146 Rita Roy; 147 Monali Das; 149 Bonani Baidya; 153 Rinku Bhattacharya; 154 Susmita Das; 157 Sonali Chakladar.

### **Philosophy**

10 Subhra Mandal; 11 Saonli Shaw; 19 Pradipta Mukherjee; 31 Rupa Sen; 32 Ashmita Choudhury; 50 Mousumi Bhattacharya; 58 Ruma Chatterjee; 76 Sushovana Ghose; 77 Punita Lakhota; 88 Sanjukta Bhattacharya; 115 Mousumi Basu; 119 Sangita Sengupta; 121 Samata Dasgupta; 128 Sushova Basu; 131 Indrani Mukherjee; 155 Swetasri De; 156 Aparupa Barma.

### **Mathematics**

23 Biplab Nayak; 54 Pabitra Kumar Maji; 55 Suma Deb Sharma; 70 Dhiraj Kapoor; 71 Subra Sarma Chowdhury; 85 Mandira Shah; 171 Banibrata Sen; 207 Samarjit Kar; 229 Nirmalya Chatterjee; 233 Arindam Saha; 288. Partha Pratim Roy; 298 Subhasish Basak; 303 Ashis Kumar Roy; 310 Piyali Mukherjee; 320 Biplab Sen Sarma.

### **Physics**

10 Sougata Banerjee; 12 Avijit Saha; 13 Samik Roy; 14 Subhasmita Dasgupta; 15 Mouli Nath Ganguli; 17 Kuntal Ghosh; 18 Sudipta Majumder; 19 Anuradha Sarkar; 20 Sutirtha Mukherjee; 21 Sudipta Bhattacharya; 26 Anirban Dhar; 27 Indranil Pujari; 28 Suman Ghosh; 31 Nilanjana Bhattacharya; 32 Debyendu Das; 37 Indrani Roychaudhuri; 38 Aditi Mitra; 48 Sandip Mukherjee; 64 Aditya Bhattacharya; 67 Sibnath Ghosh; 72 Sarasij Raychudhuri; 77 Pabitra Arabinda Chatterjee; 81 Kantimoy Dasgupta; 86 Anirban Sarkar; 89 Sankha Subhra Nag; 175 Asmita Mukherjee; 182 Anirban Basu; 243 Anindya Sarkar; 253 Vani Murarka; 254 Chiranjeeb Mukherjee; 256 Arnab Ghosh; 268 Indranil Mitra; 279 Tapabrata Sarkar; 280 Subrata Bal; 281 Supratim De; 282 Pritam Ganguly; 284 Indrajit Mukherjee; 285 Rangan Sen; 286 Shibaji Basu; 289 Anamitra Chaudhuri; 293 Debmalaya Das; 305 Dhruba Saha; 316 Sabyasachi Mukherjee.

### **History**

5 Priyadarshini Guha; 13 Sharmi Chakraborty; 18 Sanjukta Roy; 20 Susmita Das; 21 Veenu Mehra; 34 Deblina Chatterjee; 43 Benjamin Moses Zachariah; 45 Labonita Ghosh; 48 Panchali Ghosh Choudhury; 51 Chandana Bakshi; 56 Anamika Chakraborty; 63 Anuradha Bagchi; 65 Baijayanti

Ray; 66 Debraj Bhattacharya; 74 Indranil Poddar; 80 Madhumita Misra; 92 Ananya Bhattacharya; 95 Sucharita Bachawat; 106 Madhuparna Chakraborty; 116 Jhimli Mukherjee; 124 Kalyani Dey; 127 Sanjana Majumdar; 129 Mahua Sengupta; 141 Rajashri Mukherjee.

### **Chemistry**

2 Munmun Nandy; 4 Mintu Haldar; 7 Subrata Gupta; 25 Anjan Jain; 29 Lipika Pal; 30 Dimple Pahari; 34 Kaushal Kabra; 35 Viswanath Mahadevan; 36 Sayandeb Dasgupta; 39 Abhijit Bakshi; 40 Arnab Sur Roy; 41 Sanjib Ganguly; 45 Bhaskar Saha; 47 Debasis Jana; 58 Aparna Dey; 59 Mousumi Pal; 60 Souvik Sengupta; 62 Anindya Dasgupta; 179 Raji Menon; 183 Sayan Gupta; 187 Lakshmikant Tiwari; 188 Arup Patra; 190 Sanjib Kumar Haldar; 195 Anindya Mukhopadhyay; 213 Debasri Banerjee; 220 Gargi Sur; 235 Sourav Ghosal; 241 Supriya Mitra; 251 Tarun Kanti Das; 252 Ali Siddiqui; 257 Subir Bose; 264 Suparna Bhattacharya; 267 Suvobroto Nandi; 274 Monideepa Basu; 300 Suchandrima Roy; 307 Pritha Ghosh; 314 Indranil Goswami.

### **Geology**

3 Ratul Paul; 24 Bhaskar Banerjee; 44 Suman Bhattacharya; 46 Kingshuk Dash; 61 Saugata Ghosh; 65 Sujay Mukherjee; 172 Prabir Sengupta; 178 Tathagata Banga; 200 Raktim Gangopadhyay; 245 Jaydip Haldar; 250 Abhijit Mondal; 269 Sougata Dutta; 290 Manas Ranjan Mridha; 296 Indranil Mukherjee; 299 Amit Bhaduri; 304 Sudip Kumar Roy; 313 Shuvendu Das; 315 Rajarshi Kar; 319 Srinjay Roy.

### **Physiology**

101 Nilanjana Chunder; 105 Souvik Datta; 125 Uma Ganapati; 131 Anindita Datta; 132 Shradha Goenka; 149 Rajiv Ganguly; 152 Debasish Datta; 153 Anindita Hom Chowdhury; 157 Romi Biswas; 167 Subhabrata Biswas; 215 Santa Coomar; 216 Arpita Home Chowdhury; 218 Epsita Sett; 232 Tania Bhattacharya; 237 Indrajit Kumar; 276 Manideepa Roy; 312 Sucharita Dey; 321 Sarita Kundu; 322 Deepa Menon; 323 Arupratan Sarkar; 324 Parthasarathi Biswas.

### **Economics**

1 Rupa Dutta Gupta; 66 Arindam Mukherjee; 94 Nilanjan Basu; 96 Rahul Chakraborty; 97 Madhumita Mondal; 100 Paramita Roy; 103 Debjani Chakraborty; 104 Gouri Seetharam; 107 Laboni Jana; 108 Sarbari Dasgupta; 109 Dimple Bhandia; 110 Anuttama Ghosh; 114 Dibyadyuti Purkayastha; 117 Soutrik Ganguly; 127 Poonam Narang; 129 Arijita Basu; 142 Ananya Roy; 144 Krishna Chatterjee; 146 Sourabh Banerjee; 147 Saurav Sen; 154 Joydeep Roy; 162 Satyaki Ghosh; 193 Debasree Mukhopadhyay; 194 Abanti Banerjee; 199 Anit Nath Mukherjee; 224 Vivek Chandra; 226 Ajoy Kumar Changia; 242 Supratim Sarkar; 274 Parama Sengupta; 295 Sourav Mukherjee; 306 Soumen Ganguli.

### **Botany**

111 Tania Ghosh; 121 Devleena Rakshit; 126 Nisha Singh; 127 Chandrayee Purkayastha; 130 Swati Burman; 134 Siraj Mukherjee; 141 Soma Mondal; 145 Nilanjana Ghosh; 159 Gargi Sen Gupta; 160 Rinku Roychoudhury; 164 Harish Rekapally; 165 Piyali Sarkar; 197 Samrat Ghosh; 210 Aniruddha Chowdhury; 217 Mitu De; 230 Sanjoy Guha Roy; 266 Srabani Das; 271 Sulagna Biswas; 278 Sabyasachi Biswas; 287 Sonali Roy; 294 Bidushee Nag.

### **Statistics**

57 Sankarsan Basu; 69 Radhika Agarwal; 78 Debeshi Bhattacharya; 82 Sanjay Banerjee; 177 Atreyi Bhattacharya; 181 Arunima Maitra; 221 Papia Sen; 238 Kaushik Patra; 283 Rintin Chakraborty; 311 Ananya Chanda; 317 Sanjay Seal; 318 Debjit Mandol.

### **Geography**

95 Paramita Goho; 102 Sanjukta Sattar; 106 Rini Roy; 115 Ranita Guha; 116 Sumita Chakraborty; 119 Papiya Bera; 123 Mita Datta; 124 Sreemoyee Banerjee; 139 Nandini Basu; 158 Anindita Chatterjee; 196 Kakali Sarkar; 202 Debalina Ghosh; 204 Ranu Banerjee; 208 Sudipta Mondal; 211 Sujan Kumar Ghosh; 272 Madhuchhanda Gupta; 273 Madhumita Burman Ray; 277 Somali Pal.

### **Zoology**

98 Lopamudra Deb; 118 Chandreyi Basu; 135 Ananda Mukherjee; 166 Biplab Das; 191 Subhadeep Sarkar; 206 Jona Chakravorty; 219 Sutapa Ghosh; 249 Sanchayita Saha; 258 Lopamudra Pandit; 259 Jhilik Das; 260 Paulami Maity; 262 Susmita Ghosh; 265 Saikat Sen; 291 Rajib Poddar; 292 Jyotiprakas Mondal.

### **Political Science**

1 Boishali Moitra; 4 Masoom Bin Mustafa; 29 Sanhati Sarkar; 46 Trinayani Ray; 47 Sonika Gupta; 49 Debjani Kundu; 52 Moon Moon Das Gupta; 71 Sujit Kumar Das; 75 Ranjani Bhattacharya; 79 Soumya Das Gupta; 82 Ring Zing Ongmu Bhutia; 102 Pathikrit Sen Gupta; 108 Debapriya Ray; 112 Chaitali Chakraborty; 118 Sima Baidya; 120 Suchhanda Ghosh; 134 Archita Dey; 135 Baishakhi Chatterjee; 140 Paroma Majumdar.

### **Sociology**

6 Niharika Banerjee; 7 Piyali Sur; 14 Sreerupa Guha; 17 Nasreen Chowdhury; 22 Joydeep Mitra; 23 Anindita Chakraborty; 26 Tinku Khanna; 30 Chandrani Majumdar; 36 Debjani Chakraborty; 39 Arundhati Biswas; 40 Rupa Roy; 72 Nandini Ghosh; 86 Shampa Chakraborti; 100 Seemanti Dasgupta; 109 Swapna Sen Gupta; 123 Subhadeep Ghosh; 125 Alipi Das; 126 Ruchira Chatterjee; 138 Soma Mukherjee; 142 Madhumita Gupta; 143 Arpita Dutta.

### **B.A. / B.Sc. Second Year**

#### **English**

1 Madhuban Mitra; 7 Supriya Goswami; 9 Deepanjali Bhattacharya; 18 Tapati Bharadwaj; 26 Shyamali Dasgupta; 42 Sucharita Bagchi; 44 Priyali Ghosh; 47 Tilottama Karlekar; 53 Saswati Sardar; 61 Kakoli Haldar; 69 Aparajita Ghosh; 89 Tania Chakraborti; 97 Bidisha Roy; 99 Tanya Dev; 110 Satarupa Ghosh; 120 Karen Rose Rodrigues; 127 Sunando Sarkar; 128 Amrit Sen; 132 Parvez Sharma.

### **Bengali**

2 Sumana Sanyal; 4 Kalpalata Chattopadhyay; 10 Arjun Deb Sen Sharma; 20 Subhalakshmi Dasgupta; 27 Aparna Bhaduri; 31 Priyanka Chaudhuri; 39 Anindita Dasgupta; 40 Ayantika Ghosh; 54 Sanghamitra Sinha; 55 Arpita Karak; 71 Chitali Brahma; 75 Jayita Chatterjee; 77 Ajita Roy; 78 Titas Mitra; 104 Aparupa Majumdar 107 Paramita Saha; 117 Kakali Saha; 138 Aditi De Roy.

### **Hindi**

3 Mahua Chatterjee; 5 Debashish Ghosh; 6 Monika Poti; 15 Meeta Manisha; 65 Parvati Prasad; 88 Shaktirupa Sarkar; 90 Soma Bhattacharya; 92 Prathibha Bairagi; 93 Praveen Kumar Pathak; 94 Sriniwas Singh Yadav; 114 Dipankar Saha.

### **Philosophy**

28 Debasruti Roy Chowdhury; 29 Shibani Dey; 37 Tanya Datta; 49 Shampa Poddar; 50 Samhita Mukherjee; 52 Sarit Bhattacharya; 67 Sarmistha Nandi; 79 Madhumita Paul; 81 Pralayankar Bhattacharya; 82 Sudeshna Gupta; 118 Sangita Roy; 119 Rumy Saha; 121 Anuradha Deb; 136 Pratikshita Dey; 142 Bhanumati Roy.

### **Mathematics**

5 Rajarshi Bhattacharya; 16 Bhaswata Sinha Roy; 20 Rabin Kumar Naskar; 21 Debdulal Biswas; 28 Sucheta Ghosh; 36 Kuntal Sinha; 39 Dheeraj Chaurasia; 47 Dip Narayan Sarkar; 52 Jaya Deb; 54 Neeti Singhania; 55 Sudhanya Roy Choudhury; 62 Sarbani Kanjilal; 63 Naba Kumar Ghosal; 179 Subhabrata Mitra; 210 Vijnanmoy Mondal; 220 Manabratা Pal; 225 Nabanita Chatterjee; 233 Buddhadev Jana; 253 Udayan Das; 277 Udayan Banerjee; 289 Indrani Roy Choudhury; 290 Satyajit Kundu; 291 Sanjoy Chakraborty; 295 Mrinal Kanti Das; 296 Srijit Das Gupta; 297 Deepak Goenka.

### **Physics**

1 Smriti Biswas; 4 Joymalya Banerjee; 7 Rupa Chakraborti; 13 Gautam Saha; 15 Suvarbrata Das; 18 Devapriya Chakraborty; 19 Rupali

Bhattacharjee; 31 Kanad Bose; 33 Tirthankar Nag; 38 Joydip Mitra; 42 Saikat Dan; 48 Arundhati Das Gupta; 57 Rima Chaudhuri; 58 Chiradeep Bhattacharya; 69 Subhodeep Roy Chowdhuri; 70 Subhashish Adhikari; 72 Arindam Kundagrami; 74 Apratim Chatterjee; 79 Sudip Kumar Chattopadhyay; 80 Joydeep Majumder; 82 Pushan Majumder; 90 Subhasis Singha; 189 Indranil Chakravarty; 194 Sayantan Banerjee; 195 Shouvik Datta; 227 Abin De; 230 Anirban Roy; 231 Rashmeet Singh Sawdhney; 234 Tribikram Gupta; 236 Jayajit Das; 241 Abhijit Sinha; 243 Mainak Chatterjee; 249 Barun Halder; 254 Ebrahim Abul Karim; 273 Rajan Dhar; 275 Anirban Sarkar; 288 Aditya Bhattacharya.

### **History**

11 Baisakhi Banerjee; 13 Sohini Dasgupta; 14 Shona Bagai; 16 Tina Colah; 17 Aparna Roy; 19 Chandrani Ghosh; 25 Anindita Nag; 33 Manisha Ojha; 41 Bishnupriya Chakraborty; 58 Prithwiraj Biswas; 62 Karan Singh; 66 Shalini Mundhra; 73 Damayanti Bhattacharya; 76 Dhiman Chattopadhyay; 85 Sakina Sadat Hussain; 86 Madhumita Sengupta; 101 Rakhi Mathur; 105 Priyanka Sharma; 108 Syed Tanveer Nasreen; 112 Rinku Deb; 114 Soumaditya Datta; 116 Santanu Chakraborty; 129 Sreeya Bose.

### **Chemistry**

2 Dipankar Haldar; 3 Gunjan Agarwal; 6 Nupur Dutta Gupta; 22 Rajdeep Das; 26 Saugata Boral; 35 Ipsita Bagchi; 41 Swapna Kumar Das; 43 Sudha Rani Kancherla; 45 Moupia Saha; 46 Prosenjit Pal; 50 Shankar Bhattacharya; 56 Sabuj Kumar; 60 Jayasri Kumar; 64 Suman Kar; 65 Shibaji Chakraborty; 67 Rupa Mukherjee; 76 Himan Mookherjee; 78 Udayan Das Gupta; 86 Shyamal Kanti Pal; 95 Amitava Chakraborty; 180Rajeswari Mukherjee; 182 Arindrajit Basak; 184 Atanu Dey; 187 Dipanjan Chaudhuri; 191 Arnab Basu Mallick; 192 Debasish Mallick; 208 Jagannath Panda; 209 Debabrita Deb; 212 Vaijayanti Gupta; 213 Abir Ranjan Biswas; 251 Saswati Hazra; 279 Angshuman Roy.

### **Geology**

8 Soma Deb; 12 Arindam Chakraborty; 23 Debasish Gain; 25 Soumya Darshan Chaki; 37 Sudip Mukherjee; 44 Sandip Das; 51 Shibaji Roy; 71 Anirban Mukherjee; 81 Abhijit Ray; 84 Debasish Dutta; 89 Kingshuk Ranjan Das; 178 Ananda Mondal; 190 Utpal Kumar Nag; 205 Rajarshi

Debnath; 206 Paromita Paul; 207 Indrani Bhattacharya; 229 Bibhas Sen; 245 Rajarshi Haldar; 272 Anish Ranjan De; 286 Sabyasachi Majumder; 298 Rajneesh De.

### **Physiology**

107 Priya Ghosh; 119 Monideepa Roy; 121 Meghamala Som; 130 Soma Ghosh; 150 Krishna Das; 158 Kausik Datta; 170 Sabari Bhattacharaya; 175 Krishnendu Roy; 197 Vasudha Mukherjee; 198 Paramita Chakraborty; 238 Nilanjana Bhattacharaya; 239 Suvra Roy; 248 S. Satish; 262 Sailaja Uttam Singh; 271 Sudip Bhattacharaya; 280 Priya Sengupta.

### **Economics**

95 Anish Kumar Mitra; 96 Arundhati Ghosh; 98 Siddharta B. Bandyopadhyay; 100 Sangita Dey; 101 Urmila Mukherjee; 108 Poonam Sen; 111 Rupa Banerjee; 115 Alakendu Mondal; 118 Devajyoti Roy; 131 Suman Ghosh; 132 Goutam Sardar; 134 Mahua Chakraborty; 137 Sohinee Roy; 138 Sonali Sen; 139 Suman Nambiar; 141 Aparna Banerjee; 142 Srobona Mitra; 154 Avik Chanda; 156 Vincent D. Braganza; 162 C. Lakshmi; 164 Paroma Chaudhuri; 165 Sayambhu Chaudhuri; 166 Udayan Mukherjee; 167 Shrabanee Bhattacharya; 169 Lata Sircar; 171 Krishna Kumar Kedia; 181 Subarna Ghosal; 214 Sujoy Chakraborty; 292 Pushpita Mallick.

### **Botany**

97 Aloke Kumar Haldar; 99 Bidisha Datta; 103 Richa Sinha; 113 Jayita Guha Neogi; 147 Pia Dey; 148 Moul Dey; 149 Sujoy Chowdhury; 151 Brinda Roy; 152 Sabarni Pal; 153 Tanushree Pandey; 174 Arindam Haldar; 185 Mrinal Bharvada; 186 Sudeshna Saha; 199 Pampi Ghosh; 201 Arnab Mukherjee; 202 Ujjaini Das Gupta; 204 Shipra Mehta; 242 Saswati Sen Gupta; 246 Sougata Roy; 247 Poushali Routh; 252 Abhijit Rakshit; 264 Sukanya Das Gupta; 265 Ajita Bandyopadhyay; 266 Susmita Chatterjee; 267 Indrani Sen Gupta; 269 Pratik Basu Roy; 274 Harendra Coomar Chakhia.

### **Statistics**

14 Suvendu Paik; 29 Rumona Mukherji; 30 Atanu Majumdar; 34 Rajarshi

Sengupta; 40 Bhramar Mukherjee; 49 Sudipto Banerjee; 59 Sanjay Saha; 77 Saikat Banerjee; 91 Sudipto Bhattacharya; 94 Avik Kumar Ganguli; 96 Arijit Chakrabarti; 224 Barnali Mukherjee; 235 Sandip Kar; 256 Arindam Modak; 281 Suvodeep Ghosh; 282 Sirsha Ray; 293 Dinabandhu Mitra; 294 Arunava Das.

#### **Geography**

109 Ujjaini Halim; 110 Sutapa Roy; 112 Kaustav Bera; 114 Anwaya Bandyopadhyay; 119 Papiya Bera; 120 Itika Chakraborty; 122 Debjani Mondal; 123 Sanghamitra Mukherjee; 125 Nandini Ganguli; 133 Sudeshna Burman; 143 Nilanjana Singh; 144 Rinnieta Chrestien; 146 Tapas Kumar Paik; 155 Arindam Das Gupta; 159 Durba Bandyopadhyay; 160 Mekhala Roy Chowdhuri; 161 Dola Hembram; 163 Sankha Nath Bhattacharya; 172 Premangshu Chakraborty; 263 Ramtanu Chatterjee; 270 Kousiki Mitra; 278 Madhumita Ghosh; 283 Sanchita Majumdar.

#### **Zoology**

102 Sutapa Gupta; 104 Aditi Das; 105 Sharmila Saha; 128 Soura Mondal; 135 Shama Agarwal; 177 Suradhani Sengupta; 193 Srirupa Swarnakar; 215 Piyasi Bharasa; 226 Ananya Banerjee; 255 Krishnendu Munshi; 257 Suheeta Roy; 258 Madhumita Pakrashi; 259 Sohini Bhaduri; 260 Swati Roy Chowdhuri; 261 Keya Pal Choudhury; 276 Saugata Bera.

#### **Political Science**

8 Arunav Kol; 12 Gitanjali Chaturvedi; 21 Nayanika Mookherjee; 22 June Mukherjee; 34 Ishani Naskar; 36 Ipsita Ganguli; 38 Monidhruba Banerjee; 43 Biva Bhattacharya; 48 Kaustav Basu; 80 Renu Soy; 95 Ronita Ray; 96 Roopnanda Mitra; 102 Saswati Chanda; 106 Nivedita Sinha Chaudhury; 122 Sohini Guha; 131 Anuradha Chakrabarty; 135 Sumon Bhattacharya; 139 Sonae Bhatt; 141 Paromita Chakrabarty; 142 Seema Baidya.

#### **Sociology**

23 Ruchira Goswami; 24 Suhrita Saha; 45 Atreyee Sen; 46 Mrinmayee Ray; 59 Meenakshi Banerjee; 63 Sanghamitra Biswas; 68 Chirasree Mitra; 70 Aparna Das; 74 Sangeeta Ray; 84 Lopamudra Mondal; 98 Srabanti Datta; 100 Rochona Das; 103 Rimi Biswas; 109 Chandrima Bhattacharya;

111 Anamika Kar; 113 Smita Poddar; 115 Sunrita Nandi; 124 Barnali Roy; 126 Anindita Roy; 130 Saran Ghatak; 134 Piyali Roy; 137 Arpita Bhattacharya;

**B.A / B.Sc First Year**

**English**

15 Anasuya Palit; 28 Priyanka Roy; 31 Devjani Gupta; 32 Yajnaseni Bhattacharya; 37 Shivaji Bose; 41 Neelak Datta; 43 Ayesha Mukherjee; 47 Arnab Banerjee; 50 Gargi Bhattacharya; 53 Sanmita Ghosh; 67 Arindam Dasgupta; 74 Pallavi Roy; 82 Rituraj Chakraborty; 87 Santanu Das; 95 Manisha Basu; 112 Madhumita Sarkar; 126 Sudeshna Gupta; 129 Rituparna Roy; 143 Kavita Chowdhury; 145 Siddharta Biswas.

**Bengali**

8 Saswati Mukhopadhyay; 12 Kajri Mukherjee; 13 Piku Parbat; 42 Chaitali Sarkar; 57 Samhita Bandyopadhyay; 69 Piyali Dutta Chowdhury; 71 Antara Chaudhuri; 86 Barendu Mandal; 97 Debarna Banerjee; 105 Manan Kumar Mandal; 106 Suman Chakraborty; 111 Somnath Sinha Hajari; 116 Anunita Mitra; 117 Koyel Dutta; 118 Shampa Banerjee; 123 Dipankar Masan; 124 Arundhati Bhowmik; 128 Sandip Kumar Mandal; 137 Chitralekha Mukhopadhyay; 139 Anindita Mitra.

**Hindi**

2 Nagendra Singh; 3 Soma Biswas; 5 Janardan Singh; 9 Malini Das; 17 Sangeeta Dasgupta; 21 Kakoli Banerjee; 29 Papiya Ghosh; 45 Vivek Singh; 55 Niharika Singh; 66 Mahua Mukherjee; 68 Remi Biswas; 76 Dipty Kedia; 85 Sunil Krishna Kesri; 88 Sudha Singh; 120 Soma Bhattacharya.

**Philosophy**

10 Chandana Saha; 14 Babita Mazumdar; 26 Sanchita Chakraborty; 48 Lopamudra Chatterjee; 49 Kasturi Goswami; 59 Upendranath Singh; 63 Saswati Biswas; 79 Abantika Chakraborty; 108 Mithu Banerjee; 109 Angana Chatterjee; 110 Ranjita Basu; 119 Sumita Chakraborty; 130 Sukanya Majumdar; 133 Sayantani Chakraborty; 135 Susmita Basu; 138 Sandipa Mukherjee; 142 Ritu Mullick.

### **Mathematics**

7 Mahafujuddin Munshi; 12 Indranil Chatterjee; 23 Surojit Chatterjee; 29 Partha Sarathi Sen Sarma; 41 Ranjan Das; 61 Sanjib Kumar Viswakarma; 69 Arup Krishna Bose; 71 Indradeep Chakraborty; 75 Arup Roy Choudhury; 83 Saurav Biswas; 84 Ujjal Haldar; 89 Debabrata Bhanja; 95 Pradyot Kumar Das; 96 Moumita Bose; 196 Debajyoti Debnath; 205 Souvik Mitra; 223 Arpita Nandi; 237 Saumyadipta Pyne; 242 Paramita Das; 243 Prajna Paramita Guha.

### **Physics**

3 Debraj Basu; 9 Aurangzeb Khurram Hafiz; 10 Sujay Kumar Pathak; 17 Ankur Bhattacharya; 18 Apratim Basu; 22 Prasanta Maitra; 26 Buddhapriya Chakravarty; 28 Somdev Bhattacharya; 32 Bivash Ranjan Das Gupta; 33 Swastik Kol; 34 Tapajyoti Banerjee; 35 Pubali Haldar; 37 Somnath Sinha; 38 Subhabrata Roy; 40 Amlan Mandal; 45 Syed Asif Murshed; 46 Anirban Ghosh; 48 Rudra Pratim Sarkar; 49 Sourav Biswas; 50 Rajat Acharya; 52 Arnab Kundu; 55 Sanjoy Banerjee; 63 Ruma Pal; 67 Diptendu Mitra; 72 Anujit Dutta; 74 Mainak Basu; 77 Bulbul Mukherjee; 79 Parthapratim Mukherjee; 82 Gautam Sinha; 85 Sandip Bhattacharya; 91 Paulami Dhole; 175 Amitava Bhaduri; 182 Sourav Roy; 190 Manajit Mitra; 195 Subhasish Chakravorty; 199 Indrayan Chatterjee; 206 Sourav Biswas; 220 Shirshendu Shekhar Gayen; 225 Kaushik Samanta; 227 Sudipto Muhuri.

### **History**

1 Somaditya Roy; 11 Sahana Chatterjee; 19 Arpita Mondal; 20 Ritu Mehrotra; 39 Rupa Saha; 44 Sukanya Sarkar; 46 Kaushik Gangopadhyay; 51 Raili Ray; 54 Anuradha Bose; 60 Vishal Kejriwal; 61 Shukla Sarkar; 64 Jyoti Gurpreet Walia; 73 Suvajit Dasgupta; 81 Bidisha Saha; 89 SunetraMitra; 90 Julia Ghosh; 91 Gopa Mukherjee; 93 Kumkum Dasgupta; 94 Vaishali Chaudhuri; 98 Koel Bhattacharya; 99 Kaushik Ghosh; 107 Amitabh Bose; 113 Sanchita Choudhury; 114 Sugata Nandi; 136 Nandita Bardhan; 144 Trina Lahiri.

### **Chemistry**

8 Chandra Sen Mazumdar; 11 Prakriti Basak; 13 Parna Maitra; 14 Manas

Bhattacharya; 19 Dwairath Dhar; 20 Sangita Patra; 24 Asesh Bhoumick; 25 Sujata Chatterjee; 27 Sumit Bhaduri; 31 Niloy Naha; 36 Leeza Hossain; 42 Ranjan Chakraborty; 44 Jayanta Haldar; 46 Soumen Jana; 51 Ankur Chatterjee; 54 Sumitra Mukherjee; 59 Parijat Sengupta; 60 Anindya Kumar Sarkar; 62 K. G. Krishna Kumar; 65 Moumita Biswas; 76 Biswajit Saha; 81 Durjoy Chakraborty; 86 Barnali Mandal; 105 Asmita Dasgupta; 172 Ajoy Koomar; 173 Suchandra Bandyopadhyay; 177 Subhajit Pathak; 180 Paramita Sil; 184 Arghya Chatterjee; 198 Anand Shankar Ray; 200 Santanu Basu; 204 Anuradha Guha Niyogi; 207 Pratip Kumar Bhattacharya; 222 Shabnam Sengupta; 245 Souvik Roychoudhury; 247 Sanchari Kar.

### **Geology**

1 Debjani Das; 15 Shubnath Mondal; 30 Sandip Misra; 53 Krishna Biswas; 56 Nagendra Singh; 64 Kaveri Roy; 66 Ranjan Das; 68 Dipanjan Mitra; 70 Sudipta Sarkar; 90 Parthapratim Mukherjee; 92 Rudra Deep Ganguli; 183 Anirban Dey; 189 Prasun Ghosh; 211 Indranil Das; 213 Niloy Biswas; 214 Sushovan Gupta; 215 Kaustav Banerjee; 217 Sanjib Chakraborty; 228 Shankar Basu; 229 Subha Mondol; 230 Amitabha Bhowmik.

### **Physiology**

106 Ritendra Bandyopadhyay; 108 Shruti Haralalka; 116 Seemanti Datta; 117 Sanjukta Majumdar; 125 Krishnan Chidambaram; 128 Ananya Bera; 137 Himangshu Kumar; 143 Sudeshna Gupta; 146 Debjani Mazumdar; 150 Purba Banerjee; 158 Julie Ghosh; 163 Asish Colin Sinha; 164 Jit Ray; 165 Suryanarayana Bhattacharaya; 188 Debjit Banerjee; 191 Nilanjana Bose; 231 Gitanjali Sengupta; 240 Sarbani Sen; 241 Tithiparna Chowdhury; 244 Nandini Roy Chowdhury; 246 Mou Sinha; 249 Sudarshana Purkayastha; 250 Tilottama Tarafdar; 251 Swarup Mazumdar.

### **Economics**

98 Rituparna Ghosh; 101 Rinku Jalan; 102 Somarth Vaidya; 103 Rajarshi Mondal; 115 Anindya Bhattacharya; 120 Debjani Mitra; 121 Paromita Gupta; 123 Alita Nandi; 130 Vandana Shah; 133 Subhajit Bhattacharya; 134 Subhra Bhattacharya; 135 Mainak Sarkar; 136 Saibal Basu; 138 Shankar Iyer; 139 Shubhankar Sengupta; 140 Pramita Bhaumik; 142 Aniruddha Bagchi; 148 Soumendra Nath Banerjee; 149 Debjani Mazumder; 151 Rakhee Gandhi; 152 Soma Ghosal; 168 Goutam Sardar; 179 Anindita

Sengupta; 201 Suvro Datta; 208 Sushmita Dutt; 212 Debanjali Panda; 216 Arjun Guha Thakurta; 218 Pallavita Saha; 219 Maru Sengupta; 226 Debarshi Das; 234 Nilanjana Sen.

#### **Botany**

99 Sulagna Ghatak; 104 Sreedevi Palit; 110 Joydeep Das; 118 Jayanta Pal Chaudhuri; 119 Kakoli Sarkar; 122 Santanu Banerjee; 126 Nilam Agarwal; 127 Arindam Haldar; 144 Sumona Sarkar; 153 Amit Roy; 155 Sikha Singh; 156 Preety Kurian; 159 Aniruddha Sen-Gupta; 167 Lata Mazumdar; 169 Sandip Sarkar; 176 Prajna Paramita Hazra; 178 Dalia Saha; 187 Sumita Chakraborty; 192 Anamika Mukherjee; 197 Swapna Datta; 203 Subhra Kumar Biswas; 209 Kakoli Dhar; 221 Anusuya Sen; 224 Nandini Roy Chowdhury; 235 Tulika Prasad; 252 Paulin Sil.

#### **Statistics**

4 Sinjini Mitra; 5 Deepak Kumar Agarwal; 6 Indrajit Chatterjee; 21 Kakoli Datta; 39 Dwaipayan Bishi; 43 Anindita Kar; 57 Paushpendu Biswas; 58 Snehashis Chakravarty; 78 Tithi Haldar; 87 Ramdeep Bhattacharjee; 194 Arpita Dutta; 202 Angshuk Chakrabarty; 232 Paramita Sen; 233 Anindya Dasgupta.

#### **Geography**

97 Sumanya Roy Chowdhury; 112 Sohini Bhattacharya; 113 Bhaswati Roy; 114 Purba Goswami; 129 Sonali Dey; 132 Munmun Hore; 141 Indrani Sarkar; 145 Mahuya Bhattacharya; 147 Utpal Mandal; 154 Simili Sarkar; 157 Smita Basu; 161 Aparajita Chattopadhyay; 166 Saikat Bhattacharya; 170 Jolly Chatterjee; 171 Sreemanti Kar; 181 Pranima Chakraborty; 186 Sonali Ghosh; 193 Ananya Sarkar; 238 Japasree Kar Chowdhury.

#### **Zoology**

107 Anirban Bhaduri; 109 Ambalika Choudhuri; 124 Prithwish Mitra; 131 Nabanita Roy Chowdhuri; 162 Abhijit Sarkar; 174 Sanchari Bhattacharya; 185 Samarpita Das; 210 Parmendra Kumar Singh; 239 Sougata Roy; 248 Sujata Basu;

**Political Science**

6 Ananya Chatterjee; 18 Anindita Sen; 25 Swarnali Mallik; 52 Parbati Bhattacharya; 62 Antara Bhattacharya; 65 Lopamudra Bhattacharya; 80 Arundhati Bose; 92 Manjistha Ghosh; 103 Sujata Mukherjee; 104 Dolon Das; 115 Srabanti Moitra; 122 Ishan Chatterjee; 125 Sabyasachi Roy; 127 Ranabrata Roy; 131 Pratiti Roy; 132 Jonaki Biswas; 134 Sanchita Sengupta; 140 Mallika Roy.

**Sociology**

4 Progya Paromita Bhattacharya; 7 Debanuj Dasgupta; 18 Anindita Sen; 22 Amrita Rudra; 23 Malini Sen; 27 Debolina Gupta; 30 Subarna Chatterjee; 33 Madhuban Ghosh; 34 Sharmini Chaudhury; 35 Soma Ghosh; 36 Madhumita Datta; 38 Suyamitra Guha Thakurata; 40 Sumantana Basu; 58 Anusuya Gupta; 70 Anjali Sil; 75 Alefiya Kheyroolla; 77 Kalyan Karmakar; 78 Shubhrosheel Roy Choudhury; 83 Shalini Choudhury; 84 Geetika Dey; 100 Janeja Manpreet Kaur; 101 Sudeshna Nag; 102 Mallika Cariappa; 141 Paromita Nag.

## CHAPTER 5

### First Class Graduates

(Chronologically Arranged Examination by Examination)

#### Part I(upto 1955)

*The position in the First Class is indicated by the figure before the name in brackets.*

#### A Bachelor of Arts

1859	Bholanath Pal, Hemchandra Bandopadhyay, Taraprasad Chattpadhyay
1860	Kalikadas Datta, Nabinkrishna Mukhopadhyay, Syamacharan Gangopadhyay, Suryanarayan Singh, Taraprasanna Mukhopadhyay, Tarakchand Datta
1861	Ahamad, Amritalal Chattpadhyay, Nabinchandra De, Prasannakumar Basu Upendranath Mitra
1862	Jagneswar Mukhopadhyay
1863	Abinashchandra Ghosh, Amarnath Basu, Amritalal Pal, Girishchandra Chaudhuri, Guruprasad Sen, Nabinkishan Mukhopadhyay, Trailokyanath Mitra
1864	(1)Gurudas Bandopadhyay, (2)Nilambar Mukhopadhyay, (3)Sibchandra Chattpadhyay, (4)Laksminarayan Das, (5)Atul Chandra Mallik, (7)Prasannachandra Ray
1865	(1)Chandranath Basu, (2)Rashbihari Ghosh, (5)Kapaliprasanna Mukhopadhyay, (7)Gobindachandra Ghosh, (8)Nibaranchandra Mukhopadhyay, (9)Benimadhab De, (10)Umakanta Chattpadhyay,(11)Sasibusan Bandopadhyay, (12)Dwarkanath Bhattacharya, (13) Akshaykumar Ray

1866 (1)Girindramohan Chakrabarti, (2)Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay, (3)Gaurisankar De, (4)Kisorilal Sarkar, (6)Nilmani Mukhopadhyay,(7)Kesabnath Bisi, (8)Tarinikumar Ghosh, (9)Mahendranath Bhattacharya, (11)Nilmadhab Bandopadhyay, (13)Abinaschandra Bandopadhyay I, (15)Abinaschandra Bandopadhyay II, (18)Asutosh Mukhopadhyay

1867 (1)Anandamohan Basu, (2) Gopalchandra Mukhopadhyay, (3)Saratchandra Bandopadhyay, (4)Pramadacharan Bandopadhyay, (5)Muhammad Yusuf, (6)Karunamay Bandopadhyay,(7)Syed Husain, (9) Benimadhab Datta, (10) Taraprasanna Bandopadhyay

1868 (1)Jagatbandhu Datta, (3)Upendrachandra Deb, (8)Mahendranath Datta, (9)Upendranath Mitra, (11)Kshetrachandra Ghosh, (13)Jagatdurlabh Basak, (18) Gopalchandra Gupta

1869 (1)Kartikchandra Mitra, (2)Anandaram Barua,(4)Lalmohan Das, (5)Rajendranath Ghosh, (7)Mohitchandra Basu, (12)Bhupsen Sinha, (14)Sibnath Bandopadhyay

1870 (1)Girijabhusan Mukhopadhyay, (1)Saradacharan Mitra, (4)Bipinkrishna Basu, (4)Chandramohan Majumdar, (6)Debendranath Ghosh, (12)Umakali Mukhopadhyay, (14)Bamacharan Ray,(15)Upendranath Basu

1871 (1)Isanchandra Basu, (3)Jogendranath Bhattacharya, (5)Sasibhusan Mukhopadhyay

1872 (1)Rajaninath Ray, (2)Batakrishna Sen, (3)Biharilal Bandopadhyay, (4)Sasibhusan Datta, (5)Manmathakumar Basu, (7)Bipinbihari Das, (8)Tarapada Ghoshal, (9)Kshirodchandra Raychaudhuri, (10)SajaniKanta Chattopadhyay

1873 (1)Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay, (2)Gopalchandra Ray, (3)Siddheswar Sarkar, (4)Baburam Chattopadhyay, (5)Bipinbihari Mukhopadhyay, (7)Kedarnath Bandopadhyay, (8)Umeshchandra Batabyal, (9)Asutosh Biswas, (10)Ramtaran Bandopadhyay, (12)Mahendranath Mitra, (13)Prasannagopal Ray

1874	(1)Prasannakumar Lahiri, (2)Ramlal Datta, (4)Narendranath Sarkar, (5)Taraprasanna Sen, (9)Nalinchandra Das, (10)Ramnarayan Datta, (11)Ramaprasanna Ghosh, (13)Adityachandra Sen
1875	(1)Nilkanta Sarkar, (4)Jnanendranath Das, (5)Satischandra Ray, (6)Srischandra Mukhopadhyay, (7)Nandakrishna Basu, (8)Raghunath Das, (10)Harischandra Kar, (13)Haridas Chattopadhyay, (14)Ganapatinath Chattopadhyay, (15)Suryakumar Adhikari, (16)Bidhubhusan Bandopadhyay, (17)Abhayacharan Mitra, (20)Kalikrishna Gangopadhyay, (25)Mahendranath Gupta
1876	(1)Bipinbihari Gupta, (2)Surendranath Das, (3)Matilal Chattopadhyay, (4)Dwijadas Datta, (5)Durgadas Basu, (7)Annadaprasad Basu, (8)Haraprasad Bhattacharya, (10)Debendranath Basu, (12)Purnachandra Datta, (13)Ramanath Ghosh, (15)Upendranath Bagchi, (17)Paresnath Chattopadhyay
1877	(1)Chandrasekhar Sarkar, (2)Haranchandra Mukhopadhyay, (6)Sasisekhar Bandopadhyay, (7)Brajagopal Bagchi, (8)Haradhan Nag, (8)Jogendrachandra Basu, (10)Upendranath Mukhopadhyay, (13)Byomkesh Chakrabarti, (14)Kalimohan Sen, (17)Saratchandra Mitra, (21)Adharlal Sen, (24)Purnachandra Mitra, (25)Kalipada Ghosh, (29)Ramlal Datta, (35)Gopalchandra Gupta, (35)Harinath Bandopadhyay, (39)Gopalchandra Chatto- padhyay,(40)Satyacharan Gangopadhyay, (40)Nilmani Baral
1878	(2)Suryakumar Agasti, (4) Asutosh Gupta, (5)Upendranath Maitra
1879	(3)Krishnadhan Mukhopadhyay, (4) Debendrabijay Basu, (5)Kishorimohan Sengupta, (7)Charuchandra Sarkar, (9)Rajendranath Chattopadhyay, (10)Amulyacharan Mitra
1880	2)Ranmath Chattopadhyay, (3)Sureshchandra Chattopadhyay, (4)Nagendranath Ghosh
1881	(1)Aghornath Chandra, (2)Kalipada Basu, (6)Baradacharan Mitra, (11)Rajmohan Sen, (14)Jadabchandra Chakrabarti, (16)Basantakrishna Basu

1882 (1)Ramchandra Majumdar, (2)Bhupalchandra Basu, (5)Bhupati Chakrabarti, (6)Radhagobinda Das, (8) Rajendrachandra Bandopadhyay, (12)Manomohan Ray

1883 (1)Mahendranath Ray, (6)Mohinimohan Lahiri, (7)Bai kunthakisor Chakrabarti, (8)Gobindalal Seth, (9)Jaminimohan Das, (10)Pareschandra Bandopadhyay, (15)Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay, (17)Manmathanath Bhattacharya, (18)Umeschandra Chakrabarti

1884 (1)Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, (2)Satishchandra Basu, (6)Sasibhusan Basu, (7) Narayanchandra Sen, (11)Satishchandra Mukhopadhyay, (12)Kumudinikanta Bandopadhyay, (16)Kalikrishna Bandopadhyay, (20)Madhabananda Basak, (24)Mohiuddin Ahmad, (27)Prasannakumar Karpharma, (28)Jyotiprasad Sarbadhikari, (31)Kailasgobinda Das

**B**  
**Bachelors of Law**

1862 (1)Upendranath Mitra, (2)Prasannakumar Basu, (3)Ramnath Nandi, (4)Amritalal Chattopadhyay, (5)Nabinchandra De, (6)Nabinkrishna Mukhopadhyay, (7)Umeschandra Sarkar, (8)Jadunath Mukhopadhyay

1864 (1)Baikunthanath Sen, (2)Narashinhachandra Mitra, (3)Srikanta Mallik, (4)Rabichandra Gangopadhyay, (5)Pearymohan Mukhopadhyay, (6)Rameschandra Basu, (7)Paresnath Bandopadhyay, (8)Anantaram Ghosh, (9)Jagneswar Mukhopadhyay, (10)Kshetraprasad Mukhopadhyay, (11)Nafarchandra Bhutto

1865 (1)Guruprasad Sen, (1) Tarabila Mitra, (3) Trailokyanath Mitra, (4) Amarnath Basu, (5) Rajmohan Mukhopadhyay, (6) Gobindacharan Sil, (7)Ramlal Mukhopadhyay, (8)Girischandra Chaudhuri, (9) Pearylal Guha, (10) Syamlal Halder

1866 (1)Gurudas Bandopadhyay, (2)Nilambar Mukhopadhyay, (3) Prasannachandra Ray, (4)Radhakrishna Sen

1867 (1)Rasbihari Ghosh, (2)Chandranath Basu, (3) M.L. Sandel

1868 (1)Girindramohan Chakrabarti, (2)Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay, (4)PrasannaKumar Ray, (5)Dwarikanath Bhattacharya, (6)Budhsen Singh, (7) Akhilchandra Sen, (8) Amritalal Pal

1869 (2)Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, (3)Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, (4)Bipinbihari Datta, (5)Nilmani Mukhopadhyay, (6)Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay

1870 (1) Charuchandra Datta(3)Syamacharan Chakrabarti, (5)Chandrakumar Ray, (6)E. Younan, (7) Kalicharan Bandopadhyay, (8)Mahendranath Datta, (9)Taraprasanna Bandopadhyay, (10)Mahendranath Basu, (10) John Younan

1874 (2)Kunjabihari Gupta, (3)Biswambhar Mitra, (4)Kartikchandra Mitra, (5)Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay, (6)Akhilchandra Chakrabarti, (8)Girijabhusan Mukhopadhyay, (9)Rajendranath Ghosh

1875 (2)Syed Muzahar Imam, (3)Prankrishna Biswas

1876 (2)Bipinchandra Ray, (4)Asutosh Biswas, (5)Ramaprasanna Ghosh

1877 (1)Nabinchandra Das, (3)Satischandra Ray, (4)Purnachandra Datta, (5)Bipinbihari Mukhopadhyay

1878 (1)Umanath Ghoshal, (2)Ambikacharan Majumdar, (3)Jogendrachandra Mukhopadhyay

1879 (1)Chandrasekhar Sarkar

1881 (1)Panchkari De, (3)Jogendranath Mukhopadhyay, (4)Kishorilal Goswami

1882 (1)Digambar Chattopadhyay, (2)Nirmalchandra Sinha

1883 (5)Jogendrachandra Ghosh, (6)Gobindachandra Das

1884 (1)Bhupati Chakrabarti

1885 (7)Nilkanta Sahay, (9)Pringle Kennedy

**C**  
**M.A.Honours**  
**Mathematics**

1865 (1)Gurudas Bandopadhyay  
1867 (1)Gaurisankar De  
1868 (1)Anandamohan Basu  
1873 (1)Biharilal Bandopadhyay  
1877 (1)Bipinbihari Gupta  
1881 (1)Sureschandra Chattopadhyay  
1883 (1)Ramchandra Majumdar  
1884 (1)Mahendranath Ray

**Natural and Physical Science**

1865 (1)Prasannachandra Ray  
1875 (1)Baradaprasad Ghosh  
1878 (1)Haranchandra Mukhopadhyay  
1880 (1)Brajaballabh Datta, (2)Gobindachandra Das  
1882 (3)Aghornath Chandra  
1884 (1)Nrityagopal Basu, (2) Jaminimohan Das, (3)Manmathanath Bhattacharya, (4)Pareschandra Bandopadhyay

**English**

1866 (1)Rasbihari Ghosh  
1867 (1)Asutosh Mukhopadhyay  
1874 (1)Kedarnath Bandopadhyay  
1875 (1)Piasannakumar Lahiri  
1877 (1)Nilkantha Majumdar, (2) Debendranath Basu  
1880 (1)Herambachandra Maitra

1882 (1)Baradacharan Mitra  
1884 (1)Jogendrachandra Datta

### **History**

1866 (1)Chandranath Basu  
1867 (1)Girindramohan Chakrabarti  
1884 (1)Prabhatchandra Sinha

### **Mental and Moral Philosophy**

1867 (1)Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay  
1868 (1)Benimadhab Datta  
1869 (1)Jagatbandhu Datta  
1872 (1)Jogindranath Ghosh  
1873 (1)Sashibhusan Datta  
1879 (1)Suryakumar Agasti  
1883 (1)Bhupati Chakrabarti

### **D Honours in Law**

1867 Trailokyanath Mitra  
1871 Rasbihari Ghosh  
1876 Gurudas Bandopadhyay  
1878 Bipinchandra Ray  
1880 Jogindranath Bhattacharya  
1883 Satischandra Ray

**E**  
**Doctors of Law**

1877	Gurudas Bandopadhyay Trailokyanath Mitra
1883	Bipinchandra Ray
1884	Rasbehari Ghosh
1885	Jogindranath Bhattacharya
1894	Asutosh Mukhopadhyay

**F**  
**B.A.Honours**  
**English**

1885	(4)Ramprasad Maitra, (5)Purnachandra Basu
1886	(3)E.M. Wheeler, (4)Jogindranath Das, (7)Ahmad, (8)Taraprasanna Guha, (10)Naliniranjan Chattopadhyay, (18)Kshirodchandra Chattopadhyay, (22)Abdur Rahim
1887	(2)Asutosh Bandopadhyay (4)Abdul Majid, (5)Lalgopal Chakrabarti, (6)Akshaykumar Majumdar
1888	(2)MohitKumar Sen, (4)Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay, (5)Hirendranath Datta, (6)Upendralal Majumdar,(8)Pramatha Chandra Kar
1889	(1)Satischandra De, (2) Mohinikanta Ghatak, (2)Bisweswar Bhattacharya, (5)Sasibhusan Mukhopadhyay, (6)Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay, (9)Himansunath Chakrabarti
1890	(6)Kiranchandra De
1892	(1)Atulchandra Chattopadhyay, (2)Jyotischandra Sen
1893	(2)Hariprasanna Mukhopadhyay
1894	(1)Saratkumar Chakrabarti, (2)Srischandra Ray, (3)Haribilas Bandopadhyay, (5)Basantakumar Ray
1895	(1)Krishnachandra Bhattacharya, (2)Bijaygopal Mukhopadhyay
1896	(2)Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay, (4)Harinath De,

	(5)Mohinimohan Mitra, (6)Hemchandra Basu
1897	(1)Sureschandra Ghatak, (3) Dineschandra Chattopadhyay, (4)Akhilchandra Chattopadhyay, (5)Daibakilal Sengupta, (6)Amiyanath Chaudhuri, (7)Pramathanath Chattopadhyay
1898	(1)Rebatimohan Chakrabarti, (2)Rakhaldas Ghosh, (3)Radhaprasad Mukhopadhyay, (4)Trilokyanath Ray, (7)Sailsewar Sen, (8)Abinaschandra Ghosh, (9)Saratchandra Ghosh
1900	(1)Manmathanath Basu, (1)Nandakisor Mitra
1901	(1)Satischandra Ray
1902	(1)Prabhullachandra Ghosh
1903	(1)Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay, (3)Prabhullakumar Chakrabarti
1904	(2)Prabodhchandra De, (3)Prabhaschandra De, (4) Rabindranarayan Ghosh, (5)Nrityalal Mukhopadhyay
1905	(1)Binaykumar Sarkar
1907	(1)Charuchandra Biswas, (1)Girijaprasanna Sanyal
1909	(1)Kshitischandra Sen, (2)Sudhindrakumar Halder, (3)Susilkumar De
1911	(1)Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay
1912	(4)Siddheswar Chaudhuri, (7)Mohinimohan Bhattacharya, (8)Rabindramohan Datta
1914	(3)Nirapada Samaddar
1917	(3)Hirendrachandra Sen, (7)Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay, (8)Kamalkrishna Ghosh
1918	(1)Birendrabinod Ray, (4)Dhirendranath Ghosh
1919	(1)Jatindramohan Majumdar, (2)Prabhullakumar Ray, (3)Phiroze E.Dustoor, (4)Jibandhan Chattopadhyay, (4)Pankaj Kumar Datta, (4)Dhirendramohan Gupta, (4)Qazi Akram Hussain
1920	(2)Sailendranath Guharay, (3)Sudhindrakrishna Datta

1921 (1)Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay, (2) Narayanbandhu Sarkar  
 (3)Prabhaschandra Ghosh, (5)Prabhatkumar Seth,  
 (6)Ranadhirkrishna Raydastidar, (6)Jagadischandra Majumdar,  
 (16)Khondkar Golam Murshid, (18)Kalipada Chakrabati

1922 (1)Pinakiranjan Sinha, (2)Bhabanicharan Mukhopadhyay,  
 (3)Patanjali Bhattacharya, (6)Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyay,  
 (7)Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay,(8)Jogischandra Chakrabarti,  
 (12)Sailendranath Mitra, (13)Bijanchandra Mitra

1923 (1)Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay, (3)Tarapada Mukhopadhyay,  
 (6)Jyotsnabikas Sen, (7)A.K. Bazlul Karim, (9)Bijaykrishna  
 Sengupta

1924 (1)Subodhchandra Sengupta, (3)Prabodhranjan Sen

1925 (4)Ajitchandra Chakrabarti, (7)Sudhendukumar Chaudhuri

1926 (1)Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir, (2)Bhabanicharan Ray

1927 (2)Ranajitkumar Ray

1928 (4)Sunitkumar Indra

1929 (1)Taraknath Sen

1931 (1)Debeschandra Das

1934 (3)Ardhendu Bakshi

1936 (2)Asok Mitra

1939 (1)Prabhatkumar Ghosh, (2)Amalkrishna Bhattacharya,  
 (4)Kumudkanta Ray

1940 (6)Abanikumar Sarkar

1941 (1)Sailendranath Sur

1943 (1)Dilipkumar Sen

1947 (1)Subirkumar Sen

1951 (1)Arunkumar Dasgupta

1952 (2)Gita Guharay

### **Physics and Chemistry**

1885 (1)Basanticharan Sinha  
1886 (1)Ramendrasundar Trivedi  
1887 (1)Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay, (2)Haranchandra Ray  
1888 (1)Upendralal Majumdar, (2)Rakhalmohan Bandopadhyay,(3)Narendrakumar Mitra, (4)Pramathanath Datta, (5)Basantakumar Basu, (6)Munindranath Bhattacharya  
1889 (1) Satischandra De, (2) Jyotischandra Mitra,(3)Mohnikanta Ghatak, (4)Asutosh Chattopadhyay, (5)Saratchandra Bandopadhyay  
1890 (1)Kiranchandra De, (2)Jyotibhusan Bhaduri  
1891 (1)Charuchandra Ray  
1894 (1)Sikharnath Bandopadhyay, (2)Bijaynath Sarkar, (3)Jnansaran Chakrabarti, (4)Bhupendranath Mitra  
1895 (1)Saratchandra Basak, (2)Jogendranath Pal, (5)Upendranath Kundu, (7)Asutosh Chattopadhyay, (8)Apurbakrishna Datta  
1896 (1)Saradaprasanna Das, (2) Manmathakrishna Deb  
1897 (1)Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay  
1899 (1)Saratkumar Datta  
1901 (1)Bidhubhusan Datta  
1907 (2)Asutosh Maitra  
1908 (1)Birendrakumar Basu

### **Mathematics**

1885 (1)Satishchandra Ray,(4)Nrityagopal Bandopadhyay  
1886 (1)Abinaschandra Basu, (3)Srischandra Mitra  
1887 (3)Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay, (5)Rajaniprasad Niyogi  
1888 (1)Manindranath Bhattacharya, (3)Rakhalmohan Bandopadhyay, (4)Pramathanath Datta, (5)Upendralal Majumdar, (7)Haranchandra Bandopadhyay

1889 (1)Mohinkanta Ghatak, (3)Jyotischandra Mitra,  
(4)Gopalchandra Bandopadhyay

1890 (1)Kiranchandra De, (2)Bhabaniprasad Niyogi

1894 (1)Bhupendranath Mitra, (2)Jnansaran Chakrabarti

1895 (1)Jogindranath Pal

1896 (1)Kalimohan Sengupta, (2)Manmathakrishna Deb,  
(5)Saradaprasanna Das, (6)Abhaycharan Bandopadhyay

1897 (1)Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay, (2)Saratchandra Datta

1900 (1) Mahimchandra Ghosh, (2)Saradakanta Gangopadhyay

1901 (1)Bankimdas Bandopadhyay

1902 (1)Birendranath De

1903 (1)Amarendranath Das

1906 (1)Bireswar Bagchi

1907 (2)Siteschandra Kar

1908 (1)Haridas Bagchi

1909 (1)Basantakumar Chattopadhyay

1911 (1)Satyendranath Modak, (2)Durgaprasad Khaitan,  
(2)Digindranath Saha

1915 (2)Binodbihari Datta

1916 (1)Jyotirmay Ghosh, (3)Sudhindrachandra Das, (4)Satyakisor  
Bandopadhyay, (5)Sanatkumar Chattopadhyay,  
(6)Sukumarranjan Dasgupta, (7)Brajendralal Siromani

1917 (1)Narendranath Sarkar, (2)Manjunath Ghatak, (3)Manindranath  
Sarkar, (9)Narendranath Mukhopadhyay

1918 (1)Chandiprasad Khaitan, (2)Sudhirkumar Majumdar,  
3)Nripendranath Majumdar, (5)Asutosh Dasgupta, (8)Eryx Vere  
Saldhana, (17)Krishnalal Gangopadhyay

1919 (1)Sukumar Sen, (2)Sudhansubimal Dasgupta, (4)Sachindranath  
Mitra,(6)Lokaranjan Sen,(8)Sukumar Basu, (9)Madhabchandra  
Sarkar

1920 (1)Manindramohan Deb, (2)Priyatosh Ray, (4)Sukumar Senchaudhuri, (5)Surendranath Chattopadhyay

1921 (1)Dhirendrachandra Kumar, (4)Sudhirkumar Dasgupta

1922 (1)Jagatchandra Acharya, (5)Satyasaran Bandopadhyay, (8)Batakrishna Bandopadhyay

1923 (1)Sachindrakumar Dattagupta, (2)Sudhindrakumar Sanyal, (5)Haricharan Ghosh, (7)Manmathanath Ray

1924 (1)Hemendranath Raychaudhuri, (7)Rabindranath Basu

1925 (2)Hirendranath Sarkar, (7)Prandhan De

1928 (3)Radhakanta Bhattacharya,(4)Natendrabimal Sen, (5)Chandramadhab De

1929 (1)Bhupeschandra Maitra, (3)Haricharan Saha

1931 (5)Rabindranath Das

1932 (4)Gaurchandra Mallik

1933 (1)Tejendrajit Hor

1936 (2)Bisweswar Chatopadhyay

1939 (1)Ramprasad Gangopadhyay, (3)Jagatkisor Raychaudhuri

1940 (1)Nikhilendu Ray, (2)Susilkumar Bandopadhyay

1941 (3)Nirmalkumar Chakrabarti, (5)Pritindu Chaudhuri

1943 (2)Ajitkumar Sen, (4)Syamsadhan Mukhopadhyay

1951 (2)Aniskumar Maitra

1952 (1)Amitabha Gupta

1953 (1)Amitabha Chakrabarti

#### **Mental and Moral Science(Philosophy)**

1886 (1)Syamaprasanna Majumdar, (2)Purnachandra Raychaudhuri, (3)Atalbihari Ghosh, (4)Satyananda Basu, (5)Ramanath De

1887 (1)Lalgopal Chakrabarti, (3)Abdul Majid,(4)Nayananjan Bhattacharya, (5)Hemantakumar Mukhopadhyay

1888	(1)Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay, (1)Hirendranath Datta, (5)Mohitchandra Sen, (8)Pramathachandra Kar
1889	(1)Pramathanath Chaudhuri, (2)Brajadurlabh Hajra, (3)Bisweswar Bhattacharya, (4)Debendranath Basu
1890	(2)Mahimnath Bhattacharya
1894	(1)Saratkumar Chakrabarti
1896	(1)Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay
1901	(1)Lalitchandra Guha
1904	(1)Rabindranarayan Ghosh
1906	(1)Sitaram Bandopadhyay
1910	(1)Ambujaksha Sarkar, (3)Satischandra Ray
1913	(2)Kamalchandra Chandra
1916	(1)Sarojkumar Das
1919	(1)Satyendramohan Bandopadhyay
1921	(1)Surajitchandra Lahiri
1923	(4)Nirmalacharan Das
1924	(1)Gopinath Bhattacharya, (2)Karunakumar Hajra
1925	(3)Chandrasekhar Mitra
1926	(3)Hiranmay Bandopadhyay
1927	(1)Syamacharan Chattopadhyay, (3)Muhammad Manowar
1936	(3)Nirmalchandra Majumdar
1939	(1)Debiprosad Chattopadhyay
1947	(1)Jitendranath Mahanti
1948	(2)Jyotirindranath Hor
1951	(1)Srila Mahalanobis
1952	(1)Pradipkumar Sengupta, (2)Kamala Basu
1953	(2)Durgadas Bandopadhyay
1954	(1)Debadatta De, (2)Animeschandra Ray

### **Latin**

1886 (1)E.M.Wheeler  
1896 (1)Harinath De  
1922 (1)Edward C.Chippendale

### **Sanskrit**

1887 (1)Biharilal Bandopadhyay  
1888 (1)Hirendranath Datta, (3)Srischandra Chakrabarti,  
(4)Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay  
1889 (1)Himansunath Chakrabarti, (2)Sasibhusan Mukhopadhyay  
1890 (1)Asutosh Bhattacharya  
1893 (1)Priyanath Sen  
1894 (1)Brajalal Chakrabarti, (2)Dakshinaranjan Ghosh  
1895 (1)Abinaschandra Guha  
1896 (1)Haricharan Gangopadhyay, (2)Banamali Chakrabarti  
1897 (1)Dineschandra Chattopadhyay, (2)Haridas Chakrabarti  
1898 (1)Bhagabatkumar Goswami  
1900 (2)Manishinath Basu  
1902 (1)Debendranath Ray  
1908 (1)Surendranath Majumdar, (2)Pasupatinath Bhattacharya  
1917 (1)Abhayapada Chattopadhyay  
1918 (1)Asutosh Biswas, (6)Sureschandra Sengupta  
1919 (1)Rasbihari Mitra  
1920 (1)Sadananda Bhaduri  
1921 (6)Rakhahari Chattopadhyay  
1922 (3)Dineschandra Bhattacharya  
1924 (4)Susilchandra Guhakhasnobis  
1925 (1)Asokenath Bhattacharya

1926 (4)Hemendrakumar Guha  
 1927 (2)Maheswar Das  
 1929 (1)Gaurinath Bhattacharya  
 1930 (2)Dayamay Mukhopadhyay, (3)Makhanlal Mukhopadhyay  
 1939 (1)Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay  
 1941 (4)Chandrasekhar Bhattacharya  
 1942 (2)Sunilchandra Majumdar  
 1944 (4)Anathsaran Chattopadhyay  
 1946 (2)Kamakhayapada Bhattacharya, (3)Bireswar Bhattacharya

**Persian**

1889 (1)Ashfaq Husain  
 1890 (1)Golam Ghous  
 1895 (1)Syed Muhammad Abdullah  
 1912 (1)Abu Jafar  
 1920 (1)Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque, (2)Muhammad Ali Shirazi  
 1921 (1)Hamid Hasan Nomani, (3)Hedayetullah  
 1924 (2)Syed Mahmood Ali  
 1925 (1)Muhammad Ismail, (2)A.M.Salimullah,  
 (3)Syed Muhammad Taher  
 1927 (1)Muhammad Shibli Ibrahim  
 1928 (1)Mohiuddin  
 1929 (1)Khalilur Rahman  
 1930 (2)Abdul Hamid Mia, (3)Syed Abdul Jabbar  
 1931 (1)Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Hafiz  
 1933 (3)Syed Arshed Ali  
 1934 (2)Muhammad Anwaruddin Hasan  
 1937 (1)Khaja Golam Ashgar

1939	(1)Syed Nazir Hussain Mirza, (2)Shaikh Muhammad Hanif, (4)Maqbulur Rahman, (6)Mahammad Abdur Rashid, (8)Abdur Razzaque, (9)Badre Alam
1940	(1)A.F.Kalimullah
1942	(1)Abdul Majid, (2)Muhammad Kamaruzzaman
1943	(2)Syed Fatehyab Ali, (3)Muhammad Ali
1944	(1)Muhammad Zakaur Rahaman
1945	(1)Syed Muhammad Wasiqullah
1946	(1)Shaikh Abdur Rashid
1947	(1)Muhammad Shafi
1948	(1)Amiruddin Ahmad

### **History**

1889	(1)Bisweswar Bhattacharya
1891	(1)Nandalal Mukhopadhyay, (2)Jadunath Sarkar
1894	(1)Amritanath Mitra
1903	(1)Rampada Majumdar
1905	(1)Binaykumar Sarkar
1907	(1)Girijaprasanna Sanyal
1909	(1)Subodhchandra Mukhopadhyay, (2)Makhanlal Datta
1911	(1)Hemchandra Raychaudhuri
1913	(1)Pramathanath Bandopadhyay
1914	(1)Narayanchandra Bandopadhyay, (2)Jyotischandra Bandopadhyay
1916	(1)Hemendranarayan Bhattacharya, (3)Sudhindralal Ray
1917	(1)Rakhalchandra Sen
1919	(1)Panchkari Sarkar
1920	(1)Binaykumar Sen, (2)Sudhansukumar Das

1921 (1)Susobhanchandra Sarkar, (3)Jyotirmay Sen, (5)Niranjan Sengupta, (6)Kalinarayan Bhattacharya

1922 (1)SunitKumar Deb, (2)Bhupendrakrishna Sinha

1923 (4)Sarojnath Bandopadhyay, (5)Surendranath Bandopadhyay

1924 (1)Susilchandra Chattopadhyay, (2)Narendrakrishna Sinha

1925 (1)Asitkrishna Mukhopadhyay, (3)Bijaykumar Datta

1926 (1)Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay, (2)Sambhunath Bandopadhyay

1927 (2)Kalyankumar Basu,(3)Binaykumar Sengupta

1928 (1)Birendranath Mukhopadhyay

1929 (1)Sudhirranjan Ghosh, (2)Samarendranath Mukhopadhyay

1930 (1)Atindranath Basuthakur, (2)Anilchandra Bandopadhyay, (3)Jaladhilal Ray, (4)Gobindaprasad Ghosh, (6)Tarakrishna Basu

1931 (2)Saurindranath Ray, (3)Ajitnath Ray

1932 (1)Sachindrakumar Majumdar

1933 (1)Nikhilnath Chakrabarti

1934 (1)Prasadkumar Basu, (2)Dwarkanath Chattopadhyay

1936 (1)Akhtaruz Zaman, (2)Prititosh Ray

1937 (2)Haridas Bandopadhyay, (3)Sailendranath Sen, (4)Purnendukumar Bandopadhyay

1938 (1)Pratapchandra Sen

1939 (4)Abul Kasem Muhammad Mohiuddin

1941 (1)Arunchandra Bandopadhyay, (2)Sarojkanti Guha

1942 (1)Asrarul Husain

1943 (1)Asimkumar Datta, (3)Abdul Momin, (4)Pankajkumar Basu, (6)Nirmal Sinha

1944 (1)Satyamadhab Dattachaudhuri, (2)Haridas Mukhopadhyay

1945 (1)Asokchandra Bandopadhyay, (2)Tapankumar Raychaudhuri

1946 (1)Asokkumar Ray, (2)Subodhkumar Majumdar, (3)Subimal Mukhopadhyay

1947 (1)Mohitkumar Sen, (2)Sibendumohan Ghosh

1948 (1)Umarani Sen

1949 (1)Kamalkumar Ghatak

1950 (1)Sipra Sarkar, (2)Amitabha Mukhopadhyay, (3)Kamaleswar Bhattacharya

1951 (1)Sankarkumar Datta

1952 (1)Asinranjan Dasgupta, (2)Hirendranath Chakrabarti, (3)Diptendramohan Bandopadhyay

1953 (1)Parthasarathi Gupta, (2)Binaybhusan Chaudhuri, (3)Nitis Sengupta, (4)Barun De

1954 (1)Sudhirkumar Pal, (2)Prasantakumar Chattopadhyay, (3)Bharati Sengupta, (4)Arunkumar Bhaduri, (5)Biren Palchaudhuri, (6) Amiyakumar Mitra

### **Geology**

1907 (1)Prabhullakumar Bandopadhyay

1908 (1)Sitapati Bandopadhyay

### **Political Economy and Political Philosophy**

1909 (1)Bhujangabhusan Mukhopadhyay

1911 (1)Prabhullachandra Chaudhuri, (2)Jitendraprasad Niyogi

1912 (2)Durgagotri Chattoraj

1913 (1)Jogischandra Sinha, (2)Bhupendranath Chattopadhyay

1915 (1)Mohitkumar Sengupta, (2)Sudhischandra Ray

1916 (1)Birendrachandra Datta, (2)Rameschandra Ghosh, (3)Sudarsanchandra Maitra, (4)Mohitkumar Ghosh

1918 (1)Hirendralal De

1919 (1)Ajitkumar Sen, (2)Labanyamohan Ghatak

1920 (1)Kuladacharan Dasgupta, (2)Manindranath Raymitra, (3)Sarojkumar Basu, (4)Pulinbihari Gupta, (5)Akhilchandra Datta

1921 (1)Brajakanta Guha, (1)Praphullakumar Sarkar, (3)Sudhirkumar Sen,(7)Bimalendubhusan Basu

1922 (1)Saibalkumar Gupta, (2)Dwarkanath Ghosh, (3)Manindrakumar Adhikari, (4)Probhansukumar Ghoshal, (6)Amarendramohan Mukhopadhyay, (7)Hemnath Biswas, (8)Kumar Mitra, (9)Shamsoozuha, (11)Gopendrakrishna Das, (11)Durgasibaprasad Mukhopadhyay

1923 (1)Pabitrakumar Basu, (2)Birendranath Gangopadhyay, (3)Sibchandra Datta, (4)Muhammad Abdur Rouf,(5)Dhirendranath Sen,(5)Khagendranath Sen

1924 (1)Binaybhusan Dasgupta, (2)Saurendrakumar Ghoshchaudhuri

1925 (1)Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay, (1)Dwijendralal Majumdar, (3)Dharmadas Bhattacharya, (4)Nirmalkanti Majumdar, (4)Mihiirkumar Sen, (7)Prabodhchandra Ghosh

1926 (1)Panchanan Chakrabarti, (2)Arunkumar Sen, (3)Mukundaprasad Sen

1927 (1)Susilkumar De, (3)Manilal Chattopadhyay, (4)Dhirendranath Datta, (5)Prabhatkumar Sen, (6)Siddhanath Sen

1928 (1)Sudhir Sen, (2)Anilbihari Gangopadhyay, (3)Sachikanta Guha, (4)Amalkumar Ray

1929 (1)Satyendranath Sengupta, (2)Binayendranath Bandopadhyay, (3)Sureschandra Sengupta, (4)Ranadhirchandra Sarmasarkar, (5)Amulyabhusan Chattopadhyay, (6)Durgadas Basu

1930 (1)Nabagopal Das, (2)Bhabatosh Datta, (3)Balkrishna Gupta, (4)Sanatkumar Mukhopadhyay

1931 (2)Sachindranath Dasgupta

1932 (3)Rabindrachandra Datta, (4)Sisirkumar Datta

1933 (1)Jyotirmay Bandopadhyay

1934 (1)Subhendusundar Ghosh

1936 (2)Jnanendramohan Bandopadhyay

1937 (1)Bimalchandra Sinha, (3)Smarajitkumar Gangopadhyay

1938 (1)Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay, (2)Nirmalchandra Sengupta

1939 (1)Manishmohan Sen

1940 (1)Manilal Bandopadhyay, (2)Taslimuddin Ahmad

1941 (1)Subhaskumar Dhar, (2)Kasturchand Lalwani

1942 (1)Arunkumar Basak, (4)Subrata Raychaudhuri

1943 (1)Tarunkumar Basu, (3)Dilipkumar Ghosh

1944 (1)Amrankusum Datta, (2)Amiyakumar Sen, (3)Kalyankumar Datta, (4)Sankarkumar Ghosh

1945 (1)Anilkumar Raychaudhuri, (2)Hirendranath Ray

1946 (1)Prahladchandra Jana, (2)Swadesranjan Dattagupta, (3)Ajitkumar Biswas, (4)Nirmalchandra Bandopadhyay, (5)Chanchal Sarkar, (6)Ajitkumar Dasgupta, (7)Manoranjan Datta

1947 (1)Sunil Raychaudhuri, (2)Asok Sen, (3)Tapas Majumdar, (4)Pramatheschandra Sen

1948 (1)Dilipkumar Kar, (2)Chittatosh Mukhopadhyay, (3)Dhrubanarayan Ghosh

1949 (1)Hariananda Barori, (2)Alok Ghosh

1950 (1)Gauri Sengupta

1951 (1)Prahladkumar Basu, (2)Debabrata Bandopadhyay

1952 (1)Tarunchandra Dasgupta, (2)Kanankumar Majumdar, (3)Nabendu Sen

1953 (1)Amartyakumar Sen, (2)Sukhamay Chakrabarti

1954 (1)Pradipkumar Das, (1)Amiyakumar Sen, (3)Gautamkumar Sarkar

### **Pali**

1910 (1)Sailendranath Mitra

1927 (1)Sudhindranath Chakrabarti

1928 (1)Jitendrakumar Rakshit

1929 (1)Jnanprakas Ghosh

1932 (1)Birinchikumar Barua  
 1938 (1)Debaprasad Guha  
 1940 (1)Girijabhusan Bandopadhyay  
 1941 (1)Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay, (2)Jitendranath Sanyal  
 1950 (1)Binayendranath Chaudhuri

**Arabic**

1922 (1)Syed Muzaffaruddin  
 1924 (2)Muhammad Hossamuddin, (5)Akhtar Hasan , (5)Maqbul Ahmad  
 1928 (1)S.Wajahat Husain  
 1930 (4)Muhammad Ishaque Ali  
 1931 (2)Sonaullah  
 1940 (6)Sheikh Mazhar Sarkar  
 1941 (1)Masood Hasan  
 1946 (1)Abu Lais Syed Muhammad Lutful Haque  
 1947 (1)S.M. Ahsan

**Geography**

1942 (1)Suprakash Ghosh  
 1950 (1)Satyes Chakrabarti, (2)Bimalendu Bhattacharya

**Ancient Indian History**

1944 (1)Manotosh Mukhopadhyay

**Statistics**

1946 (1)Ranjankumar Som  
 1951 (1)Atindramohan Gun

### **Urdu**

1947 (1)Abdur Rauf  
1948 (1)S.Neaz Ahmad  
1949 (1)Abul Mohsin Bazlul Wahab

### **Bengali**

1949 (1)Saymalkumar Chattopadhyay

### **G M.A. English**

1885 (1)Kailasgobinda Das  
1886 (1)Abdur Rahim, (5)Purnachandra Basu  
1888 (1)Lalitkumar Bandopadhyay  
1889 (1)Hirendranath Datta, (3)Hemendralal Khastgir, (5)Muhammad Abbas Ali  
1890 (1)Akshaykumar Thakur, (1)Pramathanath Chaudhury, (3)Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay  
1891 (2)Satischandra De  
1892 (1)Jadunath Sarkar, (2)Lalitmohan Chattopadhyay, (3)Dinanath Datta, (4)Jatindramohan Bagchi, (5)Mahendrakumar Mitra  
1893 (1)Hrishikes Chakrabarti, (2)Bhusanchandra Das, (5)Jyotirmay Chattopadhyay  
1894 (2)Narendranath Ray  
1895 (1)Srischandra Ray, (2)Haridas Bandopadhyay, (3)Basantakumar Ray  
1896 (1)Bijaygopal Mukhopadhyay  
1897 (1)Aswinikumar Mukhopadhyay  
1898 (1)Harendrakumar Mukhopadhyay, (2)Sureschandra Ghatak

1899 (1)Saileswar Sen, (2)Rebatimohan Chakrabarti, (2)Rakhaldas Ghosh

1900 (4)Trailokyanath Ray

1901 (1)Nandakisor Mitra, (5)Amulyachandra Aikat, (7)Pulinbihari Kar, (8)Abinaschandra Chakrabarti

1902 (1)Jitendralal Bandopadhyay

1903 (1)Sitalakanta Gangopadhyay, (2)Batukrishna Ghosh

1904 (1)Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay

1905 (1)Rabindranarayan Ghosh, (2)Nripendrachandra Bandopadhyay, (3)Nrityalal Mukhopadhyay

1906 (1)Manoranjan Maitra,(2)Prabhullachandra Ray

1907 (1)Girischandra Sen, (2)Abinaschandra Basu

1908 (1)Charuchandra Biswas

1909 (1)Kaliprasad Khaitan, (2)Susilkumar De

1912 (1)Srikumar Bandopadhyay

1913 (1)Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay(Group B)

1914 (1)Rabindramohan Datta, (2)Moinimohan Bhattacharya

1917 (1)Kumudbandhu Ray, (2)Jyotischandra Ghosh

1919 (1)Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay, (2)Amiyakumar Sen, (3)Hirendrachandra Sen, (4)Priyaranjan Sen, (5)Kamalkrishna Ghosh

1920 (1)Birendrabinod Ray, (4)Sarojkumar Datta, (6)Dhirendranath Ghosh, (8) Phanibhusan Chakrabarti, (8)Mahmood Hasan, (2)Bijayranjan Dasgupta (Group B)

1921 (1)Prabhullakumar Ray, (2)Jatindramohan Majumdar, (3)Prabhullakumar Basu, (4)Digendrachandra Datta, (4)Kshitischandra Chakrabarti, (4)Dhirendramohan Gupta, (1)Phiroze E. Dustoor (Group B)

1922 (2)Harijiban Ghosh

1923 (2)Paresnath Ghosh

1924 (2)Patanjali Bhattacharya

1925 (1)Tarapada Mukhopadhyay, (2)Sudhirkumar Sen  
 1926 (3)Praphullamohan Dasgupta  
 1927 (1)Saurindranath Majumdar, (3)Saurendramohan Bandopadhyay, (1)Sudhendukumar Chaudhuri(Group B)  
 1928 (1)Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir  
 1929 (3)Bhabanicharan Ray  
 1930 (1)Sunitkumar Indra(Group B)  
 1931 (1)Taraknath Sen  
 1933 (3)Kamakhya Kumar Chakrabarti  
 1934 (2)Barendraprasad Ray  
 1935 (1)Sujata Ray  
 1940 (2)Debdas Sen, (3) Sadananda Chakrabarti  
 1941 (1)Sailendrakumar Sen, (2)Kumudkanta Ray (Group B)  
 1943 (3)Abanikumar Sarkar, (4)Pravatkumar Ghosh  
 1948 (2)Amalkumar Datta

### **Mathematics**

1885 (1)Asutosh Mukhopadhyay  
 1887 (1)Abinaschandra Basu  
 1888 (2)Rajaniprasad Niyogi  
 1889 (1)Upendralal Majumdar, (2)Haranchandra Bandopadhyay  
 1890 (1)Mohinkanta Ghatak  
 1893 (1)Asutosh Pal  
 1895 (1)Sikharnath Bandopadhyay, (2)Jnansaran Chakrabarti  
 1896 (1)Indubhusan Brahmachari (Group B)  
 1897 (1)Jadunath Majumdar (Group B), (2)Saradaprasanna Das (Group B), (3)Asutosh Chattopadhyay (Group B), (4)Raicharan Biswas (Group B)

1898 (1)Saratchandra Datta (Group B), (2)Srischandra Ghosh (Group B), (4)Jogeschandra Sen (Group B)

1900 (1)Phanindralal Gangopadhyay (Group B), (2)Pramathanath Mukhopadhyay, (Group B)

1905 (1)Nabagauranga Basak (Group B)

1906 (1)Nareschandra Ghosh (Group B)

1908 (1)Bireswar Bagchi (Group B)

1911 (1)Basantakumar Chattopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics), (2)Gopendranath Das (Mixed Mathematics)

1912 (1)Satischandra Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics)

1913 (1)Surendranath Sen (Mixed Mathematics), (2)Satyendranath Modak (Mixed Mathematics), (3)Durgaprasad Khatan (Mixed Mathematics)

1914 (1)Debprasad Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics), (2)Digindranath Saha (Mixed Mathematics)

1915 (1)Jitendranath Guha (Mixed Mathematics), (2)Nalinikanta Sengupta (Mixed Mathematics)

1916 (1)Bankubihari Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics), (2)Asutosh Bandopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics)

1917 (1)Amalapāda Chattopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics), (2)Binodbihari Datta (Mixed Mathematics), (3) Lalitkumar Ray (Mixed Mathematics)

1918 (2)Jyotirmay Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics), (3)Abanikanta Lahiri (Mixed Mathematics), (4)Satyakisor Bandopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics)

1919 (5)Narendranath Mukhopadhyay (Pure Mathematics), (6)Manjunath Ghatak (Pure Mathematics), (14)Sudhirchandra Datta (Pure Mathematics), (3) Narendranath Sarkar (Mixed Mathematics)

1920 (2)Asutosh Dasgupta (Pure Mathematics), (1)Sudhirkumar Majumdar (Mixed Mathematics), (2)Nripendranath Majumdar (Mixed Mathematics).

1921 (7)Phanindrachandra Chakrabarti (Pure Mathematics),  
 (1)Sudhansubimal Dasgupta (Mixed Mathematics),  
 (2)Sachindranath Mitra (Mixed Mathematics)

1922 (1)Manindramohan Deb (Pure Mathematics), (3)Priyatosh Ray  
 (Pure Mathematics), (10)Radhikalal Poddar (Pure Mathematics),  
 (11)Abdul Kadim Mandal (Pure Mathematics)

1924 (6)Amirul Islam (Pure Mathematics), (1)Jagatchandra Acharya  
 (Mixed Mathematics)

1925 (1)Sudhindrakumar Sanyal (Mixed Mathematics),  
 (3)Manmathanath Ray (Mixed Mathematics)

1926 (1)Hemendranath Raychaudhuri (Mixed Mathematics)

1929 (1)Gobindadeb Bhattacharya (Applied Mathematics)

1930 (2)Santisudha Ghosh (Applied Mathematics)

1932 (3)Anilkumar Sen (Applied Mathematics)

1933 (5)Biswanath Bhattacharya (Mixed Mathematics)

1934 (2)Susilchandra Chakrabarti (Mixed Mathematics)

1935 (3)Gaurchandra Mallik (Mixed Mathematics),  
 (4)Hemendrakanta Gangopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics),  
 (5)Balaram Dhara (Mixed Mathematics)

1936 (1)Maheschandra Ghosh (Pure Mathematics), (2)Haliram Datta  
 (Applied Mathematics)

1937 (3)Kailasnath Bhattacharya (Pure Mathematics),  
 (1)Debendranath Mitra (Applied Mathematics)

1941 (1)Ramaprasad Gangopadhyay (Applied Mathematics),  
 (2)Jagatkisor Raychaudhuri (Applied Mathematics)

1942 (2)Susilkumar Bandopadhyay (Applied Mathematics)

1943 (2)Sukumar Bhattacharya (Applied Mathematics)

1946 (2)Ajitkumar Sen (Applied Mathematics)

### **Natural and Physical Science**

1885 (1)Kumudinikanta Bandopadhyay, (2)Kshetramohan Bandopadhyay, (3)Hemendranath Mitra, (4)Sitanath Adhikari, (5)Sasibhusan Basu, (5) Prasannakumar Karpharma

1887 (1)Ramendrasundar Trivedi (Group I),(2)Pearylal Halder (Group I),(3)Sureschandra Sinha (Group I), (4)Jnanendranath Chaudhuri (Group I), (5)Kalidas Mallik (Group I), (2)Jnanchandra Ghosh (Group II)

1888 (1)Brajendranath Chattopadhyay (Chemistry), (3)Hridaychandra Bandopadhyay (Chemistry), (1)Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay (Physics)

1889 (2)Manmohan Bandopadhyay (Chemistry), (3)Haripada Bhattacharya(Chemistry)

1890 (1)Indubhusan Bhaduri (Chemistry), (2)Satischandra De (Chemistry), (1)Jyotischandra Mitra (Physics), (2)Saratchandra Bandopadhyay (Physics), (3)Asutosh Bagchi (Physics)

1891 (1)Kunjabihi Biswas (Physics), (2)Jyotibhusan Bhaduri (Physics)

1892 (1)Digambarlal Lala (Physics), (2) Tarapada Mukhopadhyay (Physics), (3)Upendranath Biswas (Physics), (4)Surendranath Ghosh (Physics)

1893 (1)Bankimchandra Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry), (2)Shankar Laxman Gokhale (Chemistry), (3)Chunilal De (Chemistry), (4)Bhabaniprasad (Chemistry), (1) Upendralal Bandopadhyay (Physics), (2)Satyendrachandra Mallik (Physics), (3)Mahendranath Kundu (Physics)

1894 (1)Yechuri Narasimham (Chemistry), (2)Upendranath Brahmachari (Chemistry)

1895 (1)Jnanendranath Ray (Physics), (2)Nanigopal Mukhopadhyay (Physics), (3)Satischandra Basu (Physics)

1896 (1)Apurbakrishna Mitra (Physics)

1897 (1)Purnachandra Kundu (Physics), (2)Manindrakumar Mitra (Physics)

1899 (1)Krishnaprasad De (Physics), (2)Bhabataran Brahmachari (Physics), (3)Ramendranath Ghosh (Physics)

1900 (1)Bamacharan Bhattacharya (Physics), (1) Baidyanath Saha (Geology), (2) Hemchandra Dasgupta (Geology)

1901 (1)Bagalaprasanna Chakrabarti (Physics), (2)Surendrabinod Sinha (Physics)

1902 (1)Anukulchandra Basu (Physics), (2)Saratkumar Datta (Physics)

1906 (1)Debendramohan Basu (Physics)

1907 (1)Dhirendranath Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry), (1)Jogeschandra Mukhopadhyay (Physics), (2)Manindranath Kanjilal (Physics)

1908 (1)Asutosh Maitra (Chemistry), (2)Kshitischandra Ray (Chemistry), (1)Phanindranath Ghosh (Physics), (2)Rebatiraman Datta (Physics), (3)Kshitischandra Biswas (Physics)

1917 (1)Krishnaprasanna Bhattacharya (Physics)

1918 (1)Mahendranath Goswami(Chemistry)

1919 (1)Gobardhanlal Datta (Physics)

#### **Mental and Moral Science (Philosophy)**

1886 (1)Girischandra Nag, (2)Jogindrakumar Sinha, (3)Pratapnarayan Mukhopadhyay, (4)Harendranarayan Mitra, (6)Nand Kishore Lal, (9)Hemendranath Basu

1887 (1)Syamprasanna Majumdar, (2)Satyananda Basu

1888 (2)Lalgopal Chakrabarti

1889 (1)Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay, (2)Mohitchandra Sen, (3)Jnanendranath Gupta,

1892 (1)Nandalal Mukhopadhyay

1894 (1)Priyanath Sen

1895 (1)Saratchandra Chakrabarti, (2) Charuchandra Sinha

1896 (1)Krishnachandra Bhattacharya

1898 (1)Hemchandra Basu

1899	(1)Khagendranath Mitra
1902	(1)Lalitchandra Guha, (2)Nareschandra Sengupta
1904	(1)Praphullakumar Chakrabarti
1906	(1)Atulchandra Gupta
1916	(2)Bipinbihari De
1917	(3)Susilchandra Mitra
1918	(1)Sarojkumar Das
1924	(2)Ranadaranjan Chakrabarti
1925	(1)Nirmalcharan Das, (5)Nagendranath Sengupta
1926	(1)Gopinath Bhattacharya, (4)Praphullakumar Sarma, (5)Karunakumar Hajra
1927	(2)Chandrasekhar Mitra
1928	(3)Susilchandra Mukhopadhyay
1929	(2)Syamacharan Chattopadhyay
1933	(2)Jagadindranath Hor
1938	(1)Nirmalchandra Majumdar (2)Nañini Chakrabarti
1947	(1)Sibjiban Bhattacharya
1949	(1)Jitendranath Mahanti
1953	(1)Srila Mahalanobis, (3)Sachindranath Gangopadhyay

### **Persian**

1891	(1)Golam Ghous
1922	(1)Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque
1923	(1)Hamid Hasan Nomani, (2)Hedayetullah
1933	(1)Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Hafiz
1941	(1)Syed Nazir Husain Mirza

## History

1899 (1)Pramathanath Chattopadhyay

1900 (1)Nirmalchandra Sen

1905 (1)Jogeschandra Chaudhuri

1908 (1)Krishnadhan Bandopadhyay

1911 (1)Subodhchandra Mukhopadhyay, (2)Rameshchandra Majumdar

1912 (2)Gauranganath Bandopadhyay

1913 (1)Hemchandra Raychaudhuri

1914 (1)Kisorimohan Gupta, (2)Jatindranath Sikdar, (3)Saileshchandra Bandopadhyay, (9)Saradakumar Pantha

1915 (1)Pramathanath Bandopadhyay, (3)Atalbihari Bhattacharya

1916 (2)Jyotischandra Bandopadhyay, (4)Narayanchandra Bandopadhyay

1919 (1)Rakhalchandra Sen, (2) Nilmani Acharya, (5)Hemendranarayan Bhattacharya

1920 (4)Anilchandra Chaudhuri

1921 (1)Panchkari Sarkar

1922 (1)Taraknath Mukhopadhyay, (2)Susilchandra Bandopadhyay

1923 (1)Susobhanchandra Sarkar, (5)Niranjan Sengupta

1924 (1)Bhupendrakrishna Sinha, (2)Suhridkumar Basu, (3)Sunitkumar Deb, (5)Amarprasad Dasgupta, (6)Makhanlal Raychaudhuri

1925 (1)Sarojnath Bandopadhyay

1926 (1)Narendrakrishna Sinha

1927 (1)Susilchandra Chattopadhyay, (3)Amalchandra Majumdar

1928 (1)Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay, (3)Sambhunath Bandopadhyay

1930 (1)Kalyankumar Basu

1932 (1)Anilchandra Bandopadhyay, (3)Gobindaprasad Ghosh

1933 (1)Santoshkumar Chakrabarti, (3)Ajitnath Ray, (4)Saurindranath Ray

1934 (1)Sachindrakumar Majumdar, (3)Nirmalchandra Sinha

1935 (1)Nikhilnath Chakrabarti, (2)Krishnagobinda Basu

1939 (1)Prititosh Ray, (3)Purnendukumar Bandopadhyay

1942 (1)Amal Tripathi, (3)Sasadhar Chakrabarti

1943 (1)Arunchandra Bandopadhyay

1944 (1)Barunkumar Basu, (2)Asrarul Husain

1945 (1)Asimkumar Datta, (2)Nirmal Sinha

1947 (1)Asokchandra Bandopadhyay, (2)Tapankumar Raychaudhuri, (5)Arunkumar Dasgupta

1948 (1)Asokkumar Ray, (2)Haridas Mukhopadhyay

1949 (1)Sibendumohan Ghosh

1950 (1)Umarani Sen

1952 (1)Sipra Sarkar, (2)Amitabha Mukhopadhyay

### **Botany**

1907 (2)Amareshchandra Mukhopadhyay, (3)Prithwinath Mukhopadhyay, (4)Surendrachandra Bandopadhyay

1951 (1)Chitra Ghosh

### **Political Economy and Political Philosophy**

1911 (1)Bhujangabhusan Mukhopadhyay (Group A), (1)Nirmalchandra Chandra (Group B)

1912 (1)Panchanandas Mukhopadhyay (Group B), (2)Dhirendranath Basu (Group B)

1913 (1)Jitendraprasad Niyogi (Group A)

1914 (1)Hemendrakumar Basu (Group B), (2)Durgagati Chattoraj (Group B)

1915 (1)Jogischandra Sinha(Group A), (2)Bhupendranath Chattopadhyay (Group A), (3)Krishnabinod Saha (Group A)

1916 (1)Jaminiprasanna Ray (Group A), (2)Rohinimohan Chaudhuri (Group A), (1)Prabodhchandra Mallik (Group B)

1917 (2)Mohitkumar Sengupta (Group A), (1)Sudhischandra Ray (Group B)

1918 (1)Birendrachandra Datta (Group A); (2)Sudarshanchandra Maitra (Group A), (3)Rameschandra Ghosh (Group A), (1)Mohitkumar Ghosh (Group B)

1919 (1)Amarnath Bali (Group A), (3)Debendranath Bandopadhyay (Group A), (4)Surendranarayan Bandopadhyay (Group A), (2)Pramathanath Sarkar (Group B)

1920 (1)Hirendralal De (Group A), (2)Matilal Dam (Group A), (1)UmaKanta Goswami(Group B), (1)Nirmalchandra Bhattacharya (Group B)

1921 (2)Labanyamohan Ghatak (Group A), (3)Nalinaksha Sanyal (Group A)

1922 (1)Manindranath Raymitra (Group A),(2)Bibhutibhusan Basu (Group A), (6)Sudhirkumar Ghosh (Group A)

1923 (1)Prabhulakumar Sarkar (Group A), (3)Kalyanchandra Chaudhuri (Group A)

1924 (1)Dwarkanath Ghosh (Group A), (2)Sureschandra Guhathakurta (Group A), (3)Sudhirendranath Basu (Group A), (1)Durgasibaprasad Mukhopadhyay (Group B)

1925 (1)Pabitракumar Basu (Group A), (1)Birendranath Gangopadhyay (Group A), (3)Haricharan Ghosh (Group A), (1)Khagendranath Sen (Group B)

1926 (1)Binaybhushan Dasgupta (Group A), (1)Manoranjan Bhattacharya (Group B)

1927 (1)Dwijendralal Majumdar (Group A), (2)Prabodhchandra Ghosh (Group A), (1) Mihirkumar Sen (Group B)

1928 (1)Arunkumar Sen (Group A), (1)Panchanan Chakrabarti (Group A), (3)Narendramohan Majumdar (Group A)

1929 (1) Mathuranath Goswami (Group A), (2) Prabhātkumar Sen (Group A)

1930 (2) Sachikanta Guha (Group B)

1931 (4) Phanibhusan Chattopadhyay (Group B)

1932 (1) Bhabatosh Datta (Group A)

1933 (1) Sibaprasad Mitra (Group B)

1937 (1) Sudhirkrishna Mukhopadhyay (Group B)

1939 (1) Bimalchandra Sinha (Group A), (2) Chittaranjan Konar (Group A)

1940 (1) Smarajitkumar Gangopadhyay (Group B), (3) Sadhanchandra Gupta (Group B)

1943 (1) Subhaskumar Dhar (Group A), (2) Kasturchand Lalwani (Group A)

1944 (1) Subrata Raychaudhuri (Group A)

1945 (1) Tarunkumar Basu (Group A), (3) Dilipkumar Ghosh (Group A)

1946 (2) Amiyakumar Sen (Group A), (8) Prapṛullakumar Mukhopadhyay (Group A)

1947 (1) Kalyankumar Sen (Group A)

1948 (1) Anilkumar Raychaudhuri (Group A), (3) Swadesranjan Dattagupta (Group A), (4) Sudhansukumar Sinha (Group A)

1949 (2) Ajitkumar Biswas (Group A), (5) Tapas Majumdar (Group A), (6) Prahladchandra Jana (Group A)

1950 (2) Dhrubanarayan Ghosh (Group A)

1951 (1) Alok Ghosh (Group A), (2) Nirupam Som (Group A)

### Sanskrit

1920 (1) Asutosh Biswas (Group B)

1921 (1) Rasbihari Mitra (Group A), (2) Lokaranjan Sen (Group A), (4) Dinataran Lahiri (Group A)

1922 (1) Sadananda Bhaduri (Group B)

1926 (1)Susilchandra Guhakhasnobis (Group A)

1927 (1)Asoknath Bhattacharya (Group D)

1929 (1)Maheswar Das (Group A), (1)Asutosh Bhattacharya (Group D), (1)Dineschandra Bhattacharya (Group I)

1931 (1)Gaurinath Bhattacharya (Group A)

1932 (1)Makhanlal Mukhopadhyay (Group D), (1)Hrishikes Goswami (Group E)

1934 (2)Dayamay Mukhopadhyay (Group A), (1) Jogiraj Basu (Group D)

1935 (1)Girijasankar Ghar (Group D)

1939 (1)Harendrakrishna Chakrabarti (Group D)

1941 (2)Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay (Group D)

1942 (1)Bishnupada Bhattacharya(Group A)

1946 (1)Ramranjan Mukhopadhyay , (3)Anathsaran Chattopadhyay

1948 (3)Sukhamay Mukhopadhyay

1949 (2)Siddheswar Chattopadhyay

1950 (4)Narayanprasad Goenka

#### **Ancient Indian History and Culture**

1921 (1)Paresprasad Majumdar (Group IV)

1923 (1)Gobindaprasad Palit (Group I), (3)Rakhahari Chattopadhyay (Group I)

1925 (1)Debprasad Ghosh (Group IB), (2)Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay (Group IB), (1)Haricharan Ghosh (Group III)

1941 (1)Sukeschandra Chandra (Group IB)

1942 (1)Pratapchandra Chandra

1943 (1)Chandrasekhar Bhattacharya

1946 (1)Manotosh Mukhopadhyay

1952 (1)Kamaleswar Bhattacharya

### **Indian Vernaculars, Bengali**

1922 (2)Sachindranath Bandopadhyay  
1923 (1)Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay, (8)Asataru Chaudhuri  
1950 (1)Sankariprasad Basu

### **Anthropology**

1923 (1)Kalinarayan Bhattacharya  
1933 (1)Dinendrachandra Ray

### **Commerce**

1923 (5)Sudhirkumar Sen  
1924 (3)Rabindranath Ray, (4)Sudhansumohan Mukhopadhyay  
1925 (2)Hrishikes Gangopadhyay  
1926 (7)Krishnakumar

### **Arabic**

1926 (2)Maqbal Ahmad, (3)Akhtar Hasan  
1933 (2)Muhammad Ishaque Ali  
1948 (2)Abu Lais Syed Muhammad Lutful Haque  
1949 (1)S.M.Ahsan

### **Pali**

1929 (1)Sudhindranath Chakrabarti (Group C)  
1934 (1)Birinchikumar Barua (Group C)  
1936 (1)Nilratan Bandopadhyay (Group C)  
1943 (1)Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay  
1953 (1)Binayendranath Chaudhuri

### **Statistics**

1943 (3)Nirmalkumar Chakrabarti  
1946 (3)Mohitkumar Gangopadhyay  
1953 (1)Atindramohan Gun

### **Geography**

1944 (1)Suprakas Ghosh  
1952 (1)Satyes Chakrabarti, (3)Bimalendu Bhattacharya (Group B)  
1953 (1)Romola Roy, (3)Lina Gangopadhyay (Group B)

### **Urdu**

1951 (2)Abul Mohsin Bazlul Wahab

### **Economics**

1952 (1)Sipra Sen, (2)Gauri Sengupta  
1953 (1)Debabrata Bandopadhyay, (2)Rakhaldas Datta

### **Politics**

1953 (1)Dwijendrakumar De

### **H** **B.Sc. Honours** **Chemistry**

1905 (1)Girindrasekhar Basu  
1909 (1)Saratchandra Jana, (2)Gosthabihari Pal  
1910 (1)Rasiklal Datta  
1911 (1)Nilratan Dhar  
1913 (1)Jnanendrachandra Ghosh, (2)Surendraprasad Ray

1917 (2)Jogeschandra Sarma, (3)Rukminimohan Purkayastha

1918 (2)Annadaprasad Chaudhuri, (3)Gopalchandra Bandopadhyay

1920 (1)Bankimchandra Ray, (2)Nripendranath Sinha

1921 (1)Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar, (2)Kumudinikanta Chakrabarti, (4)Sasadhar Goswami, (7)Nalinchandra Chattopadhyay, (12)Digindranath Datta, (13)Ganapati Bandopadhyay

1922 (1)Jatindranath Talukdar, (2)Bhupendranath Ghosh, (3)Nalinbihari Sen

1923 (2)Sudhansukumar Halder

1925 (1)Sachindranath Raychaudhuri, (2)Birendranarayan Chakrabarti, (3)Binaybhusan Ghosh, (4)Subimal Datta, (5)Ramprasad Mitra, (6)Dakshinapada Chattopadhyay, (7)Asokchandra Ray, (9)Kumarkrishna Chattopadhyay, (10)Phanindranath Brahmachari

1927 (1)Manoranjan Sarkar

1928 (1)Binayendranath Sen, (2)Muhammad Ishaque, (3)Amarendranath Ray, (4)Manindrakumar Ukil

1929 (1)Surendranath Ray

1930 (1)Sudhamay Mukhopadhyay, (2)Sobhanchandra Datta, (3)Hamid Husain, (4)Samarendranath Gangopadhyay

1932 (2)Anilkumar Bhattacharya

1934 (1)Phanindranath Bagchi, (3)Rebatibhusan Chattopadhyay

1936 (1)Hemchandra Datta, (2)Jyotirmay Datta, (3)Nirmalkumar Brahmachari

1937 (4)Amiyakumar Raychaudhuri

1941 (1)Niradkumar Sen, (4)Amiyakumar Sanyal

1942 (1)Subalsakha Mandal

1943 (7)V. Subramaniam

1944 (1)Bimalendu Ghosh, (4)Kalyankumar Mitra, (5)Bhupendrakrishna Majumdar

1945 (2)Taraknath Ray (3)Balaichand Pathak (4)Bidhanranjan Ray

1947 (1)Debabrata Sen, (4)Kiratchand Seth  
 1948 (4)Anindyakanti Majumdar,  
 1949 (1)Pasupati Mukhopadhyay, (3)Kamalchandra De,  
 (4)Saumendranath Sen  
 1950 (1)Pannalal Bhattacharya  
 1954 (1)Sohanlal Agrawal, (2)Tilak Guha, (3)Muhammad Asgar Ali

### Physiology

1905 (1)Girindrasekhar Basu  
 1911 (1)Saratchandra Chattopadhyay, (2)Muhammad Ali,  
 (3)Satyendraprasad Niyogi  
 1913 (1)Pramodkumar De  
 1914 (1)Bimanchandra Basu  
 1916 (1)Binodbihari Sen  
 1917 (1)Nripendrakrishna Ray  
 1918 (1)Charuchandra Sanyal  
 1919 (1)Saurindramohan Bandopadhyay  
 1920 (1)Banbihari Chattopadhyay  
 1921 (1)Sailendranath Mukhopadhyay, (2)Kaliprasad Ghosh  
 1922 (1)Susikumar Ray, (2)Rabindrachandra Aich, (3)Susilchandra Majumdar, (4)Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay  
 1923 (1)Jitendramohan Chakrabarti, (2)Satindranath Mukhopadhyay  
 1924 (1)Phanindramohan Datta, (2)Sunilchandra Sen,  
 (3)Gajendranarayan Bera, (5)Sudhirkumar Sarkar  
 1925 (1)Krishnagopal Ray, (2)Sarasiranjan Chattopadhyay,  
 (3)Ajitranjan Mukhopadhyay  
 1926 (1)Barindranath Chattopadhyay, (3)Pundarikakshaprasad Bhattacharya  
 1927 (1)Manomohan Bhattacharya, (2)Satyapal Puri, (3)Bijayprasad Datta, (4)M.Sirajuddin Ahmad, (5)Herambakumar Guharay

1929 (2)Ajitkumar Deb  
 1931 (1)Susilranjan Maitra, (2)Sambhucharan Sanyal  
 1935 (1)Asokkumar Pal  
 1936 (1)Gurucharan Mukhopadhyay  
 1939 (1)Bijaykumar Chakrabarti  
 1940 (1)Sujitkumar Datta  
 1941 (1)Jadabananda Nagchaudhuri  
 1942 (1)Dulalpada Sadhu, (2)Ramkrishna Bhattacharya  
 1944 (1)Suratkumar Mukhopadhyay  
 1945 (1)Archana Basu  
 1946 (1)Samirkumar Basu, (2)Syed Nizamuddin Mahmood  
 1947 (1)Padmadhar Bhuiyan, (2)Subimal Ghosh  
 1949 (1)Roma Bhaduri, (2)Sukumar Gangopadhyay  
 1951 (1)Punyabrata Sarkar, (3)Sukhamay Lahiri, (4)Rajarshi Majumdar  
 1952 (1)Debajyoti Das, (2)Asimkumar Sarkar, (3)Helen Ray  
 1954 (1)Manika Das, (2)Manju Gangopadhyay, (3)Amiyakumar Datta, (4)Mrinalkanti Mallik

### **Physics**

1907 (1)Satischandra Majumdar  
 1910 (1)Kumarnath Bandopadhyay  
 1911 (1)Upendrachandra Bhattacharya  
 1912 (1)Durgapada Bandopadhyay, (2)Binodlal Chakrabarti  
 1913 (1)Amareshchandra Chakrabarti, (2)T.Saravana Muthu,(3)Sailendranath Ghosh  
 1914 (2)Syamchandra Tripathi (Mathematical and Superficial)  
 1917 (1)Kshitisprasad Chattopadhyay, (2)Jitendranath Bandopadhyay, (4)Ramgobinda Basu  
 1918 (4)Matischandra Bandopadhyay, (5)Kuladaprasad Chaudhuri

1919 (2)Satisranjan Khastgir, (2)Mrityunjay Mukhopadhyay

1920 (1)Amiyakrishna Ray, (2)Prabhullachandra Nandi, (6)Upendramohan Bandopadhyay, (9)Hariprasad Bandopadhyay, (10)Debendranath Basu

1921 (1)Radhadamodar Baksi

1922 (1)Atulranjan Mukhopadhyay

1923 (1)Satyendranath Ray, (3)Durgaprasanna Acharya

1924 (1)Nistaran Chakrabarti, (2)Amiyanath Basu

1925 (1)Nareschandra Deb

1926 (1)Purnendukumar Batabyal, (2)Subhendusekhar Basu

1927 (2)Hiranyachandra Bhuiyan, (3)Prabhatnath Basusarbadhikari, (4)Himansusobhan Maitra

1929 (1)Birendrakumar Chakrabarti, (2)Nirajnath Dasgupta, (3)Hirendrakumar Pal, (4)Biswanath Basu

1930 (1)Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay, (3)Pareschandra Pal

1931 (1)Kesablal Chattopadhyay

1932 (1)Karunaketan Sen

1933 (1)Ramkrishna Kar

1934 (2)Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay

1936 (1)Susilkumar Datta, (2)Satyendramohan Ghosh

1937 (3)Pankajkumar Sen

1938 (1)Dalimkumar Guha,

1939 (2)Muktipada Chaudhuri, (5)Milankumar Mukhopadhyay

1942 (2)Amalkumar Raychaudhuri, (4)Dhrubeshchandra Kar

1944 (1)Sukumar Biswas, (2)Subratakumar Sen, (3)Arunkumar Chaudhuri

1946 (2)Asokchandra Palit, (3)Rasbihari Chakrabarti

1949 (3)Adinath Chattopadhyay, (6)Kanakranjan Dasgupta

1951 (2)Biswaranjan Nag, (8)Tuhina Ghosh, (10)Pradyotkumar Sen, (11)Prabhakar Mahapatra

1952 (3)Paresnath Mukhopadhyay

1954 (1)Dilipkumar Bhadra, (2)Debicharan Khan, (3)Mrinalkanti Kargupta, (4)Dipankar Chattopadhyay, (5)Asokkumar Barua, (6)Mrinalkanti Ghosh

### **Mathematics**

1908 (1)Satischandra Kar, (2)Bhupatimohan Sen

1909 (1)Satinath Bagchi

1910 (1)Kalidas Bagchi

1911 (1)Abdus Sobhan Mahmood, (2)Sanatkumar Chattopadhyay

1913 (1)Satyendranath Basu, (2)Meghnad Saha, (3)Nikhilranjan Sen, (5)Sudhansubandan Panda

1914 (3)Charuchandra Ghosh, (4)Nareschandra Mitra, (5)Bhubanmohan Basu

1915 (1)Harischandra Sinha, (2)Sarojkumar Chattopadhyay, (3)Hemantakumar Chakrabarti, (6)Prankumar Mukhopadhyay, (8)Abhaykali Ghosh, (11)Amalapada Chattopadhyay, (11)Jibankrishna De, (13)Mohitmohan Ghosh, (14)Khagendranath Chakrabarti

1916 (1)Birendranath Sengupta, (2)Bijanchandra Datta, (4)Sasadhar Dasgupta, (4)Nripendranath Sen, (6)Sachindranath Sarkar, (7)Panchanan Das, (8)Prabodhchandra Chakrabarti, (9)Manoranjan Ray, (14)Umeschandra Nag, (16) Arupkumar bandopadhyay (16)Nikhilchandra Raychaudhuri, (22)Bijaybasanta Nandi

1917 (1)Phanilal Mallik, (2)Nalinikanta Basu, (7)Bibhutibhusan Sen, (8)Mangalkumar Acharya, (9)Surendranath Das, (10)Suryakanta Mukhopadhyay, (11)Surendramohan Mukhopadhyay, (13)Mathurachandra De

1918 (1)Suddhodan Ghosh, (3)Kiranchandra De, (4)Dilipkumar Ray, (6)Kalipada Lahiri, (8)Kamadananda Mukhopadhyay

1919 (1)Purnachandra Acharya, (5)Narendrakumar Karpharma, (7)Sudhirlal Sengupta

1920	(1)Narendragopal Mitra, (2)Ramendranath Sarkar, (4)Subodh Kumar Datta, (6)Jagatprasanna Saraswati, (8)Brajeswar Biswas
1921	(3)Bibhutibhusan Ray, (5)Niranjan Pal, (7)Biswanath Bhattacharya, (10)Sudhirkumar Ghosh, (11)Banbihari Bhaduri
1922	(1)Kantichandra Basak
1923	(1)Dhirendrakrishna De, (3)Sarojnath Ghatak, (7)Santanukumar Mukhopadhyay
1924	(1)Gaurikanta Bhattacharya, (3)Sitansubhusan Gupta, (9)Dwijendranath Ray
1925	(1)Santimay Bandopadhyay
1926	(2)Bratisankar Ray, (5)Pramodkumar Ghoshal
1927	(3)Subodhchandra Bhaumik, (4)Birendranath Sen
1928	(3)Susilchandra Maitra, (4)Samarendranath Ray
1929	(1)Krishnakumar Mitra
1931	(1)Jasodakanta Ray
1933	(1)Maheschandra Ghosh
1934	(1)Yakub Ali Khan, (3)Dhirendranath Sarkar, (4)Gopalkrishna Sarkar
1935	(1)Kiranchandra Das
1936	(1)Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya, (2)Rabi Ray
1937	(1)Sailendranath Sur, (2)Bimal Kumar Bagchi, (4)Baradakinkar Chattopadhyay, (5)Sanjaykumar Basu
1938	(2)Gaganbihari Bandopadhyay
1940	(2)Arunkumar Ray
1942	(1)Sunilkumar Datta,
1944	(1)S.M.Azizul Haque, (3)Mohitkumar Gangopadhyay
1946	(2)Sujit Sengupta
1947	(3)Tapendrachandra Ray
1950	(2)Mithilranjan Gupta

1951	(1)Ambarish Ghosh, (5)Kamalendu Das, (6)Asim Ray
1952	(1)Suprakas Mukhopadhyay, (2)Amritabha Gupta, (4)Anadisankar Gupta, (5)Ashishkumar Majumdar, (6)Rajendra Prasad, (7)Lakshminikanta Chattopadhyay
1953	(1)Ashishkumar Sanyal, (2)Anandaprasad Biswas, (10)Rekha Deb, (13)Subir Ghosh
1954	(1)Subhendu Datta, (2)Tarasankar Modi

### **Geology**

1909	(1)Amulyaratan Chakrabarti, (2)Nityaranjan Sen
1915	(1)Anilchandra Basu
1920	(1)Prakritikumar Ghosh
1921	(1)Sudhansukumar Basu, (2)Nirmalkumar Basu
1926	(1)Satyacharan Chattopadhyay, (2)Arindam Sen
1927	(1)Susilkumar Barua
1929	(1)Sunilkumar Mukhopadhyay, (2)Santoshkumar Ray
1931	(1)Narendrasingh Singhi
1933	(1)Dhrubanath Ray
1934	(1)Hirendranath Gangopadhyay, (2)Kanailal Das
1937	(1)Hrishikesh Nandi
1940	(1)Jyotirmay Sengupta, (2)Debkumar Chandra
1941	(1)Hemendranath Sen, (2)Samarendranath Sarkar
1942	(1)Sailendrakumar Chakrabarti
1943	(1)Mesbahuddin Ahmad
1944	(1)Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay
1945	(1)Ajitkumar Saha
1947	(1)Dipankar Niyogi, (2)Sailendrakumar Mukhopadhyay
1948	(1)Rabindranath Mitra
1950	(1)Pratipkumar Mukhopadhyay, (2)Rabindranath Basu

1951 (1)Kshitindramohan Naha

1952 (1)Saratchandra Raychaudhuri, (2)(Niranjandeb Chattopadhyay, (3)Dipakkumar Ray, (4)Pranabkumar Bandopadhyay, (5)Asokkumar Mukhopadhyay, (6)Supriyamohan Sengupta, (7)Prasenjitkumar Saha

1953 (1)Subrata Ghosh, (2)Mihirkumar Basu, (3)Arunansu Chakrabarti, (4)Asokkumar Chattopadhyay, (5)Sanjibkumar Biswas

1954 (1)Debsankar Bhattacharya, (2)Satyamay Mukhopadhyay, (3)Timirranjan Sarbadhikari, (4)Amiyakumar Mukhopadhyay, (5)Amalbikas Mukhopadhyay

### **Botany**

1917 (1)Sureschandra Chakrabarti

1920 (2)Sailendraprasad Nag

1926 (1)Ajitkumar Mitra, (2)Abanimohan Dam, (3)Harendrakumar Majumdar

1927 (1)Pabitrakumar Sengupta

1928 (1)Rabindramohan Datta, (2)Charuchandra Bhattacharya, (3)Kalikinkar Ray, (4)P.V. Hariharan

1933 (1)Chittatosh Datta

1934 (1)Hirendrachandra Gangopadhyay

1935 (1)Manibhusan Sen

1939 (1)Kumudnath Chaudhuri

1941 (1)Sudhansubhusan Chattopadhyay

1942 (1)Barindranath De, (2)Pijushkanti Sen

1945 (1)Prabirkumar Ray

1946 (1)Amalbhusan Chaudhuri

1948 (1)Satyabrata Sarkar

1950 (1)Sandhya Ghosh, (2)Salilkumar Chattopadhyay, (2)Sumitra Talukdar

1951 (1)Asokkumar Sinha  
1953 (1)Mira Ray, (2)Taritgobinda Chaudhuri

**Anthropology**

1925 (2)Kshirodranjan Ghosh

**Zoology**

1935 (1)Gajendranath Mitra  
1937 (2)Nirmalchandra Law

**Statistics**

1946 (1)Dineschandra Misra  
1947 (1)Ajaykumar Basu, (2)Saibalkumar Bandopadhyay  
1948 (1)Jogabrata Ray, (2)Indramohan Chakrabarti  
1949 (1)Radhagobinda Laha  
1950 (1)Samarendranath Mitra, (2)Asok Rudra  
1952 (1)Nikhiles Bhattacharya  
1953 (1)Bibhutibhusan Bhattacharya, (2)Dwijendrakumar Raychaudhuri, (3)Chittaranjan Malakar  
1954 (1)Ranjit Sinha, (2)Sudhindranarayan Ray

**Psychology**

1947 (1)Asimkumar Pal

**Geography**

1953 (1)Bithika Sen, (2)Sabita Sen]

**I**  
**M.Sc**

**Mixed Mathematics**

1910 (1)Bhupatimohan Sen

1911 (1)Satischandra Kar, (2)Karunamay Khastgir

1912 (1)Kalidas Bagchi

1913 (1)Abdus Sobhan Mahmood, (2)Amiyachandra Bandopadhyay, (3)Santakumar Chattopadhyay, (4)Susilchandra Sen

1914 (1)Nalinimohan Basu, (2)Sudhansukumar Bandopadhyay, (3)Bibhutibhusan Datta

1915 (1)Satyendranath Basu, (2)Meghnad Saha, (3)Surendrakumar Ray

1916 (1)Nikhilranjan Sen, (2)Bibhutibhusan Mandal, (3)Nareschandra Mitra, (4)Charuchandra Ghosh, (5)Indubhusan Mukhopadhyay, (6)Bhubanmohan Basu, (7)Sudhansubadan Panda, (8)Satischandra Basu, (9)Sureschandra Bhattacharya

1917 (1)Bhupendrachandra Das, (2)Prankumar Mukhopadhyay, (3)Sarojkumar Chattopadhyay, (4)Abhaykali Ghosh, (5)Hemantakumar Chakrabarti, (5)Dhrubacharan Mallik, (7)Dharanikanta Ray

1918 (1)Nripendranath Sen, (2)Sasadhar Dasgupta, (4)Panchanan Das, (5)Khagendranath Chakrabarti, (6)Sachindranath Sarkar, (7)Bijanchandra Datta, (9)Anilchandra Raychaudhuri

1919 (3)Nalinikanta Basu, (4)Mangalkumar Acharya, (5)Harendnath Mitra, (6)Surendranath Das

1920 (1)Suddhodan Ghosh, (2)Kalipada Lahiri

1921 (2)Kamadananda Mukhopadhyay, (3)Kalipada Datta

1922 (1)Narendragopal Mitra, (2)Radhakisor Ghosh, (3)Subodhkumar Datta

1923 (1)Pramodchandra Sen

1925 (1)Dhirendrakrishna De

1926 (1)Gaurikanta Bhattacharya  
 1928 (1)Bratisankar Ray  
 1932 (2)Gobindaram Bhattacharya  
 1933 (1)Jasodakanta Ray  
 1934 (3)Sunilkumar Bhattacharya

### Physics

1912 (1)Sisirkumar Mitra, (2)Susilkumar Acharya  
 1913 (1)Kamta Prasad, (2)Kumarnath Bandopadhyay  
 1914 (1)Abinaschandra Saha, (2)Mahadeb Chakrabarti  
 1915 (1)Sailendranath Ghosh, (2)Snehamay Datta  
 1916 (1)Amareshchandra Chakrabarti, (1)Pramodcharan Sen,  
       (3)Bijaykumar Basak, (4)Debendrakumar Bhattacharya,  
       (5)Surendranath Sarkar  
 1917 (4)Brajendranath Chakrabarti, (5)Rabindranath Chaudhuri,  
       (6)Durgadas Bandopadhyay  
 1918 (1)Bidhubhusan Ray (Group C)  
 1919 (1)Gauripati Chattopadhyay, (2)Mohitmohan Sengupta,  
       (2)Sasankasekhar Chaudhuri, (4)Surendranath Ray,  
       (5)Satyendranath Ray (all Group C)  
 1920 (1)Matischandra Bandopadhyay (Group C)  
 1921 (2)Suryakanta Mukhopadhyay (Group C)  
 1923 (2)Kedareswar Bandopadhyay (Group C)  
 1924 (1)Anilkumar Das (Group A), (1)Nripendramohan Chakrabarti  
       (Group C)  
 1925 (1)Satyendranath Ray (Group A), (1)Durgaprasanna Acharya  
       (Group C)  
 1927 (1)Nareschandra Deb (Group A), (1)Sudhirkumar Basu (Group  
       C)  
 1928 (1)Subhendusekhar Basu (Group A), (2)Niradbhusan Sengupta  
       (Group C)

1929 (2)Hiranyachandra Bhuiyan (Group A)

1931 (1)Birendrakumar Chakrabarti, (3)Hirendrakumar Pal (both Thesis Group), (4)H.R. Vedanta Iyengar (General Group)

### Chemistry

1912 (1)Rasiklal Datta

1913 (1)Nilratan Dhar, (2)Susilkumar Mukhopadhyay

1914 (1)Jogendranath Ghosh, (2)Satyaranjan Dasgupta, (3)Prabhulakumar Raychaudhuri

1915 (1)Jnanendrachandra Ghosh, (2)Jnanendranath Mukhopadhyay, (3)Niharranjan Chattopadhyay, (5)Jnanendranath Sen

1916 (2)Pulinbihari Sarkar

1917 (1)Haraparbatikumar Mitra

1918 (1)Subodhkumar Ghosh (General)

1919 (2)Haridas Dalal (Organic Chemistry Thesis), (2)Rukminimohan Purkayastha

1920 (1)Haripada Chattopadhyay, (2)Anandaprasad Chaudhuri (both Group C)

1921 (3)Indubhusan Sarkar (Group C)

1923 (2)Subodhkumar Majumdar (Group A), (1)Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar, (2)Nripendranath Sarkar (both Group C)

1924 (1)Ganapati Bandopadhyay, (2)Akshaykumar Sen (both Group C)

1926 (4)Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, (5)Dukhaharan Chakrabarti (both Group C)

1927 (1)Binaybhusan Ghosh, (2)Birechandra Ray (both Group C)

1928 (2)Bholanath Sen, (5)Kanakendranarayan Bandopadhyay, (7)Sudhansukumar Bandopadhyay (all Group C), (1)Lakshmikanta Bandopadhyay (General)

1930 (3)Shaktipada Sanyal, (5)Adinath Bhaduri (both General),  
 (2)Binayendranath Sen (Physical Chemistry Thesis),  
 (1)Susilkumar Ray, (4)Sudhansuchandra Guha,  
 (5)Kshitischandra Bhattacharya, (6)Manasmohan Ghosh (All  
 Organic Chemistry Thesis)

1931 (1)Gopalkrishna Mukhopadhyay, (3)M.D. Raja Gopalan,  
 (4)Surendranath Ray, (5)Sachindranath Ray (All Thesis)

### **Physiology**

1916 (1)Pramodranjan Das Gupta

1921 (1)Saurendramohan Bandopadhyay, (2)Jogendranath Maitra,  
 (3)Basudeva Narayan

1922 (1)Jyotiôhusan Datta

1923 (1)Lakshminarayan Das, (2)Harendrachandra Bardhan

1924 (1)Susilkumar Ray

1925 (1)Surendranath Pal, (2)Satindranath Mukhopadhyay,  
 (3)Jitendramohan Chakrabarti

1927 (1)Ajitranjan Mukhopadhyay, (2)Rudrendrakumar Pal

1928 (1)Phanindranath Brahmachari

1935 (1)Sujitkumar Mahalanobis

1937 (1)Sachchidananda Bandopadhyay

1938 (1)Gurucharan Mukhopadhyay, (2)Arabinda Ray

1941 (1)Bijaykumar Chakrabarti

1944 (1)Dulalpada Sadhu

1947 (1)Suratkumar Mukhopadhyay, (2)Paritosh Sengupta,  
 (3)Amulyakrishna Sadhukhan, (4)Saradindu Datta

1948 (1)Samirkumar Basu, (2)Haripada Chattopadhyay,  
 (3)Chandidharan Deb

1952 (2)Dhurjatiprasad Chattopadhyay

1953 (2)Sukhamay Lahiri, (3)Debjitkumar Biswas

### **Pure Mathematics**

1919 (1) Phanilal Mallik, (2)Arunoday Pramanik  
1920 (2)Radhakanta Das  
1921 (1)Narendrakumar Karpharma  
1922 (5)Panchanan Bandopadhyay

### **Geology**

1922 (1)Nirmalnath Chattopadhyay, (1)Prakritikumar Ghosh  
1924 (1)Bijanbihari Dasgupta, (2)Satischandra Chandra  
1925 (1)Taraprasad Dasgupta, (2)Jyotirmay Sen  
1926 (1)Dhirendrakisor Chakrabarti, (2) Anilbhusan Datta,  
(2)Ajitkumar Sen  
1928 (1)Satyacharan Chattopadhyay  
1931 (1)Santoshkumar Ray (Thesis), (1)Prasantakumar Ray (General)  
1932 (1)Santisudha Mukhopadhyay  
1933 (1)Narendrasingh Singhi (Thesis), (1)Nandiprasad Kataki  
(General)  
1934 (1)Arunkumar Ray  
1935 (1)Patakikrishna Chattopadhyay  
1936 (1)Hirendranath Gangopadhyay  
1938 (1)Adinath Lahiri  
1939 (1)Hrishikes Nandi  
1940 (1)Amiyabhusan Dasgupta  
1941 (1)Santoshkumar Ray, (2)Gopendranath Datta  
1942 (1)Debkumar Chandra, (2)Sudhischandra Guha  
1943 (1)Samarendranath Sarkar, (2)Kailaschandra Chandiok,  
(3)Hemendranath Sen

1944 (1)Sailendrakumar Chakrabarti, (2)Saurindranath Sen, (3)Bankimchandra Mukhopadhyay, (4)Sunilkumar Raychaudhuri, (5)Tirthanath Basu, (6)Tamalkanti Bandopadhyay

1945 (1)Asutosh Acharya

1946 (1)Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay

1947 (1)Ajitkumar Saha, (2)Santikusum Dasgupta, (3)Abaninath Chaudhuri

1948 (1)Prithwischandra Kar,(2)Narayankumar Sen, (3)A.Y.M. Habibur Rahaman, (4)Chinmay Ghosh, (5)Anilbaran Biswas, (6)Ashfaque Husain Khan

1949 (1)Gopindramohan Bandopadhyay, (2)Dipankar Niyogi

1950 (1)Rabindranath Mitra, (2)Biswanath Mitra, (3)Anilkrishna Bandopadhyay, (4)Sudhansu Aditya

1951 (1)Bimalendu Raychaudhuri, (2)Aniruddha De, (3)Sisirkumar Sen

1952 (1)Pratipkumar Mukhopadhyay, (2)Rabindranath Basu

1953 (1)Kshitindramohan Naha

### **Botany**

1922 (3)Ilabanta Bandopadhyay

1928 (1)Syed Hedayetullah

1931 (1)Paramnath Bhaduri (Thesis)

1934 (3)Debabrata Chattopadhyay

1935 (1)Chittatosh Datta

1942 (1)Bimalkumar Bakshi

1943 (1)Sudhansubhusan Chattopadhyay

1944 (1)Barindranath De

1946 (1)Santoshkumar Pyne, (2)Dhrubakumar Mukhopadhyay

1952 (1)Sumitra Talukdar

1953 (2)Asokkumar Sinha, (3)Aryakumar Bal

### **Applied Mathematics**

1930 (1)Manohar Ray  
1937 (2)Dhirendranath Sarkar, (3)Kiranchandra Das  
1938 (1)Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya, (2)Rabi Ray, (4)Umaranjan Raybarman, (5)Saradindunarayan Ghosh  
1939 (1)Bimalkumar Bagchi  
1941 (3)Asimkumar Ray  
1944 (1)Sunilkumar Datta  
1946 (1)S.M.Azizul Haque, (4)Arunkumar Chaudhuri  
1949 (1)Tapendrachandra Ray  
1951 (6)Ramendramohan Gangopadhyay  
1953 (1)Ambarish Ghosh

### **Pure Chemistry**

1932 (1)Sudhamay Mukhopadhyay (Thesis)  
1933 (2)Akbar Ali Mallik (Thesis)  
1936 (5)Birendranath Chaudhuri  
1938 (1)Hemchandra Datta, (5)Nripendrachandra Chakrabarti, (5)Amalendukumar Ray  
1939 (3)Mahbubar Rahman, (7)Amiyakumar Raychaudhuri, (9)Chandramal Kakati, (10)Nirmalkumar Brahmachari  
1940 (3)Mrityunjayprasad Guha, (6)Bhupendramohan Majumdar  
1941 (2)Asimkumar Sarma, (5)V.Venkata Subramaniam  
1942 (6)Sibnarayan Chakrabarti  
1943 (1)Niradkumar Sen  
1944 (4)Pramodranjan Bandopadhyay, (9)Pratulchandra Mukhopadhyay

1949 (6)Nabakumar Bhattacharya, (7)Sirajul Haque  
 1950 (2)Arunkumar Ray, (6)Suryakumar Das  
 1951 (2)Amareswar Chattopadyay, (3)Amalendu Bandopadhyay  
 1953 (3)Prabhatnath Mukhopadhyay, (6)Sankarkumar Datta,  
 (9)Manojmohan Ray

### **Pure Physics**

1934 (1)Biswanath Basu  
 1935 (4)Kedarnath Chattopadhyay  
 1936 (2)Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay  
 1937 (3)Rabindrakumar Nath  
 1942 (4)Muktipada Chaudhuri, (5)Arunkumar Ray  
 1944 (5)Nasiruddin Badrudduha  
 1951 (3)Himansukumar Mukhopadhyay  
 1952 (5)Rekha Chaliha  
 1953 (3)Kamalendu Debkrori, (5)Prabhakar Mahapatra

### **Zoology**

1939 (1)Nirmalchandra Law

### **Statistics**

1948 (1)Dineschandra Misra  
 1949 (1)Ajaykumar Basu  
 1950 (1)Kamalchandra Chanda, (2)Jogabrata Ray, (3)Indramohan Chakrabarti  
 1951 (1)Sujitkumar Mitra, (2)Radhagobinda Laha  
 1952 (1)Samarendranath Mitra

## Part II

(Arranged in alphabetical order, position not being available in College records)

**1955 - 1992**

**M.A./M.Sc.**

**English**

1955	Visvanath Chatterjee
1959	Sona Majumdar; Tirthankar Basu
1963	Aditi Sen
1965	Dipendu Chakrabarty; Srobona Mukherjee
1966	Subhadra Sen
1968	Anjusri Ghosh; Pradip Bhattacharya; Urmila Roy
1971	Saumitra Chatterjee
1974	Keya Roy; Nandini Sen; Runu Chakrabarty
1976	Amita Dutta; Supti Dutta
1978	Ananda Lal
1979	Indrani Mitra; Prodosh Bhattacharya
1980	Alokanada Bagchi; Anasuya Basu
1983	Mangala Gouri Ramani
1984	Jayanti Ghosh; Shanta Dutta
1985	Lily Law; Madhumanti Maitra; Neepa Majumdar; Sonita Sarkar
1989	Mallika Ghosh
1991	Adrita Mukherjee; Sangita Gopal
1992	Paramita Chakrabarti

**Bengali**

1957	Sisir Kumar Das
1977	Tapobrata Ghosh

1983	Shampa Chowdhury
1984	No records available
1990	Aparna Bhattacharya; Debadyuti Bandopadhyay; Rupa Bhattacharya; Suchismita Gupta
1991	Adris Biswas; Munnum Chattopadhyay; Nupur Roy; Sumona Das
1992	Achyut Mandal, Antara Raychowdhury, Lopamudra Paul, Sutapa Chakraborty, Swati Chakraborty

### **Philosophy**

1958	Jayantanath Ghosh
1961	Jaysankar Lal Shaw
1964	Supriya Chatterjee
1965	Bharati Sen, Chhanda Chowdhury, Nandita Mitra
1966	Anuradha Bandopadhyay, Kishore Chakrabarty
1970	Rama Chatterjee, Rama Guha
1971	Amita Bandopadhyay
1976	Arindam Chakrabarty
1977	Krishna Bandopadhyay
1980	Chandrika Banerjee, Mitra Mukherjee, Sukla Chaudhuri
1981	Madhumita Chatterjee, Malabi Mukherjee, Manidipa Sanyal, Snigdha Mallik, Sonali Das, Srabani Banerjee
1982	Anjana Mukherjee
1983	Anuradha Sen, Nini Chanda, Rinita Datta
1984	Ishita Goswami, Supriya Pal Chaudhury
1985	Sarmila Kar, Susmita Basu
1986	Aindrila Sen, Krishna Roy, Mahuya Roy
1987	Mina Lahiri, Sri Chattopadhyay
1988	Kuntala Bhattacharya

1989	Chaitali Pal, Manjari Datta, Nandini Choudhury, Yasodhara Roychoudhuri
1990	Patrali Basu, Sudipta Pal

**Mathematics**  
**M.A.**

1957	Baidyanath Basu
1959	Sitansu Sekhar Mitra
1960	Narayan Chandra Burman, Rabindranath Chatterjee
1961	Pranab Kumar Lahiri
1967	Amiya Kumar Chattopadhyay, Haimanti Sarbadhikari

**M.Sc.**

1955	Rekha Deb
1956	Jagadish Chandra Bose, Purnarekha Basu, Subhendu Kumar Datta
1957	Amiya Gopal Mukhopadhyay, Priyatosh Roy
1961	Arabinda Mukhopadhyay, Jayanta Bagchi
1962	Arabinda Roy, Gour Chandra Sinha Roy, Md. Isa
1963	Utpal Kumar Banerjee
1964	Phoolan Prasad
1965	Jadunandan Misra, Rajkumar Roy Choudhury, Utpal Kumar Samaddar
1966	Ashes Roychoudhury, Birendranath Mandal
1967	Samir Kumar Kar
1984	Lopamudra Roy Choudhuri
1987	Mahuya Datta

## Physics

1956 Ashok Kumar Barua, Barun Lal De, Mrinal Kanti Kar Gupta  
1957 Naliniranjan Mitra  
1958 Ajit Kumar Bhattacharya, Jayanti Majumdar  
1960 Amit Goswami, Mihirkanti Ghosh, Salilranjan Roy  
1961 Nirmal Kumar Misra, Sibaprasad Sengupta  
1962 Anil Kumar Saha, Monoranjan Bhattacharya, Rajagopal Santra, Satyanarayan Bhattacharya, Sibnath Chattopadhyay  
1963 Ramgopal Chaudhuri, Subimal Sen  
1964 Manashi Bhattacharya, Nati Gangpoadhyay  
1965 Dhruba Kumar Chatterjee, Gayaram Bhowmik, Utpal Kumar De  
1966 Haripada Saha  
1967 Asish Gangopadhyay, Kamal Krishna De, Krishnapada Sarkar, Santanu Das Gupta, Saumendu Guha  
1968 Amit Ghosh, Bimalendu Sarkar, Nirmal Nag  
1969 Gokul Das  
1970 Bimal Kumar Chakrabarti, Himadri Kumar Samanta, Himangsu Sekhar Mondal, Soumen Kumar Roy, Sudipta Kumar Sadhya, Sujit Kumar Haldar, Vaidyanathan Gomathy  
1971 Abhijit Das Gupta, Bimal Krishna Mondal, Manjushi Datta, Pragatinath Bandopadhyay, Pradip Kr. Sett, Sibatosh Bagchi, Sipra Chattopadhyay, Swarup Santi Ganguly  
1972 Amitava Bhattacharya, Arundhati Ghosh, Swapan Kr. Sur  
1973 Manisha Datta  
1974 Ashim Chaudhury, Carmeline Nansfield, Kajal Ray, Saktipada Mandal, Shyamalkumar Majumdar  
1975 Tarun Kanti De  
1976 Ajit Kumar Basak, Dilip Kumar Sinha, Parthasarathi Majumdar

1977	Amal Satpathi, Anupam Saha, Chapal Kr. Chatterjee, Debashis De, Gautam Mukhopadhyay
1978	Apurba Kumar Ray, Ashis Mukhopadhyay, Asis Kumar Ghorai, Banasri Ghosh, Benay Bhusan Das, Dibyendu Tapadar, Shipra Chakrobarty, Sudip Chakrobarty, Tapasranjan Middya
1979	Ramswarup Gangopadhyay, Sudhirranjan Bandopadhyay
1980	Madhuchhanda Mukherjee, Pradip Kr. Ghosh, Rameswar Gangopadhyay, Seema Sen, Shyamalbaran Datta
1981	Asok Kumar Maiti, Dilip Kumar Banik, Dipak Chandra Biswas, Jyotisekhar Bhattacharya, Pradip Kumar Misra, R. Biswanathan, Tapas Kumar Haldar
1982	Ashok Ranjan Pal, Chandramouli Sarkar, Prabhat Kumar Mandal, Sankar Sengupta, Subhasis Chakrabarti
1983	Nirmal Kumar Sarkar
1984	Achintya Dhar, Tapas Kumar Das
1986	Abhijit Pal, Pinku Chattopadhyay, Swati Ray
1987	Abdul Rafik Middya, Alakesh Prasad Ray, Nishith Kumar Das, Prasanta Kr. Datta, Uttam Kumar Dey
1988	Devendra Singh, Kaliprasanna Datta, Maitreyi Nandi, Malay Kr. Ray, Sibkrishna Ghoshal, Sreya Ghosh
1989	Abhijit Raha, Chanchal Chaudhuri, Partha Sarathi Chakraborti, Sarmita Chattopadhyay, Sujib Kr. Panti, Sujit Kr. Ghosh, Sujit Sarkar, Sumit Kumar Datta, Vijay Kumar Santra
1990	Aparna Chakraborti, Bipulananda Pal, Debasis Deb, Dipika Mukhopadhyay, Indrani Bandopadhyay, Partha Roy Chaudhuri, Sakti Hazra, Sarmistha Bhattacharya, Satyajit Sarkar, Soma Basu, Soumen Datta, Subhasis Datta, Sukhendu Majumdar, Subir Kr. Bandopadhyay, Sumita Jana, Susil Samanta
1991	Abhijit Sinha, Bidisha Bandopadhyay, Biswadip Mitra, Chinmoy Basu, Debasis Basak, Girija Sankar Bhuniya, Kailashpati Mandal, Maniklal Ghosh, Namita Mukhopadhyay, Nandita Sen, Palas Senapati, Papiya Biswas, Ramprasad Pal, Sandip Chatterjee, Sanghamitra De, Santanu Majumdar, Swapan Kr. Maiti, Tapas Kanti Ghosh

1992 Indranil Chattopadhyay, Kakali Mitra, Kausik Saha, Molly De, Nandita Bose, Prasad Krishna Jana, Rajeswar Mitra, Saswati Datta, Saswati Ray, Sharmila Roy Chaudhuri, Sibanan Pakrasi, Subrata Bandopadhyay, Susweta Sen.

### **History**

1956 Sudhir Kumar Pal

1957 Prasanta Kumar Chatterjee (Old)

1958 Amita Majumdar, Pratapaditya Pal (AIHC)

1960 Sumit Sarkar

1961 Dilip Kumar Basu, Pranjal Kumar Bhattacharya

1962 Dilip Kumar Chakrabarty (ARCH), Ratish Chandra Mukherjee

1963 Aparna Bandopadhyay, Chittabrata Palit, Khorshed Bhathena, Naresh Kumar Arora, Prangopal Pal (ARCH).

1964 Prititosh Bagchi, Ranu Guha, Sandip Kumar Hazra, Saurindranath Roy, Uma Roy.

1966 Anuva Rai Chaudhuri, Jhunu Banerjee.

1967 Hasi Mukhopadhyay.

1968 Kalyan Kumar Chakrabarti

1969 Asish Kumar Raha

1970 Reba Ray (Old Course)

1971 Anita Ghosh

1973 Chhanda Chatterjee

1974 Shekhar Banerjee

1975 Sudokshina Bhattacharya

1976 Bhaskar Chakrabarty, Gunja Sengupta, Kabita Ray, Subhra Mitra, Suranjan Das, Swapna Sen

1977 Indrani Maitra, Jhuma Chakrabarty, Nirban Basu, Sudeshna Das

1979	Aparna Datta, Joyshree Ghosh, Kumkum Banerjee, Manasi Bhattacharya, Sujit Basu, Sukanya Datta, Suman Chattopadhyay, Tapati Guha Thakurta, Tapti Roy
1980	Karubaki Datta
1981	Aparna Bhattacharya, Rachana Chattopadhyay, Ranjit Kumar Roy, Souvik Majumdar, Sudeshna Basu, Sukla Sanyal
1982	Paramita Talukdar, Ratna Sengupta
1983	Amítava Ghosh, Behula Chowdhuri, Debdatta Palit, Madhumita Roy, Sarbani Gun
1984	Debjani Ghosh, Jayanta Sengupta, Jayanti Paul, Mahua Pal, Manidipa Mukhopadhyay, Sudit Krishna Kumar, Supratim Das
1985	Indra Sengupta, Kankana Dasgupta, Nandini Sengupta, Ratna Ray, Samita Sen
1986	Baishakhi Bhattacharya, Chaitali Chatterjee, Gautam Chando Roy, Haimanti Bhattacharya
1987	Aparajita Dasgupta, Debadyuti Bandopadhyay, Pradip Bhaumik, Rajsekhar Basu, Soma Kundu, Suparna Gooptu, Susmita Basu, Tinku Gooptu
1988	Anindita Chakravarti, Sanjukta Dasgupta, Swapna Mitra
1989	Ananya Sarkar, Bulbul Bakshi, Maitreyi Das, Manisha Dutt, Tanima Ghosh
1990	Rituparna Basu, Safoora Razeq
1991	Madhumita Majumdar, Shibani Talukdar, Sujaya Sen, Tuya Bandopadhyay

### Chemistry

1955	Nilinita Banerjee, Pabitra Kumar Talukdar, Parimal Krishna Sen, Shanti Kumar Gupta, Uttam Lal Rajbhandari
1956	Barid Baran Mukherjee, Bedaprasad Sen, Debnarayan Mitra, Gopal Chandra Bandopadhyay, Manikeswar Ganguly, Parnalekha Basu, Swasati Prasad Bag
1957	Ajit Kumar Chakrabarty, Mukul Chandra Das

1959	Asish Kumar Ghosh, Dipali Bhattacharya
1961	Ramgopal Bhattacharya
1962	Asish Kumar Sen
1963	Chinmoy Chattopadhyay, Kamalakshya Nag, Shaktipada Bhattacharya, Sudhir Kumar Dhara
1964	Jayashree Dutta Gupta, Minati Saha
1965	Debaprakash Ghosh
1966	Anil Kumar Garai, Debidas Chattopadhyay, Dipak Kumar Pal, Jagabandhu Haldar, Satya Ranjan Ghosh, Sudeb Bhattacharya
1967	Ashok Kumar Bandopadhyay, Dilip Kumar Khamrui, Indranil Gupta, Kamakshya Prasad Guha, Prasanta Kumar Gupta
1968	Bhim Charan Maiti, Sarbani Bandopadhyay
1969	Jaya Datta, Saktipada Maiti, Santa Bakshi, Swapan Kumar Pal, Syamal Kumar Das
1970	Bhutnath Karmakar, Mrinmoy Basu
1971	Ashis Kumar Sen, Barendra Nath Putatunda, Gour Gopal Basak, Khairol Alam Shaikh, Pallab Kumar Ghosal, Saroj Ghosh, Swapan Kumar Bagchi, V.S. Giri
1972	Arundhati Ghosh, Snigdha Biswas
1973	Asim Kumar Ghosh, Kalyan Kumar Bhattacharya, Manisha Das, Parimal Chandra Sen
1974	Amal Kumar Sen, Anirudhha Ghosh, Anuradha Ghosh, Swapan Kumar Chatterjee, Swapna Biswas
1975	Anasuya Bagchi, Nasima Banu, Prasanta Kumar Das, Sujit Kumar Dasgupta
1976	Amulya Kumar Samanta, Ansuman Chattopadhyay, Bharati Chakrabarty, Dhiman Sinha, Kalyan Bakshi, Smriti Khan, Susanta Kumar Biswas
1977	Kajal Kanti Das, Nirmal Kumar Misra, Sushil Kumar Mitra
1978	Asok Kumar Dhar, Badal Chandra Singha Roy, Kalyan Kumar Das, Suchitra Kumar Mondal

1979	Kamalendu Dhar
1980	Aloke Kumar Roy, Amitava Majumdar, Basudeb Karmakar, Lily Dey, Purnendu Mukhopadhyay, Samita Basu, Subhabrata Biswas, Tapes Kumar Das
1981	Bikash Baran Ghosh, Chinmoy Bhattacharya, Dipankar Chakrabarty, Hafiz Ahmed, Kalyani Koley, Pradip Kumar Maiti, Ratna Das, Ravi Gupta, Sambhu Charan De, Samiran Laha, Sujata Basu, Swapan Kumar Dolui, Swapan Kumar Laha
1984	Sudipta Ghosh Ray
1985	Arijul Islam
1986	Ali Mohammad, Ruma Maiti, Shubhendu Ray, Swati Panchanan, Tarun Kanti Maiti
1987	Gopal Lal Ghosh
1988	Asok Kumar Bera
1989	Aloke Jyoti Mondal, Arun Kumar Dasgupta, Barun Das, Bikash Chakrabarty, Debasish Patra, Kamales Ray, Pralay Chakrabarty, Subir Kumar Pain, Susmita Chaudhury Tarun Kumar Mondal
1990	Debasis Das, Dipti Chudgar, Gautam Bandopadhyay, Manoj Das, Mausumi Chattopadhyay, Palas Kumar Biswas, Parimal Kundu, Priya Iyer, Samir Dutta, Sasanka Shekhar Mondal, Sumita Goswami, Sutapa Ghosh, Tapas Kumar Mukhopadhyay
1991	Anjan Ghatak, Biswajit Roy, Debabrata Sikdar, Nakul Chandra Maiti
1992	Amit Kumar Mondal, Apurba Mondal, Gopal Chandra Panda, Kalidas Chakraborty, Maumita Pal, Nabakumar Khan, Nandini Ghosh, Nandini Kundu, Nitish Ranjan Mahapatra, Pradip Mondal, Snigdha Basu Mallik, Shubhendu Naskar, Sunil Kumar Mondal, Utpal Datta.

### **Geology**

1955	Dilip Kumar Guha, Kanailal Chakraborty, Mihir Kumar Bose, Priyashankar Chakraborty, Prasad Kumar Chandra, Sanjib Kumar Biswas, Subrata Ghosh
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1956	Amal Bikash Mukherjee, Ashok Kumar Chatterjee, Debshankar Bhattacharya, Kalyan Kumar Mukherjee, Kanak Kumar Dutta, Nitin Kumar Basu, Patakiram Chandra, Ramendranath Banerjee, Satyamoy Mukhopadhyay, Timir Ranjan Sarbadhikary
1957	Bikas Chandra Poddar, Kamal Kumar Basu, Pradip Kumar Gangopadhyay, Sanatan Roy Chowdhuri, Srikumar Dasgupta, Subinoy Gangopadhyay
1958	Anil Kumar Dutta, Arabinda Ghosh, Chittaranjan Sen, Dilip Kumar Das, Dipankar Bandopadhyay, Narayandas Mitra, Nikhil Ranjan Sarkar, Samir Kumar Bandopadhyay
1959	Anil Bandhu Saha, Bimal Kumar Samanta, Debdas Samaddar, Dhananjay Mitra, Dhrubajyoti Mukhopadhyay, Dipankar Lahiri, Gouri Sankar Ghatak, Shyamal Kumar Chakraborty, Sugata Sen Gupta
1960	Akhilesh Chowdhury, Amaljyoti Sengupta, Cecil Laha, Manindra Nath Coomar, Rajat Kanti Kar, Sanjoy Chandra Chandra, Sankar Prasad Ghosh, Subimal Sinha Roy, Sudhir Bh. Basu Mallick, Utpal Bose
1961	Anil Kumar Ghosh, Anjan Kumar Chattopadhyay, Malaybhusan Chakraborty, Priyabrata Ghosh Dastidar, Subhajyoti Das, Sunil Bhattacharya, Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Tarun Kumar Bandopadhyay
1962	Amitava Mukhopadhyay, Asok Kumar Talapatra, Chittaranjan Bhattacharya, Gangesh P. Bhattacharya, Prasanta Kumar Guha Roy, Pulak Kumar Raha, Rabindra Kishore Roy, Rathindranath Ghosh, Shyamal Kumar Sarkar, Subhas Chandra Bhattacharya, Sujit Kumar Majumdar
1963	Amit Kumar Roy, Bijayaprasanna Bhattacharya, Debasis Chattopadhyay, Debkumar Das Gupta, Dhanapati Haldar, Janaranjan Guha, Nirmal Chattopadhyay, Nityaprasad Chowdhury, Santosh Kumar Ghosh, Subhas Ch. Talukdar
1964	Amit Bhusan Dutta, Asok Basak, Asok Gupta, Bimalendu De, Dilip Kumar Biswas, Monoj Kumar Nandi, Nabendra Lal Basak, Sankar Prasad Munshi, Soumyendranath Mitra

1965 Aniskumar Roy, Arup Kumar Mitra, Haripada Roy, Soven Roy, Sunil Kumar Mitra, Susanta Kumar Mitra

1966 Amitava Mukhopadhyay, Arunaditya Majumdar, Goutam Prasad Sarkar, Jiban Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Mrinal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Subrata Chakraborty, Sujit Kumar Bhattacharya, Tarak Kumar Sen

1967 Abhishankar Roy, Binay Ghosh, Kalyan Kumar Sen, Kamala Prasad Ghosh, Nabakisor Dutta, Prabhas Chandra Goswami, Pradyot Kumar Bandopadhyay, Samarendra Bhattacharya, Subhashis Sengupta

1969 Goutam Ghosh, Mohan Chand Boral, Partha Chakraborty, Ranjan Kumar Niyogi, Tapanjyoti Roy, Udayan Dasgupta

1970 Abhinaba Roy, Amitabha Sarkar, Ananda Kumar Chakraborty, Balaran Chattopadhyay, Debiprasad Das, Goutam Mitra, Goutam Mukhopadhyay, Goutam Mukhopadhyay, Uttam Kumar Roy

1971 Debasish Ghosh, Neptune Srimal, Ranjit Kumar Roy, Rathin Bose, Sambhunath Ghosh, Shankar Mitra

1972 Utpal Chakraborty

1973 Sibsadhan Ray

1974 Arnab Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Manas Kumar Chakraborty, Pradip Gupta, Probal Mukhopadhyay, Sabyasachi Das Gupta, Uday Bhanu Bhattacharya

1975 Anirudhha Gangopadhyay, Ashim Kumar Chattopadhyay, Dipak Ranjan Datta, Satrajit Nag, Sudip Kumar Bose

1976 Achintya Kumar Banerjee, Soumitra Mukhopadhyay

1977 Arindam Chowdhuri, Basab Kumar Chatterjee, Brajagopal Samanta, Soumitra Gupta, Sugata Majumdar, Tapas Bhattacharya, Tapas Kumar Ganguly, Tirtharenu Sanyal

1978 Arun Kanti Dey, Bhaskar Basu, Debabrata Chakraborty, Himadri Sekhar Datta, Shakti Prasad Banerjee, Subha Sankar Sarkar, Subhasish Das, Tapan Chakraborty

1979 Abdul Matin, Abhijit Mukhopadhyay, Amitabha Sengupta, Gopal Lahiri, Jyotisankar Roy, Prabin Kumar Mondal, Swapna Kumar Pal, Santanu Mukhopadhyay

1981 Anindya Sarkar, Biswajit Mukhopadhyay, Debasish Mal, Parthasarathi Sen, Prabir Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Santanu De, Siddhartha Sankar Rej

1982 Amit Chowdhury, Debasish Saha, Kunal Bose, Prabir Dasgupta, Ramendra Sundar Dirghangi, Somnath Bhattacharya, Sujit Kumar Roy Mallick

1983 Amiya Kumar Huin, Amlanjyoti Kar, Anirban Saha, Dhurjati Prasad Sengupta, Gautam Gangopadhyay, Gautam Kumar Deb, Niroj Kumar Sarkar, Subir Majumdar, Subrata Ghosh, Tapan Majumdar

1984 Anirvan Sengupta, Biswajit Saha, Pradip Kumar Chakraborty, Tapas Chowdhury

1985 Abhijit Basu, Asok Kumar Samanta, Parth Pratim De, Phalguni Sakha Das, Sarbani Majumder, Swapna Ghosh, Tanmay Brata Das

1986 Alok Kumar Mishra, Bibekananda Chakraborty, Chunilal Chattopadhyay, Dilip Chakraborty, Dipankar Ghosh, Joydip Mukhopadhyay, Kalyan Chakraborty

1987 Anirban Ghosh, Bibek Ghosh, Chinmoy Mondal, Debjani Sanyal, Rupa Bhattacharya, Sipra Bandopadhyay, Subhasish Sen Gupta, Subhasis Sen, Tapasri Chaki

1988 Bijit Kumar Dhar, Saprathi Aich Sarkar, Somnath De

1989 Barnali Sengupta, Joydip Mukhopadhyay, Nibedita Mondal, Sibsankar Jana, Urbashi Nag

1990 Nilay Roy Chowdhuri, Saradindra Chakraborty, Saumya Chaudhuri, Sourabh Chattopadhyay

1991 Ajoy Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Anjan Naha, Bhudhendralal Bhaduri, Kuntal Bandopadhyay, Mahuya Ghosh, Saumyendu Bera, Soumabha Addya, Subrata Dasgupta, Tapasi Mandal

1992 Abhijit Chattopadhyay, Anirban Sen, Mausumi Majumdar, Nilanjan Dasgupta, Rajib Kar, Sudeshna De, Soumitra Biswas

## **Physiology**

1957	Bijan Kumar Ghosh
1959	Sakuntala Gupta, Sukhendu Mohan Mukhopadhyay
1960	Sibani Banerjee
1961	Arabinda kumar Sinha
1962	Niva Ghosh
1963	Sunil Kumar Das
1965	Biswanath Pain
1966	Nina Sarkar
1969	Chaitali Bhattacharjee
1973	Indu Sekhar Bhattacharjee
1974	Manoj Kumar Chakraborty
1978	Krishna Ghosh, Mukul Roychoudhury
1979	Samir Kumar Seal, Swadesh Dey
1980	Amitava Maity, Sukalyan Chatterjee
1983	Dipak Kumar Bhuniya
1984	Sanchita Ghose
1985	Mahitosh Mondal, Manas Mondal, Premangshu Khatua, Sujata Misra
1987	Asis Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Bina Das, Krishanu Sengupta, Naibedya Chattopadhyay, Sumita Panthi
1988	Krishna Roy
1989	Chinmoy Gupta, Md. Iqbal Alam, Samarendra Nath Adak, Sanjen Basu
1990	Amitava Ganguli, Gopal Chandra Bera, Ramanuja Santra, Sandip Lal, Sumanta Goswami, Md. Modot Ali
1991	Debasish Majumdar, Kaushik Roy

### **Economics**

1956	Mihir Kumar Rakshit
1957	Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Jyotish Kumar Bhattacharya, Samarendralal Bose
1958	Jahar Roy
1959	Asoksanjay Guha, Parag Keshar Bhattacharya
1960	Pranab Kumar Bardhan, Ramgopal Agarwala
1961	Prabir Basu
1962	Sanjit Basu
1963	Kumkum Ghosh
1964	Badal Mukhopadhyay, Sandip Kumar Das
1966	Asim Kumar Dasgupta
1967	Pradip Kumar Maiti, Ramprasad Sengupta
1968	Somnath Sen
1970	Ajit Chaudhury, Bimal Krishna Dey, Dipak Rag Basu
1971	Asrarul Haque, Gautam Bhattacharya
1972	Bharati Roy,
1974	Anup Kumar Sinha, Bhaskar Neogi, Tamal Dutta Chaudhury
1975	Amitava Chakraborty, Biswajit Chatterjee, Sudip Chaudhuri
1976	Amitava Chatterjee, Soumendranath Sikdar, Sumit Nag
1977	Records not available.
1978	Records not available.
1979	Indrani Ghosh, Sudeshna Gupta, Sudipta Dasgupta
1980	Records not available.
1982	Records not available.

1983 Chandana Mukhopadhyay, Nilabja Sengupta, Papiya Dutta, Santanu Ghosh

1984 Records not available

1985 Asim Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Mahua Mitra, Manju Kedia, Mita Chakraborty, Rosy Pal, Sanchari Roy, Sanjukta Sen

1986 Records not available.

1987 Records not available.

1988 Anasuya Ray, Ranajoy Bhattacharya

1989 Records not available.

1990 Bisakha Ghosh, Rita Gangopadhyay, Subhabrata Muhuri

1991 Kausik Mitra, Zakir Hussain

1992 Kasturi Mitra, Kumarjit Mandal, Nabanita Sinha, Ranjanendra Narayan Nag, Sangita Chakraborty.

### **Botany**

1958 Shyamapada Saha

1959 Pradyot Bhanja

1960 Dipali Dey, Subimal Roy

1961 Niva Thakur, Ramkanta Chakrabarty

1962 Nikhil Krishna Dey

1966 Sima Pal, Sona Majumdar

1969 Swagata Chakrabarty

1988 Usha Keshav

1989 Basari Das, Indrani Sen, Manas Kumar Chatterjee, Piu Bandopadhyay, Pravin Kumar Singh, Ruma Tarafdar, Susmita Dey

1990 Manasi Pal, Rabindranath Saha, Sumana Bhattacharya, Sumita Kar

1991 Anusree Dutta,

1992 Amal Krishna Mondal, Krishnendu Acharya, Malini Basu, Manjulika Ghosal, Manjusree Dutta, Mausumi Basu, Rupa Purkait, Shyamalendu Dutta, Sudipta Chattopadhyay, Sutapa Saha, Tuhina Saha

### Statistics

1943 Nirmal Kumar Chakrabarty  
1946 Mohit Kumar Gangopadhyay  
1948 Dinesh Chandra Misra  
1949 Ajay Kumar Basu  
1950 Indramohan Chakrabarty, Jogabrata Roy, Kamal Chandra Chanda  
1951 Radhagobinda Laha, Sujit Kumar Mitra  
1952 Samarendranath Mitra,  
1953 Atindra Mohan Gun

The names in the above list all belong to the period before 1955, but were only partially included in the Centenary Volume. The complete list as now received from the Statistics department, is therefore included in Part II.

### Geography

1956 M.A. Puranjay Gopal Bandyopadhyay, M.Sc. Bholanath Das  
1959 M.A. Lata Roy  
1960 M.A. Kamala Chattopadhyay  
1961 M.A. Dipika Chakrabarty  
1963 M.A. Anjana Roy Chaudhury, Asha Malhotra  
1964 M.A. Arabinda Biswas, Indira Gangopadhyay  
1965 M.A. Amal Krishna Basu, Arup Ratan Chattopadhyay  
1966 M.Sc. Pradip Kumar Mukhopadhyay  
1968 M.A. Rina Sengupta

1969	M.A. Arati Basu
1970	M.A. Pannalal Das, Parbati Das
1972	M.A. Mridula Sanyal
1973	M.A. Abanti Kundu, Ranjan Basu, M.Sc. Purabi Das
1974	M.A. Prasanta Kumar Das, Baishakhi Ghosh, Dipali Mukherjee, Krishna Roy
1976	M.A. Dipali Dutta
1978	M.Sc. Ashis Sarkar, M.A. Basabi Khan, Manjula Paul, Sushma Rohatgi
1979	M.A. Bandana Roychoudhury, Lipika Ganguli, Sudeshna Acharya, Sukla Mallick
1980	M.A. Santana Poddar, Seema Paul
1981	M.A. Barnali Roy
1982	M.A. Arunima Ray, Indrani Kundu, Madhumita Brahma, Sutapa Bhattacharya
1983	M.Sc. Debakshi Ghosh, Jhumur Dasgupta, Sarbani Basu, Sriparna Basu, M.A. Prakriti Ranjan Das
1984	M.Sc. Chandrabali Bandyopadhyay, Moitreyi Sen, Patrali Chattopadhyay, Sharmila Basak, Sharmila Sinha
1985	M.Sc. Nibedita Das, Susmita Ghosh, Swati Ghosh
1986	M.Sc. Ira Chakrabarty, Paramita Dasgupta, Samita Dasgupta, Shampa Roy
1987	M.Sc. Elina Nag, Parnika Sengupta, Shama Chatterjee
1988	M.Sc. Aditi Majumdar
1989	M.Sc. Chandrima Sen, Kalyan Kumar Ghosh, Srabona Bandyopadhyay
1990	M.Sc. Indrani Sen, Sonali Saha
1991	M.Sc. Anjana Kundu

### **Zoology**

1957 Ardhendu Sekhar Mukhopadhyay, Banani Moitra, Simananda Adhikari

1958 Anima Basu, Arup Kumar Sinha, Dharendra Chandra Deb, Nurjehan Begum, P.L. Waidyasekere, Sunil Kumar Datta

1959 Ajoy Kumar Roy, Debendranath Bandopadhyay, M.G. Alamelu, Maitreyi Chaudhuri, Shibdas Bandopadhyay

1960 Jyotiprakash Choudhuri, K.P. Kripalani, Samir Kumar Banerjee, Sudhangsu Kumar Ghosal

1961 Madhuri Khan, Samarendranath Chattopadhyay, Tapan Kumar Bhattacharya

1962 Bani Dutta, Jaganmoy Mitra

1963 Anjan Raichaudhuri, Asim Kumar Chakraborti, Santigopal Pal, Satyabrata Bhattacharya

1964 Sati Makhija

1965 Ajit Kumar Aditya, Dipti Chaudhuri

1966 Bandana Datta, Pijush Kanti Dinda, Runu Palit, Yusuf Ali Jamadar

1967 Manisha Bandopadhyay, Nibedita Mitra, Utpal Mallick

1968 Tripti Roy

1969 Manasi Priya Sen, Susanta Kumar Ghosh

1970 Bharati Mukhopadhyay

1971 Jayashri Mukhopadhyay, Md. Rezaur Rahaman

1973 Jaharlal Maiti, Jayashree Prasad, Mahamaya Bandopadhyay

1974 Asoke Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Manas Mukherjee, Subhra Bhattacharya

### **Political Science**

1958 Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay

1962 Ashok Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Biswanath More, Pranab Sankar Mukhopadhyay, Radha Raman Chakrabarty

1965	Arun Kumar Bandopadhyay, Atmaram Ghoshal, Jadabendra Lal Basu, Rakhahari Chatterjee
1966	Anil Baran Ray, Jayanta Raychaudhuri, Sambunath Nandi, Swapan Kumar Bhattacharya
1967	Arati Sen, Sanjay Kshettry
1971	Bishakha Basu
1972	Srabani Rai Chaudhuri
1975	Kumkum Sen, Malabsri Das, Nandita Basu Mallik, Subrata Chattopadhyay, Sumana Chakraborty, Tapan Kumar Chakraborty
1976	Debjani Sengupta, Gautam Kumar Bose
1978	Bidyut Chakrabarty, Sanjib Mukherjee, Supriya Roy Choudhury
1979	Manabi Banerjee
1980	Amitava Chandra, Ranjan Kumar Ray, Rita Ray, Sarmila Dev, Sarmistha Ghosh
1981	Rekha Dutta, Samir Kumar Das, Sobha Prasad
1983	Alapan Banerjee, Tarun Das
1984	Partha Pratim Basu, Siuli Chakraborty
1985	Raya Bhattacharya, Shyamashree Sen
1986	Bijoya Saha, Ela Das
1987	Chaitali Ghosh, Dwaipayan Bhattacharya, Rajasri Guha
1988	Parama Palit, Shibani Roy Chowdhury, Suparna Sanyal
1989	Aparajita Mukhopadhyay, Debjani Chakraborty, Lina Law, Nandini Neogi, Nandita Chaudhuri
1990	Aindrila Ghosh, Mausumi Nag, Soma Mandal, Subhapriya Chatterjee
1991	Nina Ray Chaudhuri, Panchali Bhattacharya
1992	Jaydip Kumar Chakraborty

**B.A./B.Sc.**

**English**

1955	Nita Mukherji
1956	Asoke Kumar Mukherji, Jasodhara Sengupta
1958	Ketaki Kushaii
1959	Gayatri Chakravarti, Surojit Sen
1961	Gautam Chakravarti
1962	Aditya Bhattacharya, Indranath Guha
1964	Sajni Kripalani
1965	Subhas Basu, Swapan Kumar Choudhuri
1966	Chitrata Banerjee
1968	Anuradha Chatterjee
1969	Jayasri Majumdar
1970	Sukanta Chaudhuri
1971	Arun Sankar Choudhury, Shirshendu Chakravarti, Sudeshna Chakravarti
1972	Supriya Dasgupta
1974	Indrani Roy
1975	Chitralekha Banerjee, Kaveri Roy Choudhury, Paramita Sengupta, Sanjay Kumar Sircar
1976	Ananda Lal
1977	Aditi Dutta, Amlan Dasgupta, Prodosh Bhattacharya, Sharmistha Panja.
1978	Anasuya Basu
1981	Durba Moitra, Indrani Ganguli; Sharmistha Ghosh, Srimati Lal.
1982	Piyali Sengupta, Shanta Dutta.

1983	Jasodhara Dasgupta, Madhumanti Maitra, Neepa Majumder, Reena Saha, Roma Sarkar
1984	Arundhati Maitra, Geeta Patkar, Sudipto Chatterjee.
1985	Bishnupriya Ghosh, Brinda Bose, Ishanti Ghosh, Mrittika Dutta, Nandini Bhattacharya, Srimati Basu, Srilata Mukherji, Subhabrata Bhattacharya, Urmil Choudhuri.
1986	Ananya Chatterjee, Chandreyi Niyogi, Piya Pal, Santanu Majumder, Udayan Mitra
1987	Subha Mukherjee
1988	Kantik Ghosh
1989	Anuradha Roy, Nilanjana Roy
1991	Sanghamitra Guin.

### **Bengali**

1955	Sisir Kumar Das
1975	Tapabrata Ghosh
1981	Shampa Chowdhury
1982	Aparna Bhattacharya, Chandana Dasgupta
1990	Achyut Mandal, Sudakshina Ghosh, Swati Chakraborty
1992	Aparna Bandopadhyay, Sampa Bhattacharya

### **Hindi**

1984	Kavita Mehrotra
1987	Kirti Nagar
1992	Shanta Chatterjee, Sumita Chattaraj

### **Mathematics**

1955	B.A. Baidyanath Basu, Pradip Kumar Mitra, B.Sc. Debabrata Majumder, Pradip Niyogi, Pranab Ghosh, Subes Chandra Sarkar, Sujata Ghosh, Sunil Krishna Pal, Tapas Ranjan Chakraborty
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1956	B.A. Sunoy Sanatani, B.Sc. Amala Mitra, Hrishikesh Bandopadhyay
1957	B.Sc. Avijit Sen, Dilip Kumar Sinha, Suhas Kumar Majumder
1958	B.A. Niimalya Sinha, B.Sc. Chittaranjan Biswas, Jayanta Bhattacharya, Pranab Kumar Mitter
1959	B.A. Ila Mukherjee, Manju Sengupta, Pranab Kumar Lahiri, B.Sc. Arabindo Mukherjee, Jayanta Kumar Bagchi, Pinaki Sankar Roy, Punyabrata Dasgupta
1960	B.A. Pinaki Prasad Mitra, B.Sc. Arabinda Roy, Dipak Neogi, Gour Chandra Sinha Roy, Sukdev Mukherjee
1961	B.Sc. Utpal Kumar Banerjee
1962	B.Sc. Phoolan Prasad
1963	B.A. Indira Roy, B.Sc. Deepak Kumar Chakraborty, Dipankar Roy, Rajkumar Roychoudhury, Shyam Narayan Daga, Utpal Kumar Samaddar, Tapan Kumar Sinha
1964	B.Sc. Ashes Roy Choudhury, Birendranath Mondal, Yogendra Kumar Maheswari
1965	B.Sc. Kanailal Patra, Samir Kumar Kar, Shyam Chandra Nag, Snehangsu Kumar Roy, Subrata Bhattacharya, Surath Kumar Biswas
1966	B.Sc. Abhijit Mukherjee, Arunava Bagchi, Saubir Bhattacharya, Sudipta Sarkar, Sunandan Sen
1967	B.Sc. Arun Kumar Saha, Gautam Mitra, Subhendu Bikash Mandal
1968	B.Sc. Kalyan Kumar Bagchi, Meena Roy, Subinay Chakraborty
1969	B.A. Pradip Kumar Sen, B.Sc. Chaitali Basu, Jayasri Dey, Purnima Doshi, Shankar Prasad, Urmila Garg
1970	B.Sc. Balkrishna Shetty, Indira Roy, Madhabi Datta, Nitis Mukherjee, Satyabir Bhattacharya, Sudip Kumar Acharya
1971	B.A. Pabitra Narayan Roychoudhury, B.Sc. Joygopal Seth, Kanailal Banerjee, Prasad Roy, Rajat Roy, Sanjoy Sen, Tapan Kumar Datta, Vijay Lakshmi Shetty.
1972	B.Sc. Ranjan Chaudhury, Santosh Iyer

1973	<b>B.Sc. Sovanlal Kundu</b>
1975	<b>B.Sc. Ashis Chakraborty, Malabika Banerjee, Sumanta Guha</b>
1977	<b>B.Sc. Anuradha Roy</b>
1978	<b>B.Sc. Krishna Kundu, Rita Das, Sreela Bhattacharya</b>
1979	<b>B.A. Krishna Roy, B.Sc. Anjana Karkoon, Sarmila Bose, Sriparna Bose</b>
1981	<b>B.Sc. Lopamudra Roychoudhury</b>
1982	<b>B.Sc. Anjana Das, Sumita Barua</b>
1983	<b>B.Sc. Susmita Sarkar, Tapan Kumar Mukhopadhyay</b>
1984	<b>B.Sc. Ambarnil Sengupta, Bisakha Mallik, Kajal Bhattacharya</b>
1985	<b>B.Sc. Atanu Kumar Ghosh, Binayak Samaddar Chaudhury, Mahuya Datta, Mrinal Banerjee, Naresh Kumar Jain, Nisith Chandra Das, Ratna Sarkar</b>
1987	<b>B.Sc. Kajal De, Sandip Lahiri, Suman Mukhopadhyay</b>
1988	<b>B.Sc. Debashis Sarkar, Sarbani Chakraborty</b>
1989	<b>B.Sc. Debangshu Sharma Chaudhuri, Leena Sarkar</b>
1990	<b>B.Sc. Subhendu Kanjilal, Sudebi Bhattacharya</b>
1991	<b>B.Sc. Ruchira Majumder</b>
1992	<b>B.Sc. Madhu Jalan, Nidhi Gupta, Pratik Mitra</b>

### **Philosophy**

1956	<b>Manjula Mukherjee</b>
1960	<b>Tapan Kumar Chakraborty</b>
1963	<b>Anita Das, Bharati Sen</b>
1964	<b>Kishore Kumar Chakraborty, Sarmistha Biswas</b>
1966	<b>Manju Baral</b>
1968	<b>Angelikes Schaaf (Pathak), Indrani Bandyopadhyay, Rama Chatterjee</b>
1969	<b>Sikha Mukherjee</b>

1970	Amita Banerjee
1974	Arindam Chakraborty, Chhanda Roy, Sandipana Das
1975	Madhumita Mondal
1977	Chandan Chakraborty, Malay Chakraborty
1978	Bharati Ghorai, Nandita Dasgupta, Srabanti Ghosh
1979	Madhumita Chattopadhyay, Malabi Mukhopadhyay
1981	Anuradha Sen, Nini Chanda, Rinita Datta, Roshmi Bhose, Somes Roy
1983	Bindu Madhok, Jhuma Chakraborty, Nirmalya Narayan Chakraborty
1984	Aindrila Sen, Krishna Roy, Mahua Roy, Manidipa Chakraborty Sutapa Banerjee
1985	Kuntala Bhattacharya, Mina Lahiri, Mita Saha, Mitali Mukherjee Nandini Mukhopadhyay, Poly Sikdar
1986	Anindita Bhattacharya, Anuradha Dey, Arundhati Mukherjee, Dola Basu, Manjari Datta, Rina Kar, Runa Chattopadhyay, Sangeeta Datta, Sarbani Mallik, Soma Mitra, Suparna Bhattacharya, Suparna Goswami
1987	Alaka Bhattacharya, Chaitali Pal, Damayanti Basu, Jasodhara Roy Chaudhury, Ruby Basu
1988	Mousumi Ghosh, Patrali Basu, Srabana Ghosh, Sudipta Pal
1989	Aruna Sinha, Molly Saha, Rina Ganguly, Rita Chakraborty, Samarpita Dasgupta, Sarmistha Pal, Sriparna Ghosh
1990	Barnali Sanyal, Debjani Chakraborty, Kakali Mukhopadhyay, Mousumi Roy Choudhury, Nandita Bhattacharya, Nivedita Guin, Rituparna Choudhury, Sanjib Deb, Shibani Chakraborty, Sonali Basu
1991	Anuradha Roy Choudhury, Debirupa Basu, Jaya Roy, Patralekha Mazumder
1992	Amartya Mukherjee, Chaitali Sinha, Mandrita Bhattacharya, Paramita Sengupta, Seuli Biswas, Shamim Ahmed, Soma Ghosh, Suman Dhara Sharma, Suranjana Dasgupta

### **Physics**

1956 Arabinda Nag, Badal Chandra Mukhopadhyay, Lilu Fook Fah, Nikhilesh Bhattacharya, Ranjit Kumar Saha, Sitesh Kumar Roy, Subir Kumar Banerjee

1957 Ajoy Kumar Bera, Asok Kumar Nath, Debadas Chakraborty, Pritiman Sarkar, Tapas Kumar Das

1958 Chanchal Kumar Majumder, Gopal Chandra Samanta, Gopal Sakha Mondal, Mrinal Kanti Paul, Mrinal Kusum Barua, Sudeb Ranjan Chaki

1959 Atish Chandra Sinha, Balkrishna Garodia, Mathuresh Poddar, Pranab Kumar Bhattacharya, Prasun Kumar Rudra, Rathindra Nath De

1960 Amal Kumar Bhattacharya, Asok Kumar Mukherjee, Biswak Bhattacharya, Kanti Bhusan Datta, Kartik Chandra Das, Netai Charan Mukherjee, Pratip Kumar Chaudhuri, Ramendra Prasad Roy, Sailajananda Mukherjee, Subrata Datta, Sunanda Dey, Tamohar Krishna Roy Dastidar, Triptesh Kumar Dey

1961 Aloke Kumar Sen, Amar Nath Datta, Badal Kumar Betal, Debiprasad Sarkar, Devaprasad Majumder, Govind Tahilram Daryanani, Malay Kanti Chakraborty, Mihir Kumar Datta, Prabhudayal Agarwal, Partha Neogi, Parthasarathi Ghosh, Pranab Kumar Roychoudhuri, Rajat Chanda, Siddharta Sen, Subhendu Kumar Deb, Suvidu Guha.

1962 Alok Kumar Majumder, Arkaprava Dev, Asit Ranjan Das, Dwijadas Chakraborty, Dhiranjan Roy, Manoranjan Saha, Pradip Mukherjee, Probir Roy, Samarendra Nath Biswas, Santosh Kumar Samaddar, Sukla Nandy, Susanta Kumar Mukherjee, Susanta Ranjan Bagchi.

1963 Basudeb Ghosh, Debabrata Basu, Debidas Mukhopadhyay, Dipankar Sengupta, Goutam Sengupta, Jishnu De, Nanda Mukherjee, Prabir Kumar Ghosh, Pradip Kumar Saha, Prasun Kumar Basu, Ranabir Dutta, Rathindranath Chaudhuri, Ratneswar Roy, S. Anantha Krishnan, Siddhartha Roy, Somen Kumar Maitra, Somnath Chatterjee, Subir Datta, Sujan Kumar Kundu, Tapan Kumar Das, Tapas Kumar Mitra, Utpal Kumar Dey.

1964 Adhish Chandra Sinha, Amitava Bagchi, Amitava Bagchi, Arati Lahiri, Bikas Chandra Sinha, Dipanjan Rai Chaudhuri, Kumar Krishna Mukherjee, Raj Kumar Moitra, Sukumar Ghosh.

1965 Arun Kumar Das, Arun Kumar Majumder, Asok Kumar Chattopadhyay, Benod Behari Pal, Chandan Kumar Bandyopadhyay, Debasis Chatterjee, Iva De, Narayanswamy Anantaraman, Pranob Kumar Chattopadhyay, Rabindra Nath Raut, Rajat Subhra Basu, Ranjan Bhattacharya, Sadhan Kumar Adhikari, Satyanarayan Nandi, Shyamalendu Pal, Swapan Kumar Datta.

1966 Ajoy Kumar Roy, Amit Kushari, Amit Sur, Asok Saha, Avijit Lahiri, Chanchal Kumar Dasgupta, Gouri Guha, Indrajit Basu, Jayanta Guha, Parthasarathi Roy, Prabir Dasgupta, Ranjan Kumar Bhowmik, Shyamali Sengupta, Subrata Biswas, Subir Banerjee.

1967 Ajoy Basak, Avijit Mukherjee, Basab Bijoy Dasgupta, Bibhas Ranjan De, Deb Prasad Chakraborty, Dilip Kumar Das, Gopa Sarkar, Goutam Bagchi, Gopal Chandra Kole, Goutam Bhattacharya, Kamal Kumar Raychaudhuri, Lakshmi Narayan Hazra, Md. Kamal Hossan, Nikhilesh Kar, Pradip Narayan Ghosh, Pranab Ghosh, Sadhan Kumar De, Ujjwal Gupta.

1968 Abhijit Sengupta, Amitava Basu, Deep Mitra, Durgadas Patra, Goutamdas Barman, Kafil Ahmed, Pradip Das, Plaban Majumder, Prasad Ranjan Roy, Rina Sen, Sabyasachi Mitter, Sourindra Bhattacharya, Subhadra Chaudhuri, Subra Nath, Sudipta Narayan Ray, Vasanti Narayanaswamy.

1969 Ambar Ghosh, Amitava Sarma, Anupa Bhowmik, Asis Kumar Guha, Deb Kumar Datta, Dharamdas Kumbhakar, Gautam Chakraborty, Goutam Ray, Harisankar Pal, Jiban Krishna Basu, Kaveri Mukhopadhyay, Lali Gupta, Mrityunjoy Pal, Nanda Kishore Sanyal, Parthasarathi Raychaudhuri, Parthasarathi Sengupta, Rabindranath Pal, Sankar Gangopadhyay, Sayandeb Mukhopadhyay, Sibotosh Bagchi, Siddhartha Bhattacharya, Subhankar Maiti, Swapan Kumar Malakar, Swaminathan, Utpalendu Gupta.

1970 Alak Kanti Roy, Amitava Roychaudhuri, Chandan Dasgupta, Kamales Kar, Phalguni Bejoy Ganguli, Pulak Datta, Pranab

**Ranjan Chowdhuri, Ramsevak Bandyopadhyay, Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Somenath Sarkar, Soumya Chakraborty, Sudipta Kumar Ray, Swapan Kumar Dutta, Swapan Saha, Tarasankar Nag, Uday Chand Roy.**

1971 **Abhijit Basu Roychaudhuri, Amitava Basu, Arun Chandra Sen, Arun Kumar Bit, Bhargab Bikram Bhattacharya, Chinmoy Bose, Chinmoy Mitra, Dipankar Ghosh, Jayanta Kumar Bhattacharya, Jayanta Chattopadhyay, Jhumur Roy, Kamal Kumar Bardhan, Parthasarathi Mitra, Priya Ranjan Banerjee, Rupayan Bhattacharya, Salil Kumar Chatterjee, Samar Ghosh, Samar Kumar Guha Roy, Samir Kumar Dey, Samiran Chatterjee, Subrata Saha, Sunando Banerjee, Surajit Chakraborty, Swapan Banerjee, Tapan Kumar Palchaudhuri, Tapas Kumar Sen, Tushar Kanti Chatterjee, Ujjalendu Gupta**

1972 **Amalesh Bandyopadhyay, Amitava Bhattacharya, Anjan Bhattacharya, Anujit Mukherjee, Arunava Guha, Atanu Kumar Raha, Debasis Baral, Debi Prasad Mitra, Dipankar Mukhopadhyay, Himadri Bhusan Pakrashi, Indrani Bose, Jyotiprakash Nag, Kalyan Chatterjee, Paritosh Kumar Das, Pradip Bhattacharya, Samir Kumar Bhattacharya, Sankar Basu, Sankar Das Sarma, Siddheswar Chaudhuri, Somnath Mukherjee, Sudip Biswas, Swapan Kumar Mandal.**

1973 **Achintya Kumar Pal, Amit Kumar Biswas, Anup Kumar Mehra, Asoke Kumar De Sarkar, Jagannath Banerjee, Kartick Chandra Santra, Narayan Chandra Rana, Ranjan Kumar Sarkar, Shyamal Kumar Sarkar, Sibaji Raha.**

1974 **Asit Datta, Bichitra Kumar Guha, Debabrata Datta, Gautam Chakraborty, Goutam Das, Guruprasad Samanta, Prabir Kumar Pal, Pradip Mukhopadhyay, Tarun Kumar Chaki.**

1975 **Anup Kumar Sen, Anuradha Roy Chaudhuri, Asis Kumar Dev, Asoke Sen, Bidyut Kumar Bhattacharya, Debasish Ganguli, Dipankar Home, Gaganlal Chaudhuri, Palas Baran Pal Majumder, Proshenjit Majumder, Ratnadip Chatterjee, Sanghamitra Banerjee, Sanjoy Mukherjee, Somendra Mohan Bhattacharya, Sriparna Banerjee, Sumit Ranjan Das, Suranjan Bose.**

1976 **Amlan Ray, Anita Mehta, April Dutta, Bidyut Kanti Sen, Jayanta**

Kumar Dutta, Parthapratim Sengupta, Sudakshina Kundu, Sudipta Sinha Roy, Sujoy Dasgupta, Sujoy Kumar Das, Suryasarathi Barat, Swapna Bhattacharya.

1977 Abhijit Pathak, Amit Kumar Chatterjee, Ardhendu Ghosal, Arnab Roychaudhuri, Arundhati Bandopadhyay, Asish Kumar Pal, Buddhadev Ghosh, Deepanwita Chattopadhyay, Pinaki Ranjan Sen, Rana Dasgupta, Sourav Das, Shiladitya Bhattacharya, Subinay Dasgupta, Subrata Sen, Sugata Banerjee, Sugato Bhattacharya, Sutirtha Bhattacharya, Tapas Kumar Datta, Uma Prasad Mahanta.

1978 Alok Singhania, Asit Kumar Dey, Gopa Dasgupta, Kamal Kumar Poddar, Maloy Kumar Debnath, Narayan Bandyopadhyay, Ranjana Lahiri, Rita Mallick, Sankar Prasad Das, Subir Kumar Sarkar, Sujata Modok.

1979 Amitava Chakraborty, Ananda Gopal Sarangi, Apurba Kar, Barun Kumar Chatterjee, Debasish Sen, Gurudas Pal, Himadri Prosad De, Kakali Sarkar, Krishna Mitra, Manashi Sengupta, Nilanjan Adhikary, Parthasarathi Joardar, Rajat Ghosh, Rita Bhar, Samhita Dasgupta, Sarbarish Chakraborty, Satyajit Saha, Somnath Majumder Soumitra Bhattacharya, Sudeshna Banerjee, Suparno Chaudhuri, Sutapa Ghosh, Swapna Kumar Saha.

1980 Kabir Dasgupta, Sandip Kumar Bose, Sanjit Kumar Setua, Tamal Ray.

1981 Aniket Bhattacharya, Biswarup Mukherjee, Kamal Som, Kaberi Banerjee, Keya Dasgupta, Manas Kumar Sardar, Partha Pratim Deb Roy, Pradosh Kumar Banerjee, Pravangshu Chakraborty, Rupak Biswas, Samita Roy, Shefali Datta, Sivaji Roy, Soumitra Sengupta, Sukumar Barui, Sutapa Majumdar, Tamal Moitra, Uttiya Dasgupta.

1982 Abhik Roy, Amitava Datta, Anjana Pramanik, Ansuman Lahiri, Argha Tarafdar, Dipankar Roy, Gour Bhattacharya, Maitreyee Saha, Madhumita Pal, Mylavarapu Sita Janaki, Pradip Mukherjee, Pulak Mondal, Purabi Mukherjee, Sohan Sen, Saibal Mitra, Sankar Pal, Soma Mitra, Soma Mukhopadhyay, Soumya Sankar Mukhopadhyay, Surajit Sen, Susanta Kundu, Tuktuk Sur.

1983 Ajanta Sengupta, Alakava Datta, Arani Chakraborty, Chandana Ghosh, Debashis Chatterjee, Goutam Mondal, Partha Ray, Pinaki Poddar, Raj Kumar Chakraborty, Rashmi Roy, Sanjib Kumar Sarkar, Saugata Sengupta, Somok Roychaudhuri, Soumen Chakraborty, Sreerup Roychaudhuri, Sriyankar Acharya, Sumantra Chakraborty, Susanta Basu, Susmita Mitra, Swati Roy.

1984 Basudeb Gangopadhyay, Indranil Chatterjee, Kaushik Ghosh, Mousumi Mitra, Parongam Roychaudhuri, Prabir Banerjee, Rajendra Srivastava, Ramesh Tiwari, Rashmi Agarwal, Satyanarayan Majumder, Subrata Sen, Sudipta Sengupta, Sujit Pal, Sukhamay Roy, Suvro Datta, Utpal Das.

1985 Abhijit Mallik, Amitava Lahiri, Amitesh Maiti, Animesh Bhattacharya, Anit Bandopadhyay, Biplab Kumar Sikdar, Debangsu Das, Dipankar Manna, Indranil Sanyal, Jyotibikas Bhattacharya, Kalyan Mondal, Kumar Sankar Gupta, Pradip Chatterjee, Reshma Mukherjee, Sandip Ghosal, Samir Roy, Sankar Chakraborty, Snehasis Ghosh, Subhankar Roy, Sudipta Roy Barman, Sumita Seal, Tarapada Bhowmik.

1986 Anirvan Mayuk Sengupta, Abhijit Kar Gupta, Avijit Mukherjee, Debasish Mukherjee, Debasis Mallik, Dilip Kumar Hajra, Joydeb Chakraborty, Kanak Mallik, Keya Mitra, Mousumi Das, Nasrul F. Fazal, Ranjan Lahiri, Rana Aich, Ruby Banerjee, Sandip Biswas, Soumendra Kumar Dey, Sujan Kumar Dhar, Sushan Konar.

1987 Avijit Giri, Bhaskar Dutta, Bibhas Bhattacharya, Gautam Kumar Ghosh, Indra Dasgupta, Kallol Saha, Rakhi Chatterjee, Sandip Datta, Subhendra Nath Datta, Tanusree Saha.

1988 Anirban Kundu, Aparna Chakraborty, Biswajit Dutta, Dipak Nath, Goutam Ganguli, Malay Haldar, Mansur Ali Mondal, Nabendu Chaki, Oindrila Sarkar, Partha Pratim Mitra, Rashmi Sen, Sanghamitra Banerjee, Santanu Chakraborty, Sarthak Kumar Samanta, Soumen Datta, Sourav Dasgupta, Sudipta Pal, Susanta Mukhopadhyay, Timir Baran Biswas.

1989 Akash Bandopadhyay, Amit Dutta, Anath Nath Ghosh, Aniruddha Basu, Arun Roy, Debasis Dasgupta, Jagannath Das, Kalobaran Maity, Kingshuk Mazumder, Parama Mukherjee, Partha Sarathi Bag, Radha Anirban Goswami, Rajarshi Das,

	Sandip Pal, Shibaji Mukherjee, Sourav Gayen, Subhas Chandra Bera, Sudeshna Sarkar.
1990	Abhijit Bhattacharya, Abhijit Bhattacharya, Ambar Banerjee, Anindya Bose, Anindya Datta, Ashim Datta, Ashim Kumar Ghosh, Avijit Bhattacharya, Krishanu Chatterjee, Prosenjit Sen, Satyaki Bhattacharya, Soumen Datta, Subhasish Basak, Sudhaswatta Datta, Uma Bhowmik.
1991	Amitava Mitra, Angsula Ghosh, Bhudeb Mukherjee, Gautam Roy, Jayanta Barua, Kaushik Basu, Raktim Datta, Rasamay Kabiraj, Rishikesh Basu, Sanjib Kumar Ghosh, Siddhartha Mukherjee, Sonam Mallik, Swagata Hazra.
1992	Amal Kumar Saha, Atreyee Hazra, Avik Basu, Binayak Bhattacharya, Chinmoy Das, Indrajit Mitra, Joydeep Banerjee, Joydeep Sanyal, Malay Saha, Sankalpa Ghosh, Saurya Das, Subhro Ganguly, Subhro Upadhyay, Supratim Sengupta, Tilak Mitra.

### History

1956	Ajoy Chandra Bandopadhyay, Dhanesh Nath, Supriya Gupta.
1957	Arup Kumar Mukhopadhyay.
1958	Sumit Sarkar.
1959	Dilip Kumar Basu.
1961	Aparna Bandopadhyay, Chittabrata Palit, Khursheed B. Bhathena, Naresh Kumar Arora.
1962	Pratap Mukhopadhyay, Ranu Guha, Saurindra Nath Ray, Uma Ray.
1964	Anindya Kumar Bhattacharya, Anubha Raychaudhuri, Tapati Chaudhuri.
1965	Kuhi Roy.
1966	Kalyan Kumar Chakraborty, Rajat Kanta Ray, Ratnalekha Ray Chaudhuri.
1967	Amitabha Tripathi, Champak Chatterjee, Mohan Banerjee, Pujush Kanti Chakraborty.

1968 Debasis Chakraborty, Gouri Bandopadhyay, Jayasri Mukherjee, Reba Ray, Sharmila Bandopadhyay.

1969 Abhik Ranjan Roy, Anita Ghosh.

1970 Saumyandra Bhattacharya, Smita Bose, Tanika Bhattacharya.

1971 Rajeeet Mitter.

1972 Alok Chandra Ghosh.

1974 Subhra Mitra, Suranjan Das.

1975 Dhruba Jyoti Chakraborty, Nirban Basu, Sipra Ganguly.

1976 Prabal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Sugata Bose.

1978 Anuradha Roy, Madhumita Mukhopadhyay, Monmoyee Ghose, Sumit Mullick.

1979 Piyali Majumdar, Ranjit Kumar Roy, Sudeshna Basu, Sukla Sanyal.

1981 Amitava Ghosh, Behula Chowdhury.

1982 Anuradha Mitra, Jayanta Sengupta, Mahua Pal, Supratim Das.

1983 Indra Sengupta, Jayasree Mukhopadhyay, Nandini Gooptu, Nilanjana Chatterjee, Ratna Roy, Samita Sen.

1984 Baishakhi Bhattacharya, Chaitali Chatterjee, Haimanti Bhattacharya, Pradip Kumar Gooptu, Saswati Chakraborty.

1985 Debadyuti Bandopadhyay, Ishita Ghosh, Nairanjana Roychaudhuri, Pradip Bhoumik, Suparna Gooptu, Susmita Basu

1986 Suhit Kumar Sen

1988 Subho Jyoti, Ujjaini Basuray, Urmila De.

1989 Anindita Ghosh, Madhumita Majumdar, Sayantani Gupta.

1990 Bhaswati Chakraborty, Semanti Ghosh.

1991 Chirosree Basu, Ranajoy Sen, Sulagna Roy.

1992 Manjira Chakraborty, Peu Guha, Ritwika Biswas, Rochona Majumdar.

**Chemistry**  
**( 2-Year Course )**

1955 Salil Kumar Roy, Subhra Ghosh.  
1956 Asoka Mukhopadhyay, Ila Mukherjee.  
1957 Rabindra N. Ghosh Tagore, Saroj K. Chakraborty.  
1960 Brojo Mohan Mondal.  
1961 Bidyendu Mohan Deb, Goura Dujari, Ratna Ghosh.  
1962 Alakananda Chakraborty, Mandira Ganguly, Ramananda Bhaduri, Samir Kr. Chatterjee.  
1963 Basudeb Achari, Nirmal Chatterjee, Pijush Kanti Gangopadhyay, Sukla Bandyopadhyay, Tapan Kr. Sengupta.  
1964 Tapan Kr. Bhattacharyya.

**( 3-Year Course )**

1963 Bhawani Sinha, Gautam Siddhanta, Malabika Bhattacharya.  
1964 Abhijit Banerjee, Amitava Bhattacharya, Amitava Dasgupta, Parthasarathi Roy, Pasupati Sadhukhan, Pinaki Gupta Bhaya, Prabir Kumar Basu, Salil Kr. Sen, Subhas Kumar Sikdar, Ujjala Sen.  
1965 Basudeb Sandilya, Subir N. Bhattacharya.  
1966 Asoke Chatterjee, Bholanath Mukherjee, Deb Narayan Bhattacharya, Deepak Ray, Dhira Basu, Dilip Kr. Datta, Dilip Kr. Mitra, Julie Chatterjee, Krishna Ch. Majumdar, Lakshmi Narayan Datta, Nirmalendu Sinha Mahapatra, Nitish Kumar Bhattacharyya, Raghunath Das, Ramesh Chand Jain, Ranajit De, Susanta Kr. Giri, Syed Sajjad Zaheer Adnan.  
1967 Amrita Bose, Anita Muhuri, Asis Ranjan De, Bimal Kumar Banerjee, Dilip Kr. Bhattacharjee, Goutam Sen, Prabir Kr. Sen, Susanta Kr. Sengupta.  
1968 Anwarul Maula, Asoke Kr. Chakraborty, Asoke Kr. Chattopadhyay, Nilanjan Dasgupta, Pijus Kanti Basu, Rabindranath Purkait, Rabindranath Raj, Sibdas Ray,

Sudarshandhari Maji, Sumit Bhaduri, Tulsidas Mukhopadhyay, Tushar Kanti Das.

1969 Ajit Kr. Dutta, Asok Ch. Sen, Asok Kr. Basu, Barendra N. Patitunda, Chanchal K. Mitra, Chandramallika Ghosh, Nemai Chand Ganguly, Pankaj K. Pani, Pravat Kumar Panja, Sanjib Ghosh, Satyabrata Kundu, Subhas Ch. Mondal, Sumita Basu, Sumitesh Chakraborty, Surajit Sanyal, Swapan K. Chakraborty, Smarajit Mitra, Udayan Bose.

1970 Ajit K. Ghosh, Amitava Majumdar, Anasuya Gupta, Anol N. Chatterji, Apji Suchet Chaudhuri, Arindam Chaudhuri, Asoke Banerjee, Asoke K. Banerjee, Asoke K. Chaudhury, Banasri Mondal, Bandana Chattopadhyay, Gautam Bhattacharyya, Jagabandhu Das, Milan K. Das, Pares Ch. Das, Parthasarathi Bhattacharyya, Pranab Roy, Rita Das, Sambhu N. Datta, Sandip K. Mitra, Sandip K. Sengupta, Saradindu Bhattacharya, Somnath Chattopadhyay, Subhas Ch. Sinha Basu, Sugata Roy, Uday Sankar Das.

1971 Achintya K. Sinha Basu, Goutam Sanyal, Kamal K. Sen, Rajat K. Mukhopadhyay, Ramaprasad Chakravarti, Rantala Chandrasekhar, Saroj K. Sanyal, Sisir K. Sarkar, Sourindra Mohan Guha, Utpal Sinha, Vijay K. Mitra.

1972 Amit Basak, Debkumar Bhattacharya, Debnarayan Chakravorty, Harasit Mukhopadhyay, Jaya Das Gupta, Nabin K. Chowdhury, Pradip Datta, Pranab K. Barman, Shibani Datta, Shyamal Kanti Kar, Shyamaprasad Goswami, Somnath Ghosh, Subhasis Roy, Sudeb Gupta, Sugata Chatterjee, Sumitendra Majumdar, Tapas K. Pal.

1973 Biman Bagchi, Debdas Karmakar, Kalyan Kundu, Tapas K. Mukhopadhyay.

1974 Arup Ratan Banerjee, Dipak Kumar Mondal, Kankan Bhattacharya, Pinaki Datta, Siddhartha Roy.

1975 Kamal Bhattacharya, Sankar Chatterjee.

1976 Debasis Bhattacharya, Harjinder Singh, Jay K. Majumder, Krishna Chakraborty, Pradip Das, Raya Sen, Sanjay Basak, Tushar Kanti Chakraborty.

1977 Dinabandhu Bhattacharya, Malini Gupta, Manikuntana Kundu.

1978 Amitava Das Gupta, Amlan Mukherjee, Arijit Roy, Aparna Sen, Dipankar Chowdhury, Gita Biswas, Mallika Roy Chowdhury, Monojit Mukherjee, Ruksana Quader, Tulika Deb, Uday Maitra.

1979 Anup Saha Deuri, Chandana Pal.

1980 Chittaranjan Das, Sharmila Banerjee.

1981 Abhijit Chakraborty, Abhijit Binayak Banerjee, Bharati Mitra, Chaitali Mukherjee, Geeta Das, Plaban Kr. Mallik, Rajendra Singh, Shebanti Sinha.

1982 Alok K. Das, Biswajit Kundu, Chhanda Roy, Debasish Chakraborty, Debasish Ghosh, Somit Ghosh, Suparna Roy.

1983 Gautam Basu, Gautam Das, Mita Chattoraj, Ranjana Roy, Ranjit Kr.Dhar.

1984 Aloke Lahiri, Animesh Pramanik, Md. Usuj Middya, Nandita Ghosh, Siddhartha Bhattacharya, Sk. Abdul Gani, Sudip Sen, Swagata Basu, Tapash Chakraborty.

1985 Abhijit Sengupta, Archita Dutta, Atanu Kr. Roy, Bimal Kr. Ghosh, Pradip Kr. Dash, Rabiul Islam Gayen, Subrata Mukherjee.

1986 Arka Mukherjee, Arun Chattopadhyay, Partha Bandopadhyay, Sima Debnath, Sucharita Sen.

1987 Anupam Talapatra, Biswajit Chattpadhyay, Debasish Sarkar, Sanjoy Bhar, Tapas Roy.

1988 Ananya Das, Nikhil Guchhait, Partha Sarathi Pal.

1989 Abir Mukherjee, Balaka Das, Dibendu Sarkar, Jayoti Mal, Krishnadas Nandagopal, Narayan Ch. Chakraborty.

1990 Amit Bhowmic, Debrabrat Bhowmic, Debjani Bhar, Krishna Gopal Das, Paramita Kar, Ranjeet Ghosh, Ratna Sen, Srabani Roy, Sumitra Ghosh.

1991 Jasmina Datta, Photon Rao, Sangeeta Ghosh, Sanjita Sarkar, Santanu Mukherjee, Soma De, Sukanya Guha.

1992 Anindita Sinha, Chandreyee Ghosh, Debraj Guha Thakurta, Judhajit Banerjee, Niniva Sinha, Pinaki Chaudhury, Pulakesh Mukherjee, Tamalika Das.

## Geology

1955 Bikash Ch. Poddar, Pradip K. Gangopadhyay, Sanatan Roy Chowdhury, Tapan Prasad Basu

1956 Bimal Kr. Bardhan, Chittaranjan Sen, Dipankar Bandopadhyay, Narayan Das Mitra, Samir Kr. Bandopadhyay, Somesh Ch. Bhattacharjee

1957 Ajit Kr. Dey, Bimal Kr. Samanta, Devadas Samaddar, Dhrubajyoti Mukhopadhyay, Gouri Sankar Ghatak, Sugata Sengupta.

1958 Akhilesh Chowdhury, Amal Jyoti Sengupta, Cecil Laha, Manindra N. Kumar, Sanjay Kr. Chandra, Subimal Sinha Roy, Sudhir Bhushan Basu Mallick, Utpal Kr. Bose

1959 Subhajyoti Das

1960 Amitava Mukherjee, Asoke Kr. Talapatra, Pulak K. Raha, Sujit K. Majumdar

1961 Bejoy Basanta Bhattacharya, Debasis Chatterjee, Deb K. Dasgupta, Nirmal Chattopadhyay, Santosh K. Ghosh, Subhas Ch. Talukdar

1962 Asoke Basak, Dilip K. Biswas, Manoj Kr. Nandi, Nabendralal Basak

1963 Anis K. Roy, Arup K. Mitra, Sobhen Ray

1964 Amal Das Gupta, Amitabha Mukherjee, Gautam Prasad Sarkar, Jibon Krishna Rai Chaudhuri, Kamala Prasad Ghosh, Mihir Deb, Mrinal Kanti Mukhopadhyay, Subrata Chakraborty, Tarun Kumar Sen

1965 Benoy Ghosh, Pradyot K. Banerjee, Subhasish Sen Gupta

1966 Asoke K. Nath, Benoy Krishna Chakra, Durjoy Bhaduri, Debaprasad Bhattacharya, Gouri Sankar Ghosh, Haripada Roy, Krishna Chand Pal, Sankar Majumder

1967 Aloke K. Ghosh, Ranjan K. Niyogi, Udayan Das Gupta

1968 Abhinab Ray, Ananda Kr. Chakraborty, Goutam Mitra, Goutam Mukhopadhyay

1969 Debasish Ghosh, Sankar Mitra.

1970	Biswajit Basu, Jitendranath Ray, Parthasarathi Chakraborti, Sankar Kr. De
1972	Asok Biswas, Pratip Gupta, Probal Mukherjee
1973	Sudip Kumar Bose
1974	Basudeb Mukherjee, Dilip Saha
1975	Brajagopal Samanta, Tapas Bhattacharya, Tapas K. Gangopadhyay, Tirtharenu Sanyal
1976	Subha Sankar Sarkar
1977	Abhijit Mukherjee, Arunava Basu, Gopal Lahiri, Jyotisankar Roy, Kamalesh Mukhopadhyay, Santanu Mukherjee
1978	Basudeb Roy, Biswajit Mukherjee, Chandan K. Sengupta, Debasis Saha, Nirmal Dhar, Pradip K. Datta, Shankar Halder
1979	Abhijit Mukhopadhyay, Debasish Mal, Debasis Mondal, Kaushik Ghosh, Partha Sarathy Sen
1980	Kunal Bose, Prabir Das Gupta, Somnath Bhattacharya
1981	Amiya K. Huin, Amlan Jyoti Kar, Anirban Saha, Dhurjati Prasad Sen Gupta, Gautam K. Deb, Niroj K. Sarkar, Subir Majumder, Subrata Ghosh, Tapan Talukdar
1982	Amit Roy Chowdhury, Anirban Sengupta, Biswajit Saha, Biswarup Gupta, Chandramanti Mukherjee, Dipankar Mukherjee, Muktibrata Bhattacharjee, Piklu Saha, Pradip K. Chakraborty
1983	Ajay Bhattacharya, Anindya Narayan Biswas, Anirudhha Roy, Arijit Ray, Arinit Ghosh, Asok K. Samanta, Dipankar Khan, Joy Gopal Ghosh, Nirmalya Roy Chowdhury, Partha Pratim Dey, Rakesh Joshi, Sanjoy Das, Sarbajit Gupta
1984	Alok Kr. Misra, Bhola Nath Mondal, Chunilal Chattopadhyay, Dhrubajyoti Dutta, Dipankar Ghosh, Goutam Chakraborty, Joydeep Mukherjee, Kalyan Chakraborti, Subroto Kr. Gouri, Vivekananda Chakraborty
1985	Anirvan Ghosh, Aparup Chattopadhyay, Bibek Ghosh, Chinmoy Nandi, Jayanta Sarkar, Somnath Dey, Sourav Sarangy, Souvik Saha, Subhashis Sen Gupta, Subhasish Sen, Surajit Basu, Ujjal Kr. Ghosh

1986 Abhinit Sanyal, Deb K. Bhattacharya, Prasun Jana, Rahul Mitra, Sabyasachi Sen, Supriya K. Saha

1987 Abhijit Chatterjee, Bhaskar Bhattacharjee, Dipayan Jana, Prasenjit Hans, Saibal Gupta, Samir K. Bhattacharya, Siladitya Sengupta

1988 Arnab Bhattacharya, Debnath Bose, Kaushik Pramanik, Sharadindra Chakraborty, Sukhendu Roy

1989 Budhendra Lal Bhaduri, Dhrubabrata Chakraborty, Joydeep Srivastava, Partha Ghosh, Saibal Ghosh, Soumava Adhya, Sounyendu Bera, Subhasish Roy Chowdhury

1990 Anirban Sen, Asish K. Kar, Bapi Goswami, Basudeb Dutta, Nilanjan Dasgupta, Rajib Kar, Sankar Prasad Panla, Santanu Samanta, Subhasish Ghosh, Sudipta Basu

1991 Ashok Som, Gopal Chakraborty, Nilanjan Dey, Saikat Paul, Subhajit Deb Roy, Sujay Dutta, Sunil K. Garai

1992 Anikik Sen, Avranil Chatterjee, Dipanjan Banerjee, Indrajit Banerjee, Shankha Bhattacharya, Tarun Kolay

### **Physiology**

1957 Shakuntala Das Gupta

1960 Mira Ghosh, Shyamal Kumar Datta

1961 Ajoy Kumar Chatterjee, Emiel Prava Shaw, Nandita Sen, Narayan Prasad Maheswari, Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, Usha Bhargava

1962 Aparna Banerjee, Ashis Basu Mallick, Ashoka Bhattacharya, Debaki Seth, Ilora Chowdhuri, Lalit K. Golakdas Barai, Sabita Dey

1963 Amrita Banerjee, Baljit Pal, Biswanath Pyne, Dipali Roy, Manjulika Dhar, Raka Bose, Sharmila Chakraborty, Usha Ranjan Roy

1965 Arundhati Nandi, Indira Haldar, Manju Das De, Ranjit Kumar Bandopadhyay, Sudhanshu Kumar De, Usha Mahajani

1966 Ranita Bose, Shubhra Paul

1967 Ashoke Kumar Ganguly, Jayasree Sengupta

1968 Arup Sen, Indira Sen, Krishna Sen Gupta, Padma Kar, Sudha Warrior

1969 Ashoke Kumar Bose, Basana Ghosal, Nandita Mookherjee, Rama Ghosh, Ratna Mukherjee, Supriya Gupta

1970 Gipsy Senior

1971 Atasi Guha, Mrinmoyee Chatterjee, Ranja Mazumdar

1972 Anita Mipa, Bunny Gupta, Chen Mee Lin, Kishore Sankar Roy, Madhumita Banerjee

1973 Bhaswar Mukhopadhyay, Jayati Sen, Suchismita Roy, Tuli Chowdhuri

1974 Alaka Saha, Animesh Roy

1975 Anuradha Fatehpuria, Bipasha Gupta Roy, Madhusnata Pal Chowdhuri, Parthapratim Roy, Suvasish Das Gupta

1976 Bulbul Roy, Ipsita Chatterjee, Jharna Biswas, Meetha Manek Medhora, Mouli Datta, Puspita Mallick, Trina Majumdar

1977 Ashim Mukhopadhyay, Indranil Das Gupta, Maitreyee Dey, Parthasarathi Ghosh, Sarmista Dasgupta, Sumita Bhattacharya, Susmita Chowdhuri, Swati Gupta, Tapasi Chatterjee

1978 Aparna Pyne, Balaka Chatterjee, Debdut Ghosh Thakur, Jagadish Singh, Kaberi Panja, Krishna Dutta, Mira Seal, Nasneem Fatima Fazal, Rita Datta, Sukalyan Chatterjee

1979 Abhijit Das, Anita Sen, Arundhati Ghosh Majumder, Monalisa Majumder, Reena Chakraborty, Sharmila Dey, Shoumen Datta, Sujit Dey, Sumita Chakraborty, Suparna Chakraborty

1980 Devashish Sen

1981 Arup Sengupta, Indrani Bhattacherjee, Sujata Majumdar, Tandra Chandra

1982 Amitava Datta, Anjana Pal, Madhuchhanda Mukherjee, Nilanjana Mukherjee, Sampa Mukhopadhyay

1983 Seema Agarwala, Sumita Choudhury, Tia Mukherjee

1984 Dipankar Dey, Minakshi Bandopadhyay, Saswati Das, Susovan Dasgupta, Tapasi Sarkar

1985 Anjan Guha Thakurta, Bindu Tandon, Kausik Nag, Nandini Rudra, Purna Sengupta, Ranjana Poddar, Sikha Bettina Bhattacharya, Srabani Nandi, Sukanta Kumar

1986 Amit Pal, Ananya Chatterjee, Ishita Mitra, Joydip Gupta, Rajesh Kumar Gupta, Rama Sreenivasan, Sudipa Biswas, Sudipta Sattaswati, Suranjana Arora

1987 Atanu Basu, Indrani Bhowmik, Kaberi Datta, Madhumati Ganguly, Shyamali Karmakar, Soumendra Sarkar, Soumyajit Ganguly, Sushmita Roy Chowdhury

1988 Madhuri Bal, Manav Gupta

1989 Anindita Sen, Bijoli Auddy, Debatri Mukherjee, Kaushiki Chowdhuri, Rajoo Jajoo, Saptarshi Ghosh, Subhasish Sahu, Suravi Garg, Sutapa Roy, Tapan Biswas

1990 Chanchal Das, Chitra Mahapatra, Nilangshu Das, Sanchayita Sen, Savita Sethia, Shibani Sengupta, Sudeshna Kar

1991 Chandradeepa Ghosh, Diviya Sinha, Gayatri Sinha Roy, Monika Das, Nisha Sahay, Ranjita Sen Gupta, Sumit Ghosh

1992 Aparna Chatterjee, Priyadarshi Basu, Rupa Mukherjee, Sujata Mukherjee

### **Economics**

1964 (Old) Keshab Gopal Varma, (New) Mukul Kanti Majumder

1965 Avijit Roychowdhury, Ramprasad Sengupta, Rathendhan Khasnobis, Sujit Shankar Chattopadhyay

1966 Pradip Kumar Mitra, Somnath Sen

1967 Tarun Kanti Das

1968 Dipak Rag Basu, Samar Kumar Dutta, Tapan Mitra

1969 Gautam Bhattacharya, Swagata Chowdhury, Swapan Kumar Dasgupta

1973 Bibek Deb Roy

1974 Amitava Chatterjee, Soumyendranath Sikder, Sumit Nag

1975 Amitava Krishna Dutta, Dilip Mukherjee, Parantap Basu,

	Subhadra Majumder
1976	Anindya Sen
1977	Anirban Chatterjee, Anuradha Mitra, Debraj Roy, Dulari Nag, Mamata Roy, Nandita Chatterjee, Subhashish Gangopadhyay, Sudipta Dasgupta
1978	Basudev Banerjee, Gautam Bose, Sugata Marjit
1979	Bhaswati Majumder, Jayati Roy, Subrata Sarkar
1980	Abhinandan Das Mahapatra, Subir Kumar Mitra
1981	Avijit Vinayak Banerjee, Avijit Pathak, Benoy Roy Chowdhury, Chandana Mukhopadhyay, Deep Chand Kapur, Joydeep Gupta, Krishnendu Banerjee, Kumud Madok, Sanjoy Narayan, Tanuka Bhowmick
1982	Amitava Guha Roy, Ananda Ghosh, Arup Chatterjee, Avijit Kumar Talapatra, Piyali Sengupta, Pradip Kumar Sen, Soumyendra Nath Mukherjee
1983	Amit Shovan Roy, Arghya Kusum Mitra, Arindam Mukherjee, Brian Lobo, Ishita Mukherjee, Kanchan Gupta, Partho Gangopadhyay, Shubayu Banerjee, Sudeshna Champati.
1984	Avijit Sen, Bhaswar Mukhopadhyay, Jayati Das, Jyotsna Jalan, Malabika Ghosh, Malini Subramanium, Manab Majumder, Parimal Kanti Bag, Sangita Khhetri, Steven Anthony Godinho, Sugata Ghosh, Sunita Basu, Surojit Shome, Swaha Bhaumic, Udayan Roy
1985	Abhijit Datta, Debajyoti Sarkar, Jaya Mukherjee, Krishnendu Ghosh Dastidar, Prabal Roy Chowdhury, Rapti Roy, Sahana Sengupta, Sanchita Bhattacharya, Sudakshina Roy
1986	Angana Banerjee, Tilak Bose, Vinita Meheta, Salma Mukherjee, Sanjay Mukherjee, Subhasish Gupta
1987	Sukti Dasgupta, Susmita Ghosh
1988	Abheek Barua, Anamitra Chatterjee, Anindita Sengupta, Anindya Dutta, Avijit Banerjee, Bidisha Ganguly, Bishakha Ghosh, Debasish Ghose, Debasish Ghosal, Prakash Dharmarajan, Subhabrata Muhuri, Suryatirtha Roy, Tirthadeep Kundu

1989	Amitendu Palit, Archisman Chakraborty, Indranil Dasgupta, Jasomati Mukhopadhyay, Kaushik Chakraborty, Kaushik Mitra, Kaushik Roychowdhury, Kuntal Sensharma, Maitrish Ghatak, Purnamita Dhar, Rajdeep Gupta, Ranajit Banerjee, Ranja Sengupta, Zakir Husain
1990	Abhra Rajib Banerjee, Amit Bubna, Ananish Chowdhury, Anup Roy, Gora Ganguly, Jasodhara Sircar, Parikshit Ghosh, Pritha Bose, Pushkar Moitra, Ranjanendra Narayan Nag, Surya Sankar Bagchi, Swarnendu Mukherjee
1991	Ananya Basu, Anindita Sen, Arghya Ghosh, Bisakha Sen, Debjani Sircar, Ishita Bhattacharya, Madhumita Roy Barman, Manidipa Kapas, Rajesh Chakraborty, Rama Rawat, Sarbani Mitra, Soumik Chatterjee, Tridip Roy
1992	Anirban Datta, Baijayanta Chakraborty, Bhaskar Dasgupta, Bijita Ghosh, Debrabrat Mukherjee, Minakshi Nevatia, Nandini Sen, Priyadarshini Bose, Pushan Dutt, Radha Roy, Sangita Sethia, Sankha Chakraborty, Sayantani Datta, Subhadra Ganguly, Sukanta Bhattacharya

### Botany

1959	Sibdas Ghosh
1961	Suhita Guha
1963	Lina Chandra, Parna Bhattacharya
1964	Arati Sen, Firdous Ara Ismail, Sima Pal, Sona Majumder
1965	Dipak Bandhu Datta, Lalita Bhattacharya, Ranjit Kumar Chakraborty
1966	Alpana Chattopadhyay, Mira Bandopadhyay
1967	Chandra Mukhopadhyay, Sita Biswas, Tapan Chakraborty
1968	Dipa Sen, Jayashri Biswas, Prafulla Kumar Kundu, Sankari Mitra, Subhendra Nath Chatterjee, Sujata Ramswami, Swati Sen
1969	Munna Sengupta
1970	Sukla Basak
1971	Manju Ajmani, Sukrita Pal

1972	Srilekha Pal
1974	Anadi Kr. Kundu
1975	Anita Mitra
1976	Ashalata D' Rozario, Bratati Datta, Roma Sarkar, Tapati Datta, Shyamal Kr. Chakraborty, Sumana Mukherjee
1977	Devaki Bhaya, Nishi Sachdev, Rina Dasgupta, Sumita Ghosh
1978	Manju Wadhwa, Saibal Mitra
1979	Chanchal Mukherjee, Krishnajaya Lahiri, Ranjan Gupta, Rinku Roy Chaudhuri, Roma Palit, Sarmistha Sen, Siddhartha Barori
1981	Ajoy Kr. Roy, Madhumita Joardar, Rajesh K.K. Timbadia, Soumitra Sen
1982	Amita Datta Gupta, Anindya Sinha
1983	Maya Saha, Sutapa Basak
1984	Amitabha Choudhury, Amrita Sen, Shyamasree Palit, Soma Dasgupta, Sukumar Sarkar, Sunanda Sarkar
1985	Ajanta Sen, Anindita Banerjee, Sangeeta Srivastava, Swarna Das
1986	Aniruddha Roy Choudhury, Gourab Bandopadhyay, Jaya Chakraborty, Jyothi Srinath, Madhumita Mitra, Madhumita Moulik, Mala Neogi, Papiya Roy Choudhury, Santanu Saha, Sukanya Bhattacharya
1987	Arijit Banerjee, Arun Kr. Mondal, Durba Majumder, Krishnakant Sinha, Mahua Kar, Subhra Biswas
1988	Aditi Dutta, Arun Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Pallavi Prasurampuria, Papri Dasgupta, Ratna Ganguly, Sabari Roy Tapadar, Sangita Basu
1989	Anjana Babaria, Devlina Lahiri, Moutushi Mitra, Sreelata Dey, Uttam Kr. Gupta
1990	Jayashree Ghosh, Parna Choudhury, Sanchayita Laha, Sujoy Mitra, Sutapa Majumder, Tanushree Bandopadhyay
1991	Anuradha Janaki Ammal, Jenifar Ahmed, Rumella Dey, Rupa Basu Mallick, Sanjoy Roy Choudhury, Sharmistha Ghosh,

	Sriparna Dasgupta, Surekha Mondol
1992	Dipnath Baidya Roy, Monica Guha Majumder, Neetam Periwal, Pronita Roy, Suman Gupta, Tirthakamal Das

### Statistics

1946	Dineshchandra Misra, Ranjankumar Som
1947	Ajaykumar Basu, Saibalkumar Bandopadhyay
1948	Indramohan Chakraborty, Jogabrata Roy
1949	Radhagobinda Laha
1950	Asok Rudra, Samarendranath Mitra
1951	Atindramohan Gun
1952	Nikhilesh Bhattacharya
1953	Bibhutibhusan Bhattacharya, Chittaranjan Malakar, Dwijendrakumar Raychaudhuri
1954	Ranjit Sinha, Sudhindranarayan Ray
1955	Bhaskar Ghosh, Kiron Mitra, Pranab Kumar Sen, Prithwis Dasgupta, Satipada Ghosh
1956	Ashit Prakas Basu, Debika Roy, Pankaj Kumar Ghosh, Rabindranath Bhattacharya, Sati Chattopadhyay
1957	Bibhasranjan Dey
1958	Gaurikanta Bhattacharya, Kunalkanti Basuray, Manish Bhattacharya, Rudrakanta Sinha, Samprit Chattopadhyay
1959	Anis Mukhopadhyay, Arijit Chaudhuri, Debabrata Karforma
1960	Ajay Dhar, Alok Nath Bhattacharya, Debabrata Roy, Harendranath Sur, Rajat Gupta, Someswarnath Chaudhuri
1961	Brageswar Chakraborty, Chandan Basu, Pijush Dasgupta,
1962	Moloy Ghosh, Sudarsan Senapati
1963	Bimal Chandra Majumder, Kalyan Dutta, Parimal Pal
1964	Sulabh Mukhopadhyay (Old Course)
1965	Sunirmal Sen

1967 Debsankar Gupta, Sankarlal Set

1968 Amarendranath Ray, Subir Ghosh

1969 Maitreyi Mukhopadhyay

1970 Anjana Mitra, Dibyendranath Majumder, Dilip Kumar Roy, Suchitra Ghosh

1971 Tapas Kumar Chandra

1973 Deb Guha

1974 Sakuntala Sarkar

1975 Rahul Mukhopadhyay

1977 Hina Mehta, Manish Pal

1978 Mousami Sen, Subhabrata Chakraborty

1979 Asiskumar Chattopadhyay, Debiprasad Baidya, Parthasarathi Lahiri, Saibal Chattopadhyay

1981 Bhramar Gupta, Sugata Senray

1982 Akram Hussain, Amol Bhatt, Sudipkumar Basu, Tapas Ghosal

1983 Anindita Mukhopadhyay, Debasree Kundu, Ruma Basu, Santanu Gupta

1984 Ayanendranath Basu, Saswati Bhattacharya

1985 Anindita Niyogi, Aparna Rai Chaudhuri, Arupkumar Datta, Bandana Dasgupta, Kamala Rakshit, Sudip Kundu, Tanusree Ray

1986 Amit Bhattacharya, Banikumar Mallik, Parnasree Mukhopadhyay, Sofia Paul, Soma Sengupta

1987 Mithu Chattopadhyay, Nandini Roy, Sujit Kumar Sahoo

1988 Arpita Ghatak, Sarmistha Chakraborty, Sukanya Mukhopadhyay, Suman Ghosh, Suman Mitra

1989 Indranil Mukhopadhyay, Neelika Chakraborty, Nemaichandra Ghosh, Subhasis Ray, Subhendu Bhattacharya

1990 K.R.Srikanth, Nairanjana Dasgupta

1991 Aditi Datta, Bhaswati Gangopadhyay, Swati Gupta

1992 Anandamay Bhattacharya, Sandeep Chaudhuri, Saradiya Chaudhuri, Surabhi Sengupta

### Geography

1962 (B.A.) Arabinda Biswas, Avijit Gupta, Indira Ganguli

1964 (B.A.) Sephali Sengupta

1968 (B.A.) Parbati Das

1970 (B.A.) Alo Som, Mridula Sanyal

1971 (B.A) Abanti Kundu, Ranjan Kumar Basu (B.Sc) Purabi Das

1972 (B.A.) Anish Chatterjee

1973 (B.A.) Dipali Mukherjee, Krishna Roy

1976 (B.Sc) Asish Sarkar, Basabi Khan, Madhushri Chowdhury, Manjula Paul, Moumita Mandal, Shyamali Naskar, Smritikana Majumder, Sushma Rohatgi

1977 (B.A.) Bandana Roychoudhuri, Lipika Ganguli, Mita Chakraborty, Sudeshna Acharya, Sutapa Sengupta

1978 (B.A) Chhanda Mitra, Kaberi Dey, Seema Paul

1979 (B.A.) Arunima Ray, Indira Kundu, Krishnamoyee Dutta, Madhabi Monjori Guha, Madhumita Brahma, Sutapa Bhattacharya

1981 (B.Sc) Debakshi Ghosh, Sarbani Basu, Soma Ghosh, Sriparna Basu, Sujata Roy

1982 (B.Sc) Chandraboli Bandopadhyay, Indira Bhattacharya, Kasturi Gupta, Moitreyi Sen, Patrali Chattopadhyay, Prithwis Roy, Samita Das, Sanjukta Chatterjee, Sharmila Sinha

1983 (B.Sc) Gargi Bose, Madhumita Ghosh, Mondira Shome, Nivedita Das, Sriparna Sarkar, Sudipa Chakraborty, Sunanda Bandopadhyay, Susmita Ghosh

1984 (B.Sc) Anuradha Gupta, Chandraboli Mukherjee, Ira Chakraborty, Jayasri Lahiri, Paramita Dasgupta, Samhita Bandopadhyay, Samita Dasgupta, Sampa Roy

1985	(B.Sc) Chandrima Sen, Parnika Sengupta, Ruma Das, Shama Chatterjee
1987	(B.Sc) Minakshi Ghosh
1988	(B.Sc) Arpita Ghosh, Indrani Sen, Sonali Saha
1989	(B.Sc) Sumana Samanta
1990	(B.Sc) Anasua Dutta, Indrani Boral, Prateeti Chakraborty, Sudhhasattwa Bhattacharya, Vieta Bhuiyya
1991	(B.Sc) Lila Mahato, Paramita Dasgupta, Sangita Chakraborty, Sonali Banerjee, Sudeshna Ghosh, Swagata Biswas
1992	(B.Sc) Arundhati Gangopadhyay, Lakshmi Narayan Satpati, Madhumita Sarkar, Senjuti Pal, Shukti Chakraborty, Susmita Pal

### **Zoology**

1955	Ardhendu Shekhar Mukherjee, Banani Moitra, Juthika Ghosh, Simananda Adhikari
1956	Arup Kumar Sinha, Nurjahan Begum, P.L.M.D.Waidyasekhara
1957	Ajoy Ray, Anju Chandra, Maitreyee Chaudhuri, M.G. Amalendu
1958	Jayanta Dutta, Samir Kumar Banerjee
1959	Amal Bhattacharya, Madhuri Khan, Samarendra Nath Chatterjee, Tapan Kumar Bhattacharya
1961	Ashim Chakraborty, Santi Gopal Pal
1963	Ajit Aditya, Dipti Dutta Chaudhuri, Shelley Chakraborty
1968	Bharati Chatterjee, Rama Basu
1971	Jayashri Sinha, Mahamaya Maitra
1976	Nirmal Kumar Sarkar, Soma Roy
1977	Mitra Sen, Prajna Paramita Roy
1978	Amit Roy
1979	Lin Pi Chen, Manas Majumder, Smita Sahay

1981	Sanku Das
1982	Jayashree Mitra
1983	Kakali De
1984	Suparna Deb
1985	Madhumita Manna
1986	Balaka Ghosh, Manika Das
1987	Arundhati Ghosh, Biswadip Das, Rashmi Laha, Sumana Saha, Suparna Banerjee, Trijit Nanda
1988	Indrani Pal, Oindrilla Dasgupta
1989	Manasi De, Pradip Mukherjee, Sanhita Sen, Sumita Sil, Urmila Chatterjee
1990	Jayati Mitra, Mausami Mukherjee
1991	Anirmya Auddy, Arghya Roychaudhury, Dhriti Banerjee, Jayanta Banerjee, Mausami Basu, Neelanjan Majumder, Paromita Hota, Piyali Chatterjee, Rupa Chandra, Sudipto Roy, Sugata Das
1992	Amitava Mitra, Arindam Dasgupta, Baishali Das, Biddyottam Mitra, Ipsita Chandra, Puneet Chawla, Trisha Nanda

### **Political Science**

1963	Pradeep Bandopadhyay, Rakhahari Chatterjee
1964	Anil Baran Ray, Jayanta Kumar Roy Choudhuri,
1965	Arati Sen, Ranjan Ray, Sanjoy Kumar Khetry
1966	Sudipto Kabiraj, Utpal Gangopadhyay
1967	Partha Chatterjee
1968	Bholanath Bandopadhyay, Paramananda Pal, Sheila Majumder
1970	Indrani Chandra, Jasmin N. Kanga
1978	Chandrabali Sen
1979	Rekha Dutta, Samir Kumar Das, Shobha Prasad, Soumitra Mukhopadhyay

1981 Tarun Kumar Das  
1982 Shiuli Chakraborty  
1983 Ashis Mitra, Raya Bhattacharya, Rita Mukherjee, Shyamasree Sen  
1984 Debratna Sen, Jyoti Bhattacharya, Sharmila Dey  
1985 Amitabha Sinha, Chaitali Ghosh, Rajasree Guha, Suvamay Roy Choudhury  
1986 Paroma Palit  
1987 Aparajita Mukherjee, Nandini Neogi, Nandita Chaudhuri  
1990 Joydeep Kumar Chakraborty, Kaberi Chakraborty, Ranjana Bagchi  
1991 Anita Sengupta  
1992 Prasenjit Maity

**Sociology**

1992 Dalia Chakraborty, Kamalika Das, Kaushiki Mukherjee

## CHAPTER 6

### List of Ph.D.s & D.Sc.s

D.Sc.s and Ph.D.s. under the supervision of teachers of the college compiled on the basis of particulars furnished by the respective departments. In some case exact years of award are not in records

Year	Supervisor	Recipient
<b>English</b>		
	Subodh Chandra Sengupta	Jagannath Chakravorty
	Subodh Chandra Sengupta	Ranendra Narayan Deb
	Subodh Chandra Sengupta	Dinesh Chandra Biswas
	Subodh Chandra Sengupta	Mirza Nasir Ali
<b>Bengali</b>		
1967	Haraprasad Mitra	Nandalal Basu
	Haraprasad Mitra	Minati Mitra
1989	Hirendranath Chattopadhyay	Subodh Chandra Talukdar
<b>Philosophy</b>		
	Nirode Baran Chakrabarty	Shikha Roy
	Nirode Baran Chakrabarty	Mira Mukhopadhyay
<b>Physics</b>		
1960	Rajendralal Sengupta	Kamal Roy
1966	Rajendralal Sengupta	Murali Biswas
1968	Samarendra Nath Ghosal	Nripendra Nath Mitra
1970	Rajendralal Sengupta	Biresh Banerjee
1971	Bijay Sankar Basak	Baren Lahiri
1972	Bijay Sankar Basak	Debkumar Sen
1973	Bijay Sankar Basak	Priyabrata Roy Chaudhuri

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
1967	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Vidyut Datta
1967	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Murari Mohan Som
1969	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Sriranjan Banerjee
1971	P. K. Sen Chaudhury	Debatosh Mazumdar
1971	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Asit Banerjee
1972	Shyamal Sengupta	Ashok Nath Basu
1973	Shyamal Sengupta	Dhiranjan Roy
1973	Shyamal Sengupta	Asit Kumar Sarkar
1973	Bijay Sankar Basak	Asoke Banerji
1973	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Utpal De.(D.Sc.)
1975	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Ajit Datta
1978	Shyamal Sengupta	Sumita Paul(Dutta Roy)
1978	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Shyamal Kumar Saha
1979	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Shankar Guha Thakurta
1980	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Nikhilendu Banerjee (D.Sc.)
1980	Shyamal Sengupta	Salil Kumar Sarkar
1980	Shyamal Sengupta	Shyamal Kumar Chakraborty
1981	Shyamal Sengupta	Samarendra Kumar Sarkar
1981	Bijay Sankar Basak	Prakash R. Maulick
1981	Bijay Sankar Basak	Biren Das
1982	Bijay Sankar Basak	Suhas Kundu Das
1982	Bijay Sankar Basak	Ramrenu Banerjee
1982	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Sibkumar Chakraborty
1982	Shyamal Sengupta	Debasish Sen
1983	Shyamal Sengupta	Dipankar Home
1984	Bijay Sankar Basak	Sandhya Raychoudhuri
1985	Bijay Sankar Basak	Ajit Pal
1985	Shyamal Sengupta	T. K. Sengupta
1985	Shyamal Sengupta	S. Chattopadhyaya

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
1985	Shyamal Sengupta	Aloke Kumar Sarkar
1986	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Satyanarayan Maiti
1990	Shyamal Sengupta	S. Mukherjee
1990	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Bijan Modak
1991	Amal Kumar Ray Chaudhury	Gangabrata Mukherjee

### **History**

1969	Amalesh Tripathi	Sabyasachi Bhattacharya
1986	Rajat Kanta Roy	Reba Roy
1987	Rajat Kanta Roy	Kumkum Chattopadhyay
1988	Rajat Kanta Roy	Sombuddha Chakraborty

### **Chemistry**

1952	Md. Qudrut-i-Khuda	Subhas Kumar Ghosh
1952	Nirmal Kumar Sen	Jiban Krishna Chakraborty
1952	Nirmal Kumar Sen	Sisir Kumar
1960	Pratul Chandra Rakshit	Prosad Kumar Bhattacharya
1962	Pratul Chandra Rakshit	Arun Kumar Bose
1959	N. N. Ray	Amiya Kanti Ghosh
1955	R. G. Chatterjee	Mrityunjay Prasad Guha
1962	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Jyotirmay Das
1965	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Himangshu Ranjan Das
1965	Sudhir Chandra Shome	V. R. M. Kaimal
1966	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Ajay Kumar Chowdhury
1967	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Bishwanath Das
1968	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Nandalal Dasgupta
1970	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Pathik Chandra Kundu
1971	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Manik Mazumder
1971	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Karunamoyee Mazumdar(nee Sur)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
1974	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Murari Priya Roy
1974	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Pijush Kumar Gangopadhyay
1974	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Dilip Das
1974	Sudir Chandra Shome	Pradyot Halder
1974	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Manaranjan Sen Gupta
1976	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Snigdha Gangopadhyay. (nee Biswas)
1978	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Mrinal Chakrabarty
1979	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Anjana Guha Thakurta
1979	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Shikha Nandi
1980	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Sushil Kumar Das
1980	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Aparajita Basu
1982	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Pramathesh Mitra
1983	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Amitava Das Gupta
1987	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Snigdha Palchoudhury (Mukherjee)
1989	Sudhir Chandra Shome	Mrinal Kumar Pal Chowdhury
1964	P.C.Mukharjee	Mukul Chandra Das
1964	P.C.Mukharjee	Dipali Bhattacharya
1964	P.C.Mukharjee	Jagadish Sarkar
1964	P.C.Mukharjee	G.S.Samba Murti
1964	P.C.Mukharjee	Ila Sarkar
1968	P.C.Mukharjee	Tapan Kr.Dasgupta
1968	P.C.Mukharjee	Abhoy Nath Ganguly
1970	P.C.Mukharjee	Deba Prasad Ghosh
1970	P.C.Mukharjee	Lakshmi Narayan Saha
1970	P.C.Mukharjee	Pradip Kumar Sengupta
1972	P.C.Mukharjee	Kanai Lal Ghatak
1954	S.C.Sengupta	Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
1956	S.C.Sengupta	Anath Jiban Bhattacharya
1961	S.C.Sengupta	Ashutosh Mitra
1962	S.C.Sengupta	Parima Krishna Sen
1973	M.Choudhury	Debashis Mukhopadhyay
1979	M.Choudhury	Sanjib Bagchi
1979	M.Choudhury	Sankar Prasad Bhattacharya
1981	M.Choudhury	Sanjib Ghosh
1980	M.Choudhury	Asok Banerjee
1980	M.Choudhury	Asok Sen
1988	M.Choudhury	Bhutnath Karmakar
1968	D.N.Chatterjee	Shaktipada Bhattacharya
1972	D.N.Chatterjee	Swadesh Ranjan Chakrabarty
1974	D.N.Chatterjee	Tarun kumar Bandopadhyay
1979	D.N.Chatterjee	Malati Sarkar
1986	D.N.Chatterjee	Bharati Chakrabarty
1988	D.N.Chatterjee	Jayashree Guha
1974	A.Chatterjee	Arup Nag
1968	S.N.Chakrabarty	Tapas Kumar Ghosal
1968	S.N.Chakrabarty	Ashis Kumar Moulik
1969	S.N.Chakrabarty	Panchanan Bandopadhyay
1969	S.N.Chakrabarty	Amalendu Hazra
1979	P.K.Sen	Kalyan Bhattacharya
1979	P.K.Sen	Krishnasree Das
1990	P.K.Sen	Sikha Lahiri
1973	P.K.Das	Pradip Saha
1978	P.K.Das	Asim Kumar De
1984	P.K.Das	Dilip Kumar Sarkar
1982	H.R.Das	Jyoti Prakash Ghosh
1982	H.R.Das	Joydeb Pramanik

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
1984	H.R.Das	Netai Chand Ghosh
1987	H.R.Das	Saradindu Bhattacharya
1991	H.R.Das	Sukhomoy Siddhanta
	Amritalal Dey	Arup Atta
1984	S.K.Sanyal	Suchitra Mondal
1985	S.K.Sanyal	Ashis Kr. Mukhopadhyay
1989	S.K.Sanyal	Udaysankar Bhattacharya

#### **D.Sc**

1916		Rashik Lal Dutta
1937		Suresh Chandra Sengupta
1939		Kshitish Chandra Bhattacharya
1946		Ramgopal Chatterjee
1954		Grihapati Mitra
1956		Asim Bikash Ray

#### **Geology**

1959	S. Ray	A.K. Saha
1962	S. Ray	Subir Ghosh
1965	S. Ray	M. K. Bose
1965	S. Ray	T. Sarbadhikary
1959	S.Ray	K.Naha.(D.Sc.)
1966	A. K. Saha	S. K. Chakraborty
1967	A. K. Saha	P. K. Guha
1970	A. K. Saha	Kamal Nandi
1971	A. K. Saha	Anees Kumar Roy
1973	A. K. Saha	N.Chattopadhyay
1983	A. K. Saha	Sagar Lal Ray
1973	D.Mukhopadhyay	S. Sengupta

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
1976	D.Mukhopadhyay	K . P. Ghosh
1984	D. Mukhopadhyay	D. Ghosh
1987	D. Mukhopadhyay	A . Roy
1990	D.Mukhopadhyay	S. Dasgupta
1978	D .Mukhopadhyay	S. Sinha Roy
1974	D.Mukhopadhyay	Alok Ghosh
1984	A. K. Saha	S. Ghosh
1990	A. K. Saha	S. P. Mukherjee
1991	A. K. Saha	Subha Sankar Sarkar
1992	A. K. Saha	P. Chakrabarti
1993	A. K. Saha	S.Mishra
1967	A. K. Banerji	A. K. Talapatra
1966	A. K. Banerji	A. K. Ghosh
1978	A. K. Banerji	Nikhil Bhattacharya
1974	A. K. Banerji	Susanta Mitra
1985	A. K. Banerji	B. Chattopadhyay
1985	M. K. Bose	M.K.Chakrabarty
1990	M. K. Bose	J. S. Roy
1972	P.K. Gangopadhyay	Ranen Sen
1976	P.K. Gangopadhyay	Mrinal Mukhopadhyay
1982	P.K. Gangopadhyay	Sibsadan Roy
1986	P.K. Gangopadhyay	M. K. Samanta
1988	P.K. Gangopadhyay	Amitava Lahiri
1990	Gouri S. Ghatak	Asim Chattopadhyay

### **Physiology**

Sachchidananda Banerjee	Naresh Chandra Ghosh
Sachchidananda Banerjee	Chandicharan Deb
Sachchidananda Banerjee	Ramaprosad Banerjee

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Haripada Chattopadhyay.
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	R. N. Sen
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Subhas Mukherjee
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Sukhamay Lahiri
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Debajit Biswas
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Krishna Sudha Rastog
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Harendra Nath Ghosh
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Kantipada Chatterjee
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Radharaman Basak
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Bijay Kumar Chakraborty
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Dhirendra Nath Nandi
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Sunil Kumar Pain
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Jagadindra Nath Bhaduri
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	D.P. Chattopadhyay
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	K. N. Acharya
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	E. R. Divakaran.
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Prem Shankar Agarwal
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Maya Mukherjee
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Pulak Kumar Ghosh
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Bhabani Belavady
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Sudhir Kanti Das Gupta
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Haobam Devendra Singh
	Sachchidananda Banerjee	Mrinal Kanti Mookherjee
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Gadadar Sahu
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Bharati Dutta
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	K.K.Sinha
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Sati Roy
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Anjan Kumar Biswas

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Karunamay Lahiri
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Manika Das
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Ilora Chaudhuri
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Jiban Kumar Sengupta
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Amiyamoy Sengupta
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Mrinal Kanti Chatterjee
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Barun Kumar Chakraborty
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Ranjit Kumar Ghosal
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Amal Roychaudhuri
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	NagendraNath Roychaudhuri
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Jaladhar Saha
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Amar Chandra Chanda
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Ranjit Kumar Pal
	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee	Sasanka Sekhar Bhattacharya
1982	Haripada Chattopadhyay	Bishan Bindu Bandyopadhyay
1990	Anima Datta	Prithindranath Banerjee

Prof. S. Banerjee guided his Ph.D students during the period 1948-59; Prof.A.K. Mukherjee guided his Ph.D students during the period of 1960-83. Exact years of award for some recipients not known .

### **Economics**

1972	Dipak Banerjee	Ramprasad Sengupta
1978	Dipak Banerjee	Dhira Ghosh
1978	Mihir Rakshit	Nirmal Agarwal
1983	Mihir Rakshit	Asoke Kumar Maity
1990	Mihir Rakshit	Neelanjana Mitra
1991	Mihir Rakshit	Madhusudan Datta
1979	Amiya Bagchi	Lily Bandopadhyay

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
<b>Botany</b>		
	P. N. Bhaduri	Jagananda Ghatak
	P. N. Bhaduri	Sumitra Sen
	P. N. Bhaduri	Amal Kumar Mukherjee
	P. N. Bhaduri	Malabika Ghosh
	P. N. Bhaduri	Ratna Sen
	P. N. Bhaduri	Pushpendu Bairagi
	P. N. Bhaduri	Madan Ghosh
	P. N. Bhaduri	Madhuri Majumder
	P. N. Bhaduri	Amalendu Shome
	P. N. Bhaduri	Pradyot Kumar Ganguly
	P. N. Bhaduri	Madhuri Mukherjee
	P. N. Bhaduri	Sambhulal Basak
	T. C. Dutta	Rabin Mukherjee
	T. C. Dutta	Sarala Srinibasan
	H. C. Gangulee	Nanda Chatterjee
	H. C. Gangulee	Madhuri Barua
	H. C. Gangulee	Dipti Singh
	A. K. Kar	Manoranjan Mandal
	A. K. Kar	Krishnapada Pal
	A. K. Kar	Milan Maity
	A. K. Kar	Benoy Kumar Das
	A. K. Kar	Himangshu Das Mahapatra
	A. K. Kar	Himangshu Chakravarty
	A. K. Kar	Nabajiban Bhattacharya
	A. K. Kar	Jaladbaran Roy
	A. K. Kar	Asoke Das
	A. K. Kar	Krishnendu Datta

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
	A. K. Kar	Tapan Kumar De
	A. K. Kar	Samarendranath Ghosh
	A. K. Kar	Bhumendra Bhusan Dewan
	A. K. Kar	Samar Mandal
	J. K. Choudhury	Rasbehari Bose
	J. K. Choudhury	Dilip Das Gupta
	H. L. Chakravarty	Ranjit Kumar Basak
1989	B.K. Chattopadhyay	Asit Kumar Pal
1992	B. K. Chattopadhyay	Dilip Kumar Chatterjee
1991	A. P. Das	Sourish Panda

### **Zoology**

1957	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Ashoke Bose
1960	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Bansidhar Hazra
1961	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Somes Sanyal
1961	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Bankubehari Ganguli
1963	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Simananda Adhikari
1963	Sivatosh Mookerjee	P. L. D. Waidyasekhar
1964	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Arup Kumar Sinha
1965	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Samarendra Nath Mitra
1966	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Samar Chatterjee
1967	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Jaganmay Mitra
1968	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Dhrubojoyoti Lahiri
1968	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Amitabha Sankar Bhaduri
1969	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Satyabrata Bhattacharya
1971	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Runu Palit
1971	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Nitish Ranjan Das
1971	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Dipak Chatterjee
1972	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Ajit Kumar Aditya

Year	Supervisor	Recipient
1973	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Maitreyee Choudhuri
1973	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Utpal Mallik
1973	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Tapati Mitra
1976	Sivatosh Mookerjee	Debaprasad Chakraborty
1969	Harendranath Ray	Arun Kumar Sarkar
1976	Biswapti Dasgupta	Shyamal Kumar Das
1987	Biswapti Dasgupta	Debasree Mitra
1983	Sujit Kumar Dasgupta	Sikha Sarkar
1984	Sujit Kumar Dasgupta	Pijush Kanti Saha
1986	Sujit Kumar Dasgupta	Pinaki Prasad Choudhuri
1986	Sujit Kumar Dasgupta	Sibgatulla Hamidi
1990	Sujit Kumar Dasgupta	Samsul Alam
1993	Sujit Kumar Dasgupta	Maitree Bose
1982	Dilip Kumar Chakravorti	Archana Roy Talukdar
1983	Dilip Kumar Chakravorti	Barun Mondal
1990	Trilochan Midya	Jyotirmoy Chattopadhyay

D. Sc.

1965 Sujit kumar Dasgupta

## Political Science

Nirmal Chandra Basu	
Roychowdhuri	Satyabrata Dutta
Nirmal Chandra Basu	
Roychowdhuri	Pranabananda Sen
Ramesh Chandra Ghosh	Sisir Ranjan Saha
Ramesh Chandra Ghosh	S. K. Chaube
Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Bela Ghosh
Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Bholanath Bandyopadhyay

<b>Year</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>
	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Dipika Mazumdar
	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Amal Chattopadhyay
	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Asitananda Roy
	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Chandan Bhattacharya
	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Benimadhab Majumdar
	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Tushar Kanti Sanyal

### **Sociology**

Prasanta Ray	Asish Mukhopadhyay
Prasanta Ray	Molly Chatterjee

## CHAPTER 7

### The College Bursary

The creation of the post of Bursar in the College dates back to 1915. The three main responsibilities of the head of an educational institution—viz., administrative, academic and financial — had so long been shouldered by the Principal of the college singlehandedly. However with the expansion of the activities of the institution, this was gradually becoming more and more difficult for him. In 1905, the University Commission of Inspection recommended that the Principal of the college be relieved of financial responsibility and of such other routine work as might be taken care of by some other officer subordinate to him. Presumably acting on this recommendation, the Government sanctioned in 1915 the appointment of a Professor as Bursar, and Professor C.E. Cullis took over as the first Bursar of the College in 1916 to look after the financial responsibility.

(Incidentally, in the same Government Order, the appointment of another professor of the college as Dean was also sanctioned. The responsibility of the Dean was to interview and advise students on academic matters. Professor Subodh Chandra Mahalanobis was the first Dean of the college, who held office during 1916-1919. He was succeeded by Prof. Jyotirmay Bhaduri. The post of the Dean, however, was soon discontinued, and revived for only about a year in 1947-48 when Prof. Susobhan Chandra Sarkar held the office. Since then, the post stands abolished.

The post of a Vice-Principal was created in the early forties of this century. This post was held successively by Prof. Jyotirmay Ghosh, Prof. Muhammad Qudruti-Khuda, Prof. Jogish Chandra Sinha, and Prof. Susobhan Chandra Sarkar. After Prof. Sarkar resigned in 1950, the post was not filled up, and remained vacant since then ).

The duties and responsibilities of the Bursar of the college were elaborately laid down in a Govt. Order (No.370 T-Edn) dt. the 6th June 1918. In addition to his normal duties as a teacher of the college, the Bursar, as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer had to handle, under the Principal, all financial responsibilities of not only Presidency College,

but also Hindu School, Hare School, Eden Hindu Hostel and other messes attached to the college. However, with Hindu School and Hare School gaining independent entities under the Government, and detachment of messes other than Eden Hindu Hostel from Presidency College in course of time, the financial responsibilities of the Bursar restricted only to those of Presidency College and Eden Hindu Hostel. But, with increasing involvement as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer, even these truncated responsibilities gradually proved too much for this part-time assignment — so much so that in 1972, the Government issued an order relieving the Bursar of 50% of his normal teaching load.

Now, with intricacies of financial rules and regulations of the Government increasing day by day, and the Bursar, being a non-technical person in financial matters, it was becoming more and more difficult for him to do proper justice to the assignment. In 1985, the Government issued an order appointing Accounts Officer of the college, who is a member of West Bengal Audit and Accounts Service, as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the college. Since then, the Bursar of the college looks after the administration and management of Non-Government Funds of the college including Endowments, Trust Funds, College Union, Athletics and Magazine Funds etc. and assists, the principal in administrative matters relating mostly to students' section (in addition to his normal duties as a teacher of the college).

Owing to fragmentary nature of college records, a complete list of Bursar with the periods of their tenure of office is unfortunately not available. The succession list, to the extent it has been possible to retrieve is given in Appendix I.

An important component of the college Bursary is the large number of Endowments and Trust Funds instituted in the college from private donations. The total value of the corpus amount is to Rs.11,33,650.00 as on 31st March 1993. It may be mentioned that a sizeable portion (amounting to Rs.3,94,300.00) of this corpus was received by the college as a legacy left behind for the benefit of the poor students of Presidency College in the last will of Professor T.S. Sterling, a former teacher, Bursar and Principal of the college.

The annual income from these Endowments and Trust Funds is used for awarding prizes, medals and scholarships to students of the college on the basis of their university and college results, and stipends, free-studentships and ad-hoc grants (for books, educational excursion,

examination fees etc.) on merit-cum-means basis on the recommendation of the Trust Fund Sub-Committee of the college.

A complete list of the Endowments and Trust Funds of the college, together with prizes, scholarships, stipends etc. and other benefits for the students attached to each, is given in Appendix II.

*Biswanath Das  
Bursar*

## APPENDIX I

### Succession List of Bursars of Presidency College, Calcutta

Name	Tenure of office
C.E.Cullis	1916-18
T.S.Sterling	1918-19
I.W.Holme	1919- *
Panchanandas Mukhopadhyay	*-1922
Srikumar Bandyopadhyay	1926-29
Hiran K.Bandyopadhyay	1929-33
Hem Ch.Datta Gupta	1933-37
Muhammad Qudrut-i-Khuda	1937- *
Gurudas Bhar	1943-46
A.F.M. Khalilur Rahaman	1946-47
Gurudas Bhar	1947-48
Subodh K. Majumdar	1948
Durgaprasanna Acharya	1948-50
Gurudas Bhar	1950-52
Santosh K. Roy	1952-55
Prafulla Ch. Datta	1955-57
Purna Ch.Mukherjee	1957
Jitendranath Rudra	1957-61
Murari Mohan Roychaudhuri	1961-62
Gopal Lal Chakravarti	1962-65
Kiran Ch. Sen	1965-66
Paresh Kisor Sen Chaudhuri	1966-69
Amalesh Chatterjee	1969-78
Jatil K. Mukherjee	1978-85
Biswanath Das	1985#

\* Records not available.

# Continuing till date

## APPENDIX II

**List of Endowments and Trust Funds instituted in the College  
and Prizes, Scholarships, Stipends and other  
benefits attached to each (as on 31.3.93)**

Sl. No.	Name of Endowment/ Trust fund	Corpus Amount	Prize, Scholarship etc. and conditions of award
1.	T.S. Sterling Poor Students Fund	3,94,300/-	Stipends & adhoc grants (books, tuition fees, excursion) to students on merit cum means basis.
2.	Presidency College Non-Govt. Fund	4,25,000/-	16 Hostel stipends, Seminar Grant to Deptts. etc.
3.	Presidency College Graduate Scholarship Fund	1,61,000/-	Scholarships to P.G. Students of the college graduating from here.
4.	Acharyya Prafulla Ch. Ray Scholarship Fund	10,300/-	Scholarships for Ch. emistry students on merit cum means basis.
5.	Acharyya Prafulla Ch. Ray Centenary Prize Fund	4,700/-	Prize for topper in Chem. Hons. in B.Sc. Exam (Pt.I & Pt. II Comb.)
6.	Vijay Memorial Scholarship Fund	10,900/-	Topper in Chem. Hons. in 1st yr. Annual Exam.
7.	B.C. Das Scholarship Fund	18,500/-	2 Scholarships for P.G. Math. students.
8.	B.C. Law Free Studentship Fund	8,000/-	4 Full Free Studentship in B.A. & B.Sc. Classes.
9.	Sadlar Hall Fund (U.K.)	11,000/-	Grants for purchasing of books in library.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Endowment/ Trust fund</b>	<b>Corpus Amount</b>	<b>Prize, Scholarship etc. and conditions of award</b>
10.	Cunningham Memorial Prize Fund	2,700/-	Topper in Chem.Hons. in B.Sc. Exam. (Pt I & Pt II Comb.)
11.	Scindia's donation to Presidency College Fund	3,500/-	2 Medals for topper in B.Sc. Part I and B.A. Part I Exam.
12.	Gangadhar Sarda Scholarship & Prize Fund	20,000/-	Scholarship for topper and Book Prize for the 2nd best student in M.Sc. Pt. I Geology Exam.
13.	Kuruvilla Zachariah Memorial Prize Fund	4,600/-	Prize for topper in B.A. Hist. Hons.(Pt.I & Pt.II Comb).
14.	Nerode Baran Bakshi Memorial Prize Fund	6,500/-	2 Prizes for toppers in B.A & B.Sc. Exam (Pt.I & Pt. II Comb.).
15.	Prafulla Ch. Ghosh Memorial Prize Fund	4,000/-	Prize for topper in M.A. Exam. in English.
16.	Swapan Saha Memorial Prize Fund.	1,000/-	Prize for topper in B.Sc. Physics Hons. (Pt.I & Pt.II Comb.)
17.	Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis Memorial Prize Fund.	4,200/-	2 Prizes for toppers in Stat. Hons. in B.Sc. Pt.I and B.Sc. (Pt. I & Pt. II Comb.).
18.	Dhruba Das Atheltic Fund.	950/-	.... .... .... ....
19.	U.N. Ghoshal Memorial Prize Fund.	1,500/-	Prize for topper in B.Sc. Ec. Hons. (Pt. I & Pt. II Comb.).
20.	Kartick Ch. Mullick Medal Fund	1,300/-	Medal for topper in Phil. Hons. In B.A. Exam. (Pt.I & Pt. II Comb.).

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Endowment/ Trust fund</b>	<b>Corpus Amount</b>	<b>Prize, Scholarship etc. and conditions of award</b>
21.	Chandra Nath Maitra Medal Fund	500/-	Medal for topper in Geol. Hons. in B.Sc. Pt. I Exam.
22.	Presidency College Assembly Hall Fund	3,000/-	.... .... .... ....
23.	Unclaimed Deposit Money Prize Fund	1,900/-	.... .... .... ....
24.	Bani Bose Memorial Prize Fund	1,900/-	Prize for 2 toppers girl students in Beng. Hons. in B.A.Exam (Pt.I & Pt.II Comb.)
25.	Sri Ashutosh Memo- rial Fund	1,700/-	.... .... .... ....
26.	Kunja Behari Basak Trust Fund	200/-	Medal for topper in Pract. Chem. Hons. in B.Sc. Pt.I Exam.
27.	J.C. Nag Memorial Medal Fund	600/-	Medal for topper in Bot. Hons. in B.Sc. (Pt.I & Pt.II Comb.) Exam.
28.	Maharaja Gwalior Memorial Prize Fund	900/-	2 Prizes for toppers in B.A. Pt. I & B.Sc. Pt. I Exam.
29.	Arun Sarkar Memo- rial Fund	300/-	Medal for topper in Beng. Hons. in B.A. Part I Exam.
30.	Astronomical Society of India Fund	1,000/-	.... .... .... ....
31.	Chandra Narayan Memorial Fund	1,500/-	Medal for topper in M.A. Exam in History.
32.	Girish Ch. Dev. Prize Fund	800/-	Prize for Hare School

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Endowment/ Trust fund</b>	<b>Corpus Amount</b>	<b>Prize, Scholarship etc. and conditions of award</b>
33.	Harish Ch.Kaviratna Memorial Fund.	400/-	Prize for topper in Sanskrit Hons. in B.A. Part I Exam.
34.	Rai Bahadur Deben-dra Ch. Ghosh Memorial Fund	2,000/-	Prize for topper in Hist. Hons. in B.A. Part.I Exam.
35.	Charu Ch. Ghosh Memorial Fund	1,500/-	Prize for topper in English Hons. in B.A. Part I Exam.
36.	Surendra Nath Bose Memorial Fund	1,500/-	2 Prizes for best and 2nd best in Stat. Hons. in 1st year Annual Exam.
37.	Sudip Shome Memorial Fund	10,000/-	2 Prizes for topper in M.Sc. Part I Exam. in Chemistry and topper in B.Sc. Part I Exam. in Chemistry.
38.	S.C.Mahalanobis Memorial Fund	5,000/-	Prize for topper in Physiology- Hons. in B.Sc. (Part I & II Comb.) Exam.
39.	Debasish Chandra Memorial Fund	5,000/-	Prize for topper in Economics Hons. in B.Sc. Part I Test Exam. (i.e. 2nd Yr.)

**B. Trust Funds for which records are not available in College Bursary**

1.	College Prize	.... . ....	Topper in Geography Hons. in B.Sc. Part I Exam.
2.	College Prize	.... . ....	Topper in Chem. Hons. among the students admitted in 1st yr. M.Sc. Class in Chemistry.
3.	J.C. Sinha Economics Prize	.... . ....	Topper in Econ. Hons. in B.Sc. Exam. (Pt.I & II Comb.).
4.	Prof. Amal Bhatta charji Prize	.... . ....	Topper in Eng.Hons. in B.A. Exam (Pt I & II Comb.).
5.	Bibhuti Bhusan Bandyopadhyay Memorial Prize.	.... . ....	Topper in Beng. Hons. in B.A. Exam
6.	Adhyapak Tarak Nath Sen Memorial Prize	.... . ....	Topper in Beng. Hons. in B.A. Exam.
7.	Jnanendra Bhusan Mukherjee Prize	.... . ....	Topper in Math. Hons. in B.Sc.
8.	Charusila Devi Prize	.... . ....	Second topper in Math. Hons. in B.Sc. Exam. (not securing any other prize or medals)
9.	Jibananda Das Prize	.... . ....	Topper in Bengali Hons. in B.A. Exam (Pt. I & II Combined).
10.	Nistarini Dasi Prize	.... . ....	Best Laboratory Note Book in Physics Hons. among the students of the college.

## CHAPTER 8

### Government Eden Hindu Hostel

#### Early History

In the nineteenth century there was hardly any provision for students' hostels; they usually had to make their own arrangements in 'messes'. Peary Charan Sarkar was one of the first persons to give this matter a serious consideration and organised the boarding-house attached to Barasat School and a hostel in Bowbazar, Calcutta. The Street on which the Eden Hindu Hostel stands has been, in the fitness of things, named after Peary Charan Sarkar, a student of Presidency College.

The residence for students was a direct product of the initiative of people interested in education with backing from some Government circles. Representations were made to Sir Ashley Eden, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, by the guardians of the students from the Districts, complaining about 'the insanitary and immoral conditions' in the Calcutta messes. A meeting was held on March 6, 1879 at Belvedere and a decision taken, to raise funds for a suitable hostel. On June 2, 1879, a Government circular was sent out to the Commissioner of the Province supporting the scheme, and a Board of Trustees was formed. The Hostel was named Eden Hindu Hostel after the patron Sir Ashley Eden, under whose direction the scheme had been initiated.

The site was bought by the Government from the heirs of Madhab Chandra Dutta for a lakh of rupees and the Government also made a free gift of bricks, surki, furniture and utensils. The construction of the ground floor took place in 1886 and in 1889- 90 an extension was made, partly at Government cost. The Mahisadal gift of Rs. 32,000/- towards the cost of first floor came in 1889. Jyotiprasad Garga of Mahisadal was conferred the title of *Raja* in recognition of his generosity.

The Eden Hindu Hostel, as a part of the Presidency College establishment, started functioning in 1887-88 with 91 seats ready for occupation and with Kunja Behari Basu, the Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal as the first Superintendent. The original block faced the street, but in 1895-96 a new block was erected — a three-storeyed building at right angles to the original two-storeyed construction. The dining halls were built at about the same time and

installation of electricity came in 1912. The hostel being thus enlarged to accommodate over two hundred students, the management of the institution was taken over from the trustees and, from 1898, the Government assumed all responsibilities.

Special interest was taken by Sir Gurudas Bandyopadhyay, who, on Fridays, used to visit the Hostel on his way home from the High Court. In the Swadeshi Days, the Hostel became a natural centre for political discussions, many of the boarders sympathizing with the 'moderates', led by Surendranath Banerjee, others siding with the 'extremists' whose leader was Chittaranjan Das. Later, during the Second World War, the hostel was temporarily closed and the buildings were handed over to the A.R.P. authorities for their use.

In 1947-48, at the time of Surendra Nath Mazumder's superintendentship, students of Maulana Azad College (formerly Islamia College), Sanskrit College and Government Art College were accommodated here. The students of Government Art College left the hostel after two years with the establishment of a separate hostel for them.

In this Hostel, mostly students from the mofussil areas around Calcutta, who used to come to read in Presidency College Intermediate classes after passing the school leaving examinations were accommodated. But after the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course, the strength of the students reduced. A large number of students in the Second Year leave the Hostel as they opt for Medical and Engineering Streams. From 1957-58 the students of Goenka College and Swarnamoyee Hostel (the then P.G. Hostel, since abolished) were also allowed to stay in the Hostel.

In the early sixties, a serious crisis started in the Hostel administration. Many reforms have since been made to run the Hostel smoothly. A new post of Assistant Superintendent was created in addition to an existing one. The mess originally ran with the help of contractors, but soon the students took it over and managed it themselves.

In the mid-sixties, the hostel became the citadel of the revolutionary activities of the student community which has been elaborately dealt with in the History of Presidency College.

### **Present Time**

The Government Eden Hindu Hostel is a Collegiate Hostel as defined in chapter XXIV in the Calcutta University Regulations and as its name implies, was initially reserved for Hindu students of Presidency College. The boarders of the Hostel were the male undergraduate students of Presidency College. The Post-Graduate students resided at a separate Hostel earlier named Swarnamoyee Post Graduate Hostel. The Hostel is situated at 3, Peary Charan Sarkar Street, Calcutta 700 073 and presently has an accommodation of 236 boarders. The division of seats is Ward-I : 48, Ward - II : 56, Ward - III : 42, Ward-IV : 48 and Ward-V : 42. The male students of Presidency College, Goenka College of Commerce, Maulana Azad College and Sanskrit College are at present accommodated at this Hostel.

### **Staff Pattern**

The hostel staff consists of one Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents, one steward, two chaprasis, three darwans, besides the non-government messing staff comprising nine kitchen staff, five ward staff, one store-keeper and five part-time sweepers.

The Hostel was established in 1886, and as such a week-long Centenary Celebration was held in November, 1986. An Advisory Committee consisting of distinguished persons who were ex-boarders of the hostel was formed to organise the function. Sri Abhoy Charan Bhattacharyya, the then Superintendent and Sri Dipak Kr. Sinha, the then Assistant Superintendent were, respectively, the Co-ordinator and Treasurer of the Centenary Committee. Sri Kausik Mitra, an Ex-boarder and Ex-student of Maulana Azad College, was the Assistant Treasurer. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, a Scholarship Fund amounting to Rupees ten thousand was opened at the State Bank of India, Surya Sen Street Branch, Calcutta.

### **Hostel Buildings**

Construction of the verandah of Ward II including Superintendent's portion was done during the Autumn Vacation of 1988 and in the following year the verandah of Ward IV and Ward V was reconstructed. The old kitchen block was demolished in 1989 but the new construction has not yet been started. It has been learnt from the

P.W.D., West Bengal that a multi-storeyed building will be constructed soon.

The iron fencing on the boundary has been replaced by a wall made of brick in 1989.

#### **Hostel Association**

The boarders of the hostel run an Association of their own. Each year they elect one General Secretary and one Vice-President, the Superintendent of the Hostel being the ex-officio President. The functions of the Association are conducted by an elected Council through the following Sub-committees: Mess Committee, Games Committee, Library Committee, Welfare Committee. There is also a Court of Honour consisting of five selected members one from each ward.

The Principal of Presidency College is the Patron of the Association.

The hostel organised a Re-Union in 1990 with great success.

We may note in conclusion that the hostel continues to be an important organ of the College as before, although perhaps, its character is less homogeneous now. Since the days of the partition, brilliant students from mofussil schools, especially those from across the Padma, no longer fill its corridors. The hostel, too, is no longer an exclusively Presidency hostel. Nevertheless, it still remains a limb of the College too vital to lose its claim on our attention.

*Barun Kumar Chatterjee  
Superintendent*

## CHAPTER 9

### The Alumni Association

*[The Association was formed to fulfil a long-felt desire and necessity of the Alumni of the Presidency College, Calcutta and its aim was outlined: 'The object of the Association shall be to promote a feeling of fellowship among its members, to foster a feeling of integration between the College and its alumni and to further the welfare of the college.']*

The First Recorded Reunion of past students of Presidency College took place as early as January 1, 1875, in the 'Emerald Bower' ('Marakata Kunja') of the Tagores. This occasion has been made memorable by Rajnarayan Basu who wrote a history of the Presidency College in Bengali on the basis of his address to the gathering. A copy of this book in a very dilapidated condition is still in the College Library (this book has been reprinted in Autumn Annual, Vol. XIX published in 1990-1991 by the Alumni Association). Rajnarayan Basu refers in it to a manuscript history of the College by Harimohan Chattopadhyay which was apparently never published and remains still unknown to us.

In 1915, at the time of the Founders' Day Celebration, it was resolved at the instance of Prafulla Chandra Ghosh to start an Old Boys' Association, but the scheme did not materialise. Another attempt was made in 1925, again on the initiative of the same eminent teacher but once more unsuccessfully.

The scheme of a College Register of ex-students was put forward by Principal James in view of the Centenary of the Hindu College, the celebration of which was due in 1917. The scheme was dropped with his unexpected and unhappy departure. The plan was revived by Principal Stapleton and Kuruvala Zachariah who was at the head of the History Department. This was in August 1924. The laborious work of compiling the Register was undertaken by Surendra Chandra Majumder of the History Department and Gokulnath Dhar, the Librarian. The College Register was actually published in February, 1927 and brought the lists down to 1925. In connection with the Centenary of the Presidency College itself in 1955, a second volume of the Register covering the period since 1925 was prepared by the Association; it was revised by Professor Tarapada Mukherji for the press and the Government undertook to print it at their own expense. But in the pressure of work for the Centenary, the type-script was mys-

teriously lost. This plan of compiling an updated College Register has been revived and for this purpose a Circular was issued in Autumn Annual, Vol. XVI calling for required particulars from all ex-students and teachers, past and present and work on this is continuing. On March 20, 1926, the College organised a gathering of veteran graduates of fifty years' standing. But it was in 1934 that a Presidency College Association with Surendra Nath Mallick as Chairman and Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis as Secretary, was founded. Enrolment of members was undertaken, but once again the organisation did not really take shape.

The Alumni Association that was eventually founded in 1951 and is still functioning is thus the first effective organisation of the ex-students in the history of the Presidency College.

A meeting of the ex-students of the College was called by a Press Notice and was held in the Physics Lecture Theatre (which served as the College Hall for many years) on January 19, 1951, at 5:30 p.m. The chair was taken by the seniormost ex-student present, Mahmood Ahmad (1903-1908). The meeting adopted six draft basic rules relating to the name of the Association, membership, subscription, privileges of members, location of the office and the composition of the executive committee. The meeting also set up an Organising Committee with Atul Chandra Gupta (1901-1906) as Chairman, Jatis Chandra Sengupta (the Principal) as Secretary, Binayendra Nath Bandopadhyay as Joint Secretary Gurudas Bhar (the Bursar) as Treasurer and with twenty other members.

When the number of members enrolled passed the 300 mark, the Organising Committee called a General Meeting of the members which was held on April 7, 1951, when 117 members attended. The chair was taken by Satinath Ray (1893-1898). The draft constitution prepared by the Organising Committee was adopted by the General Meeting with some modifications. The first office-bearers and members of the Executive Council were also elected.

The first office-bearers were the following :—

<b>President</b>	Atul Chandra Gupta
<b>Vice-President</b>	Satinath Ray
<b>Secretary</b>	Shyamaprasad Mukhopadhyay
<b>Joint-Secretaries</b>	Jatis Chandra Sengupta Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay Binayendranath Bandopadhyay

**Assistant Secretaries**

Sunit Kumar Indra  
Souredra Nath Mitra  
Sudhindranath Gupta  
Gurudas Bhar

**Treasurer**

The first meeting of the Executive Council set up four sub-committees—to prepare the second volume of the College Register, to organise alumni socials, to publish an Alumni News, and to draft the necessary bye-laws.

On the resignation of Binayendranath Bandopadhyay, the Executive Council elected Sureschandra Ray as Joint Secretary in his place on November 23, 1951.

The first social of the Alumni Association was held on the College Lawns in the afternoon of December 16, 1951 when about 200 members attended. 'The menu consisted of tea or coffee, boiled patatoes with green peas, cashew nuts, dalmoat and pakauri, each of the items being strictly non-cereal'. The Executive Council was the host and a group photograph was taken of those present.

The first Annual General Meeting came off on January 19, 1952, when two small amendments to the constitution were adopted. The only changes in the list of office-bearers were the election of Bijanbihari Mitra as Joint Secretary in place of Sureschandra Ray, and of Prabir Chandra Chakrabarti as Assistant Secretary in the place of Souredra Nath Mitra.

Under the bye-laws adopted in 1952, the members of the Association were placed in five groups according to the date of entry in the College. The groups were—before 1910, 1911-20, 1921-30, 1931-40 and from 1941. Under rule 9 of the constitution, in electing the office-bearers and other members of the Council 'attempt shall be made to represent the different periods in the life of the college as far as possible'.

Under Rule 2 of the constitution membership of the Association is open to all ex-students of the college and to members and ex-members of the College Teaching Staff (even if they are not ex-students). Rule 8 provides that at least one of the Assistant Secretaries must be taken from the present Teaching Staff of the college. The office of the Association is located within the college by Rule 4. It has been recognised that a close organic connection with the College as it functions is necessary to give the Alumni Association a permanence.

The first Reunion Social of the Association was held on the College lawns in the afternoon of January 20, 1952. The then Governor of Bengal, Sri Harendra Kumar Mukhopadhyay, a student of the College in 1897-1898, was present on this occasion.

A musical soiree was arranged on September 7, 1952, when the members of the *Shilpi Chakra* and other musicians gave a recital of vocal and instrumental music.

On September 17, 1952, a group of ex-students well-known for histrionic ability in their student-days successfully staged before a large audience two playlets *Kamalakanter Jababandi* and *Chalachitta Chanchari* at the University Institute. The two pieces were taken from the writings of ex-students of the college, the great Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay (1857-1858) who was the first graduate of the Calcutta University, and the well-known writer Sukumar Ray who graduated in 1907.

The members of the Association were invited to the Reception accorded by the College to its distinguished ex-student, the first President of the Indian Republic, on December 24, 1952. President Rajendra Prasad (in the College from 1902 to 1907) joined the Association as a Life Member.

On the resignation of Sudhindranath Gupta the Executive Council elected Sunil Raichaudhuri as an Assistant Secretary in his place on December 20, 1952. At the second Annual General meeting, January 23, 1953, Biren Ray was elected Joint Secretary in the place of Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay and Tapas Majumdar took the place of Sunit Kumar Indra as the Assistant Secretary from the College Staff. The other office-bearers were re-elected. The Annual Reunion was held on the same evening on the terrace of the Baker Laboratories after the business meeting was over. On April 24, 1953, Santosh Kumar Ray, the new Bursar of the College, succeeded Gurudas Bhar, retired, as Treasurer. Sunil Raichaudhuri resigned from his office as Assistant Secretary on December, 2, 1953.

A special meeting of the council mourned the tragic death of its Vice-President, Shyamaprasad Mukhopadhyay, on July 8, 1953.

A successful Steamer Party was organised on March 8, 1953. On October 6, 1953, Rabindranath Maitra and other ex-students staged at the University Institute the *Prajapati*, a play by an ex-student, Pratap Chandra Chunder.

At the third Annual General Meeting, January 19, 1954, Sailakumar Mukhopadhyay was elected Vice-President against the vacancy of Shyamaprasad Mukhopadhyay. Rabindranath Maitra and Pratap Chandra Chunder were elected Assistant Secretaries against the vacancies of Sunil Rai Chaudhuri and of Prabir Chandra Chakrabarti. On the resignation of Rabindranath Maitra, the Council elected in his place Nareschandra Mitra on February 11, 1954.

The Council set up in 1954 a Students' Welfare Sub-committee to devise means of helping the needy students of the College. A Centenary Celebration Committee was also appointed to arrange in conjunction with the college committee the programme of the forthcoming celebrations.

Apart from the Annual Reunion on January 20, 1954, to which all the present students were specially invited (at reunions under the Alumni Association only the student representatives were invited), the social functions of 1954 included the performance on September 22 at the University Institute of the play *Taito* by an alumni group and a Tea on December 4. The Second Volume of 'Alumni News' was published in 1954.

The membership of the Alumni Association at the end of 1954 was over 750 in addition to 50 Life Members.

The year 1955 came and with it came the Centenary Celebrations of the College. The Alumni Association was fully involved to make the celebrations successful and took active part in various events connected with the celebrations. Tagore's *Malini*, Sukumar Ray's *Chalachitta Chanchari*, Banaful's *Sri Madhusudan* were staged in June 1955. A complete list of Members of the Alumni Association at the time was also printed during the year. A Steamer Party was held on 29.01.1956.

Detailed records of the activities of the Association during the period 1956 to 1979 being scanty/not available in the Minute Books or other documents of the Association, the reports appearing in the 'Autumn Annual', the journal of the Association, have become the alternative source of material in writing the history of the Alumni Association for the period.

The first report covering the period upto 1960 appears in the Autumn Annual, Vol. I—published in 1960 with Prof. Amulyadhan Mukherjee as Editor and Sri Atul Chandra Gupta, who had also been the President of the Association since its establishment in 1951, as the Editor-in-Chief. It runs as follows :-

‘Ten years back when the Presidency College Alumni Association was formed it was apprehended by many that in no time it would, like many similar bodies, go the way of all flesh, leaving behind a few relics in the shape of minute books and statements of annual budgetary deficit. The pessimists, however have proved wrong. The nostalgic love for the *alma mater* has prevailed over all handicaps and difficulties, and in her service ‘old experience’ has worked with ‘something like prophetic strain’. Membership has increased and arrears of subscription have been mostly collected. Besides the Annual Reunion, attractive programmes have been arranged for social gathering of members several times a year. Steamer trips, musical soiree, garden parties, theatrical performances by members have been organised. Symposia on questions of national importance have been held and talks have been given by eminent men on topics of interest. Nor has the Association been found wanting in a spirit of social service. Donations have been raised for the help of needy students and also on occasions for the relief of the distressed. The Association has ambitions of expanding its range of activities so as to render greater service, and we hope the necessary co-operation from members will be forthcoming and more workers will come forward to carry out the plan we have in view.’

On 13.12.59. a garden party was held at ‘*Santi Kanan*’, Belur (the garden house of Kumar Bishnuprasad Roy) in which Sri Hemendraprasad Ghosh addressed the members of the Association. On 8th January, 1961, a garden party was again held at the same venue. During this year a symposium was held in connection with the Rabindra Centenary Celebrations in which various aspects of Rabindranath’s genius were discussed by eminent artists and scholars like Sri. O.C. Ganguly, Dr. Srikumar Banerjee, Sri. Hiranmay Banerjee and Dr. Haraprosad Mitra. On 30th September, 1961, Rabindranath’s drama ‘*Chirakumar Sabha*’ was successfully staged by members of the Association at the Netaji Subhas Institute Hall. On 3rd December, 1961 a musical soiree was held. A rich fare of Rabindra music interspersed with illuminating comments by Sri. Soumyendra Nath Tagore was served by *Baitanik*, the well-known institute of music. The Annual garden party was held on the 10th December, 1961 in ‘*Santi Kanan*’, Belur.

In September, 1962 Saratchandra’s ‘*Charitraheen*’ was staged to a full house at the Rungmahal Theatre. The Association celebrated the centenary of Swami Vivekananda, one of the great alumni of the college,

in the Physics Lecture Theatre, and various speakers including Swami Sambuddhananda, Prof. Praphulla Kumar Guha, Sri. Sudhangsu Mohan Banerjee and Principal Amiya Kumar Majumder spoke on various aspects of Swamiji's life and work.

The Association also celebrated the centenary of the great poet and dramatist Dwijendralal Roy, an alumnus of the College. The Annual New Year *Nababarsha* Festival held on 21st April, 1963 was followed by a musical soiree at which Dr. Gobindagopal Mukherji, an alumnus and his wife Srimati Madhuri Mukherjee gave a full programme of songs composed by Dwijendralal Roy. At another meeting held on 28th July, 1963, the poet's son, Dilip Kumar Roy, one of our life members, gave a memorable rendering of his father's songs, adding appropriate comments of his own.

In 1964, the year's programme received an initial set-back, because disturbances upset the normal routine of life in January and it was not possible to hold the usual Tea Party on the Founders' Day. On 20th January, there was only a half-hour's meeting. The Tea Party was held on 16th February and was not as largely attended as in other years because of the change of date.

On 23rd February, an all-day Bus excursion to Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose's Garden house at Falta was held. On 26th April, the *Nababarsha* Reunion was celebrated and tea and refreshments were followed by recitals of Swami Vivekananda's songs by Sri Pankaj Kumar Mullick. On 29th August the Association held a memorial meeting to pay its tribute of respect to two distinguished alumni—Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and Acharya Ramendra Sundar Trivedi. Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumder presided. Principal Bhupati Mohan Sen, Sri Surajit Chandra Lahiri and Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal dwelt on Sir Asutosh's many-sided greatness, particularly his defence of academic independence, his love for students and his championing the cause of Bengali—the mother tongue in 'the step-mother's hall'. Professor Praphulla Kumar Guha, Dr. Haraprasad Mitra and Dr. Satish Ranjan Khastagir recalled Ramendra Sundar's contributions to literature, science, philosophy and educational development.

On 30th August, 1964 there was a musical programme when the members present were given an excellent programme of devotional songs sung by Sri Bankim Chandra Ghoroi of the Vivekananda Society and Sri Sukhendu Goswami and party.

In 1965, an all-day Bus excursion to Kalyani was held visiting on the way Belgachia Milk Centre, Haringhata, Gandhi Ghat and Annapurna Temple. The Annual dramatic performance which had been postponed was held on 11th April. On this occasion, it was not one drama but two, and an interesting feature was that two alumni were the authors of the dramas presented. One was *E bari, O bari* written by Sri Charu Chandra Chakravorti (Jarasandha) and the other was *Subarna Golak* — a satirical skit of Bankim Chandra dramatised by Sri Bhupan Mohan Ray Choudhuri. The two comedies were greatly appreciated by the packed house. *Nababarsha* was celebrated on 2nd May. A novel feature was an open air meeting at which Sri Soumyendra Nath Tagore gave an enthralling account of Israel which he had recently visited.

During 1966 and 1967, in spite of the then prevailing student unrest, the Association tried to maintain some of its seasonal functions. The annual Tea Parties were held both in 1966 and 1967 and in 1966 the function was presided over by Sri B.K. Basu I.C.S. (Retired), one of our seniormost alumni. The *Nababarsha* Reunions were held on 15th May, 1966 and 7th May, 1967.

The Association Journal 'Autumn Annual, Vol. VIII' was published in 1968 and then there was a long break in its publication. The journal was revived in 1980-81 and published the following year as 'Autumn Annual, Vol. IX'. No records of the activities of the Alumni Association are available except that after the Annual General Meeting held on 26.02.1977, the next Annual General Meeting was held on 08.03.1980 when the Association's 3 years' accounts duly signed by the then Secretary, Principal Bijoy Sankar Basak was presented. A picture of the Alumni Association in 1980-81 is obtained from an article 'The Alumni Association — Retrospect and Prospect' by Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta published in the same journal 'Autumn Annual, Vol. IX'. Dr. Sengupta in this article refers to the early stage of the Association and then to the condition in 1980-81. He writes "when the first flush of enthusiasm had faded away, there were defaulters and one or two members even sent in resignations. The President Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta gave a ruling, 'once a member, always a member ..... Nobody has the right to strike off the name of an old student from the rolls for non-payment of fees'. The task of giving practical shape to this philosophy was eagerly taken up by Rabi Maitra, who was for many years the livewire of the organisation...He threw himself heart and soul into the work of the Association, collecting subscriptions — arrears and current — from people far and near, who had no answer

to the Presidential doctrine of perpetual membership. Effective support was rendered also by Ajit Nath Roy, Rabi's class-mate and by Saibal Kumar Gupta. An important contribution made by Rabi Maitra and his associates was the annual drama which drew a large audience and acted as a cohesive force. Behind the final performances presented on the stage of the Calcutta University Institute or of the Netaji Subbas Institute at Sealdah lay a long spell of evening rehearsals directed by Mani Ghose and occasionally by Radha Mohan Bhattacharjee . Besides Rabi and Mani there were many others — Subhas and Kalyan Maitra, Achalanath and Aparanath Ganguly, Bireswar Sen, Kartik Mukherjee, Bikash Roy and Bhuban Roy Chaudhury. Neither should we forget our actress-alumni-dancer Manjushri Chaki, who came in first, along with Krishna Sen ; and then Meenakshi Bose, Prarthana Bose, Sati Bhattacharya and others followed . For these expensive ventures the enthusiasts could always rifle the pockets of Nilratan Banerjee, Durga Prasad Chakraborty, Biren Roy and others”.

“Those days are gone beyond recall and the Association seems now to be gasping for survival . Although the first organisers from veterans like Narendra Kumar Basu and Satinath Roy in their seventies, to Rabi Maitra in his early forties were not wanting in enthusiasm and dedication, they — I was one of them, too — could not enlist the service of a band of young workers. We did try to rope in students who had just passed out and seemed to be promising but they tended to cast themselves in the role of the opposition, more interested in questions and interpellations than in constructive developmental activity. In retrospect, it appears to me that we were to blame more than they. The old guard looked like a Coterie, and a Coterie always invites opposition and criticism. For years Bikas Ghosh, our Joint Secretary, carried on the flickering torch with commendable energy and tenacity, and it has now been taken up by Sanat Kumar Basu and his associates, who have even ventured to revive in these days of mounting costs, the Autumn Annual, the Alumni Journal”.

As recorded in the Secretary's report covering the period of 3 years upto 08.03.1980 printed in Vol IX of Autumn Annual, the Council met eight times during the entire period and its activities were — (1) formation of a small committee consisting of Sarvasri Nirmal Bhattacharya, Saibal Gupta and Dr. Tarit Ghosh to follow up the decision of the Council regarding declaration of Presidency College as an Autonomous institution and to secure representation of the Alumni Association in the governing body of the institution. (2) Holding of annual reunion on 20th January

every year on the occasion of the Founders' Day of the college as usual at which tea was served to the distinguished gathering . (3) A cultural entertainment, held on 09.12.77 in which Smt. Kalyani Ghosh, Smt. Ma-hasweta Ghosh and Smt. Debasmita Ghosh offered vocal music to the members. Sri Ashok Ghose also recited in that function.

Principal Presidency College, Dr. Bijoy Sankar Basak allotted a room in the ground floor of the Main Building of the college near the main gate for the office of the Alumni Association and the Alumni office moved into this room on 04.05.1980 from its earlier location in the north-east cubicle of Professors' Common Room in the first floor near the grand staircase.

Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra who had been elected President of the Association in the Annual General Meeting held on 18.03.81, having died on 03.05.1981, Sri Saibal Kumar Gupta, a member of the Executive Council was elected President unanimously by the Executive Council on 27.07.1981 and Smt. Kajal Sengupta was elected a member of the Executive Council in the vacancy of Sri Saibal Kumar Gupta on 23.09.81.

From 1980 onwards, Annual General Meetings were regularly held each year and the practice of holding some cultural programmes after the Annual General Meeting was introduced and continued. The dates of the Annual General Meeting in the successive years were 08.03.1980, 18.03.1981, 04.03.1982, 23.03.1983, 22.03.1984, 20.03.1985, 20.03.1986 20.03.1987, 23.02.1988, 28.04.1989, 26.04.1990, 28.03.1991, 26.06.1992 and 25.09.1993. Upto 1987, these meetings were usually followed by cultural programmes . The programme usually included participation by the ex-students, students of the college, and sometimes guest artists. In 1980 a drama was staged by Green Amateur Theatre Group of S.N.Banerjee Road. In 1982 group songs in various languages of India were organised together with Rabindra Sangeet by Sri Chitta Mallik and Sri Durbadal Chatterjee and party at the violin . In 1983, Smt. Jhumur Kar gave a programme of Rabindra Sangeet followed by a presentation by the college students on the theme 'Advent of Love'. In 1984, Dr. Chitralekha Choudhury, an alumnus and noted vocalist, gave an hour-long rendering of Rabindra-Sangeet. In 1985, 1986 and 1987 similar items of cultural programmes were held.

Holding of Annual Reunion and organising the annual tea party associated with this Reunion on 20th January every year on the occasion of the Founders' Day Celebration of the college have all along been the

most important function of the Association : Indeed it may be stated to have become the tradition of the Alumni Association. Although the participation of the alumni in these Reunions has been varied and fluctuating from time to time due to various reasons, this annual tea party and Reunion continued almost uninterrupted even during the troubled years of the sixties. Upto 1986 the Reunion was mostly confined to the members of the Alumni Association and invited distinguished guests . The distinguished gathering was entertained with tea and refreshments and occasionally with some cultural programmes. A cultural programme of songs with dances and recitation was arranged on 20.01.84. On 20.01.85 the attendance was poor as it happened to be a Sunday.

A significant step was taken in 1987 when, at the suggestion of the then Principal Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri, present students of the college were invited. The reunion became genuinely a union of the present and the past affording a unique opportunity for both of them to come together. The practice continues till the present day with the number of participants growing every year. In 1988, it was a grand and impressive reunion of a very large number of alumni, the present students and staff of the college. In 1989, over 1200 were present. Students arranged cultural programmes which included vocal music, dance, recitation and some drama and in 1989, they also put up a three-day exhibition of rare photographs and paintings in the foyer of the Derozio Hall depicting different periods of life in Calcutta. In 1990 also they exhibited paintings by students and alumni for 3 days. In 1991, the Founders' Day programme was held on January 19, as Saraswati Puja fell on January 20, and in 1992, it was shifted to January 21, because of a transport strike on January 20. In 1993, an exhibition captioned 'Presidency College and the Freedom Movement' was organised in the foyer of the Derozio Hall by Dr. Rajat Kanta Ray, Head of the History Department and a life member of the Association.

The committee formed by the Council for making efforts to declare Presidency College as an Autonomous College drafted a letter in 1982 and despatched the same to the Chairman of the Committee for planning of higher education in West Bengal. In reply the secretary of the committee assured that the suggestions of the Association would be carefully considered in due course. Efforts of the Association to declare Presidency College as an Autonomous Body received a boost during 1983 when the chairman of the Commission for planning of higher education in West Bengal recommended the case to the Government of West Bengal.

A special meeting of the Alumni Association was held on 22.03.1984 after the A.G.M. to pass a resolution upholding the prevailing system of Admission Tests for admission to the college; this suggestion of the Association to continue the prevailing system of Admission Tests for admission to the college was upheld by both the teachers and the students of the college. A steamer trip was arranged on 17.03.1985 by the courtesy of the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commission, Sri Tarun Chandra Dutt, an alumnus of the college. The half-day programme which included tea and breakfast was greatly appreciated by all the members present.

During 1985, the most important achievement of the Alumni Association was the successful holding of a symposium on 'The Alumni's Role in Maintaining Excellence in Presidency College' on 29th September.

Disturbing reports had been then prevalent for sometime all of which gave an unmistakable impression that there had been a general deterioration in everything that the College stood for. What was more disconcerting was the impression gaining ground that this deterioration was part of a deliberate policy of the then government to deny Presidency College any special status in the administration of education in the state. Whether the impression arose out of facts or not needed to be probed. If improvement in the general quality of higher education in the state was the goal, it was felt, it would be better served by maintaining excellence in Presidency College and holding it as a model for other institutions to strive for. In this context the necessity of creating an awareness amongst the alumni and of building a committed forum for defending the case for maintaining excellence at the college was keenly felt. In that context, the importance of developing and strengthening the Alumni Association both financially and organisationally was also felt.

Alumni of Presidency College have a deep interest in ensuring that excellence remains in the college. For many the college represents a tradition which they hope to pass on to their deserving children and grand children with pride. As deliberated at the symposium, the several ways in which the alumni can assist the college in the revival and maintenance of standards were —

- (a) by being allowed to participate in the administration and development policies of the college through the formation of *an advisory body*;
- (b) by creating a platform for effectively presenting to the Gov-

ernment of West Bengal the cases for the college and thereby serving to improve Government's appreciation of the role of the college;

- (c) by raising funds for the provision of need-based facilities to the college. Universities in many countries of the world are generously funded by alumni for research, library, sports, hostel facilities and the like. There are sufficient potential donors amongst Presidency College alumni but they have not been approached; they do not know what the needs are and how to go about it; above all they would like to see some machinery for ensuring the effective use of their gifts.

The symposium was well organised by Sri Aurabinda Ray, Member and Dr. Tarit Kr. Ghosh, President of the Executive Council for the year and attended by eminent persons, all alumni of the college, in various fields. The deliberations in the symposium received wide coverage in the newspapers and the issue was highlighted drawing attention in many quarters. The project was fully self-financing with no financial liability for the Alumni Association. The surplus of income over expenditure which worked out to approximately Rupees Six Thousand was credited to the Alumni Association. This strengthened the financial position of the Association to some extent apart from other benefits it derived from the symposium.

On 29th September, 1986 the Association celebrated the 125th birth anniversary of Acharya P.C. Roy in collaboration with the Chemistry Department of the college and the Principal.

The Association year 01.02.1987 to 31.01.1988 happened to be a very momentous one for various reasons. After the Annual General Meeting was held on 20.03.1987 in which the office-bearers and members of the Executive Council were elected, the Executive Council met on 20.04.1987 and in this meeting certain differences cropped up between the Secretary Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri and the Joint Secretary Sri Sanat Kumar Basu who had been pivotal in running the Association since 08.03.1980. Sri Sanat Kumar Basu thereafter did not come to any meeting of the Executive Council in spite of all efforts by the President of the Association, Sri Satya Charan Pain and other members. The other Joint Secretary and the Treasurer were also not available for any assistance. In this embroiling situation then prevailing Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri tendered his resignation from the post of Secretary on 02.09.1987. However on the request and persuasion by the President and other members of the

Executive Council Dr. Rai Choudhuri agreed to continue as Secretary and withdrew his resignation. The function of the Joint Secretary fell upon Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee, then one of the Assistant Secretaries who along with Smt. Kajal Sengupta, another Assistant Secretary, accepted the task of running the Association and to make it more vibrant. In this they had the warm support of the Principal of the college Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri who was very enthusiastic about the development of the Association.

Maintenance of Cash-Book was introduced and the functioning of the Association was made methodical by recording individual receipts and expenses by preparation of appropriate vouchers. A part-time assistant was appointed w.e.f. 15.10.87 with a monthly tiffin allowance of Rs.100/- only. The rates of advertisement fees in respect of the Autumn Annual were raised and fixed as Rs. 3,000/-, Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 1,000/- in the Executive Council Meeting. A sub-committee with Sri Satya Charan Pain, President of the Association as the convener was constituted to review the constitution of the Presidency College Alumni Association and suggest amendments for consideration and approval in the general meeting before the Association was registered. Autumn Annual, Vol. XV was published with Smt. Kajal Sengupta as the Member-in-charge. The journal was given a new direction where certain new features were introduced to make the publication a true 'House Journal' of the Association. Smt. Kajal Sengupta thereafter continued as Member-in-charge of the publication upto the issue of Autumn Annual Vol. XXI. Over the years the Autumn Annual has steadily grown in quality and is now a prestigious journal of a high cultural and academic standard.

In the Annual General Meeting held on 23.02.1988 the importance of getting the Association registered first was pointed out so as to avail of better facilities as available to registered associations. It was also stated that expert opinion should be obtained regarding investment of its funds so that no difficulties were felt in administering them. Suggestions were received to close the current account of the Association as it did not fetch any return. It was also pointed out that fixed deposits held by a registered association should not be utilised for holding cultural functions as expenses for such functions were to be met mainly from donations and advertisement income. It was also proposed to have the accounts of the association duly audited by an auditor and in that context the name of Sri Rabin Roy, F.C.A. was suggested for consideration by the Executive Council for appointment as an Hon. Auditor. Sri Panchanan Kumar Muk-

herjee and Smt. Kajal Sengupta were elected as Joint Secretaries in this A.G.M. and on re-elections they continued to function in the same office till 25.09.93.

In the Executive Council Meeting held on 09.03.88 after the Annual General Meeting of 23.02.88, apart from activising the sub-committee for review of the constitution, the importance of proper organisational development of the Association was highlighted. There were two aspects of this organisational development — one was relating to membership strength while the other was relating to financial strength of the Association. Keeping this in view two sub-committees were formed, one with Sri Shyamal Kumar Chowdhurie as convener/chairman to look after the membership development and the other with Sri Sujay Gupta as convener/chairman to look after the financial development of the Association. It was mainly through the efforts of Sri Sujoy Gupta who continued as Chairman/Convener of the Finance Sub-committee till 25.9.93 that the financial growth of the Association was achieved. A meeting of the sub-committee for membership development was held on 04.06.88 at the Lake Gardens residence of Sri Shyamal Kumar Chowdhurie which was attended by Sri Debashish Sen, Smt. Amrita Banerjee, Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee and others. Smt. Madhumanti Maitra, an alumnus of the college, also attended the meeting as an invitee. In this meeting, various proposals and schemes for development of membership of the Association were discussed and outlined. On 10.06.88 the proposal for issue of membership cards to Life Members was discussed in the Executive Council meeting.

The Executive Council also took up the case for repair of the grand clock at the turret of the college building and for beautification of the college campus by plantation of trees, specially Deodar trees, which were once a great attraction for all visitors and others also.

The most important achievement during 1988-1989 was the drafting and adoption of the revised constitution of Presidency College Alumni Association, Calcutta. The constitution was drafted by a sub-committee consisting of Sri Satya Charan Pain (Convener), Sri Pratul Chandra Datta, Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri, Sri Asoke Krishna Dutt, Sri Bikas Chandra Ghosh, Sri Sanat Kumar Basu and Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee (all members) and it was extensively revised by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder and finally reviewed and amended by the Executive Council in its several sittings. This revised constitution (comprising the Memorandum of Association and the Regulations )of Presidency College Alumni Association

as approved by the Executive council was placed before an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Association held on 31.01.1989. In the discussion that followed three amendments were carried out — the first one being the specific mention of 'State Bank of India' in Art 5 (f) of the Memorandum of Association, the second and third ones were made in the language construction of Rule 21 and Rule 22 of the Regulations.

The constitution with the said three amendments carried out was then passed unanimously and the following resolution adopted :-

'Whereas it is expedient that Presidency College Alumni Association should have an appropriately framed constitution for the purpose of its proper functioning and accountability as a registered body under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act. 1961, we the members of the said Association herein adopt and give unto ourselves this constitution in supersession of the existing one, in this Extra-ordinary General Meeting held at Physics Lecture Theatre, Baker Laboratory Building of Presidency College, Calcutta, dated this thirty-first day of January in the year Nineteen Hundred eighty-nine at Calcutta'.

The Association applied for its registration on 03.04.1989. Sri Pratul Chandra Datta took special pains in processing the case and all expenses (total of Rs. 88/-) incurred by him in this process were offered by him as his donation to the Association. Finally the Association was registered on 28.09.89, its Registration No. being S/63071 of 1989-1990. The Constitution duly approved by the Registrar was printed in Autumn Annual, Volume XVIII for the information of all members and for reference.

On 31st August, 1988, a cultural programme was held by the Association in collaboration with the Students' Union of the College. The programme consisted of one *Sruti Natak* by the present students of the college and the drama *Brunor Sheshrat* written by Salil Kanti Dasgupta staged by the Cultural unit, 'Nebula'.

In the evening of 3rd December, 1988, a programme of baul songs was held in the open lawn of the college in collaboration with *Mrittika*, an organisation for promotion and popularisation of folk art and culture of Bengal.

From this year, in addition to two prize money awards of Rs. 200/- each given to two deserving students of the college, two prizes of Rs. 100/ each on individual championship basis — one to a boy and

other to a girl in the sports events organised during the Founders' Day celebration of the College — were introduced.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 28th April, 1989, a resolution was adopted that Sri Rabin Roy ,F.C.A., of Mallik & Associates, Chartered Accountants be appointed Honorary Auditor of the Association for the year.

The programme for 1989-1990 included the participation of the Alumni Association in the Tercentenary Celebration of Calcutta. In the Executive Council meeting it was decided that all the special programmes including functions of the Alumni Association should be self-financing by special raising of funds. On the participation of the Alumni Association in the Tercentenary Celebration it was decided that details would be finalised after a meeting with Sri T.C. Dutt, Chief Secretary of the Govt. of West Bengal, as the Tercentenary Celebration was organised and co-ordinated at the Govt. level. A meeting was held at the Ironside Road residence of Sri Dipak Rudra on Sunday, 30th July, 1989 to discuss the various programmes of the Association. This meeting was attended by Sri Atis Ranjan Banerjee, Smt. Kajal Sengupta, Dr. Tarit Kr. Ghosh, Sri Dipak Rudra, Sri Shyamal Kr. Chowdhurie and Sri Panchanan Kr. Mukherjee. While the various other programmes of the Association were discussed and outlined, it was decided that an appointment with Sri T.C. Dutt, Chief Secretary , Govt. of West Bengal would be fixed to discuss the tercentenary programme. Accordingly an appointment was fixed and a delegation consisting of Sri Dipak Rudra , Smt. Kajal Sengupta, Sri Shyamal Kr. Chowdhurie, Sri Bikas Ch. Ghosh and Sri Panchanan Kr. Mukherjee met Sri T.C. Dutt, Chief Secretary in his Chamber at Writers' Building on 4th August, 1989. It was decided that —

- (1) The Alumni Association would bring out an updated history of Presidency College, Calcutta in the context of the development of education in the country as part of Calcutta Tercentenary Celebration to be published at Govt. cost.
- (2) An exhibition of rare manuscripts , books, publications, records and paintings would be held at the campus of the college during Jan./Feb., 1990.
- (3) An air-conditioned chamber at the Presidency College Library would be constructed for preservation and maintenance of the old and historically valuable publications and manuscripts of

the College Library. Secretary , P.W.D. was requested to take up with the Principal, Presidency College for follow-up action.

On 19.07.89 an exhibition football match between the past and present students of the college was organised by the sports secretary of the college in collaboration with the Alumni Association. During this year financial assistance of Rs. 500/- was given to a blind student of the college to mitigate his financial difficulties.

On 22nd and 23rd of September, 1989 a two-day cultural programme was held in collaboration with the Birth Centenary Celebration Committee of Swami Madhabananda — the ninth President of Ramakrishna Math and Mission, who had been an alumnus of the college. The programme was highly successful and the gathering was quite appreciable on both days. On 22nd September, Swami Lokeswarananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Golpark, presided over the function. Sri T.V. Rajeswar, Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal being unable to attend due to unforeseen circumstances, the celebration was inaugurated by Sri. A.N. Ray, Ex-Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India and Special Guest of the function. After invocation by Dr. Gobinda Gopal Mukhopadhyay and welcome address by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, President of the Association, Swami Amalananda of Ramakrishna Mission , Sri Premballav Sen and Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri participated in the deliberation . On 23rd September, a seminar on 'Moral Values' was held in which Swami Shivamayananda, Ex-Principal, Vivekananda Centenary College , Rahara, Swami Medhasananda, Principal Ramakrishna Mission Vidya Mandir, Belur, Swami Purnatmananda, Joint Editor, *Udbadhan Patrika*, Dr. Hossainur Rahman, Professor, Hooghly Mohsin College and Dr. Nirod Baran Chakrabarty, Professor, Presidency College participated. The seminar was followed by a documentary film show on 150th Birth Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna and a playing of the recorded speech of Swami Madhabananda titled 'Follow the ideals of Swami Vivekananda'.

During the year contact was established with the Alumni Association of Presidency College, Calcutta functioning at Delhi and other such Associations in India and abroad.

As mentioned earlier, the most important event in the life of the Association came on 28.09.1989 when it became a Registered Body under West Bengal Societies Registration Act. 1961.

In the Annual General Meeting held on 26.04.1990, the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Association was placed and passed along with the Annual Report for the year. Incidentally this was the first Annual General Meeting of the Association after its registration under W.B. Societies Registration Act, 1961. A very important event for the Association was the creation of 'Presidency College Alumni Association Reserve Fund' by unanimous adoption of the following Resolution duly moved under a regular agenda item in this Annual General Meeting :

'Resolved that a fund titled "Presidency College Alumni Association Reserve Fund" be created with the target of having Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs) only in this fund and the amount of this fund will be held in Bank Fixed Deposits in perpetuity in favour of the Association by periodical renewals as necessary so that a regular annual interest income of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand) only at the prevailing rate of interest is assured to the Association to enable it to function with ease and confidence. It is further resolved that no portion of the capital amount of this fund shall be used; only the interest accrued is to be transferred to the Savings Bank Account of the Association to be available for meeting its expenses. To start with, the existing Fixed Deposits standing in favour of Presidency College Alumni Association with the United Bank of India, College Street Branch, Calcutta, as on date stand transferred to the credit of this fund and further amounts as may be spared from time to time may be credited to this fund through Bank Fixed Deposits by the Executive Council through resolutions adopted in its meeting'.

The said Reserve fund started with fixed deposit of Rs. 1,10,000/- as standing in favour of the Association on the date. The total amount of Fixed Deposits under the Reserve Fund came to Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees four lakhs) only by 01.09.1993.

During the year financial assistance of Rs. 1,000/- was given to Presidency College Library towards cost of immediate and urgent services required.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 28.03.1991, the election of members of the Executive Council was held in a contest as per procedure laid down under relevant Rules of the constitution and the elected members met on 30.03.91 to elect the office-bearers of the Executive Council and form different sub-committees of

the Association. Apart from the usual sub-committees formed for the smooth running of the affairs of the Association, a committee was specifically constituted to celebrate the 175th Anniversary of Presidency College, Calcutta which was established as an institution on 20th January 1817 and would complete 175 years on 20th January, 1992. Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, President of the Association was the Chairman of the committee and the following were its members — Sri Tarun Ch. Dutt, Sri Asoke Krishna Dutt, Smt. Rakhi Sarkar, Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri, Sri Sujoy Gupta, Sri Panchanan Kr. Mukherjee, Smt. Kajal Sengupta, Sri Dipak Rudra and Sri Aurabinda Ray. The Chairman was given full powers to co-opt any other member in the sub-committee. The main idea behind organising the celebration was not only to rekindle the glorious past of the college, to remind its tradition of excellence, its heritage of promoting free rational thinking by liberating the mind from the shackles of dogmas and prejudices, but also to focus on its future development so that it eventually grows into an institution of international repute and contributes significantly to the making of a glorious and prosperous India.

During April, 1991, Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri, Secretary of the Association while on a visit to U.S.A. at the invitation of the 'Alumni Association of North America' attended a few meetings of the Association in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Thereafter in June 1991, Dr. Rai Choudhuri formally inaugurated the newly formed 'Presidency College Alumni Association of Europe' in London, U.K. These meetings helped to establish and develop closer contacts between the parent Association at Calcutta and those formed in the U.S.A. and U.K. The parent Association was strengthened and enriched by enrolment of 25 Life Members from the alumni residing in U.K. and U.S.A. apart from the other benefits accruing from the individual contact thus established between the alumni and the *alma mater*.

The committee for the celebration of 175th Anniversary of the College met at 23, Nirmal Chandra Street, the residence of Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder on 19th September, 1991 at 6 P.M. In spite of a heavy downpour that evening and consequent water-logging of the streets, it was attended by the following members — (1) Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, (2) Sri Asoke Krishna Dutt, (3) Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri, (4) Sri Sujoy Gupta, (5) Sri Panchanan Kr. Mukherjee, (6) Smt. Kajal Sengupta and (7) Sri Aurabinda Ray. In that meeting a draft scheme for the celebration was discussed and suggestions made. A College Committee for the celebration was to be formed by the Principal who would convene a

joint meeting as early as possible. The college committee formed by the Principal and reconstituted on the suggestion of Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay met on 27.09.91 and it was decided that the committee would work jointly with the one formed by the Alumni Association. The programme of having a week-long programme during January, 1992 as suggested by the Alumni Association in the draft scheme was discussed and approved.

Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri having retired as Principal of the College submitted his resignation from the Executive Council and its Secretariship on 03.10.1991 and in the vacancy caused, Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, the new Principal of the college was co-opted as a member of the Executive Council and elected Secretary of the Association in the Executive Council Meeting.

In the absence of suitable response from the various authorities to whom references had been made in connection with the proposed celebration as suggested in the draft scheme and because of constraints of time, it was decided in partial modification of the suggestion incorporated in the draft scheme to hold only the inaugural function of the 175th Anniversary of the college during the Founders' Day Celebration in January, 1992. The special week-long Celebration programme was decided to be held towards the end of 1992.

The Founders' Day Celebration held on 21.01.1992 was of special significance. It was presided over by the Hon'ble Justice Chittatosh Mukherjee, an alumnus of the college. Sri Asim Dasgupta, Finance Minister of West Bengal, also an alumnus of the college was the Chief Guest. The inaugural function of the 175th Anniversary of the college was a very important part of this year's Founders' Day Celebration. The inaugural function included felicitations to the retired old and reputed teachers of the college and non-teaching staff with presentation of appropriate mementos and *uturiyas*. The function was indeed impressive and a great success with the participation of more than 1700 individuals comprising the staff, present students and alumni of the college. The Derozio Hall Auditorium of the college which was appropriately decorated for the function was packed to capacity with the gathering overflowing into the foyer and the open college lawn outside the auditorium. Thereafter the Founders' Day Reunion was held in the open college lawn where the participants were entertained with refreshments and tea, the entire cost of which was contributed by Smt. Rakhi Sarkar, a member of the Executive Council

for the year. This function highlighted the needs for improvement and proper development of the college as an institution of academic excellence and drew the attention of the dignitaries and the alumni present to its various problems. Whole-hearted co-operation and help from all concerned for this purpose were assured.

The magnitude of the task involved required the concerted efforts of everyone for its accomplishment. Keeping in view the constraints of time and other factors an organising committee was constituted in a meeting convened by Principal Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay who was also the Secretary of the Association, on 23.03.1992 in which the Alumni Association, the college staff — both teaching and non-teaching and the students—all were included. The 175th Anniversary Celebration Committee of the Alumni Association merged in this organising committee which thereafter worked under the dynamic and able captaincy of Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay and in spite of many hurdles and obstacles made the celebration a great success.

The Alumni Association, now an active and dynamic organisation, had greater involvement and played its crucial role well equally with Presidency College and may quite justifiably feel a sense of satisfaction on its contribution and association in this very momentous event in the life of the institution, the *alma mater* of all of us, and in the making of history.

During the year ending 31.01.1993, the Association in addition to the usual two money prizes of Rs. 200/- each to two deserving students of the college and the two cash prizes of Rs. 100/- each in the sports events organised during Founders' Day Celebration of the college, extended financial assistance of Rs. 1000/- to meet expenses connected with the festival cricket match between the old and present students of the college organised by the college during Founders' Day Celebration week. The Alumni Association also extended financial support of Rs. 1000/- to the History Department of the college to put up a panel separately on 'Presidency College and Freedom Movement' in the exhibition to be held during Founders' Day Celebration week in January 1993. Financial assistance of Rs. 2000/- was extended to the Students' Union of the college to revive 'Rabindraparisaad' the famous cultural organisation of the college in collaboration with Alumni Association on the eve of the 175th Anniversary Celebration.

The Founders' Day celebration on 20.01.1993 concluded the 176th year of Presidency College which was the 175th Anniversary Celebration

year of the college. It was presided over by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder. Dr. Bharati Ray, Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Academic) of the University of Calcutta was the Chief Guest. The special week-long programme of 175th year Anniversary Celebrations had originally been scheduled for December, 1992 but because of national turmoil at the time had to be postponed to March, 1993. The function was followed by a neat cultural programme presented by ex-students, present students and also some reputed artists.

Then in March came the finest hour when the much-awaited deferred week-long programme of the 175th Anniversary Celebrations was held from 14th March to 20th March, 1993. The details of the celebrations will be found elsewhere in their volume.

The most important achievement and contribution of the Alumni Association in this celebration of the college has been the creation of an awareness, interest and enthusiasm amongst the alumni of the college residing here, outside and abroad about the importance of restoration of Presidency College, Calcutta, to its former glory and its further improvement and development.

By 25.09.93 when the Annual General Meeting was held the total number of Life Members of the Association crossed 1562 and its financial strength stood at Rs. 4,39,000/- including Rs. four lakhs as Bank Fixed Deposits under 'Presidency College Alumni Association Reserve Fund' and a cash balance of Rs. 39,000/- approximately in the Savings Bank Account.

The organisational development of the Association in its membership and financial strength has been furnished in the Appendix for information at a glance. This history of the Alumni Association will be incomplete without an account of the development of its journal 'Autumn Annual' and this has been furnished in the annexure appended.

The relevant information regarding the names of all — Presidents, Secretaries, Vice-Presidents, Joint Secretaries, Editors-in-Chief and Editors of the Association has been furnished separately.

It was stated in 1962, 'The Alumni Association is an organisation for developing social and cultural contacts amongst old students and there was no question of rivalry and little room for power politics. Its executive might easily have been selected by mutual agreement. But the President said that there must be some election to enliven us'.

Also, 'the Association is after all not so much a club to provide occasional entertainment to the members as an organisation to keep up and revive amongst them a vivid realisation that they are the inheritors of a great tradition — a tradition built up as much by the great scholars who have taught here as by generations of youthful students who have received here their initiation into an intenser mental discipline and caught their visions of a higher and greater life. The Association was brought into being by their desire to remain spiritually associated with the institution where their 'life's flower was first discerned' and it is this desire that the Association has been in its humble manner trying to fulfil. It is therefore that we have sought to make our Autumn Annual no learned bulletin nor an entertaining miscellany but a souvenir of the present and the past, a remembrance of our heritage, flashing back the light of other days — the master-light of all our seeing' — may that light shine in our souls forever'.

The Alumni Association has since then come a long way of more than 30 years passing through periods of troubles and vicissitudes and is now a dynamic organisation with a sound footing.

While remembering and respecting the ideas and ideals of the founders we should take into account the fact that for an organisation like Presidency College Alumni Association to be effective, it is of vital importance that there should be close collaboration, rapport and understanding not only amongst its members and alumni in general but also with the various departments of the college , the professors, the present students and the non-teaching staff as well.

The immense potential of 'Presidency College Alumni Association, Calcutta' has only been marginally tapped so far and it is hoped, given the right drive and imaginative leadership, the Association will become a formidable organisation to effectively fulfil the aims and objects for which it stands.

*Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee*

Ref. : (1) Centenary Volume 1955, (2) The Journals of the Association, 'Autumn Annual', (3) Minutes of Executive Council Meetings as available, (4) Minutes of Annual general Meetings of the Association as available, (5) Minutes of the extra-ordinary general meeting of the Association,(6) Life-membership Register of the Association,(7) Annual Reports as available.

## APPENDIX

**Organisational Development of  
Presidency College Alumni Association, Calcutta**

<b>Position as on</b>	<b>Total No. of Life Members</b>	<b>Financial/Fund Position inclusive of Bank Fixed Deposits shown within Bracket</b>
31.01.52	23	Rs. 2498/- ( as on 31.12.51)
31.01.53	36	Rs. 3165/- ( as on 31.12.52)
31.01.54	41	Rs. 2400/- ( as on 31.12.53)
31.01.55	52	Rs. 2207/- ( as on 31.12.54)
31.01.56	60	Rs. 2082/- ( as on 31.12.55)
31.01.57	62	Rs. 549/- ( as on 31.12.56)
31.01.58	64	Records not available
31.01.59	69	----Do----
31.01.60	72	----Do----
31.01.61	76	----Do----
31.01.62	88	----Do----
31.01.63	94	----Do----
31.01.64	104	----Do----
31.01.65	109	----Do----
31.01.66	119	----Do----
31.01.67	120	----Do----
31.01.68	122	----Do----
31.01.69	126	----Do----
31.01.70	137	----Do----
31.01.71	137	----Do----
31.01.72	137	----Do----
31.01.73	137	----Do----
31.01.74	137	----Do----
31.01.75	137	----Do----
31.01.76	139	----Do----
31.01.77	140	----Do----
31.01.78	140	----Do----

<b>Position as on</b>	<b>Total No. of Life Members</b>	<b>Financial/Fund Position inclusive of Bank Fixed Deposits shown within Bracket</b>
31.01.79	141	Records not available
31.01.80	142	3696/-(F.D. Rs. 2500) as on 8.3.80
31.01.81	154	5787/-(F.D. Rs. 2,500/-)
31.01.82	166	11,854/-(F.D. Rs. 7,500/-)
31.01.83	176	17,955/-(F.D. Rs. 10,000/-)
31.01.84	197	22,928/-(F.D. Rs. 15,000/-)
31.01.85	214	26,372/-(F.D. Rs. 20,000/-)
31.01.86	240	32,823/-(F.D. Rs. 25,000/-)
31.01.87	281	45,315/-(F.D. Rs. 40,000/-)
31.01.88	335	62,509/-(F.D. Rs. 50,000/-)
31.01.89	451	91,717/-(F.D. Rs. 65,000/-)
31.01.90	488	1,32,181/-(F.D. Rs. 1,10,000/-)
31.01.91	570	1,68,277/-(F.D. Rs. 1,50,000/-)
31.01.92	670	2,28,476/-(F.D. Rs. 2,00,000/-)
31.01.93	1370	4,04,493/-(F.D. Rs. 2,20,000/-)
25.09.93 (Date of last Annual General Meeting)	1562	In addition to Bank Fixed Deposits of Rs. 4,00,000/-(Rupees four lakhs) under 'Presidency College Alumni Association Reserve Fund' fetching an annual-interest rate of interest of Rs. 40,000/- at the current rate of interest the credit balance in the Savings Bank A/C. is Rs. 39,000/-.

**N.B.** The number of ordinary members being fluctuating at different periods, the same does not constitute a standing development and so the same is not indicated.

## ANNEXURE

### **Journal of the Alumni Association**

‘Alumni News’: The first volume of this journal was published in 1951-52. This was edited by Prof. Somnath Maitra of the English Department. The second volume of this journal duly edited by the same editor was published in 1954. None of these Volumes is at present available in the records of the Alumni Association or in the Presidency College library. Thereafter the literary activities of the Association had to wait till 1960 when the first volume of ‘Autumn Annual’ the annual journal of the Association was published.

*Autumn Annual - Volume I (1960) - Editor-in-chief : Atul Chandra Gupta, Editor : Prof. Amulyadhan Mukherjee —*

Publication of the first volume of ‘Autumn Annual’ at the initiative of Sri Rabindranath Maitra, one of our most enthusiastic members, with warm approval of our distinguished Founder President Sri Atul Chandra Gupta marked a milestone in the progress of the Presidency College Alumni Association. Its aims were defined as “The ‘Autumn Annual’ is not to be looked upon as the bulletin of a society for the advancement of learning. Its aims are more modest and perhaps more human. It seeks to provide a platform from where a member of the Association could talk to his fellow members on topics nearest to his heart. He might choose any topic from cabbages to kings; he might talk reminiscently of ‘old happy far-off things and matters long ago’ or he might ‘dip into the future as far as human eye could see’ and give his vision of the world as it would be. He might be humorous, gay or melancholy; ‘Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plantus too light’ for him. He will above all try to talk to the pleasure and profit of his fellow members and recreate the atmosphere which every alumnus has once breathed in the sacred precincts of the Presidency College”.

*Autumn Annual - Volume II (1961) — Editor-in-chief : Sri Kumar Banerjee —* Published as ‘Tagore Centenary Number’. Apart from various articles on Rabindranath Tagore by many eminent alumni, this volume contained two poems of Tagore from *Shesh Saptak* translated by Prof. Somnath Maitra and three poems of the poet from the same book translated by Prof. Tarak Nath Sen.

*Autumn Annual - Volume III (1962) — Editor-In-Chief: Srikumar Banerjee*  
— An article on ‘Prof. H.M. Percival’ by Praphulla Kumar Guha and another on ‘Jehangir Coyajee’ by Bhabatosh Datta were the special attraction of this volume.

*Autumn Annual-Volume IV (1963) — Editor-In-Chief : Srikumar Banerjee*  
— Of the many splendid articles published in this volume, four were of special attraction : of these two were on Swami Vivekananda (Alumnus 1878-79) written by Amiya Kumar Majumder and by Praphulla Kr. Guha, another titled ‘Dwijendra Lal, The Patriot, Poet, Dramatist’ by Dilip Kr. Roy and the fourth, ‘Professor Charuchandra Bhattacharya’ by Subodh Chandra Sengupta.

*Autumn Annual-Volume V (1964)—Editor-In-Chief : Srikumar Banerjee*  
— A poem ‘To Netaji’ by Dilip Kr. Roy composed for Netaji’s 67th Birthday, 1963, and an article ‘Sir Asutosh — The Man And Builder of Education’ by Srikumar Banerjee were of special interest in this volume.

*Autumn Annual-volume VI (1965)—Editor-In-Chief : Srikumar Banerjee*  
— An article ‘Justice Saradacharan Mitra’ by Radharanjan Dhar and another ‘Professor P.C. Ghosh’ by Dhirendranath Ghosh were of special interest in this volume.

There was no issue of Autumn Annual in 1966.

*Autumn Annual-Volume VII (1967)—Editor-In-Chief : Srikumar Banerjee*  
— ‘Ourselves’, the review published in this volume explained the reason why the journal could not be published in 1966 and furnished an account of the working of the Association during the year.

*Autumn Annual-Volume VIII (1968)—Editor-In-Chief : Srikumar Banerjee*  
— Published as ‘Manmohan Ghosh Centenary Souvenir’, it contained poems written by the poet professor and some articles on him written by Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Praphulla Kr. Guha, Srikumar Banerjee, Subodh Chandra Sengupta and Rabindranath Tagore.

After publication of volume VIII (1968) of the journal there was a long break in its publication for unrecorded reasons but perhaps due to circumstances beyond control including financial difficulties. It was Sanatkumar Basu and his associates who ventured to revive the Autumn Annual, the Alumni Journal in 1980-81.

*Autumn Annual-Volume IX (1980-81)—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta —* In addition to the Secretary’s report on the Working of the

Association covering the period from 26th February, 1977 to 8th March 1980, an article 'The Alumni Association — Retrospect and Prospect' by Subodh Chandra Sengupta was of special interest in this issue.

*Autumn Annual-Volume X (1981-82)*—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta — Apart from the annual report for 1980-81 on the working of the association, an article 'Principal H.R. James' by Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharya and another 'The future of Presidency College' by Ajit Kumar Banerjee were of special interest in this volume.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XI (1982-83)*—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta — In addition to the annual report for 1981-82 on the working of the association, the items of special interest in this volume were an article 'Notes on Bankim Chandra and Anandamath' by Subodh Chandra Sengupta and a print of 'The Constitution of Presidency college Alumni Association' that was in vogue at that time.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XII (1983-84)*—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta — Apart from the annual report for 1982-83 on the working of the association, the article 'Jader Kachhe Parechhi' by Bhabatosh Datta relates interesting events of his days in the College.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XIII (1984-85)*—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta — Apart from the annual report for 1983-84 on the working of the Association, an interesting article 'Rabindraparishad' by Pratul Chandra Gupta dealt with the birth and activities of this literary organisation of Presidency College.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XIV (1985-86)*—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta — In addition to the annual report for 1984-85 on the working of the association , two articles 'Tagore's Philosophy of Education' by Amlan Dutta and 'The Memoirs of an Alumnus' by Shyamal Chowdhury are quite interesting.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XV (1986-87)*—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta — This volume of the journal introduced certain new features towards making the journal a true 'In-House Publication' of the Association. A feature titled 'About Ourselves' was introduced to give an account of all achievements, important and developmental activities of the Association as also those relating to our *alma mater* for keeping the alumni in general acquainted and informed about the happenings taking place. A reprint of the article, 'Acharya Jagadish Chandra Basu' by Charuchandra Bhattacharya was an item of special attraction in this volume.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XVI (1987-88) and Volume XVII (1988-89) — Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta —* With the publication of these two volumes of the 'Autumn Annual' together, the backlog of a year in the publication of the annual journal was covered. The symbol or logo for Presidency College Alumni Association adopted for the first time was printed in this volume. The editorial by Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta refers to the change in the contents of the Journal as follows — "... that from the beginning the Annual Journal has aimed at entertainment rather than enlightenment, retailing pleasant memories, drawing pen-portraits and offering obituary tributes. ...the Annual and the Association seemed to be avenues through which old boys could be boys again.

'In course of years, I, who have been associated with the Annual from its inception and contributed many obituaries, have come to feel that our members now want more substantial fare than light-hearted essays and reminiscences. It is to fulfil this expectation that the present organisers ... have tried to greet our readers with articles that will give them food for thought in various fields — science, economics, fine arts and literature....". In Volume XVII respectful homage of the Alumni Association was paid to Sukumar Ray on the occasion of his birth centenary.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XVIII (1989-90)—Editor-In-Chief: Subodh Chandra Sengupta —* This volume of the journal was published as 'Calcutta Tercentenary Number'. This was the first issue of the journal after the Alumni Association became a Registered Body under West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. Apart from the very many items and articles of special interests which included 'Glimpses of Calcutta 300' featuring 'The Asiatic Society', 'Jorasanko Thakurbari', 'The Senate Hall', 'The Eden Hindu Hostel' and 'Art Collections of the Victoria Memorial', it published an interesting article in Bengali 'Presidency College Unioner Pratham Shuru Kabe?' by Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay. This volume also printed the 'Constitution of Presidency College Alumni Association', Calcutta comprising 'Memorandum of Association' and 'Regulations' as approved by the Registrar as also a complete list of all life members of the Association since its inception as per records available. In the editorial Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta in the context of three hundred years of Calcutta referred to the One Hundred & Seventy Three years of the college, its long history and firmly established tradition and remarked 'What is important at this moment is to recollect how this institution grew from small beginnings into a model of efficiency and how it has managed to survive intermittent onslaughts made at regular intervals to denigrate it and reduce it qualitatively

... . Education means attainment of excellence in the exercise of the intellect and the imagination, and is, by nature, elitist. In course of a century and a half Presidency College had made provision for the attainment of that excellence. It is a criminal offence to deprive present and coming generations of students of the opportunities which they might enjoy if this college is allowed to grow the way it is growing. Secondly, in the modern world with the facilities of quick travel and inter-communication, English is the only language which Indian students must learn if they are to develop this intellect and imagination by delving into the storehouse of Western literature, philosophy and science; and in a multilingual country, it is the only language that can unite one region with another. Excessive importance given to one all-India language would tend to breed colonialism which is worse than elitism and exalting regional languages is bound to act as a divisive force. The necessity for learning English is recognised but the way in which it is sought to be taught is not the right way. The elemental truth is that a language can be properly learnt only through its literature. Any attempt to bypass it would be disastrous.'

*Autumn Annual-Volume XIX (1990-91)—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta* — In addition to an illuminating editorial, 'English in India' by the Editor-in-Chief and a review of the progress achieved by the Alumni Association during the decade just ended under the feature 'About Ourselves' by the Secretary, Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri, the then Principal of the college, the most interesting item of this volume was the re-print of '*Hindu Athoba Presidency Colleger Itibritta*' by Rajnarayan Basu.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XX (1991-92)—Editor-In-Chief: Subodh Chandra Sengupta* — This volume was published as '175th Anniversary Number'. In addition to many articles of varied interest, this volume contained a large number of reminiscences of the alumni of the college which were extracts from the materials collected by the History Department, for the updated History of Presidency College, Calcutta.

*Autumn Annual-Volume XXI (1992-93)—Editor-In-Chief : Subodh Chandra Sengupta* — This volume was published as '175th Anniversary Celebration Number'. A short account of the inaugural function of 175th Anniversary of the College, held on 21st January, 1992 and the various steps taken for holding the special week-long programme in a befitting manner towards the end of 1992 were reported under the feature 'About ourselves' by the Secretary, Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Principal of the College. The volume contained many articles of interest including

a large number relating to Presidency college, Calcutta; a photo of the renovated grand Turret Clock; interviews with some eminent ex-teachers of the college viz. Prof. Pratul Chandra Rakshit of the Chemistry Department Prof. Bhabatosh Datta of the Economics Department., Prof. Kshudiram Das of the Bengali Department , Prof. Satchidananda Bandopadhyay of the Physiology Department and Prof. Subodh Chandra Sengupta of the English Department. A most useful item of reference published in this volume was the consolidated and complete 'Index to Volume I to XX of Autumn Annual (1960 to 1991-92)'.

**Presidency College Alumni Association**

<b>Year</b>	<b>President</b>	<b>Secretary</b>
1951-52	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal J.C. Sengupta
1952-53	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal J.C. Sengupta
1953-54	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal J.C. Sengupta
1954-55	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal J.C. Sengupta
1955-56	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal J.C. Sengupta
1956-57	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal F.J. Friend Pereira
1957-58	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal F.J. Friend Pereira
1958-59	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1959-60	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1961	Prof. Charu Chandra Bhattacharyya	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1962	Sri Hemendra Pr. Ghosh	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1963-64	Dr. Radhabinod Pal	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1964-65	Dr. Radhabinod Pal	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1965-66	Dr. Radhabinod Pal	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1966-67	Dr. Radhabinod Pal	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu
1967-68	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Principal Dr. Sanat Kr. Basu upto 31.08.67. Principal Dr. Rajendralal Sengupta from 01.09.67.
1974-75	Sri Hemendra Chandra Sen	Principal Dr. Pratul Ch. Mukherjee
26.02.77 to 17.01.79	Sri. Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya	Principal Dr. Pratul Ch. Mukherjee upto 06.12.78 Principal Dr. Bijoy Sankar Basak from 07.12.78
1980-81	Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra	Principal Dr. Bijoy Sankar Basak
1981-82	Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra (upto 03.05.81.) Sri Saibal Kumar Gupta	Principal Dr. Bijoy Sankar Basak
1982-83	Sri Saibal Kumar Gupta	Principal Dr. Bijoy Sankar Basak
1983-84	Sri Bikas Chandra Ghosh	Principal Dr. Achintya Kr. Mukherjee
1984-85	Sri Bikas Chandra Ghosh	Principal Dr. Achintya Kr. Mukherjee
1985-86	Dr. Tarit Kumar Ghosh	Principal Dr. Achintya Kr. Mukherjee

**Presidency College Alumni Association**

<b>Year</b>	<b>President</b>	<b>Secretary</b>
1986-87	Dr Tarit Kumar Ghosh	Principal Dr Achintya Kr Mukherjee
1987-88	Sri Satya Charan Pain	Principal Dr Sunil Rai Choudhuri
1988-89	Sri Satya Charan Pain	Principal Dr Sunil Rai Choudhuri
1989-90	Dr Pratap Ch Chunder	Principal Dr Sunil Rai Choudhuri
1990-91	Dr Pratap Ch Chunder	Principal Dr Sunil Rai Choudhuri
1991-92	Dr Pratap Ch Chunder	Principal Dr Sunil Rai Choudhuri upto 02 10 91 Principal Dr Amal Kr Mukhopadhyay from 03 10 91
1992-93	Dr Pratap Ch Chunder	Principal Dr Amal Kr Mukhopadhyay

**Presidency College Alumni Association**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Vice-Presidents</b>	<b>Joint Secretaries</b>
1951-52	Sri Satinath Roy Dr Shyamaprasad Mookerjee	Sri Uma Prasad Mookerjee Sri Benoyendra Nath Banerjee
1952-53	Sri Satinath Roy Dr Shyamaprasad Mookerjee	Sri Uma Prasad Mookerjee Sri Bijan Behari Mitter
1953-54	Sri Satinath Roy Dr Shyamaprasad Mookerjee	Sri Biren Roy Sri Bijan Behari Mitter
1954-55	Sri Satinath Roy Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee	Sri Biren Roy Sri Bijan Behari Mitter
1955-56	Sri Satinath Roy Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee	Sri Biren Roy Sri Nilratan Banerjee
1956-57	Sri Satinath Roy Sri Narendra Kumar Basu	Sri Biren Roy Sri Nilratan Banerjee
1957-58	Sri Narendra Kumar Basu Sri Satinath Roy	Sri Biren Roy Sri Nilratan Banerjee
1964-65	Sri Jnanendra Nath Banerjee Dr Sri Kumar Banerjee	Sri Bikas Chandra Ghosh Sri Aparanath Ganguly
1965-66	Sri Jnanendra Nath Banerjee Dr Sri Kumar Banerjee	Sri Bikas Chandra Ghosh Sri Brindaban Chandra Sinha
1966-67	Sri Jnanendra Nath Banerjee Dr Sri Kumar Banerjee	Sri Bikas Chandra Ghosh Sri Amalendralal Kar
1967-68	Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterjee Sri Hemendra Chandra Sen	Sri Bikas Chandra Ghosh Sri Amalendralal Kar
1974-75	Sri Saibal Kumar Gupta Sri Nirmal Ch Bhattacharyya	Sri Alok Banerjee Sri Parthasarathi Sengupta
1977-78	Sri Saibal Kumar Gupta Sri Pratul Chandra Datta	Dr Tarit Kumar Ghosh Sri Sanatkumar Basu
1980-81	Major Bikas Chandra Ghosh Dr Surajit Kumar Nandi	Dr Tarit Kumar Ghosh Sri Sanatkumar Basu
1981-82	Dr Tarit Kumar Ghosh Sri Satya Charan Paul	Sri Sanatkumar Basu Sri Mihir Mukherjee

**Presidency College Alumni Association**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Vice-Presidents</b>	<b>Joint Secretaries</b>
1982-83	Dr Tarit Kumar Ghosh Sri Satya Charan Pain	Sri Sanatkumar Basu Sri Mihir Mukherjee
1983-84	Dr Bijoy Sankar Basak Sri Sudhis Chandra Guha	Sri Sanatkumar Basu Sri Parthasarathi Sengupta
1984-85	Dr Bijoy Sankar Basak Sri Sudhis Chandra Guha	Sri Sanatkumar Basu Sri Parthasarathi Sengupta
1985-86	Dr Bijoy Sankar Basak Sri Sudhis Chandra Guha	Sri Sanatkumar Basu Sri Parthasarathi Sengupta
1986-87	Dr Pratap Ch Chunder Sri Pravat Kumar Sengupta	Sri Sanatkumar Basu Sri Parthasarathi Sengupta
1987-88	Dr Pratap Ch Chunder Sri Pravat Kumar Sengupta	Sri Sanatkumar Basu Sri Jibonlal Deb
1988-89	Dr Pratap Ch Chunder Sri Sanatkumar Basu	Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee Sm Kajal Sengupta
1989-90	Sri Pratul Chandra Datta Sri Sanatkumar Basu	Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee Sm Kajal Sengupta
1990-91	Sri Pratul Chandra Datta Sri Harendra Nath Neogi	Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee Sm Kajal Sengupta
1991-92	Sri Harendra Nath Neogi Sri Asoke Krishna Dutt	Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee Sm Kajal Sengupta
1992-93	Dr Sunil Rai Choudhuri Sri Asoke Krishna Dutt	Sri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee Sm Kajal Sengupta

**Presidency College Alumni Association**

<b>Autumn Annual Volume</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Editor-in-chief</b>	<b>Editors</b>
I	1960	Dr. Atul Chandra Gupta	Prof. Amulyadhan Mukherjee
II	1961	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Prof. Amulyadhan Mukherjee
III	1962	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Prof. Amulyadhan Mukherjee
IV	1963	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta
V	1964	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta
VI	1965	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta
VII	1967	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta
VIII	1968	Dr. Srikumar Banerjee	Dr. Subodh Chandra Sengupta
IX	1980-81	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	—
X	1981-82	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
XI	1982-83	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
XII	1983-84	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Hironmoy Banerjee Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
XIII	1984-85	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Hironmoy Banerjee Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
XIV	1985-86	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder Sri Sankarsan Roy
XV	1986-87	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder Sri Sankarsan Roy
XVI	1987-88	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
XVII	1988-89		Sri Asok Mitra
XVIII	1989-90	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder Sri Sankarsan Roy
XIX	1990-91	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder Sri Sankarshan Roy
XX	1991-92	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder Sri Debajyoti Das
XXI	1992-93	Dr. Subodh Ch. Sengupta	Sri Debajyoti Das Dr. Atindra Mohan Goon

## CHAPTER 10

### The College Union

#### Introductory Note

The 'Presidency College Union' was founded on the 8th of September 1877 by Mr.J.V.S.Pope, Professor of English Literature, Presidency College 'to root out the feeling of dis-union prevalent among students and to unite them as fellow-workers in the cause of self-improvement'. The first session promised something of success and though only three meetings were held, this was due mainly to the fact that the session was already far advanced when the Union was founded. Early in February 1878, when Prof.Pope was transferred from Presidency College, an attempt was made by the fourth and fifth year students to re- organise the Union, and during that session eight meetings were held, ~~also~~ under the presidency of the distinguished Pandit Siva Nath Sastri. But the fourth and fifth year students having finished their usual college career, the conduct of the Union was entrusted to younger hands with the result that there was only one meeting during 1879. During the next year there were three meetings, but there was none in the course of 1881. The Union seemed to have almost died out, when the energy and enthusiasm of some third-year and first-year students gave a renewed strength to its inactive frame. These students, who inspired a new life into the Union, and gave it that importance which belonged to it at the time, were :

Shri Asutosh Mukhopadhyay  
Shri Kalikrishna Bandyopadhyay  
Shri Hiralal Bandyopadhyay  
Shri Asutosh Bhattacharyya  
Shri Kaminikumar Chanda  
Shri Amrita Lal Palit  
Shri Madhabananda Basak

Third Year Class

Shri Satyachandra Mukhopadhyay  
Shri Adhar Lal Chandra

First Year Class

A conversational meeting was held on the 25th February 1882, and those present resolved that they would not willingly let die the noble

object of the President-founder Prof.Pope. Prof.H.M.Percival was requested to preside at the meetings and he readily consented with his usual kindness. A half-yearly meeting was convened on the 8th July, presided over by Mr. G.Bellet, Principal. From this period dates the lively interest, taken by the respected Principals and Professors, in the cause and welfare of the Union.

In the beginning of the year 1883, an Annual Meeting was held, presided over by the late Dr.McCann, Professor of Mathematics, when Maulavi Yakanuddin Ahmed one of the most distinguished debaters of the society delivered an address on Thomas Carlyle. The power of debate evinced by the members of the Union was remarkable and brought out qualities of independence of judgement and extempore speaking.

On the 8th March 1884, an Annual Meeting was held in the second year class hall presided over by Mr.G.Bellet, Principal of the College, when Asutosh Mukhopadhyay delivered an address on Emerson.

A special meeting of the Union chaired by Mr. C.H.Tawney, Principal of the College, was held on 1st July, 1884 to condole the death of Dr. H.W.McCann, Prof. of Mathematics. As a follow-up of this meeting, a subscription list was opened to collect fund for raising a suitable memorial and in the beginning of 1885, the Secretary, Asutosh Mukhopadhyay was able to forward to the University, a portion of the amount raised for the McCann Medal 'to be presented publicly every year at the annual convocation for conferring degrees, to that student who obtains the highest of marks in the B.A.Examination for Honours in Mathematics'. With the rest of the money a marble tablet was erected in the Library of the College.

#### **Initial Constitution of the Union**

1. Every student of the Presidency College is a member of the Union.
2. The Principal of the Presidency College is the Patron of the Union.
3. The President must be elected at the beginning of the session.
4. All Professors with the exception of the Patron and the President are ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the Union.
5. The President has a casting vote in the meetings.
6. The meetings are held every fortnight.
7. Members are at liberty to introduce visitors to the meetings.
8. The office-bearers will be elected in the beginning of the session.

9. The Executive Committee consists of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries.
10. Each class elects an Assistant Secretary to represent its interest in the committee.
11. The lectures are strictly confined to literary subjects. Political and religious subjects are strictly prohibited.

#### Succession List from 1882

##### Presidents

1882	Prof.H.M.Percival M.A.
1883	Prof.H.M.Percival M.A.
1884	Prof.H.M.Percival M.A.
1885	Prof.H.M.Percival M.A.
1886	Prof.F.J.Rowe M.A.

##### Secretaries

1882	Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda (from Jan to June)
1882	Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay (from July)
1883	Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay
1884	Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay B.A
1885	Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyay B.A.,F.R.A.S.
1886	Babu Symaprasanna Majumdar B.A.
1887	Babu Hemontokumar Mukhopadhyay B.A.

No records of the functioning of the Union from 1888 to 1904 are available. However an attempt to revive the college union seems to have taken place about 1905 when Dr.P.K.Ray, the first Indian Principal, drew up a set of union rules. Nothing very substantial emerged out of this attempt. The union did function for some time and elected as Secretary, Rajendra Prasad who later became the first President of the Indian Republic.

In 1914, Principal James set up the Consultative Committee of student representatives to which Pramathanath Bandyopadhyay was the Secretary for 1914-15. In its second year, the Consultative Committee was suspended on account of the College disturbances in 1916.

In 1917, at a meeting of the College on Dec 11, the Union was constituted on the motion of Professor S.C.Mahalanobis. Its Assistant Secretary for 1917-18 was Sudhirendranath Basu. In 1918-19 the Secretary

was Saileshchandra Chakrabarty, and in 1921- 22 Sureschandra Ray. Jitendranath Bagchi was the Secretary in 1922-23, Dhirendrakumar Ghosh in 1923-24, Sureschandra Ray in 1924-25. The Union showed great activity in the last year till the commotion in the College led to a vote of no-confidence on February 25, 1925, and the resignation of the Committee. The authorities suspended the Union at this point.

In this first period of Union activities, the most memorable functions were Rabindranath Tagore's visit to the College in 1917 and his address on the Viswabharati on August 21, 1922.

In 1926, the Union was reconstituted under Principal Stapleton. The first Secretary was Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay (1926-27) and the second Pramodkumar Ghoshal (1927-28). On Founders' Day, 1928, Pramode Ghoshal, led an agitation against the Simon Commission. Students sang Bande Mataram and wore tri-colour badges. A general strike was called on February 3, 1929. The police beat up Pramode Ghoshal and other striking students. Pramode Ghoshal was expelled from Presidency College. The upheaval of 1928 led to the suspension of the Union again in that year.

In 1933, the Union was revived by Principal B.M.Sen, but strictly on a nominated basis. The nominated Union functioned for the next 11 years under the guidance mainly of Principal Sen and Professor S.C.Majumdar. The names of the Secretaries for this period are given below:

1933-34	Sukumar Chaudhuri
1934-35	Punyabrata Bhattacharya
	Prabhas Das
1935-36	Purnendukumar Bandyopadhyay
	Nirmalchandra Gangopadhyay
1936-37	Prititosh Ray
	Nirmalchandra Sengupta (Socials)
1937-38	Purnendukumar Bandyopadhyay
	Bimalchandra Datta (Socials)
1938-39	Pratapchandra Chandra
	Phanibhusan Mandal (Socials)
1940-41	Asitranjan Majumdar (Socials)
1941-42	Asim Kumar Datta
	Syed Golam Husain (Socials)

In the thirties when the University Foundation Day was celebrated on a grand scale by Vice-Chancellor Symaprasad Mukhopadhyay, the vanguard in the march past was assigned to the Presidency College as the oldest unit of the University. The Union turned out a very impressive College contingent on those occasions.

A blue College flag and the crest with the symbol of the 'Pradip' seems to have been introduced in this period.

In 1944, Principal A.K.Chanda drew up a new Constitution for the Union which has been in force ever since. The elective principle was now restored. The Principal is the ex-officio President and the Bursar of the College the ex-officio Treasurer. There are also professor-advisors for each section of the Union. But the affairs of the Union are now managed practically by the students themselves who pay on a compulsory basis their annual Union dues (and have been paying so for many years since the beginning of the Union). Each class now elects every year a certain number of class representatives (under a system of proportional representation which must be something unique in Union constitutions). The elected representatives, now 38 in number, form the Union Council and elect nine office-bearers, namely, the Vice-President, the Junior Treasurer, the General Secretary and the Sectional Secretaries for the six Sections of the Union — the Junior Common Room, Social Service, Drama, Rabindra Parishad, Debates and Publications.

The list of the elected General Secretaries of the Union under the new Constitution is given below:

1944-45	Sabyasachi Mukhopadhyay
1945-46	Padmadhar Bhuiyan
1946-47	Kalyansankar Ray
1947-48	Asishkumar Chakrabarty
1948-49	Jayantakumar Maitra
1949-50	Amitabha De/Hrishikes Bandyopadhyay
1950-51	Ramanimohan Ghosh
1951-52	Sunitikumar Bhose
1952-53	Pradipkumar Das
1953-54	Jyotirmoy Palchaudhuri
1954-55	Soumendra Ghosh Chaudhuri
1955-56	Soumendra Ghosh Choudhury

1956-57	Somesh Chakrabarty
1957-58	Mihir Mukherjee
1958-59	Pallab Sengupta
1959-60	Susnata Ray
1960-61	Bhabatosh Saha
1961-62	Arup Mitra
1962-63	Purnendu Majumdar/Abhijoy Karlekar
1963-64	Prabir Sengupta
1964-65	Angshuman Majumdar
1965-66	Ranajit Chanda/Amal Sanyal
1971-72	Neepesh Das
1987-88	Ajanta Biswas
1988-89	Ajanta Biswas
1989-90	Somnath Baidya Roy
1990-91	Rajib Ray
1991-92	Rajib Ganguly

The annual celebration of the Founders' Day on January 20 in commemoration of the foundation of the Hindu College in 1817 was introduced by Principal James in 1913. The Union is closely associated with this annual function in which the central event is the Anniversary Meeting presided over by a distinguished old boy.

In the days of Principal B.M.Sen, the celebrations also included a Tea on the College lawns to which were invited many old students still in touch with their College. Special invitations were abolished under Principal Mahalanobis. The annual celebration is now something like a festival, and round the Day has grown up the observance of almost a Founders' Week. In recent years, the Alumni Association has taken up the organisation of the Social Re-union in connection with the Founders' Day and all members of the Association are invited as a matter of course.

In the last decade, the Founders' Day celebrations have included exhibitions organised by the students of the Science Departments which have been often very attractive. On one or two occasions, fine arts and photographic exhibitions were held. In early 1952, the Union organised a successful Peace Festival.

The Students Union functioned normally through the 1950s and early 1960s. The students appeared to be more organised along political

lines. The leftwing students contested Union elections in the name of Students' Federation. The Presidency College Students' Organisation was formed in the late 1950s, modelled after the University Students' Organisation, to represent the anti-left students.

The College experienced an upheaval in the mid 1960s and the normal functioning of the college continued to be disrupted for quite some time. In the early 1960s, the students Union was controlled by the PCSO, but a dramatic change took place in 1965. The College Students' Federation unit, now more militant and affiliated to the BPSF since 1964, captured the Students' Union. This ended the isolation which the Students' Union enjoyed so far and catapulted them into the larger students' movements, during the 'street fighting years'.

In August 1966, the boarders of Hindu Hostel started an agitation for improvement of the conditions of the Hostel. This was followed by a hunger strike by the students and a 'gherao' of the Superintendent, Dr. Haraprasad Mitra, who ultimately resigned. The movement then spread to the College when some leaders of the movement were refused admission to the P.G. classes. The Principal, Dr. Sanat Kumar Basu, was 'gheraoed' and had to be rescued by the police. The students' union closed the College by calling a strike which continued for a few months. The College was reopened in February 1967. Expulsion notice served on some students was withdrawn, but they were obliged to accept transfer certificates. Out of these events emerged a militant students' movement. The students of the college now established close link with the larger political movement in the state. The peasant uprising at Naxalbari in 1967 created a militant political movement and some students left the college to work in the villages.

The radical S.F. unit in the College continued to control the students' union though they were no longer part of the BPSF. The PCSO acquired overt political affiliation by converting itself into the college unit of the Chhatra Parishad.

For a decade the campus witnessed frequent violence, police intervention and a general breakdown of authority. By the early 1970s the Chhatra Parishad came to control the Students' Union. Normalcy gradually returned to the campus, and by the end of the 1970s, the Students' Union was once again functioning normally, students continued to be politicized and different students organisations were active. The PCSA was dominant through the 1980s, but towards the end of the decade, another

group, calling itself Independents' Consolidation, captured the Union.

The students' union also underwent organisational changes in the 1970s. The Atheltic Union lost its separate existence and was merged into the Students' Union. The Students' Union now has the following sectional committees: Drama, Debate, Rabindra Parishad, Social Service, Magazine and Atheltics.

*Subhas Ranjan Chakrabarty  
Panchanan Kumar Mukhopadhyay*

## CHAPTER 11

### Presidency College Magazine

The College Magazine appeared regularly from 1956 till 1967. Only one issue came out during the disturbed years of 1967 to 1972. Since 1972 the publications have been fairly regular, though in the eighties they gradually began to get a little thinner. Of late they seem to have dwindled into undistinguished issues somewhat irregularly published — a far cry indeed from the uniformly high interest and quality of the earlier numbers. Perhaps some time in future, not too distant, it will pick up again and become the sensitive organ it once was, representing the best that is in the College as a whole.

#### List of Editors and Secretaries of College Magazine

Year	Editor	Secretary
1954-55	Sukhamoy Chakraborty	Pradip Ranjan Sarbadhikari
1955-56	Amiya Kumar Sen	Devendra Nath Banerjee
1956-57	Ashok Kumar Chatterjee	Subal Dasgupta
1957-58	Asoke Sanjay Guha	Debaki Nandan Mondal
1958-59	Ketaki Kushari	Tapan Kumar Lahiri
1959-60	Gayatri Chakraborty	Rupendu Majumdar
1960-61	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	Asim Chatterjee
1961-62	Gautam Chakraborty	Ajoy Kumar Banerjee
1962-63	Badal Mukherjee Mihir Bhattacharya	Alok Kumar Mukherjee
1963-64	Pranab Kumar Chatterjee	Prithish Nandy
1964-65	No Publication	—
1965-66	Subhas Basu	Biswanath Maity
1966-67	Sanjay Khettry	Gautam Bhadra
1967-68	No Publication	—
1968-69	Abhijit Sen	Rebanta Ghosh
1969-70	No Publication	—
1970-71	No Publication	—
1971-72	No Publication	—
1972-73	Anup Kumar Sinha	Rudrangshu Mukherjee
1973-74	Rudrangshu Mukherjee	Swapan Chakraborty

<b>Year</b>	<b>Editor</b>	<b>Secretary</b>
1974-75	Swapan Kumar Chakraborty	Suranjan Das
1975-76	Shankar Nath Sen	—
1976-77	No Publication	—
1977-78	Sugato Bose Gautam Basu	Paramita Banerjee
1978-79	No Publication	—
1979-80	No Publication	—
1980-81	No Publication	—
1981-82	Debasis Banerjee Somak Ray Chaudhury	Banya Datta
1982-83	No Publication	—
1983-84	Sudipta Sen Bishnupriya Ghosh	Subrata Sen
1984-85	No Publication	—
1985-86	Brinda Bose Anjan Guhathakurta	Chandreyi Niyogi
1986-87	Subha Mukherjee Apurba Saha	Jayita Ghosh
1987-88	No Publication	—

## CHAPTER 12

### The College Library

In 1855, the excellent library of the Hindu College containing about 7000 books became the Presidency College Library. The number of books was 7315 in 1857, and in 1955 the Library had about 75,000 books. The College Library had grown slowly but steadily and had a good collection of old books. The lack of adequate grants had, however, prevented any real expansion in number of books and proper facilities. The Dewey System of classification was introduced in 1910-12, and printed catalogues in 1914-15, the former largely at the instance of E.P.Harrison. The Science Library, opened in 1913, was planned mainly by C.W.Peake and was named after him. Later the Arts Library had been carefully nurtured, within the very limited means at the disposal of the College, by Professor-in-charge of library matters, Taraknath Sen.

The College has not maintained a complete list of its Librarians. It is known, however, that Presidency College began with Kalidas Majumdar as the librarian in 1855. In 1858 he was succeeded by Kalidas Chattpadhyay. It appears that Trailakyanath Bandyopadhyay, afterwards Assistant Register to the Calcutta University, was Librarian in 1862. From 1894 to 1913 the office was held by Jogendralal Sinha, and from 1913 to 1939 by Gokulnath Dhar who played an important part in compiling the Presidency College Registrar published in 1927. S.A.Akhtar officiated in the post in 1939-40. Abdul Zamil Khan was the Librarian from 1940 to 1947. The post was held by Pareschandra Mukhopadhyay from 1947 to 1956. He was succeeded by Ranjit Chakraborty who held the post from 1956 to 1957. Thereafter Baidyanath Bhattacharya was the Chief Librarian from 1957 to 1987. In 1987 he was succeeded by Phanibhusan Pal who continues as such during the celebration year, 1992.

Total number of books was 1,67,752 in 1992 while number of journals (bound) stood at 15,129 and number of same (unbound) was 31,859 approximately during the year.

At present the efficient functioning of the Library is handicapped by the very limited means at the disposal of the College

which also include the inadequacy of appropriate man-power and infrastructure. In the absence of required steel-racks, books cannot be properly arranged and maintained and in many cases these are stacked on the tables and floors. The lack of adequate and appropriate man-power hampers the proper maintenance and up-keep of the Library.

Presidency College Calcutta is on the threshold of further expansion and development. The proposals for the Development of Presidency College also include plans for Development of the Library. It has been proposed to have one integrated Library Building for the three units presently operated viz. (1) The Arts Library (2) The Science Library and (3) The Economics and Political Science Library. We are expecting a sizeable contribution from the UGC for this, under their scheme of sanctioning grant for library building to colleges which have completed 100 years.

The combined collection of the three units of the Presidency College Library is the third largest in West Bengal (after the National Library and the Calcutta University Library).

*Biswanath Das  
Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee*

## CHAPTER 13

### Presidency College Karmi Sanskritik Sanstha

(Presidency College Employees' Cultural Organisation)

Presidency College Karmi Sanskritik Sanstha was established in February, 1972. A sense of differentiation between the various classes of teaching and non-teaching staff of the College had then been lingering as a legacy of the colonial rule. As a result, no cultural activity centring round the College was then discernible amongst them. This organisation was the product of the efforts and aspiration of the employees to become close to one another in the midst of their daily work routine. The beginning of this coming together started with the presentation of a drama and some cultural programme and, now at the doorstep of silver jubilee, the organisation has expanded its activities in various ways.

There had been some set-backs in the cultural activities of the organisation for certain years in between. However, the organisation retrieved itself and from the beginning of 1992 a new phase in its life started with new vigour and buoyancy of activities which culminated in the grand presentation of a session on 'Vonna Swader Kabita' (poems of different tastes) by the organisation during the 175th Anniversary celebration of Presidency College, which received acclamation from one and all.

In response to wider social responsibility this organisation has organised several workshops and seminars on the various problems relating to drug-addiction and menace of AIDS. It also celebrated the happy advent of the new fifteenth century of the Bengali Calendar in a befitting manner.

As a part of celebrating the pre-silver-jubilee year of the organisation it contemplated to accord a homage of respect to the former Principal-cum-Administrator in a reception to be held for the purpose and to pay a one-time award of Rs. 150/- each to a son and a daughter of non-teaching staff of the College who have secured the highest marks in the Secondary Examination. A fund of Rs. 6000/- in favour of the organisation has been created and kept in the Presidency College Co-operative Society to enable the organisation to continue the award as a part of Autumn festival.

Under the kind patronage of Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, the

present Principal of the College and earnest endeavour of all well-wishers of this College this organisation is progressing with renewed vigour to a new phase of success.

Let this happy union live for long.

*Shyamal Kumar Mukhopadhyay*

*Karmi Sanskritik Sanstha*

## **APPENDIX**

### **Succession List of Office Staff**

#### **Accounts Officer**

1978-82	Amarendra Nath Chakraborty
1983-87	Parimal Kumar Das
1987-91	Gopal Chandra Das
1991#	Subimal Chandra Kundu

#### **Head Assistant**

****-65	Manoj Kumar Biswas
1969-75	Samar Kumar Bardhan
1975-80	Ashutosh Chakraborty
1980-84	Mihir Kumar Bose
1984-88	Keshab Chandra Bose
1988-*	Jagat Bandhu Banerjee
1989-92	Santi Kumar Mukherjee
1992	Prabhat Kumar Bhattacharya
1992	Sailendra Nath Bhattacharya

#### **Chief Accountant**

1980-84	Bitosh Kumar Acharya
1985-88	Amulya Kumar Das
1989-92	Sailendra Nath Bhattacharya
1993#	Ajit Kumar Das
Caretaker	Satya Banerjee
**-1958	Ranen Bagchi
**-1964	Shyamal Kumar Mukherjee
1965 #	

### **Succession List of Hostel Staff**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Superintendents</b>
1955-57	Amiya Kumar Mazumdar
1957-59	Prafulla Kumar Dutta
1959-68	Haraprasad Mitra
1968-69	Achintya Kumar Mukherjee
1969	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay
1969-73	Prafulla Chandra Karmakar
1973-77	Biswapati Dasgupta
1977-78	Bimal Kumar Banerjee
1978-81	Biswanath Pain
1981-82	Ajoy Kumar Ghosh
1982	Saroj Kumar Sanyal
1982-84	Shyamal Kumar Mukherjee
1986-89	Abhoy Kumar Chattopadhyay
1989 #	Barun Kumar Chattopadhyay

### **Asstt Superintendents**

1957-59	Atul Chandra Debnath
1959-68	Prafulla Chandra Karmakar
1968	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
1969	Pijush Kumar Das
1970	Sadananda Singh
1975-82	Shyamal Kumar Mukherjee
1979-91	Dipak Kumar Sinha
1990	Trilochan Midya
1991 #	Supratik Kar

### **Stewards**

1955-79	Bhabendra Nath Bose
1979-88	Sukhamoy Mukherjee
1989 #	Haripada Dey

### **Succession List of Physical Instructors**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Physical Instructor</b>
1955-58	N.N. Chatterjee
1959-62	P.C. Biswas
1963-65	P.K. Chakraborty
1966-69	Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee
1971-80	Amitabha Neogi
1980-86	Harabilas Bain
1980-87	Ram Prasad Nayak
1980-87	Mira Choudhury
1980-87	Khagendra Nath Pal
1981-88	Sitanath Maji
1987 #	Krishna Bhattacharya (Mukherjee)
1988 #	Ajoy Kumar Ghosh
1988-90	Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee
1989 #	Joydeb Sen
1992 #	Baidyanath Misra
1992 #	Deba Prasad Acharya

SECTION III  
**CELEBRATIONS**

## CHAPTER 1

### The Celebrations

#### Introduction

The year-long 175th Anniversary Celebrations were planned to be organised in three phases between the Founders' Day of 1992 and that of 1993. The initiative came mainly from the Alumni Association of Presidency College, and its then Secretary, Professor Sunil Rai Chaudhuri, who was also the previous Principal. These were scheduled as: (1) the inaugural function during the Founders' Day Celebration, 1992; (2) the main week-long celebrations programmes during 14-20 December, 1992; and (3) the concluding function on the Founders' Day, 1993. The first phase was organised smoothly on 21st January, 1992. However, despite elaborate preparations for the second phase including raising of *pandals* and printing of invitation cards, the programmes had to be postponed owing to abnormal situation prevailing in the country since the first week of December that year. The postponed programmes could finally be organised during 14-20 March, 1993 as the second and the final phase (with *pandals* raised anew and invitation cards printed afresh).

#### First Phase of Celebrations

The first phase of the celebrations was held with enthusiasm and gaiety among the students, teachers, staff-members and alumni of the college on 21st January, 1992 as part of the Founders' Day programmes in the Derozio Hall, specially decorated for the occasion. (As there was a transport strike on 20th January in that year, the Founders' Day celebrations were shifted to 21st January).

In a solemn ceremony, the Chief Guest Dr. Asim Dasgupta, Finance Minister of West Bengal, lighted the lamp, symbolic of the tradition of excellence of the college, and handed over the flame to Justice Sri Chittotosh Mukherjee, President of the ceremony and former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, to be relayed through Principal Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay to the present students, who took the pledge of serving as torch-bearers of this unique tradition of excellence and transmitting it to the future stream of students.

Principal Dr. Mukhopadhyay in his welcome address recounted

how the college over these 175 years has been setting modern trends in various walks of national life. The President and the Chief Guest, both distinguished alumni of the college, dwelt on the tradition of the college in educating the students in their true emancipation rather than helping them out in getting degrees, and in infusing a sense of social commitment in them. Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, former Education Minister of India and the President of the Presidency College Alumni Association, also spoke on the occasion.

The following distinguished former Principal, Professors and non-teaching employee of the college were felicitated on the occasion of the 175th anniversary. Each was presented with a memorial plaque, a stole (*uttariya*) and a citation.

#### **Name of Recipients**

1. Prof. Rajendra Lal Sengupta	: Principal
2. Prof. Kshudiram Das	: Bengali
3. Prof. H.C. Ganguly	: Botany
4. Prof. Suresh Chandra Sengupta	: Chemistry
5. Prof. Bhabatosh Datta	: Economics
6. Prof. Subodh Chandra Sengupta	: English
7. Prof. Abdul W. Mahmud	: History
8. Prof. D.N. Mitra	: Mathematics
9. Prof. Paresh Nath Bhattacharya	: Philosophy
10. Prof. Paresh Kishore Sen Chowdhuri	: Physics
11. Prof. Sachchidananda Banerjee	: Physiology
12. Prof. Anil Kumar Bhattacharya	: Statistics
13. Prof. Jitendra Nath Rudra	: Zoology
14. Sri. Balkaran Ram Rangwa	: Member, Non-teaching staff

#### **Second Phase of Celebrations**

##### **1 Preparations**

###### ***1.1 Celebrations Committee and Sub-Committees***

The preparatory meeting for this phase of celebrations was held on March 23, 1992 at the Professors' Common Room attended by the teachers, the non-teaching employees of the college and some members of Alumni Association. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Tarit Kumar Ghosh.

Besides enlisting 14 celebrities as the Patrons, a three-tier Celebrations Committee, comprising a 15-member Advisory Committee, a 55-member Organising Committee and a 22-member Working Committee were formed with students, both present and past, teachers, non-teaching employees, members of Alumni Association and Government officials as members. Eleven Sub-Committees — Finance, Reception, Publication, College History Editing, Souvenir, Press, Publicity and Correspondence, Seminar and Symposium, Cultural Programme, Exhibition, Hospitality and Volunteers — were also formed. In this meeting the office-bearers of the Celebrations Committee, viz, President, Vice President, Secretary, two Joint Secretaries, three Assistant Secretaries and the Treasurer were elected, as also Conveners/Joint Conveners of various Sub-Committees appointed. A decision regarding opening and operation of bank accounts was also taken.

A nine member Students' Steering Committee was formed to maintain liaison among the Organising Committee, various Sub-Committees and the students. The nine members, originally forming this steering committee, resigned at a later stage following differences of opinion among the students, and a new set of nine students took over. These nine members were inducted in the Organising Committee and different Sub-Committees.

The Organising Committee met twice to take various policy decisions and the Advisory Committee met once to deliberate on pertinent issues. The Working Committee and the different Sub-Committees met a number of times to take important decisions and steps needed to implement these. A system of fortnightly review of the progress made by the various Sub-Committees was also introduced by the Working Committee to ensure appropriate timely action for the celebration programmes.

The Organising Committee engaged two part-time assistants, Sri Dilip Kumar Roy and Sm. Lakshmi Banerjee, for the secretarial work.

Two press conferences, one in November, 1992 and the other in March, 1993 were held to apprise the media of the celebration programmes.

The compositions of the different committees and sub- committees are given in Appendix I.

#### *1.2 Programme*

The Organising Committee decided on a tentative programme the highlights of which have been given in Appendix II (incorporated in the Appeal issued).

### **1.3 Funds**

#### *1.3.1 Bank Accounts*

As per decision of the Organising Committee, an S/B. A/C, styled as 'Presidency College, Calcutta 175th Anniversary Committee' was opened with S.B.I. Calcutta University Branch with any two of the functionaries Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay (Secretary), Dr. Biswanath Das (Treasurer) and Dr. Haripada Chattopadhyay (Joint-Convener, Finance Sub-Committee), as the operators.

#### *1.3.2 Fund-raising*

Three separate appeals for funds were issued by the Secretary on behalf of the Organising Committee to the present students, teachers and non-teaching employees of the college, the members of Alumni Association and other ex-students settled in the country and ex-students working abroad (Appendix II).

Besides, on the eve of the celebrations an insertion, designed artistically by Sm. Madhuchhanda Karlekar on behalf of Messrs Response, free of cost by courtesy of Sri Ram Ray (Appendix III), was published in a number of dailies all over the country through courtesy of Anandabazar Group of Publications, India Tobacco Company, Aajkaal, Bartaman and Howrah Motors Company.

A list of donors and subscribers appears in Appendix IV.

#### *1.3.3 Government support*

Government of West Bengal came forward with generous financial support for the celebrations. Besides meeting the costs of raising huge *pandals* on the college playground together with other temporary constructions, electricity, massive facelift of the buildings and the campus, renovation of Derozio Hall, restoration of the grand old turret clock and production of a documentary film on the college etc., the Government provided the Committee with a grant of Rs. 5,00,000.00 to meet other expenses relating to organising the main function, exhibition, seminars and symposium, cultural programmes, printing and other contingencies.

### **1.4 Postponement**

Owing to widespread disturbances throughout the country following the

untoward incidents at Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh in early December, 1992, the President of India, who was to inaugurate the celebrations of this phase, cancelled his visit to Calcutta slated for 13th December. In a hurriedly convened meeting of the Working Committee, the entire programme had to be postponed *sine die*. It was decided that fresh dates from the President of India would be sought as soon as the prevailing situation would normalise. The postponement was announced through press, radio and television. After waiting for a couple of days in vain, the already erected *pandal* had to be dismantled.

On getting confirmation from the President of India towards the end of February, 1993, the programme was rescheduled during 14-20 March, 1993. The new dates were given wide publicity through the media.

### **1.5 *Invitation Card***

The invitation card issued on the occasion has been reproduced in Appendix V.

## **2 *Inauguration***

### **2.1 *Inauguration of Main Celebrations***

The week-long celebrations commemorating the 175th anniversary of Presidency(Hindu) College were held between March 14th and March 20th, 1993. That the time was slightly off the exact date of completion of the period was due to developments in Indian politics that, incidentally, were against the spirit of liberalism nourished by the institution.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, the Hon'ble President of India, inaugurated the celebrations in the morning of 14th March. A huge splendidly decorated *pandal* on the college playground was the venue which the President entered through a specially laid pathway at the northern side of the playground. He was received and ushered on to the decorated dais by Prof. Nurul Hasan, the Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal and the other dignitaries : Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, the Hon'ble Minister for Higher Education, Government of West Bengal, Sri Dilip Bhattacharyya, Secretary, Higher Education, Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, President Organising Committee, Justice Sri Sisir Mukherjee, President Governing Body of the College and Professor Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Principal and Secretary, Organising Committee. The national anthem was played by the Calcutta Police Band and the dignitaries and more than four thousand

members of the audience stood up in attention. Presentation of bouquets to the Hon'ble President and other dignitaries by girl students completed the ceremonial reception of the dignitaries. The welcome address by Professor Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay followed. The formal inauguration began with the lighting of the ceremonial lamp — actually, a beautifully illuminated cut-out of the Main Building of the college — and unveiling of a commemorative plaque by the President. A signature tune, specially composed for the occasion, was played in a vocal concert led by Sri Jnan Prakash Ghosh to complete the formal inauguration.

The first inaugural speech came from Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty. The Hon'ble Governor spoke next. Finally, the Hon'ble President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma delivered the keenly-awaited speech. The dignitaries were thanked for gracing this important event in the life of the institution by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder. The one-hour programme ended with the playing of the national anthem. The President and the other dignitaries left the college amidst ovations from all.

### ***2.2 Inauguration of Exhibitions***

In the afternoon, a string of exhibitions was inaugurated by Professor Hiren Mukherji, a distinguished alumnus, a parliamentarian and an erudite scholar. Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty lighted the ceremonial lamp at the Arts Library in the main building and cut the ribbon. An opening song by Presidency College Choir was followed by a welcome address by Principal Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay. Professor Ajoy Banerjee and Professor Simananda Adhikari introduced the Main Exhibition and Science Exhibitions respectively. Professor Hiren Mukherji delivered the inaugural address. Among others who spoke on the occasion were Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Minister-in-charge of Higher Education, Professor Sunil Rai Chaudhuri, the previous Principal, Professor Amiya Kumar Mazumdar and Justice Sisir Mukherji, President, Governing Body. Prof. Biswanath Das, Treasurer, Celebrations Committee thanked everybody present on the occasion as also the individuals and organisations who came forward with a helping hand in organising the 175th anniversary in various ways.

### ***2.3 Themes in Inaugural Speeches***

The speeches by the distinguished guests eulogised the multidimensional contributions by Presidency College. As Dr. S.D. Sharma, President of India observed : 'Your college has rendered excellent service to our country

and has produced a resplendent galaxy of eminent daughters and sons of India'. Recounting its role in Indian History, he noted : 'In keeping with the patriotic fervour of the momentous struggle for freedom the Presidency College blossomed into an important forum of nationalist resurgence and awakening'. In the same spirit Professor Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal, mentioned 'This' College has also distinguished itself for its total commitment to the cause of the Indian people'. There was reference to the need for caution also. Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, the Minister-in-charge for Higher Education, pointed out : 'It is supremely important that we create good institutions : but it is also dangerously easy to bask in the past glory. Greater efforts are necessary to surpass what has been achieved'. The college on its part gave its pledge. Professor Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Principal of the college, sought 'blessings and best wishes from the people of our country' and pledged to the nation that 'Presidency College will continue to remain a unique centre of learning'. The full reports of the speeches are reproduced in Appendix VI.

### 3 Exhibitions

A string of eleven exhibitions gave an intellectual grandeur to the celebrations. Three of these were depiction of the history of Hindu College and the Presidency College of Bengal. The media were compositions of photos, sketches and written narratives. In the rear portion of the Arts Library in the Main Building was held the principal exhibition of 'Hindu College and Presidency College of Bengal, 1817-1993'. A result of painstaking research and search for rare photos mainly by the teachers and students of the History Department, the exhibition itself became an exhibit. The reading hall of the Library was the space where the photos were mounted on illuminated stands. Otherwise, nothing was altered in the arrangements in the Library lest it would distort its well-known image. Despite lack of space in the Library, it was chosen because it symbolised the quest for knowledge. The exhibits, mainly photos of great personalities, rare collections, charts along with the commentaries were designed to recapture the totality of the college. These were arranged in ten panels which projected the college as a changing institution, sometimes directing change, sometimes responding to the imperatives of time. Intellectual history and social history of the college found visual expression. The themes of the panels revealed the dimensions of this history : dialectics of college history, the college and its environment, Young Bengal, Hindu College after Derozio, the Presidency College in the nineteenth century, college

administration, the teaching tradition, scientific research, co-education and the girls, and extra-curricular activities.

The exhibition under the caption 'The Hindu College, the Presidency College of Bengal and the freedom struggle 1817-1972' was on the role of the college in the emergence of three nations on the Indian subcontinent -- the Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Photos, pictures and sketches with written narratives illustrated the involvement of the college in the making of the history to dispel a popular myth that the college has been leading, since its founding, an insulated existence. This exhibition was organised in the front portion of the Arts Library, Main Building. Here also the main initiative was taken by the teachers and students of the History Department. The Bengali Department organised another exhibition in the foyer of Derozio Hall, ground floor, on 'Hindu College, Presidency College of Bengal and Bengali Literature'. It brought out the rich contributions of the distinguished alumni to Bengali literature. In the same foyer, the English Department held its own exhibition titled 'Mirror of Victorian Sensibility and Literary Landscape'.

Seven Science departments organised their individual exhibitions in their respective departments. These were the Departments of Geology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Statistics, Physiology and Zoology. Essentially specialised exhibitions, each had something to offer to everybody : national environment around Calcutta some 6000 years back (Geology Exhibition), pollution and AIDS virus (Botany Exhibition), growth of Indian population (Statistics Exhibition), Environmental Physiology (Physiology Exhibition) and Animal World (Zoology Exhibition).

As if to balance these exhibitions focussed on information, there was a one-person exhibition on flower arrangement by Sm. Shraddha Goenka, a third Year student.

The total experience was experience in knowledge and aesthetics.

A list of exhibits in the different exhibitions was published in the form of a small booklet and distributed free.

The list has been reproduced in Appendix VII.

#### **4 Seminars and Symposium**

Two seminars and a symposium gave another interesting dimension to the celebrations. A national seminar on 'The State of Indian Economy',

a symposium on 'Presidency College : Past, Present and Future' and a seminar on 'The Menace of Communalism' reflected a concern of both the institution and the nation. The majority of the speakers were the alumni of the college. Each of these sessions was briefly addressed by the Principal, Professor Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay.

In the seminar on the 'State of Indian Economy', Sri Pranab Mukhopadhyay, the then Commerce Minister, Government of India, spoke along with five other distinguished economists : Professor Amiya Bagchi, Director, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, Professor Nirmal Chandra, Professor of Economics, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, Professor Dhiresh Bhattacharyya, retired Professor of Economics, Calcutta University and Professor Kalyan Sanyal of the Department of Economics, Calcutta University, while Professor Ajit Sengupta, retired Professor in the Department of Economics, Calcutta University, coordinated the proceedings. The speakers were introduced by Professor Amitabha Chatterjee of the Department of Economics, Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor Subrata Dutta proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and the members of audience.

The speakers in the symposium on 'Presidency College : Past, Present and Future' were students between the late 1920's and early 1990's. They were : Dr. Tarit Kumar Ghosh, specialist in Neurology in Calcutta Medical College and the University College of Medicare Calcutta, Dr. Ashok Mitra, ex-ICS and specialist in Demography, Dr. Chanchal Kumar Majumdar, Director, S.N. Bose Institute of Basic Sciences, Prof. Dipanjan Roychowdhuri, Birla College of Science and Education, Calcutta, Prof. Ranabir Samaddar, Gobardanga Hindu College, Professor Sukanta Chaudhuri, Department of English, Jadavpur University, Calcutta, Professor Anup Sinha, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, Sri Arnab Ghosh, third Year Physics Honours student and Sri Arjun Deb Sen Sharma, second Year Bengali Honours student. The entire programme was coordinated by Professor Deepak Banerjee, Department of Economics, Presidency College. The Symposium opened with observations by Prof. R.K. Dasgupta, read out by Prof. Subhas Chakraborty, Department of History. He also introduced the speakers while Prof. Kajal Sengupta, Department of English, thanked everybody apart from giving her observations on the issue. Among the speakers, Prof. Chaudhuri and Prof. Sinha had taught with distinction in the college before joining other institutions. Prof. Roychowdhuri and Prof. Samaddar took leading parts in radical politics as students of the college in the early 1960s.

The last seminar was on 'Menace of Communalism'. The speakers included Sri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Minister-in-charge of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal, Sri Buddhadev Bhattacharya, Minister-in-charge of Information and Culture, and also an alumnus of the college, Professor Mohit Bhattacharyya, Vice-chancellor, Burdwan University, Dr. Atis Dasgupta, Associate Professor, Sociology Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, and Mr. Malihabadi, Editor of an Urdu daily. The speakers were introduced by Prof. Manik Bal of the Philosophy Department, Presidency College. Professor Prasanta Ray, Head of the Department of Political Science, acted as the coordinator.

The seminars and the symposium were all held in the Derozio Hall in the afternoons of 18th to 20th March.

##### **5 Cultural Programme**

Various cultural programmes were organised in the evenings on all the seven days of the second phase of celebrations. Each day's programme started with the opening song '*Aamaader Gaan*' by Presidency College Choir comprising Prof. Amrita Banerjee Moitra, Prof. Debasish Sen, Sm. Arpita Roy, Sm. Shanta Chatterjee, Sm. Sumita Chatterjee, Sm. Subhra Mukherjee, Sm. Rituparna Mukherjee, Sm. Kakoli Chakrabarty, Sm. Rita Roy, Sri Banibrata Das, Sri Rajat Bhattacharya, Rajarshi, Debasish, Debika and Sutapa Saha. Prof. Mrs. Amrita Banerjee Moitra of the Physiology Department conducted the same. This song (Appendix VIII) was specially composed on the occasion of 175th Anniversary of the college by Prof. Monotosh Dasgupta of the Chemistry Department of the college (Music by Sri Arun Basu).

Because of its historical affinity with the students of the college over the years, Coffee House, College Street, was invited to open a stall in the campus during the celebrations. During the entire week, an Enquiry Counter was opened in the campus for announcement, volunteer management and providing information to the participants from the counter, manned among others by Prof. Chandan Mitra, the Head of Department., Physiology, Sri Debasish Sen, Lecturer, Physiology Department., and student-volunteers. Sets of souvenir sketches by Sri Rathin Mitra and copies of 'Nostalgia', a volume on yester years of the college, published by a group of ex-students, were sold from this counter.

### **5.1 Sunday, 14th March, 1993**

After the opening song and opening dance by Presidency College Choir, a programme '*Smriti Alekhya : Presidency College — 175*' was presented by Sri Biplab Moitra, Sri Pradip Ghosh, Sm. Ratna Sen, Sm. Sudeshna Basu and Sm. Dipanwita Dasgupta. The last item of the day was '*Kobir Chokhey Naari*' — a dance drama presented by the current students under the direction of Sm. Rekha Moitra.

### **5.2 Monday, 15th March, 1993**

Western vocal music by the present students and Nazrul geeti by Sri Hari-narayan Pal (of the department of Chemistry) and Sm. Sharmila Pal were followed by '*Madhab Malanchi Kainya*', a dramatic performance by Anya Theatre under the direction of Sri Bibhas Chakraborty, an ex-student of the college.

### **5.3 Tuesday, 16th March, 1993**

The first item of the evening was a '*Kavi Sammellan*' conducted by Prof. Haraprasad Mitra, the celebrated poet and a former professor of Bengali in the college. The participating poets were, Sri Sudhasattwa Basu, Sri Sunil Gangopadhyay, Sri Joy Goswami, Sri Tarapada Roy, Sri Dibyendu Palit, Sri Kalikrishna Dhar, Sm. Mallika Sengupta, Sri Manjubhas Mitra, Sm. Krishna Basu, Sri. Sabyasachi Dev, Sri Santosh Chakraborty, Sri Partha Sarathi Chaudhuri, Sri Subodh Sarkar, Sri Salikh Lucknowee (Urdu), and also five from the college — Principal Sri Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Sri Biswanath Das, Sri Subrata Lahiri (in Hindi), Sri Dipankar Basu (in English) and Sri Shyamal Mukherjee.

Prof. Arun Ghosh introduced the participating poets to the audience and Prof. Ashok Mukherjee proposed a vote of thanks. The participating poets were presented with a memento and a bouquet each.

The *Kavi Sammellan* was followed by a *Shruti Natak* (*Saaraaraatri* by Badal Sarkar) presented by Sm. Aparna Sen, Sri Dipankar Dey, both alumni of the college, and Sri Gautam Chakraborty.

### **5.4 Wednesday, 17th March, 1993**

This evening was earmarked for classical programme. The items included classical vocal by Sri Ajoy Chakraborty, Odissi Dance by Sm. Sutapa

Datta Gupta and a Duet programme by Sri V. Balsara on Piano and Sri Buddhadev Dasgupta on Sarod.

#### **5.5 Thursday, 18th March, 1993**

The programme of the evening included a variety of items and vocal music. The participants were Sm. Sohini Chatterjee, Sm. Chitradekha Chaudhuri, Sm. Indrani Mukherjee, Sri Prodosh Bhattacharyya, Sm. Rajashree Bhattacharyya, Sm. Gouri Chatterjee, Sri Dipak Rudra, Sri Partha Ghosh, all former students.

Besides, there was a *Shruti Natak 'Bikeler Roddur'* by Sri Arnab Roy, Sm. Saonli Saha, Sm. Laila Mitra and Sri Ashis De and recitation by Sri Ranjan Kumar Roy and Sri Rathindranath Bhattacharyya. *Chandrabindu*, a choir comprising some ex-students, presented Western vocal music.

#### **5.6 Friday, 19th March, 1993**

The first item of the evening was group songs in Hindi by the current students. '*Bhinnna Swader Kabita*', choreographed by Sri Shyamal Mukherjee, was next presented by Presidency College Karmi Sanskritik Sanstha. Sri Salil Mitra presented a brief programme of modern Bengali songs. A programme on modern songs by Sri Manna Dey was the next attraction. This was followed by folk songs presented by Sri Sukha Bilas Barma. The last item was a Hindi Drama by the current students : '*Black Sunday of 1992*' written and directed by Sri Zaheer Anwar.

#### **5.7 Saturday, 20th March 1993**

The programme of the last evening included recitation by Sri Pradip Ghosh, Rabindra Sangeet by Sm. Kalyani Ghosh and Sm. Ritu Guha, and a dance drama '*Aaranda Basanta Samaagamey*' presented by Dancers' Guild under the direction of Sm. Manjushree Chaki Sarkar, an alumnus of the college.

### **6 Other Programmes**

#### **6.1 Turret Clock**

The turret clock atop the main building that remained out of order for the last 74 years, was repaired and set going by the P.W.D., W.B. on this occasion.

### ***6.2 Souvenir Sketches of the College Buildings***

A set of sketches of the different buildings of the college drawn by Sri Rathin Mitra, was published on the occasion. The set is reproduced in Appendix IX.

### ***6.3 Souvenir Volume***

A Souvenir volume was brought out on the occasion and distributed free among the participants. On the deep blue laminated cover of the Souvenir was etched in decorative lines the wellknown front view of the Main Building. 'A note from the Principal' explaining the delay in holding the celebrations was followed by an 'Editorial Note' by the Convener, Souvenir (and Reception) Sub-Committee, in which he recalled the long history of facing and overcoming similar problems. The foreword, composed by the Principal in the capacity of the Secretary of the Celebrations Committee, was a brief recounting of the history of the institution. This combined with a note on the history of the major celebrations as the college made nominal shifts in its institutional identity. The critical role played by the college in education and in diverse spheres of national life was the common theme in 'Messages' graciously sent by Sri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal, Sri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Minister-in-charge, Higher Education, West Bengal, Mr. G. Ram Reddy, Chairman, UGC, and Vice-chancellors of six universities of West Bengal. The names of the Patrons and the members of the Advisory Committee, Organising Committee, Working Committee and the various Sub-Committees were recorded to indicate the range of personalities who contributed to the organisation of the celebrations. The eight articles and an interview by distinguished students of the college were mainly in the nature of reminiscences. Memories of great teachers and contemporaries intermingled with apprehensions about its future were the themes in these autobiographical exercises. In various ways the connection between the college and the West has been recognised as in the article on Prof. T.S. Sterling who, apart from imparting lessons, gifted a significant part of his life's savings for the benefit of students of this college. As their respective associations with this college were at different points of time, they provided both information and insight necessary to the future for comprehending the course of development of this institution.

Advertisements worth Rs. 2,50,000.00 were printed in this souvenir volume.

The slim catalogue on exhibits was intended to be a guide to the visitors to the eleven exhibitions organised as part of the celebrations. It indicated the themes and the exhibits, the venues and the time, and the names of the organising departments.

#### ***6.4 Documentary Film***

The Government of West Bengal undertook to produce a documentary film on the college completing its 175 years of existence, incorporating the anniversary celebrations. (The release of this film, as also of a similar one to be produced by the Alumni Association, is awaited).

#### ***6.5 Documentary Videograph and Still Photographs***

The entire seven-day programme was videographed through courtesy of State Bank of India. The College possesses a set of cassettes on this. Besides, elaborate arrangement for taking still photographs of the various programmes was made.

#### ***6.6 Girls' Hostel***

The Government of India has since sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1.03 crore for the construction of the '175th Anniversary Girls' Hostel' of the college to meet a longfelt need. Personal interest and initiative taken by Sri Pranab Mukhopadhyay, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India, deserves special grateful mention in this regard.

Negotiations with the State Government for a suitable and adequate plot of land for this construction were in progress at the time of going to the press.

#### ***6.7 Commemorative Postal Stamp***

Although the college authorities were informed by the Department of Post, Government of India of its decision to bring out a commemorative postal stamp on the college, and a sketch with a narrative was sent to them for their approval, the Department conveyed at the last moment their unfortunate decision to abandon the project on the plea that 'Presidency College', coining its present name in 1855, was only 137 years old.

#### ***6.8. Endowment Projects***

Out of the surplus in the celebration Fund, an endowment of Rs. 2,00,000.00

has been created as per suggestion of the Working Committee and approved by the Governing Body of the College, the annual interest on which is to be utilised for organising Founders' day Programme each year, and meeting essential items of expenditure of the different departments and the office for which Government Fund will not be available.

*Prasanta Ray  
Biswanath Das*

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Celebrations Committee and Sub-Committees**

#### **Patrons**

Sri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal  
Sri Satya Sadhan Chakraborty, Minister-in-charge, Higher Education,  
West Bengal  
\* Sri Satyajit Ray  
\* Sri Gouri Nath Sastri  
Sri Sisir Mukherjee, President, Governing Body  
Sri Amalesh Tripathi  
Sri A. Mahmood  
Sri Bhabatosh Datta  
Sri Bimal Jalan  
Sri Pratul Chandra Rakshit  
Sri R.P. Goenka  
Sri Subodh Chandra Sengupta  
Sri Sudarshan Birla  
Sri Siddhartha Shankar Ray  
\* Deceased before the celebrations

#### **Advisory Committee**

Sri Asim Dasgupta, Finance Minister, West Bengal  
Sri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya, Minister-in-charge, Information &  
Cultural Affairs, West Bengal  
Sri Ashok Gupta, Finance Secretary, West Bengal  
Sri Amal Ray Choudhuri  
Sri Ajit Kumar Saha  
Sri Bijoy Sankar Basak  
Sri Bikash Chandra Ghosh  
Sri Chanchal Majumder  
Sri Dilip Bhattacharya, Secretary, Education Dept., West Bengal

Sri Pratip Chaudhury, D.P.I., West Bengal

Sri Prasad Ray

Sri S.C. Shome

Sri Saugata Ray

Sri Tarun Chandra Dutt

**Organising Committee**

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*Vice-President*

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*Joint-Secretaries*

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Sri Amitabha Chatterjee

Sri Debasish Sen

*Treasurer*

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Sri Aurabinda Roy	Sri Ajoy Ghosh
Sri Anup Kumar Sinha	Sri Bikash Sinha
Smt Aparna Sen	Sri Chandan Mitra
Sri Amal Kumar Mukherjee	Sri Dipak Rudra
Sri Atindra Mohan Goon	Sri Dipak Banerjee
Sri Ashoke Kumar Mukherjee	Sri Dipankar Basu
Sri Arun Kumar Ghosh	Sri Dilip Kumar Roy
Sri Amalendu Chakraborty	Sri Haripada Chattopadhyay
Sri Ajoy Banerjee	Sri Kunal Banerjee

Sri Mönotosh Dasgupta	Sri Shyamal Kumar Chowdhurie
Sri Nripendra Lal Lahiry	Sri Sujoy Gupta
Sri Nirendra Nath Sen	Sri Sukanta Chowdhury
Sri Partha Sarathi Sengupta	Sri Sudipta Sarkar
Sri Parimal Krishna Sen	Sri Subrata Dutta
Sri Pitabash Acharya	Sri Sujit Dasgupta
Sri Pradip Kumar Ganguly	Sri Sadhan Mapa
Sri Phani Bhusan Pal	Sri Simananda Adhikari
Sri Prasanta Ray	Sri Shyamal Kumar Mukherjee
Smt Rakhi Sarkar	Sri Sailendra N Bhattacharya
Sri Ram Ray	Sri Sandip Mukherjee
Sri Rajat Kanta Roy	Sri Tarit Kumar Ghosh
Sri Satya Charan Pain	Sri Vivekananda Deb

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Sri Pratap Chandra Chunder

*Vice-President*

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*Secretary*

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Sri Ajoy Banerjee

Smt Amrita Moitra

Smt Bhawati Chakravorty	Sri Prodosh Bhattacharya
Sri Dipankar Basu	Sri Rajat Kanta Roy
Sri Haripada Chattopadhyay	Sri Ranjan Kumar Ray
Sri Monotosh Dasgupta	Sri Subrata Datta
Sri Prasanta Ray	Sri Simananda Adhikari
Sri Parimal Krishna Sen	Sri Shyamal Basu
Sri Sandip Mukherjee	

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Sri Haripada Chattopadhyay

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Sri Debabrata Sen  
Sri Dulal Kanti Das  
Sri Deb Kumar Das

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Sri Dílip Kr. Pal	Sri Sadhan Mapa
Sri Dinesh Chandra Saha	Sri Subhas Kar
Sri Hemendra N.Mukhopadhyay	Smt Shampa Dutta Gupta
Sri Hirendra Nath Neogi	Smt Shantilata Biswas
Smt Jayanti Chakrabarty	Sri Seo Nath Pandey
Sri Karunamoy Majumder	Sri Shib Shankar Bhattacharya
Sri Kamal Kr. Mitra	Sri Sajal Kr. Ganguly
Sri Kalipada Nahal	Smt Shireen Maswood
Smt Manimala Das	Sri Sukumar Roy
Sri Murari Mohan Kundu	Sri Sagar Lal Roy
Sri Prithin Banerjee	Sri Sanat Kumar Basu
Sri Pradip Lahiry	Smt Shraddha Goenka
Sri Pradyot Kr. Banerjee	Sri Shankarshan Basu
Sri Prabir Chandra Chakrabarty	Sri Tulsidas Banerjee
Sri Rabindra Nath Ghosh	Sri Tapan Kr. Das

Sri Utpal Kr. Samaddar

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Sri Dhruba Pal	Sri Subhas Basu

**Seminar and Symposium Sub-Committee**

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Sri Atis Ranjan Banerjee	Sri Deb Kumar Dasgupta
Sri Ashoke Kumar Ghosh	Sri Krityapriya Ghosh
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Sri Monotosh Das Gupta

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Sri Ashok Chaudhuri	Sri Hiren Chatterjee
Smt Amrita Moitra	Sri Pranjal Bhattacharya
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Smt Aparna Ghosh	Sri Prodosh Bhattacharya
Sri Chittabrata Palit	Sri Souvik Mitra
Sri Dipak Rudra	Sri Rathindra Nath Bhattacharya
Sri Dipankar Basu	Sri Vivekananda Deb

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Sri Ashoke Chakraborty	Sri Prasanta Ray
Sri Arun Kumar Ghosh	Sri Pran Kumar Chakraborty
Sri Ashoke Kumar Roy	Sri Pradip Dutta
Sri Barun Chatterjee	Sri Rajat Kanta Roy
Sri Bimal Chakraborty	Smt Rakhi Sarkar
Sri Debabrata Ghosh	Sri Subrata Dutta
Sri Dhiman Chattopadhyay	Sri Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty
Sri Gouri Sankar Ghatak	Sri Sanat Ghosh
Sri Nirendra Nath Sen	Sri Saroj Kumar Sanyal
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Sri Bhanu Chandra Nandi	Smt Lakshmi Banerjee
Sri Basudeb Barman	Sri Lakshmi Narayan Pal
Sri Brojesh Chandra Sen	Smt Krishna Bhattacharya
Sri Dhurjati P. Das Sharma	Smt Kalpana Ghosh
Sri Deb Prasad Ghosh	Smt Manjari Basu
Sri Dipankar Lahiri	Sri Malay Chakraborty

Sri Manas Mazumder	Sri Romaprasad Chakraborty
Smt Mamata Dasgupta	Smt Snigdha Ganguly
Sri Netai Ghosh	Smt Surabhi Bagchi
Sri Nirmalendu Bhattacharya	Sri Satyendra Bhowmik
Sri Nirodbaran Banerjee	Sri Srikumar Acharya
Sri Phanindra Nath Bhattacharya	Sri Sushanta Krishna Deb
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Sri Chinmoy Das	Sri Kunal Banerjee
	Sri Udayan Namboodri

## APPENDIX II

### Presidency College

86/1, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA - 700 073  
PHONE : 241-2738/1960

175th  
ANNIVERSARY  
1817—1992

#### An Appeal

In commemoration of the 175th Anniversary of Presidency College, Calcutta, the Principal, staff and students of the College and Presidency College Alumni Association are jointly organising a special week-long celebration during 15-20 December, 1992.

The pre-eminent position of Presidency College, Calcutta, one of the most prestigious institutions of academic excellence in India and its contribution towards the development of modern education and dissemination of scientific knowledge need no elaboration. Its tradition of excellence continues to inspire the present generation just as it nurtured many earlier generations of students in the Indian sub-continent.

Evolving out of the Hindu College founded on the 20th January 1817, for imparting mainly 'English Education' to 'Hindu boys', Presidency College emerged into the limelight in 1855 opening its doors to all communities. It has since attained an unassailable record in the domain of education in India. It has attracted a galaxy of scholars and has continued to produce students who have left their mark in wide walks of life in India and abroad.

Legendary teachers like Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, Captain David Lester Richardson, James C. Sutcliffe, Pearycharan Sarkar, Sir Alexander Pedler, Harrington Hugh Melville Percival, Haraprasad Shastri, Harinath De, Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Kuruvila Zachariah and Sushovan Chandra Sarkar added to the aura of this great institution.

*President : Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder      Vice-President : Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri*

*Secretary : Dr. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay (Principal)*

*Jt. Secretaries : Dr. Himangshu Ranjan Das, Shri Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee  
Astt. Secretaries : Smt. Kajal Sengupta, Dr. Amitabha Chatterjee, Shri Debasish Sen*

*Treasurer : Dr. Biswanath Das*

Among the alumni of this institution are such outstanding personalities as the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as also the first President of Bangladesh, Abu Sayed Chaudhury; the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Sir Gouroo das Banerjee, and its first two graduates, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, the composer of '*Bande Mataram*' and Jadunath Basu; the first Indian member of I.C.S., Satyendra Nath Tagore, and national leaders like Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Netaji Subhas Chandra Basu.

The alumni also include scholars of international repute like Jagadish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Ray, Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, Meghnad Saha and Satyen Bose; historian Jadunath Sarkar; litterateurs Michael Madhusudan Dutta and Dwijendra Lal Roy; music maestro Atul Prasad Sen; chemist-litterateur- lexicographer Rajshekhar Bose; economists Bhabatosh Datta, Amlan Datta, Amartya Sen and the international personality Satyajit Ray.

Our plans are ambitious and the highlights of the proposed programme are as follows :

- 1) A national seminar on education.
- 2) A symposium on the past, present and future of the College.
- 3) Publication of a Souvenir Volume as also a Commemoration Volume (the latter to be published after the celebration).
- 4) A special commemorative postage stamp to be released by the Government of India.
- 5) A documentary film on the College by the Department of Information and Cultural Affairs, Government of West Bengal.
- 6) Publication of a set of picture post-cards on the College (for which old references are welcome).
- 7) Exhibitions on the College by its various departments.
- 8) Performance by an eminent maestro (Ravi Shankar or Ali Akbar or Amjad Ali Khan) who would be requested to compose a 'Signature Tune' for the occasion.
- 9) Cultural programmes including dramas by past and present students of the College.
- 10) Revival of the President of India's Gold Medals for the two best graduates of the College, each year.

- 11) Creation of an endowment for annual lectures.
- 12) Institution of fellowships for research scholars.
- 13) Establishment of a long-needed girls' hostel.
- 14) An extensive face-lift of the College building including the repairing of grand clock atop the main building.
- 15) Development of Presidency College Alumni Association as the nodal point where the individual urge of the alumni for upholding the tradition of excellence of their alma mater takes concrete shape.

We shall invite the President of India to inaugurate the celebrations.

The main idea behind these celebrations is not only to rekindle the past of the College, but also to focus on its future development so that it eventually grows into an institution of international repute.

We need hardly add that an ambitious programme of this magnitude cannot be made successful without the whole-hearted co-operation and participation of the alumni and the well-wishers of this great institution. In particular, we eagerly look forward to your presence during the celebrations, valuable suggestions and generous contributions to make this memorable event a grand success.

Your remittance (in cash or by cheque/draft payable at Calcutta, drawn in favour of 'Presidency College, Calcutta, 175th Anniversary Committee') may kindly be forwarded to Dr. Biswanath Das(Bursar of the College ), Treasurer, Presidency College 175th Anniversary Committee, 86/1 College Street, Calcutta 700 073, at an early date.

A suitable 'Fund' will be created for this purpose and a bank account opened where all subscriptions, contributions and donations will be deposited. The account will be operated jointly by any two of the three designated officials (the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Joint Convenor of the Finance Sub-committee) for proper execution of the proposed programme.

With best wishes,

**Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay**  
*Principal*

Calcutta, 22 April 1992.

*Secretary, Organising Committee*

(Two other appeals in the same vein were also issued).

## APPENDIX III

## Presidency College, Calcutta

We cordially invite you to the  
175th Anniversary Celebrations  
of Presidency College, Calcutta  
to be held from the 14th to 20th March, 1993.  
The President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma  
has kindly consented to inaugurate the celebrations  
on Sunday, the 14th March, 1993 at 11 a.m.  
Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal  
will preside over the function.

- THIS CARD MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE GATE

## APPENDIX IV

### List Of Exhibits

#### Exhibition Dates

Science Depts. : March 15-17, 1993  
Others : March 15-21, 1993  
Time : 12.30 – 16.30 hours

#### 1. Hindu College and the Presidency College of Bengal 1817-1993

*Venue : Arts Library, Main Building, Rear Portion*

A pictorial history with special reference to :

- a) Dialectics of College history
- b) The College and its environment
- c) Young Bengal
- d) Hindu College after Derozio
- e) The Presidency College of Bengal in the 19th Century
- f) College Administration
- g) The Teaching Tradition
- h) Scientific Research
- i) Co-education and the girls
- j) Extra-curricular activities

#### 2. The Hindu College, The Presidency College of Bengal and the Freedom Struggle 1817 - 1972

(Upto the emergence of Bangladesh)

*Venue : Arts Library, Main Building, Front Portion*

A pictorial history exhibiting the emergence of 3 nations on the Indian Subcontinent — the Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh

#### 3. English Department Exhibition

*Venue : Foyer of Derozio Hall, Ground Floor*

- a) Mirror of Victorian Sensibility
- b) Literary Landscape

#### **4. Bengali Department Exhibition**

*Venue : Foyer of Derozio Hall, Ground Floor*

Hindu College, Presidency College of Bengal, and Bengali Literature

#### **5. Science Exhibitions**

##### **Geology**

*Venue : Derozio Hall, Ground Floor*

- Unit I :
  - a) Natural environment around Calcutta some 6000 years back based on bore hole data and other evidences
  - b) View of Antarctic topography with Lunatok and other features
  - c) Photofeature of Lunar Surface
- Unit II : Development of Earth Science in India from pre-historic time to advent of modern Western knowledge ( poster )
- Unit III : 100 years' history of the Department ( charts, posters and photograph )
- Unit IV : Photographs of several geological features ( a production of Geology Department )
- Unit V : Commemorative stamps on panel to show geological features
- Unit VI : Samples of rock, minerals and others items of geological features ( a collection made by the Department )

### **Chemistry**

*Venue : Derozio Hall, 1st Floor Foyer & 2nd Floor*

1. Progress of Science ( Poster )
2. History of Chemistry ( Poster )
3. Indian Chemists — their contribution ( Picture & Poster )
4. List of Chemical poisons and their antidote ( Poster )
5. Commonly abused drugs and their action ( Poster )
6. Blood groups and their determination
7. Extraction and/or purification procedure ( Demonstration )
  - a) Paper chromatography
  - b) Column chromatography
  - c) Adsorption chromatography
8. Silica Garden ( Demonstration )
9. Artificial Volcano ( Demonstration )
10. Geiger Muller counter ( Demonstration )
11. Adulteration in food ( Demonstration )
12. Oscillation reaction ( Demonstration )
13. Artificial Rayon ( Demonstration )
14. Reversible Osmosis ( Demonstration )
15. Measurement of Surface tension ( Demonstration )
16. Invisible Ink ( Demonstration )

### **Physics**

*Venue : Baker Laboratory, Ground Floor*

1. Computer Programme and Operation
2. Visual display of Electronics
3. Circuits
4. Solar Cooker
5. Low Power EL Cooker
6. Voting Machine ( Electronic )
7. C.R.O. Display

## **Botany**

*Venue : Baker Laboratory, 1st Floor*

1. Mushroom cultivation
2. Higher mushroom fruit body
3. Insectivorous plants
4. Cell model
5. Model of Bacteriophage
6. Medicinal plants and their uses
7. Fossil of different ages
8. Geological time table and chemical evolution of life
9. Adultant deduction of honey ( Uni-and Multifloral )
10. Different kinds of wood
11. Water culture experiment
12. Pollution
13. Biotechnology
14. Ubiquity of Microbes
15. Antibiotic assay
16. Colouration of different bacteria
17. Isolation of Photosynthetic bacteria
18. Morphogenesis
19. AIDS Virus and viral replication
20. Paper chromatography
21. Botanical tree

## **Statistics**

*Venue : Baker Laboratory, 2nd Floor*

1. Randomised Response Technique in Survey Sampling
2. Estimation of Animal population
3. Predicting weight for given height
4. Report of a sample survey — The outlook of undergraduates on college life.

5. Some paradoxical thoughts — explained by Statistics
6. History of the Department
7. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobish — the different aspects of his life
8. Growth of Indian Population.

### **Physiology**

*Venue : Baker Laboratory, 2nd Floor*

Unit I : Application of modern instruments and technology in Physiological Research

Unit II : Argonomics and Environmental Physiology

Unit III : Circadian rhythm and human

### **Zoology**

*Venue : Baker Laboratory, 2nd Floor*

Unit I : (a) Animal world ( Present )  
(b) Animal world ( Mesozoic )

Unit II : (a) Representative select forms of insects :  
( Blood-sucking, Polymorphism, Myasis,  
Beneficial, Forensic use )  
(b) Facial architecture of insects

Unit III : Parasitology

Unit IV : Haematology

Unit V : Cytogenetics

Unit VI : Fishery

Unit VII : Histophysiology

Unit VIII : (a) Wild life  
(b) Remote sensing

## APPENDIX V

### প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ কলকাতা

#### আমাদের গান

আমাদের বড় আদরের হে প্রাচীন বিদ্যাভূমি,  
 হৃদয় নিঃড়ানো ভালবাসার উপাচার নাও তুমি ।  
 তোমার কোলে উঠেছি বেঢ়ে মনময়ুরের পেখম মেলে,  
 বড়ের মুখে আরতি সাঙ্গাই ব্যাধার পাথর পায়ে ঠেলে ।  
 সেনালী রোদ ছড়ায় যখন জীবন-নদীর ওঠায় পড়ায়  
 হার্সির বিলিক যায় খেলে যায় সার্থকতার পথাড় - ছড়ায় ।  
 উদ্বেলিত চিত্তে তখন তোমার স্মৃতির আঁচল চুমি ।  
 আমাদের বড় আদরের হে প্রাচীন বিদ্যাভূমি ॥

দেশের দুখে আমরা ভাবি; ক্লিষ্ট সমাজ যখন ডাকে  
 উচ্ছিপে আমরা দাঁড়াই ইতিহাসের পথের বাঁকে ।  
 দুই শতকের প্রেক্ষাপটে ক্রান্তিকালের আখর যত—  
 আমরা সরব সঙ্গী তাদের বহুমানা নদীর মত ।  
 কর্মসূর স্বর্গে জাগাই ধূসুর মরুর সুপ্ত তুমি ।  
 আমাদের বড় আদরের হে প্রাচীন বিদ্যাভূমি ॥

সারা পৃথিবীর কোনায় কোনায় বদ্ধ বজ্র-মুষ্টি ভুলে  
 জ্ঞান গরিমার ফুল ফোটাব অবক্ষয়ের বাধা ভুলে ।  
 আগামী ভোরের শুকতারাটি দেখবে চেয়ে কেমন সতেজ  
 সবুজ সেনার স্ফপ্ত মাথা এই সে প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ ।  
 মেধা ও মনের বিশালতায় এ এক মহান স্বর্গভূমি ।  
 আমাদের বড় আদরের হে প্রাচীন বিদ্যাভূমি,  
 হৃদয় নিঃড়ানো ভালবাসার উপাচার নাও তুমি ॥

রচনা : শ্রীমন্তোষ দাশগুপ্ত  
 (রসায়ন বিভাগ)

সুর : শ্রীঅরুণ বসু

## **APPENDIX VI**

### **Texts of Speeches by Dignitaries at the Inaugural Session of the Second Phase of Celebrations of 175th Year of the College on March14,1993**

**Welcome Address : Prof. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay,  
Principal, Presidency College**

**Your Excellency, Dr. Sharma, Hon'ble Governor Prof. Hassan, Hon'ble State Minister of Higher Education, Prof.Chakravarty, our distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,**

On behalf of the students, teachers and employees of Presidency College, as well as members of the Presidency College Alumni Association, I heartily welcome you all. Rashtrapatiji, we are all grateful to you that your first visit to West Bengal, as head of the state, includes a visit to our institution. May I humbly point out that nothing could be more befitting than this; for, Presidency College symbolizes the cultural and intellectual identity of Bengal so much so that it is perhaps not inappropriate to argue that Presidency College is Bengal and Bengal is Presidency College.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have assembled this morning not just to celebrate, but rather to recollect one of the finest moments of Indian history. In 1817, on 20th January, Hindu College was founded not by the foreign rulers, but by the people of our country. Thirty-eight years later, it was taken over by the then Bengal Government and was renamed as Presidency College. This change of name, however, did not at all alter the character and identity of our institution, nor did it at all affect the tradition set by our founders. Our founders established Hindu College with a mission. That mission was to launch a struggle for modernity. Now, I may point out with confidence that Presidency College has all along been trying to follow that tradition and fulfil that mission. Indeed, today perhaps we shall not be disloyal to history if we claim that if the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playfields of Eton, then surely the Indian struggle for modernity is being continuously fought and won in the classrooms of Presidency College.

Today, at this solemn moment of remembrance, we seek blessings and best wishes from the people of our country and on behalf of my institution I give this pledge to the nation that Presidency College will continue to remain a unique centre of learning where, to use the words of our poet Tagore, 'the mind is without fear and the head is held high, where knowledge is free, where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls'. Thank you, thank you all.

**Address of Prof. Satya Sadhan Chakravarty,  
Minister of Higher Education**

Respected President Dr. S.D.Sharma, respected Governor Prof. S.Nurul Hassan, respected Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, respected Justice Sisir Mukherjee, dear Principal Dr. Mukhopadhyay of this College, Mr. Dilip Bhattacharya, Secretary, Department of Higher Education, dear Presidents, students, friends, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me, at the outset, share your joy, allow me to declare that I am next to none in my love for Presidency College. Today is a very happy occasion that this college has completed its 175th year of glorious existence. Let us all look forward to a more glorious future; and on this happy occasion, let us take a pledge that we will make it more meaningful, that we will make it even greater than its past and I can assure you as a Minister in charge of State Higher Education that I will be extremely glad to associate myself with the further development of this institution which has produced persons who are known not only in our country, but all over the world for the sterling qualities of the head and heart. It has given leadership, it has given inspiration. Let us hope in future also it will continue to do the same. We are very happy today because we have our respected President in our midst and when I met him in Delhi it was a pleasant surprise that he readily agreed to come and inaugurate. I must express my heartfelt thanks because he has agreed to come and inaugurate in spite of his busy schedule in Delhi. We are indebted to our Governor, Prof. Nurul Hassan, who is a friend, philosopher and guide. Often we go to him and we are happy that in West Bengal we are privileged to have a distinguished teacher as our Governor. On this happy occasion I extend my warm greetings to all the ex-students, students and the others and I am sure that it is because of their devoted service to education, it is because of their selfless sacrifice that the institution has assumed its present importance.

While thinking about the glorious past, let us also think that it is always very difficult to achieve something. It is supremely important that we create good institutions; but it is also dangerously easy to bask in the past glory. More effort is necessary to maintain what has been achieved. Greater efforts are necessary to surpass what has been achieved. I believe, and firmly believe that the teachers of this great institution under the able leadership of its Principal, and the students will make this institution even better. Let's walk together in the spirit of co-operation and partnership. Let's not say 'we' and 'they'; let's say 'we', 'we all'. It is a pride of Bengal and we must work together to make it even greater.

Today, once again, I extend my warm greetings to all who have made this institution great and who are still involved in dedicated teaching and research. I would beseech my dear students to remember that they are students of this great institution and they must behave in a way so that the tradition is maintained. They should not only be technically competent, educationally efficient, but they should really be the cultured members of the society. I would request my esteemed teachers, that we teachers, (I belong to that fraternity) we do not want luxury, but let's at least have comfort and let's also not chase the material gains. It is not for a teacher to go for unbridled chase for material comfort. The life of a teacher is a life of dedication. The life of a teacher is the life of advancement of learning. The highest pleasure in the life of a teacher is the feeling that he has contributed, however little it may be, to this sum of human knowledge. With these words I thank you once again, thank you all.

**Address of Prof. Nurul Hassan  
Governor, West Bengal**

Mahamahim Rastrapatiji, Hon'ble Minister of Higher Education, Prof. Satyasadhan Chakravarty, distinguished President of the Alumni Association and the Organizing Committee of the celebrations Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, Mr. Principal, teachers and students of Presidency College, old students, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in offering my sincere felicitations to all the students and teachers of this college — past and present — on this momentous occasion. Presidency College has distinguished itself in the life of the nation by its contribution to almost every sphere of public activity, to the world of scholarship, of administration, of business and social services.

The hallmark of an educational institution is the manner in which it shapes the personality of its students, the way in which it excites intellectual curiosity, the capacity to think for themselves and to find new solutions to the constantly changing problems that face the people. This college has also distinguished itself for its total commitment to the cause of the Indian people. I am happy that one landmark is over and that on this auspicious occasion our Rastrapatiji has himself graced this occasion. I have every hope that in the next century this college will render even more distinguished service to the people of West Bengal and India.

We today need intellectuals who will serve the country by maintaining and strengthening the forces of unity, by maintaining the highest traditions of its culture, namely tolerance, enlightenment and compassion, as our Rastrapatiji said yesterday. We need intellectuals who will be able to find newer ways of putting this nation on its feet again. We need intellectuals who will be able to give to the country a feeling of self-reliance and who would serve the nation in changing the quality of life of the people by their total commitment to their cause and their interest. I have no doubt that this college, which has already proved its ability to serve the people, will continue to do so in even a greater measure in the future.

I offer my blessings to all the young people — the young men and women who are students of this college. I offer my greetings to its teachers past and present and I have no doubt that they will be able to shape the thinking of the new generation in a manner which will be a credit to the college even more and which will be of greater service to the nation. Jai Hind.

**Address of Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma,  
President of India**

Prof. Syed Nural Hassan, the Governor of West Bengal, Hon'ble Minister in charge of Higher Education, Sri Satya Sadhan Chakravarty, Principal of this prestigious Presidency College, Sri A.K. Mukhopadhyay, President of the Organizing Committee of the celebrations, Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, President, Governing Body, Justice Sisir Kumar Mukherjee, Secretary, Higher Education, Sri Dilip Bhattacharya, members of the faculty, distinguished alumni and dear students,

It gives great happiness to be at the Presidency College, Calcutta, today. I was planning to come here only sixty years back; but at that

time, as Calcutta was supposed to be too far off by my guardians, I had to give up the idea. I was thinking of coming here, Bombay and Madras but had to settle for Agra. That was only sixty years back. So, it gives me...(that is why I use the word 'today')...great happiness to be at the Presidency College, Calcutta today.

I am particularly glad to find myself in the midst of the alumni of this college, the oldest of the government colleges in India, which had its beginning as the Hindu College in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Your college has rendered excellent service to our country and has produced a resplendent galaxy of eminent daughters and sons of India. On this historic occasion, I extend my personal greetings and felicitations to all the members of its vast fraternity who have contributed so significantly to the social, economic and political advancement of our people.

A centre of learning which can claim as its own Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Constituent Assembly and the first President of our Republic, can justly be proud of its contribution to the nationalist cause. Speaking here on the 15th of June, 1955, he had said and I quote: 'Whatever little service it has been my good fortune to render to our people and our country, it has been the results of what I learnt and studied, imbibed and assimilated here not only from books, but also from the lives of all those with whom I came into contact, including not only the masters and professors, but also my classmates and contemporaries.'

Founded by an illustrious generation of reformers in Bengal, the institution was born under an auspicious star. Raja Rammohun Roy was one of the outstanding personalities associated with its founding. The nineteenth century was a period of growth and development for the College. So its portals passed men of rare character and purity, passionately committed to the service of India, pioneers in education and nationalist politics. Debendranath Tagore, father of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Keshab Chandra Sen were in the forefront of social reform. Bankim Chandra Chattyopadhyay, who wrote the immortal song *Vande Mataram* reciting which many patriots laid down their lives for the cause of the motherland, and Swami Vivekananda who awakened the nation and, indeed, thinking people around the world with his spiritualism. This 1993 is the centenary year of his address to the Parliament of Religion in Chicago. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Prafulla Chandra Roy and Jagadish Chandra Bose were incandescent thinkers whose intellect ignited

in many the thirst for knowledge and the spirit of service. Ramesh Chandra Dutta and Ananda Mohan Bose (India's first Wrangler from my university, Cambridge) gave leadership to the Indian National Congress in an early period. The Bengal Literary Society had the association of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and this led to the foundation of the Rabindra Parishad in 1925.

The quality of instruction in the institution is reflected in the distinction achieved by many others associated with the Presidency College: eminent scientists of the calibre of Dr. Meghnad Saha, P.C. Mahalanobis and Satyendra Nath Bose; stalwarts in the world of letters, Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, leading economists — Amartya Sen and Sukhomoy Chakravarty; luminaries of the world of art and culture like Satyajit Ray; and distinguished parliamentarian, Sri Hiren Mukherjee, Chief Minister, Sri Jyoti Basu and Sri Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

In keeping with the patriotic fervour of the momentous struggle for freedom the Presidency College blossomed into an important forum of nationalist resurgence and awakening. The students participated actively in the countrywide protests against the Partition of Bengal and enthusiastically joined the Swadeshi movement. In 1920-21 the late Sri Ajoy Mukherjee left the College to organize non-cooperation in the Midnapore district. There were demonstrations and strikes involving large number of students of the college. I am reminded, in this context, of the stirring words of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee in 1922. I quote :

'I vow to thee, my country  
all earthly things above —  
Entire and whole and perfect,  
the service of my love —  
The love that asks no question;  
the love that stands the test,  
That lays upon the altar  
the dearest and the best;  
The love that never falters,  
the love that pays the price,  
The love that makes undaunted  
the final sacrifice'.

Pramod Ghoshal, the then General Secretary of the Student's Union, was among those who raised the electrifying slogan — 'Go back Simon' way back in 1928. Mr. Fazlul Haq and others were engaged in social and political work among the deprived peasants of the province. A towering figure in the struggle for freedom, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose inspired millions in the patriotic cause and dealt the severest blow to British imperialism which made them go bag and baggage from our country. Nirmal Kumar Bose, also of the Presidency College, was with Gandhiji, on his mission of peace to Noakhali to restore communal harmony. Asiatic Society has preserved his diary. I had a chance to look at it yesterday.

At this gathering which is representative of some of our best talents in various professions and vocations, I am tempted to ask a fundamental question — what is the function of education? We all realize that employment today is an important concern and that the educational system has to equip young women and men to attain that purpose. But how should we organize a fuller expression of the energies of the youth for constructive purpose? Swami Vivekananda had proclaimed : 'we must have life-building, man-making, character-making education'. Let us all remember that he was a product of Presidency College. So it becomes more incumbent on all of us, all of those who are associated with Presidency College to see that what he said is put in practice. As one closely associated with the academic world for over five decades and more, in various capacities, of course as a student but, becoming a teacher more than fifty years back, and having taught here and abroad and in other capacities as Education Minister and others, I always feel that ethics and morality are of central importance in the education that is imparted in our country. The Education Commission, presided over by Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, had observed: 'If we concentrate only on giving education and neglect the development of the mind and spirit, we shall ... have enormous power without any overriding ethical purpose.' How relevant today!

Our educational process must be based on the conviction that education is worthwhile if it brings with it an upliftment and reinforcement of the human spirit and the moral fibre of those who seek the advantage of knowledge. We should derive inspiration from the ancient Indian perception — *sa vidya ya vimuktaye* which recognizes the liberating power of education and is of great relevance in our society, attempting to break free of ignorance and prejudice. We have, therefore, to keep in mind, the need for a system of education which would produce citizens not only trained in diverse branches of knowledge, theoretical and practical,

but persons of positive outlook, inspired with a spirit of service, women and men of exemplary character, enlightened minds that can withstand and serve to help others withstand pressures of any malignant influence as may be exerted on society.

I recall that in an address to a special convocation of the University of Allahabad in December 1947, Pandit Nehru had observed and I quote: 'A vast responsibility rests on our universities and educational institutions and those who guide their destinies. They have to keep the lights burning and must not stray from the right path even when passion convulses the multitude and blinds many amongst those whose duty is to set an example to others'.

We have to remember this at all times and more so, if I may say, today. We have to keep the light burning and see that we do not stray from the right path when 'passion convulses the multitude and blinds many amongst those whose duty is to set an example to others' because, as young people, remember that you have to think for yourselves you should have faith in your country — it is another thing that was said by one of the alumni of your institution, Swami Vivekananda — 'have faith in yourself, have faith in your country and have faith in God'. So, you have to decide what is correct; not to follow blindly but follow after deciding according to your own intellect, your own understanding of what is correct and then follow the correct path.

This institution has much to be proud of in terms of achievements over last 175 years and much, therefore, to live upto. You have to think not only of your rights alone but also of your obligations. Indeed, if duties and obligations are observed, then rights flow of themselves. As citizens of free India, as students of this College, you have to play the due role in the building up of this great country and share the advantages of the education and training which the respected teachers have bestowed upon you and their fellow citizens.

In his Presidential address in 1922, another of the alumni of your institution, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das had said, and I quote :

'For you is the hope of dawn and the confidence of the morning and for you is the song that was sung of Titan, the champion of Man :  
'To love, and bear,  
to hope till Hope creates'.

So, let me say, the future beckons you, all of you, students, pro-

fessors, the young and the seniors alike. Friends, I appeal to you to rise and serve our motherland with courage and confidence, unbounded love and patriotism and with absolute faith in her destiny. With these words I hope that all of you will enhance the prestige further of this prestigious institution of India. Thank you very much. Jai Hind.

**Vote Of Thanks : Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder,  
President, Organizing Committee**

Respected President of India, respected Governor of West Bengal, Hon'ble Minister Sri Satya Sadhan Chakravarty, my lord Justice Sisir Mukherjee, Principal, Amal Mukhopadhyay, Dr. Dilip Bhattacharjee, my dear friends, students.

It is my privilege to move a vote of thanks for the President of India and the Governor of West Bengal, who have come here to give us encouragement on the occasion of the 175 years celebrations of this college. I also thank Hon'ble Satya Sadhan Chakravarty for his inspiring address. Time limit precludes me from naming all those who have helped us in organizing various celebrations throughout the college; but I would be rather failing in my duty if I do not mention the immediate past Principal, Dr. Sunil Rai Choudhuri and the members of the executive committee of the Alumni Association which conceived of the idea of holding the celebrations and the present Principal and his colleagues for bringing this idea into fruition.

As an alumnus of this college I always feel that Presidency College is not simply an institution, but an inspiration. Of all the great achievements of this College, I shall remind you only of one fact which is perhaps unique in the world, that is, it is perhaps the only educational institution in the world which has produced two first Presidents of two independent Republics — Dr. Rajendra Prasad of India and my fellow student and friend Abu Syed Chowdhury of Bangladesh.

To conclude, I am not only hopeful but I am confident that the present and future generations of students of this College will carry on the torch of this college ever brighter and brighter to dispel the gloom and darkness which occasionally pervades our country. Thank you all.

## **APPENDIX VII**

### **List of Donors**

#### **175th. Anniversary Celebrations**

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Bhattacharya (101/-), Saumya Ghosh (101/-), Tilak Kr. Bose (101/-), Ranjan Bachawat (101/-).

**Donation received from Alumni outside India**

**Donations received in £ (Pounds)**

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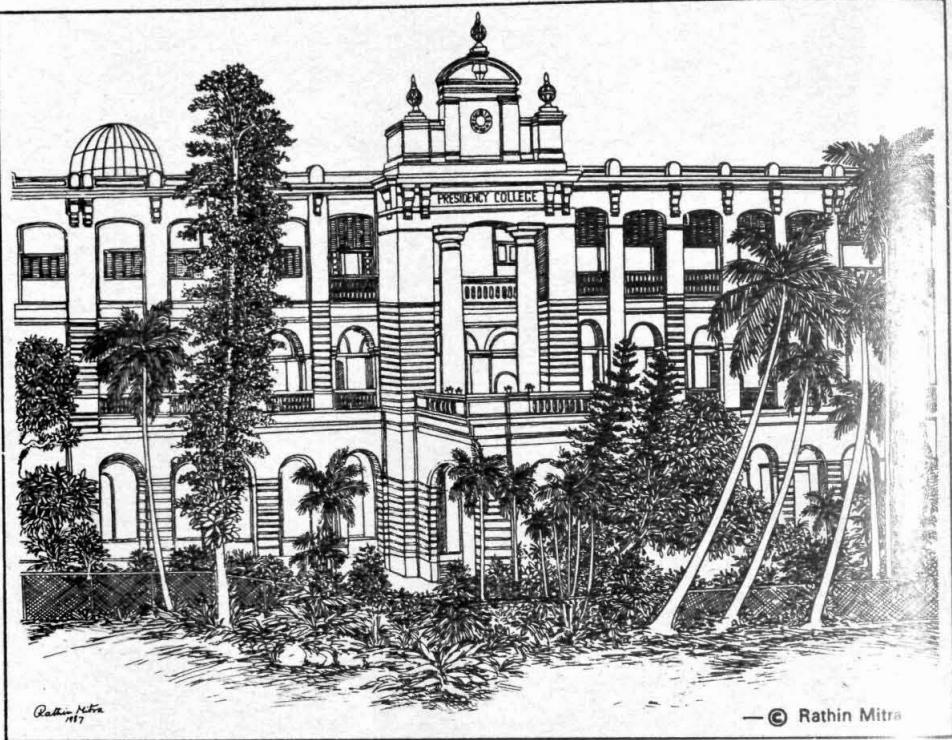
Amiya Kumar Banerjee & Sipra Banerjee (400), Arun K. Guha (251), N. D. Chatterjee (150), Pranati Guha (100) Neptune Srimal (100), Abhijit Basu (100), Dipak K. Mondal (100), Amiya Dhar (100), B. B. Bhattacharya (100), Mrinal K. Dutta (100), Pashupati Mukherjee (100), Gobinda Das (100), Sudhansu Kr. & Anjana Dey (100), Prosanta Kr. Ghosh (100), Sanat Kr. Sarkar (75), R. Majumder (50), Matiur Rahman (50), Mainak Mazumdar (50), Mrinal & J. Sengupta (25), Arka Mukherjee (20).

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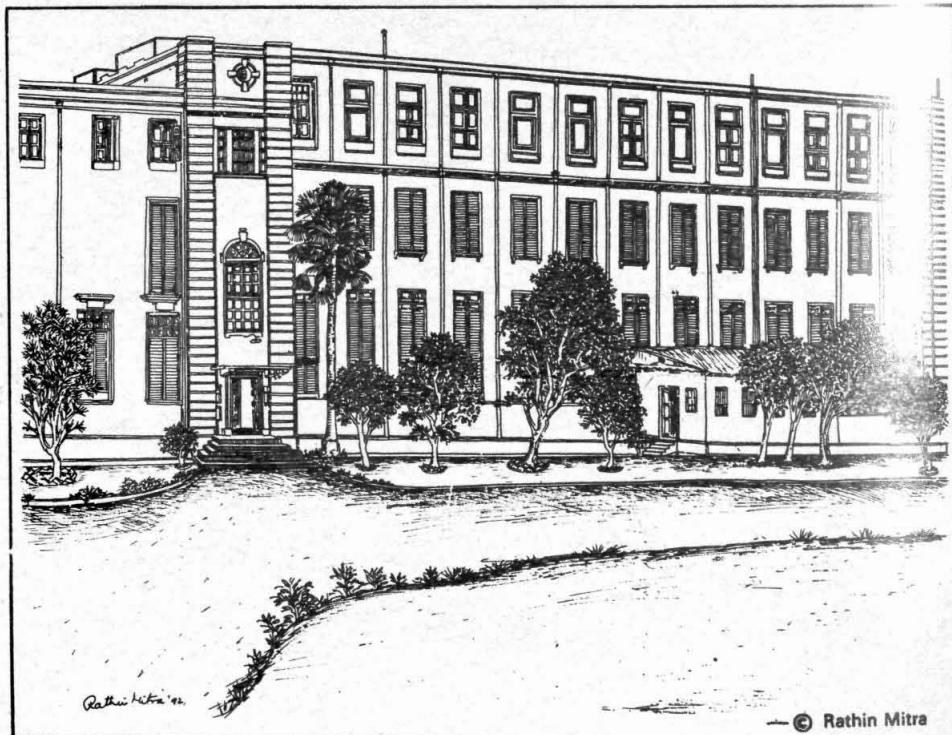
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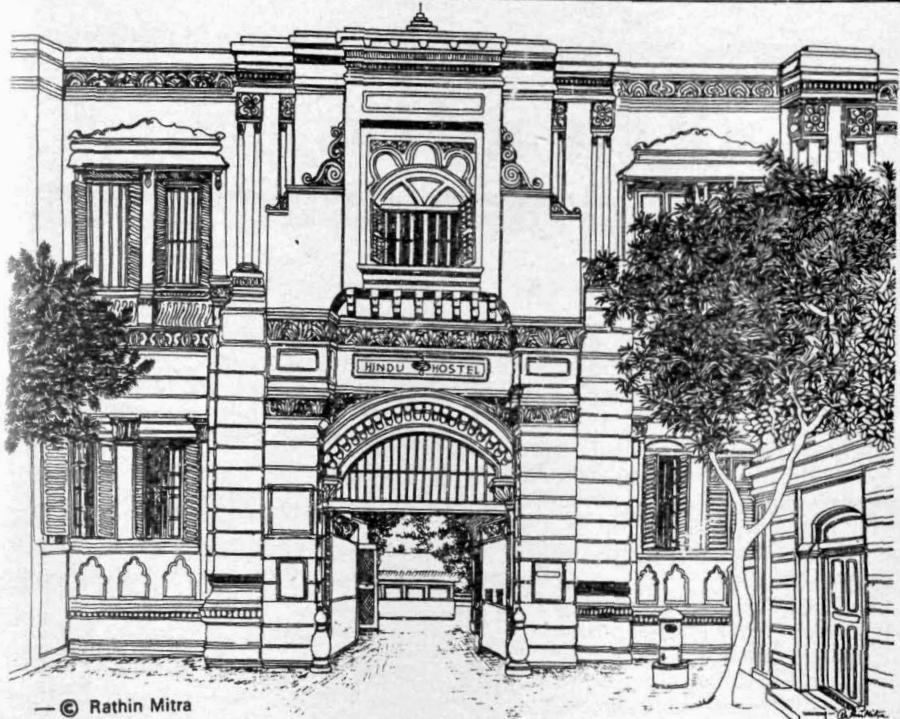
SECTION IV  
**PLATES**



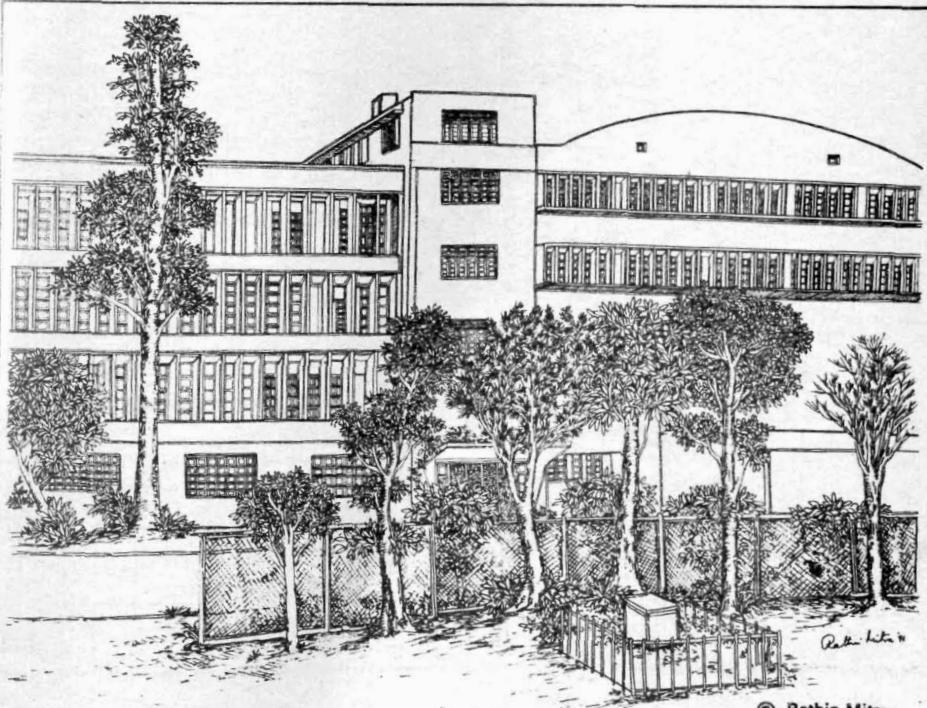
**THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE**



**THE BAKER LABORATORIES**



THE EDEN HINDU HOSTEL



DEROZIO HALL

# Of प्रेयस् and श्रेयस् and learning to make a distinction...

The Upanishads tell us of the ideal teacher praying, together with his pupil : "Let us both realise ourselves together ... let us grow in power together; let us prosper together, through the cultivation of knowledge."

It is in this spirit that the Hindoo College was founded in 1817, later to be renamed Presidency College. Its sole endeavour these many years has been to open out dimensions of intellectual experience for teacher and student alike.

Not academic brilliance alone, but the ability to relate theory with the real life-process of society. In essence, to distinguish between *preyas* and *sreyas*; the subjectively attractive, and the wider social good. Prerequisite for which is to unshackle the mind from the insidious sway of the prevailing status quo.

We believe this *autonomy of the mind*, fostered so long at Presidency College, has nurtured bold, independent thinkers, and outstanding personalities in every field of human endeavour.

A heritage not lightly dismissed, whatever the pressures of present circumstance.

## Anniversary Programme

- National seminar on education
- Symposium on Presidency College
- Exhibitions on campus
- Institution of fellowships for research
- Creation of endowment for annual lectures
- Documentary film on Presidency College by State Government cultural department
- Cultural programmes by eminent artistes

Presidency  
College  
Calcutta 175

The President of India inaugurates  
weeklong anniversary celebrations  
on Tuesday December 15 1992

Alumni and wellwishes please contact The Secretary 175th Anniversary Committee.  
Presidency College 86/1 College Street Calcutta 700 073 Phone 39 1360

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF EMINENT TEACHERS

(Not Included in the Centenary Volume)



Haraprasad Mitra (Bengali)



Janardan Chakraborty (Bengali)



Hirendra Chandra Ganguli (Botany)



Jatis Chandra Sengupta (Botany)



P. N. Bhaduri (Botany)



Pratul Chandra Rakshit (Chemistry)



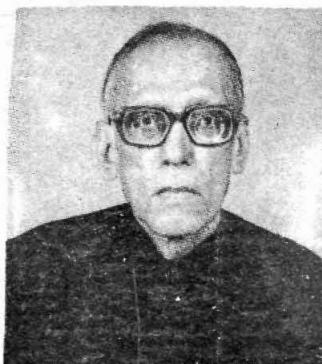
Sudhir Chandra Som (Chemistry)



Sures Chandra Sengupta (Chemistry)



Bhabatosh Datta (Economics)



Dhires Chandra Bhattacharya (Economics)



Sukhamoy Chakraborty (Economics)



Subodh Chandra Sengupta (English)



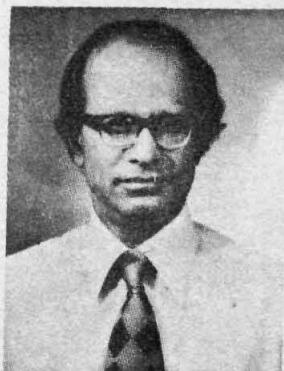
Taraknath Sen (English)



Tarapada Mukherjee (English)



Amiyabhusan Chatterjee (Geography)



Nisithranjan Kar (Geography)



Ajit Kumar Bandyopadhyay (Geology)



Ajit Kumar Saha (Geology)



Santosh Kumar Ray (Geology)



Amales Tripathi (History)



Susobhan Chandra Sarkar (History)



Bhupatimohan Sen (Mathematics)



Bibnutibhushan Sen (Mathematics)



Debendranath Mitra (Mathematics)



Nandalal Ghosh (Mathematics)



Gopinath Bhattacharya (Philosophy)



Prabhasjiban Chaudhuri (Philosophy)



Amal Kumar Raichaudhuri (Physics)



Kules Chandra Kar (Physics)



Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis (Physics)



Rajendralal Sengupta (Physics)



Achintya Kumar Mukherjee (Physiology)



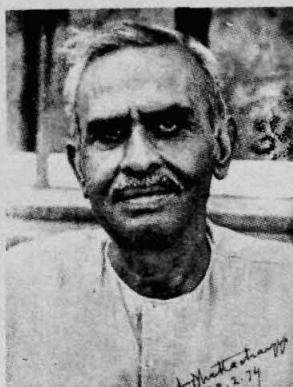
Nirmal Chandra Basu Roy Chaudhuri (Political Science)



Sachchidananda Banerjee (Physiology)



Rames Chandra Ghosh (Political Science)



Anil Kumar Bhattacharya (Statistics)



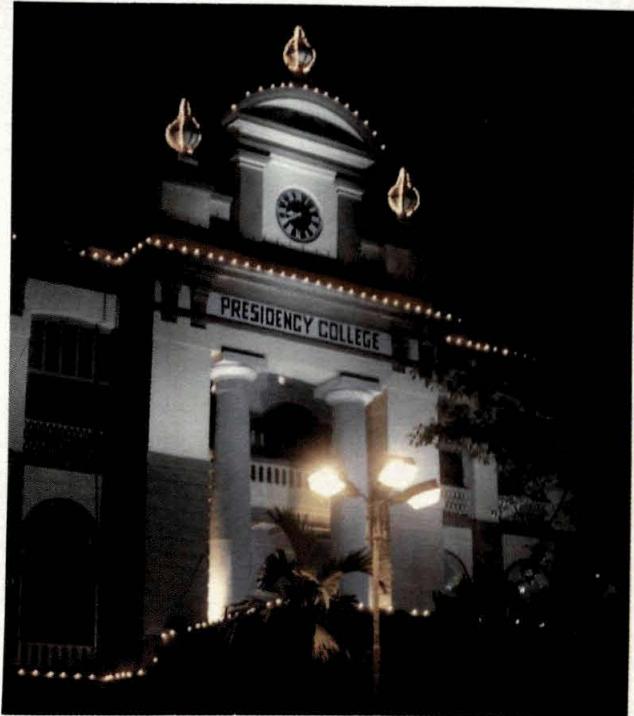
Birendranath Ghosh (Statistics)



Jitendranath Rudra (Zoology)



Sibatosh Mukherjee (Zoology)



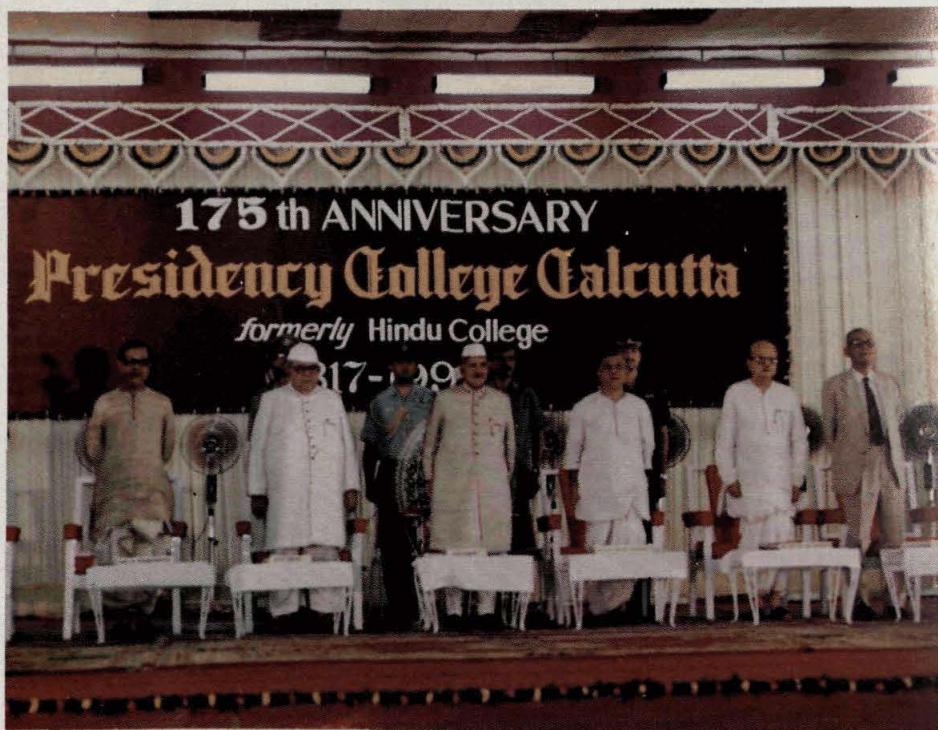
Illuminated front view of the Main Building



Entrance of the main pandal



Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, President of India, delivering inaugural address



Dignitaries during National Anthem in the inaugural session (L to R) Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay (Principal), Prof. Sayeed Nurul Hasan (Governor, West Bengal), Dr. S. D. Sharma (President of India), Prof. Satya Sadhan Chakraborty (Minister, Higher Education, WB), Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder (President, Organising Committee), Justice Sisir Kumar Mukherjee (President, Governing Body)



Organising Committee : (L to R) Sitting : Kalaj Sengupta, Parimal Krishna Sen, Arabinda Roy, Panchanan Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Pratap Chandra Chunder, Asoke Krishna Dutt, Tarit Kumar Ghosh, Narendra Lal Lahiri, Pradip Kumar Ganguly, Amalendu Chakraborty Standing 1st Row : Amal Kumar Mukherjee, Simananda Adhikari, Prasanta Roy, Chandan Mitra, Himangshu Ranjan Das, Monotosh Dasgupta, Ajoy Ghosh, Haripada Chatterjee, Vivekananda Deb, Arun Kr. Ghosh, Ashok Kumar Mukherjee\*, Lakshmi Banerjee\*, Amita Molita Chatterjee, Shibanath Bhattacharya, Amitabha Chatterjee, Shilendranath Pal, S. Biswanath Das, 2nd Row : Shyamal Kumar Mukherjee, Dilip Kumar Roy, Phani Bhushan Pal, Dipankar Basu, \*Office Assistant, Organizing Committee, \*\* Not a member



Working Committee : (L to R) Sitting Himangshu Ranjan Das, Panchanan Kumar Mukherjee, Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Pratap Chandra Chunder, Haripada Chattopadhyay, Biswanath Das, Ajoy Banerjee  
Standing : Prasanta Roy, Amitabha Chatterjee, Dipankar Basu, Kajal Sengupta, Debasish Sen, Simananda Adhikari, Monotosh Dasgupta, Parimal Krishna Sen



Governing Body (1992-93) (L to R) : Sitting Dr. Chanchal Majumdar, Dr. Bijoy Sankar Basak, Justice Sisir Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Dr. Amal Kumar Mukherjee, Dr. Sudhir Kumar Shome  
Standing : Rajib Ganguly, Pradip Datta, Dr. Biswanath Das, Pran Kumar Chakraborty, Shyamal Kumar Mukherjee

175th ANNIVERSARY  
PRESIDENCY COLLEGE CALCUTTA  
Formerly HINDU COLLEGE  
1817-1992



Sri Pranab Mukherjee, Vice Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India speaking in National Seminar on State of Indian Economy

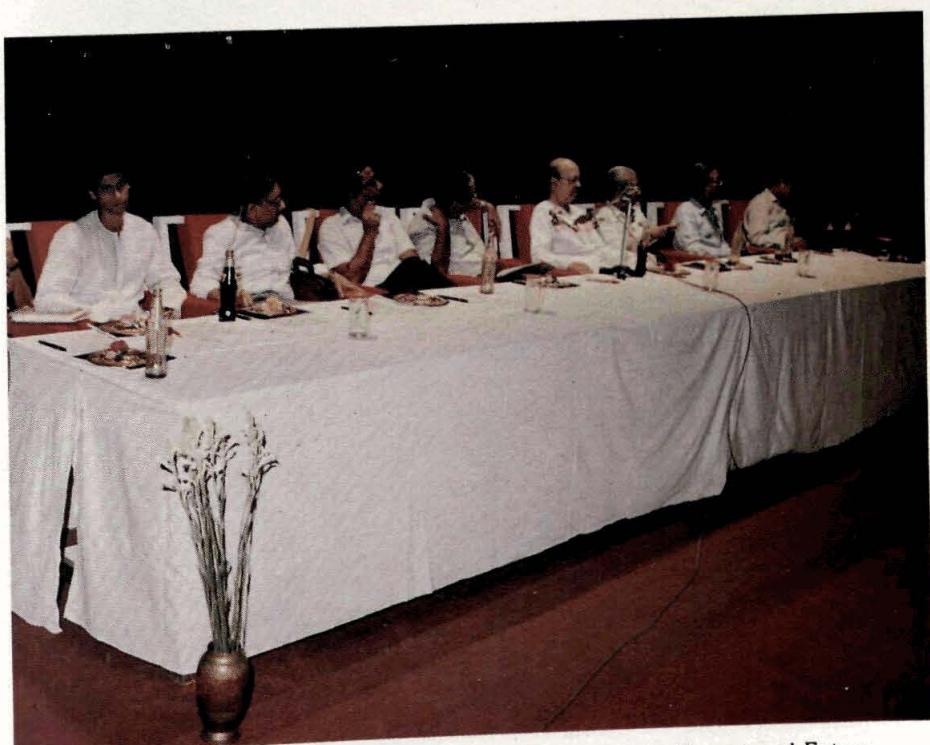


Dignitaries on dias during inauguration of Exhibition

175TH ANNIVERSARY  
PRESIDENCY COLLEGE CALCUTTA  
Formerly HINDU COLLEGE  
1817-1992



Some participants in the seminar on Menace of Communalism



Speakers in the symposium on Presidency College : Past, Present and Future



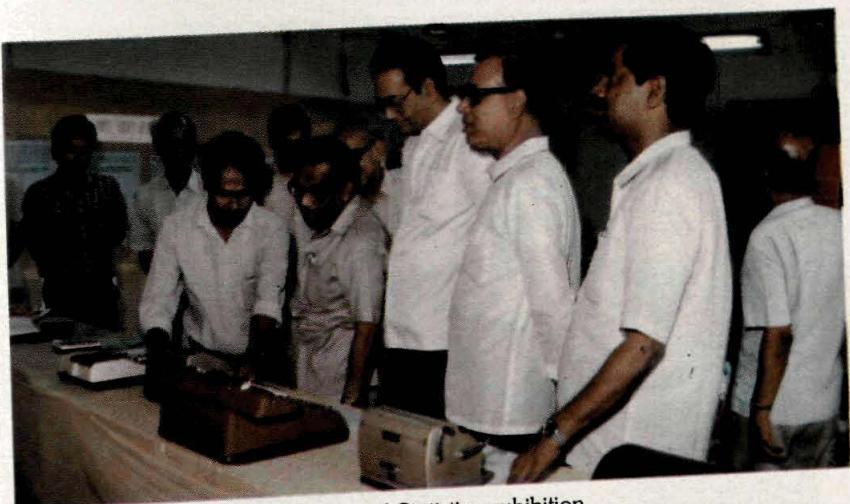
Inauguration of Exhibition by Prof. Satya Sadhan Chakraborty and Prof. Hiren Mukherjee



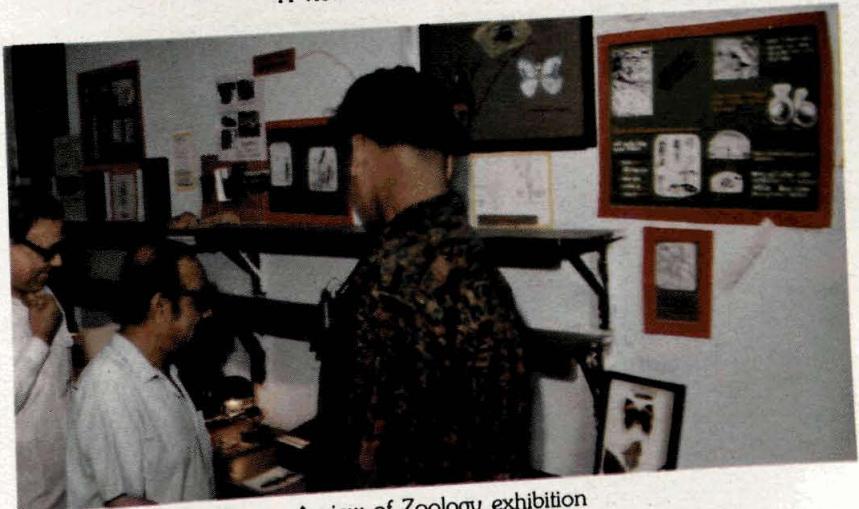
Exhibition of English Department and Bengali Department



A view of Physiology exhibition



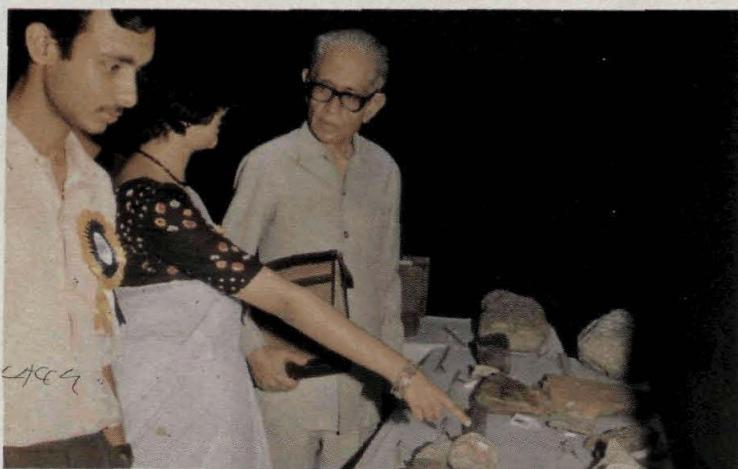
A view of Statistics exhibition



A view of Zoology exhibition



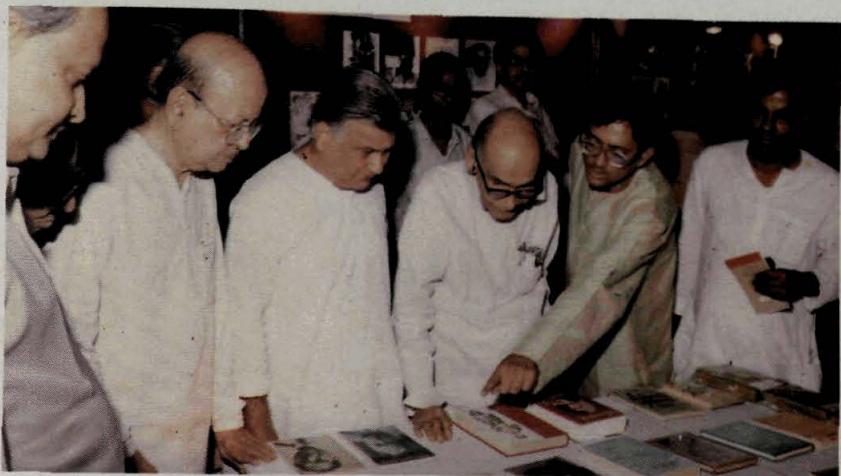
A view of Chemistry exhibition



A view of Geology exhibition



A view of Physics exhibition



A view of exhibition in the Arts Library



Flower exhibition arranged by Shraddha Goenka, student



A view of Botany exhibition



Shruti Natak by Apama Sen



Shruti Natak by Dipankar Dey



Artists in vocal music session by ex-students



Opening Song by the Presidency College Choir



Poets participating in Kavi Sammelan



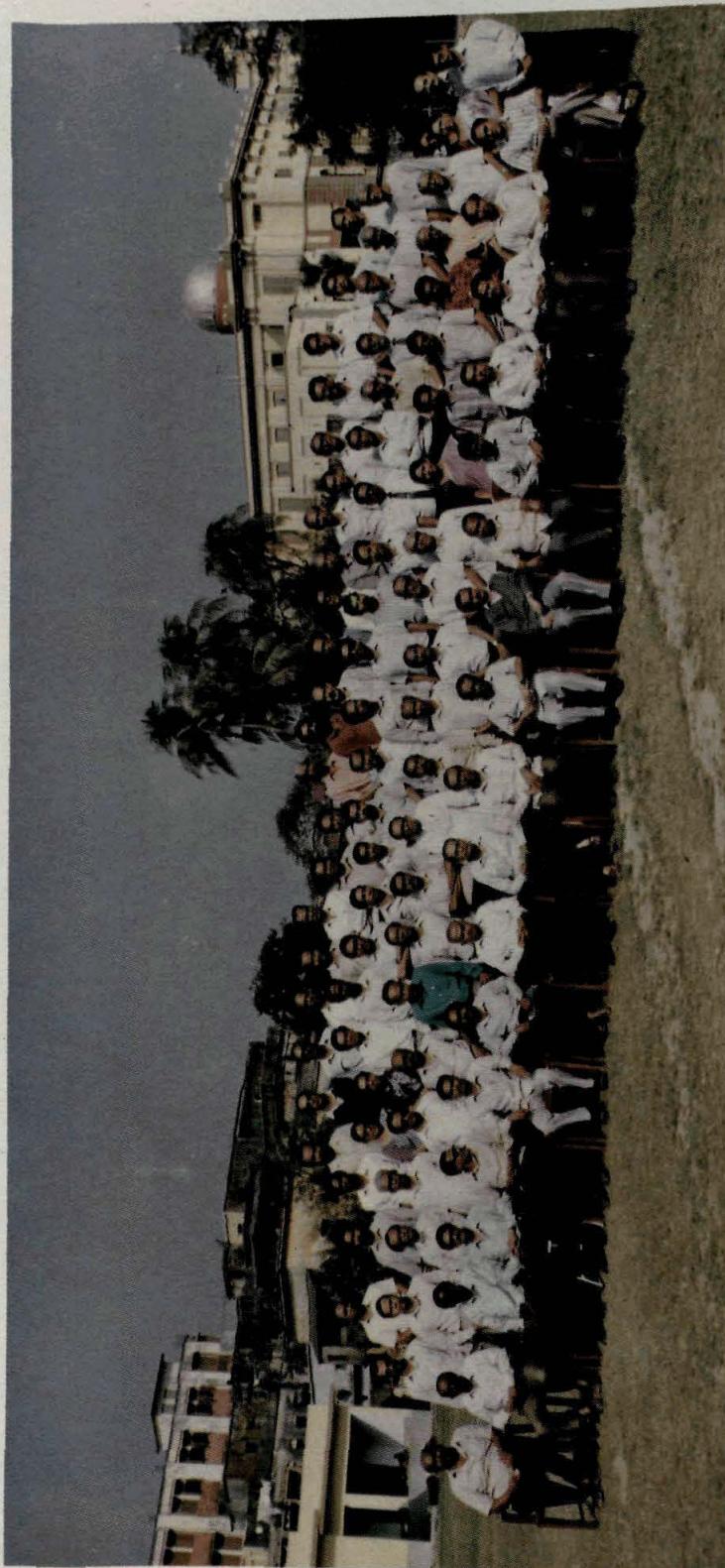
Kobir Chokhey Nari, a dance drama by students



Western vocal by student



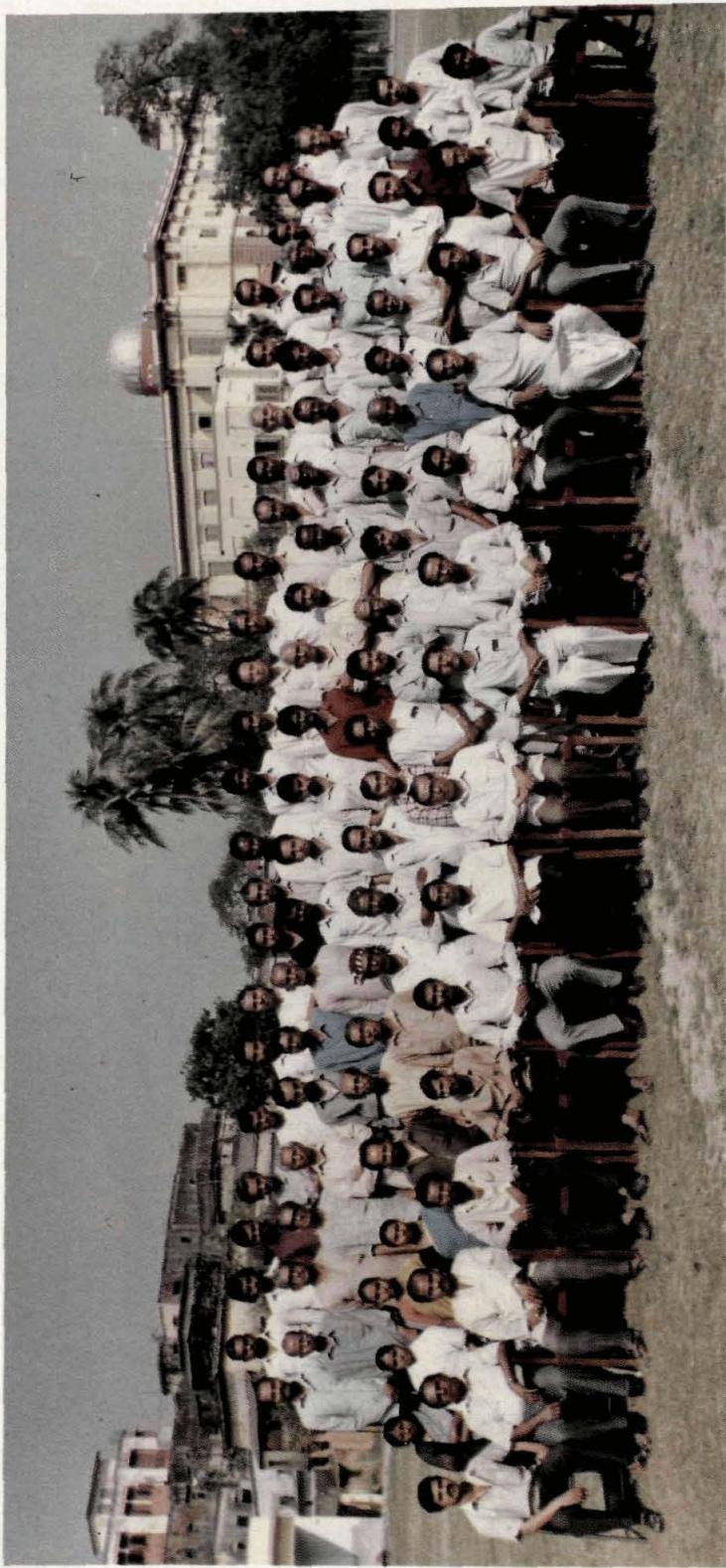
Teachers of the Arts Departments and Librarians (1992-93) : (L to R) Siting : Phanindra Nath Pal, Dhruva Kumar Pal, Prabodh Krishna Biswas, Arun Kumar Ghosh, Subrata Lahiri, Manik Lal Bal, Debabrata Sen, Ashok Kumar Mukherjee, Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay (Principal), Ashok Mustafi, Ranjan Kumar Ray, Kalidas Bose, Kajal Sengupta, Ramraj Singh, Amalendu Chakraborty  
Standing : 1st Row : Manas Kumar Roy, Atis Ranjan Banerjee, Srikrishna Acharya, Dilip Basu, Buddhajiban Chakraborty, Hiren Chatterjee, Ajay Kumar Ghosh, Dilip Kumar Roy, Vaidyanath Misra, Vivekananda Dev, Gita Purakayastha, Surabhi Bagchi, Basanti Debnath, Santillata Biswas, Krishna Bhattacharya, Mamata Dasgupta, Manjari Bose, Sasanka Sekhar Bagchi, Amarendra Nath Datta, Shireen Maswood, Bhawati Chakraborty, Naba Kumar Nandi.  
2nd Row : Bimalendu Guha, Pradip Kumar Lahiri, Prasanta Roy, Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty, Kritiaprava Ghosh, Karunamoy Majumdar, Rabindra Nath Bose, Sheonath Pandey, Amit Mukherjee, Debaprasad Acharya, Joydeb Sen, Sib Sankar Bhattacharya, Tapati Gupta, Priyambada Sarkar



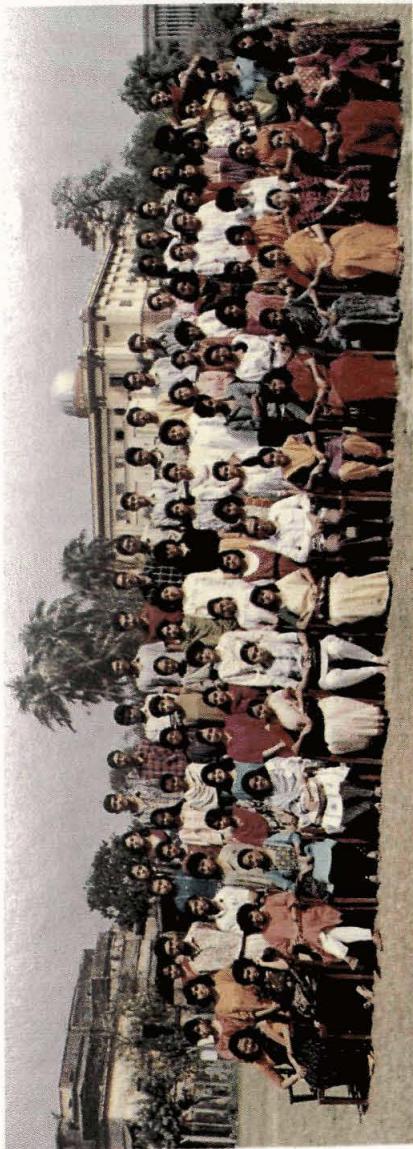
Teachers of Science Departments (1992-93) : (L to R) Sitting B. Chakraborty, S. Adhikari, K. P. Nahai, S. Ganguly, S. Seth, M. Kundu, P. Dutta, D. Lahiri, P. K. Sen, A. Mukhopadhyay, H. P. Das, A. K. Mukhopadhyay, N. Shee, C. Mitra, P. K. Ganguly, H. Dutta, G. P. Chatterjee, A. Biswas Standing : 1st Row : A. K. Sarkar, T. Banerjee, P. Roy, B. Banerjee, P. Sengupta, L. N. Pal, A. Banerjee, B. Mondal, A. Mitra, Mitra Mustafi, A. K. Ghosh, S. K. Ghosh, D. Das, P. K. Das, S. K. Dasgupta, H. P. Chatterjee, M. Das, T. Ghora, D. Roy, A. B. Aich, A. Dasgupta, A. M. Guin, A. Chakraborty, A. Maitra, D. Sen. 2nd Row : D. Ghosh, R. P. Chakraborty, B. Das, K. Ghosh, S. Bal, T. Das, S. Kar, D. Pal, G. Siddhanta, A. Guin, T. Chatterjee, J. Koley, S. Bhownik, A. Das, T. Mitridha, A. Debnath, D. Saha, D. Mondal, P. Chakraborty, H. Ghosh, S. Roy, M. Mitra, A. Sanyal 3rd Row : D. Basu, R. Prasad, D. Dassarma, A. Roy, M. Mazumdar, N. Bhattacharya, M. Dasgupta, S. Roy, G. Chakraborty, D. Chakraborty, S. S. Sarkar, A. Roy, M. Chakraborty, D. Das, S. Deb, A. Ghosh, D. Banerjee, A. Chatterjee, S. Bhownik, S. S. Mukherjee S. Mapa



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Members of the Non-teaching Staff (Group D-1992-93) : (L to R) : Sitting : Rintu Dey, Chaturbhuji Das, Nirmal Singh, Mukunda Lal Das, Amar Nath Nandi, Sisir Sinha, Prof. Biswanath Das (Bursar), Prof. Anil Kr. Mukhopadhyay (Principal), Md. Zahid Hossain, Anandadulal Majhi, Mohanlal Rangwala, Sudhi Majhi, Prawash Saha, Beloy Barik, Ramnath Prosad Kr. Roy, Sushil Barik, Pushpa Rani Das, Sumati Hazra, Sila Rani Das, Prasanta Kr. Mondal, Benoy Dutta, Barishidhar Nayak, Nermal Mondal, Haripada Roy, Sunil Baruas, Pitabash Achary, Gouranga Sarkar, Ratan Roy, Joydeb Das, Tapan K. Das, Boston Khuntia, Cheedilal Paswan, Sk. Babulal, Swapan Mukherjee, Madan Dutta, Timir Baran Samanta, Sampad Prasad 1st Row : Haren Baidya, Chittaranjan Talukdar, Jibon Kr. Panja, Chittaranjan Ach, Kalpanath Ram, Swapan Roy, Tapan Bhanja, Kampa Singh, Yamini Hela, Ghanashyam Hela, Ramnarayan Hela, Sankar Hela, 2nd Row : Tribeni Prosad, Khagen Jana, Dulal Ch. Das, Madhusudan Nayak, Thakurdas Das, Md. Del Ambia, Sunil Dey, Prasanta Coomer, Pravangshu Sekhar Majhi, Satish Ch. Patra, 3rd Row : Kishen Deo Sharma, Shankar Hela, Imam Rasul, Anath Mondal, Arbinda Manna, Ashok Nayak, Manindra Sen, Kartick Hela, Sk. Manindra, Debabrata Guhathakurata, 4th Row : Akshay Thapa, Ramsenovil Mishra, Dasarath Singh, Profuilla Kr. Nath, Naba Kr. Roy, Ranmdeo Singh, Ram Murat Rangwa, Subal Dey, Debabrata Guhathakurata, Purna Mahapatra, Ankita Singh, Profuilla Kr. Nath, Naba Kr. Roy, Ranmdeo Singh, Ram Murat Rangwa, Subal Dey, Debabrata Guhathakurata, Purna Mahapatra



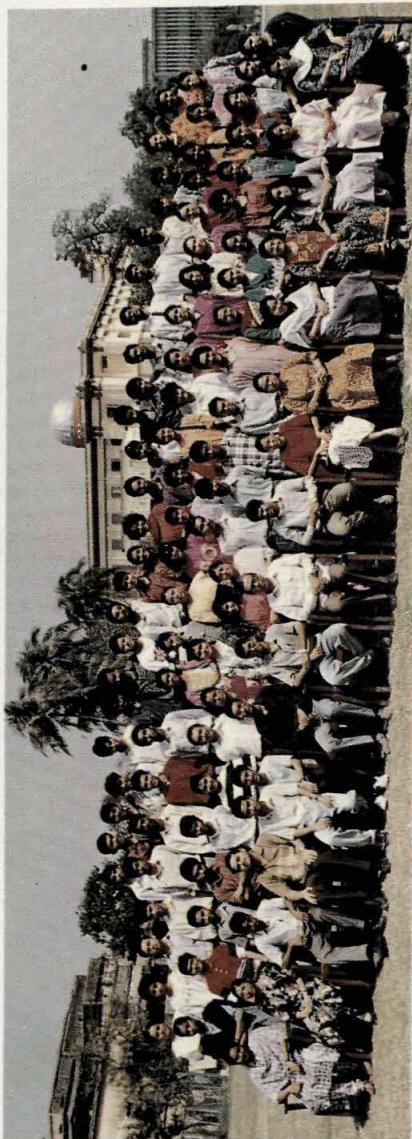
Post-graduate Arts & Science Students (1992-93) and the College Principal



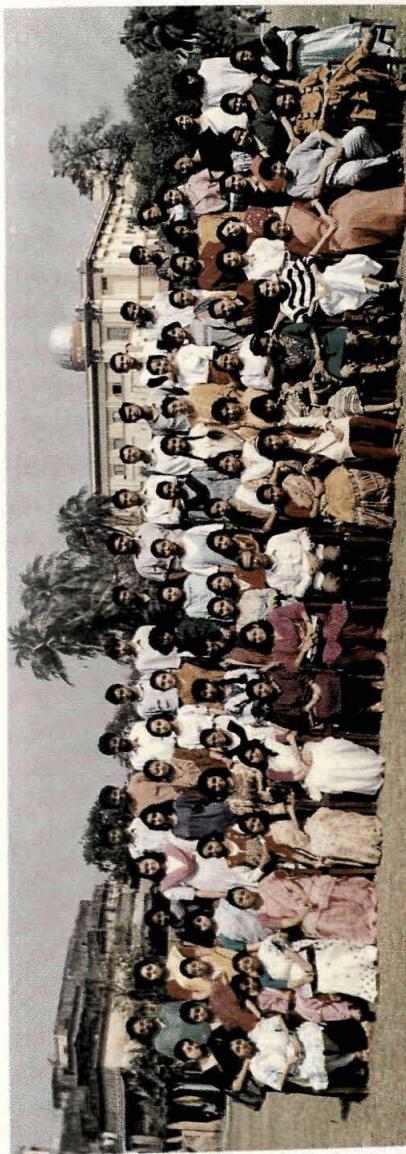
First year B. A. students (1992-93) and the College Principal



First year B. A. students (1992-93) and the College Principal



First year B. Sc students (1992-93) and the College Principal



Second year B. Sc students (1992-93) and the College Principal



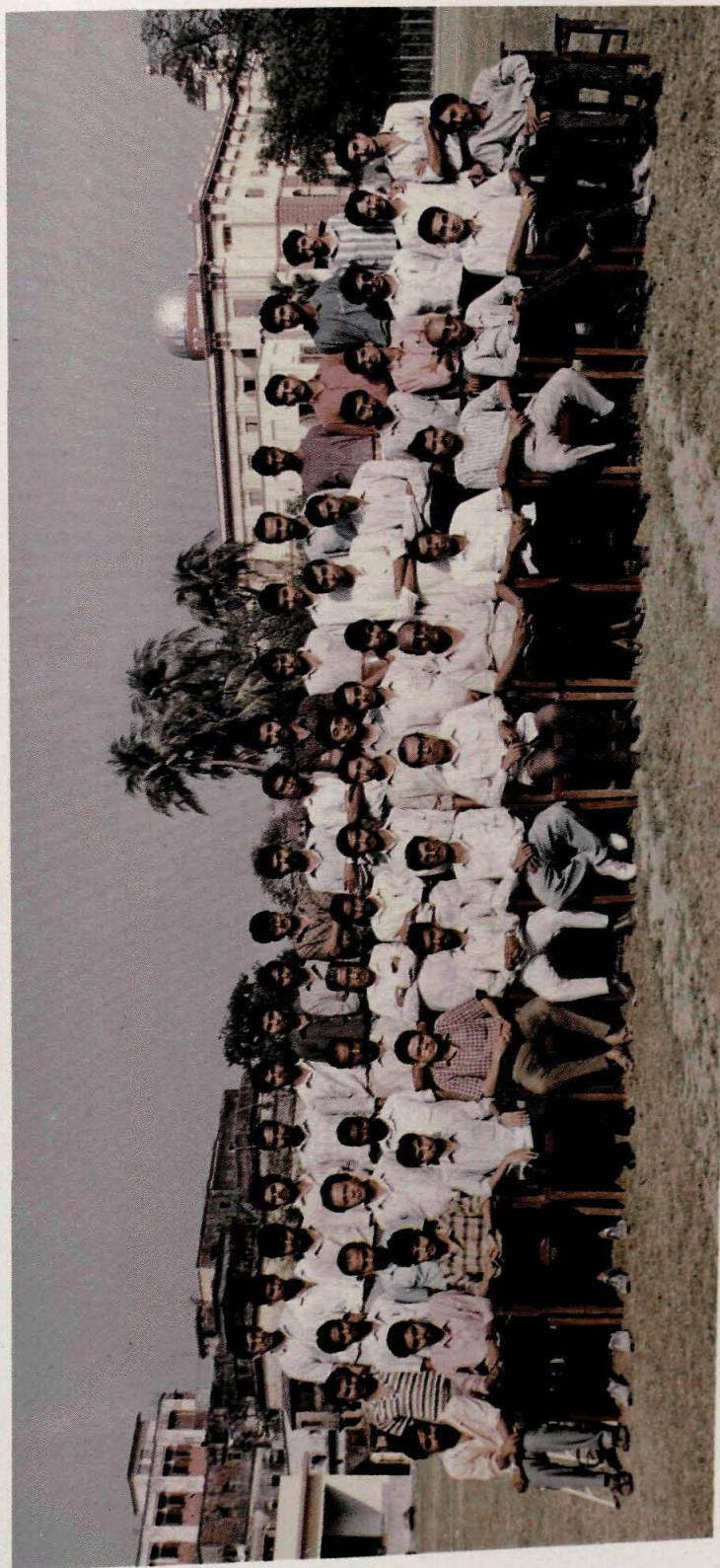
Second year B. A. students (1992-93) and the College Principal



Third year B. A. students (1992-93) and the College Principal



Third year B. Sc students (1992-93) and the College Principal & Dilip Roy (formerly of Students' Section)



Boarders of Eden Hindu Hostel with Principal, Bursar, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Steward (1992-93)