APPENDIX

1. ANANDARAM DHEKIAL PHUKAN (1829-1859): He was born in an enlightened Brahmin landlord family and educated in the Hindu College of Calcutta. Chagrined at the continuance of Bengali language in the schools of Assam, he took up the cause of Assamese and wrote series of books and articles in journals in Assamese language. He believed in the regenerative role of British rule and remained a loyal government servant until his death.

2. ANANDARAM BARUA (1850-1889): He was born at North Gauhati, a Kayastha by caste. Educated at Government High School of Gauhati and Presidency College, Calcutta, since there was no college in Assam at that time. After taking graduation in Science he went to England. He was the first graduate, first barrister and first civilian of Assam. He was appointed District Magistrate.

3. GUNABHIRAM BARUA (1837-1894): A Brahmin by caste, educated himself at Calcutta and Presidency College. He was a Government servant and a social reformer and married a widow. He left a legacy of £50,000. He settled in Calcutta after retirement.
(4) GHANASHYAM BARUA (1867-1923): His father was a Mazadar and a Kalita by caste. He was matriculated in 1882 and took his higher education in Calcutta. He was a member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16; Member Assam Legislative Council 1916-23. He started his Dolowaj Tea Estate in the 1880s.

(5) HEMICHANDR BARUA (1835-1896): A Brahmin by caste and a social reformer. He was the editor of an English weekly 'The Assam News'. He had a share in the Assam Printing Corporation.

(6) JAGANNATH BARUA (1851-1907): He was a Brahmin by caste. He graduated himself from Presidency College, Calcutta. He owned several tea gardens. He was the Vice-President of Jorhat Sarvajanik Sabha.

(7) KALIPRASAD CHALITA (1862-1914): He was a Kayastha by caste. He was the son of a tea garden employee of Assam Company. Matriculated from Sibsagar High School in 1878; Employee of the Assam Company. He started four tea gardens with encouragement from European Patrons, Jasure Prasad and Bimalprasad, both distinguished Congressmen, were his sons.

(8) LAKSHMINATH BEZBARUA (1868-1938): He was born in 1868 (as he states in his autobiography). He was the son of Dhananath Bezbarua, who owned two small tea gardens. Passed his Entrance Examination in
1886 and securing government scholarship he read in the Ripon, City and Assembly Colleges in Calcutta. He graduated in Arts in 1890. Bezbarua entered into timber business first in partnership with Bhishanath Barua then with Bard & Co, and finally on an independent scale at Sambalpur in Orissa, where he stayed till the last day of his life. He was the doyen of modern Assamese literature.

(9) MANIKCHANDRA BARUA (1851-1915): He was a Kayastha by caste, educated at Gauhati High School and Presidency College. He started business in European partnership. He owned tea gardens, a small sawmill, an ice factory and saw mills. He was the business partner of Anandaram Dhekial Phukan and member of the East Bengal and Assam, later Assam Legislative Council, 1909-1915.

(10) NASIN CHANDRA BORDOLOI (1875-1936): He was the son of a high ranking government servant, Bai Bahadur Medhay Chandra Bordoloi. N.C. Bordoloi was chosen by the Assam Association to carry out its political mission in England.

(11) TARUN RAM PHUKAN (1877-1939): He passed the Entrance Examination in 1892, Passed F.A. examination from the Presidency College, Calcutta; Returned to India in 1905 as the third barrister of Assam; Chairman of Gauhati Local Board in 1923 and 1936. Phukan was representing the
landholders of his valley on the Assam Legislative Council, ever since 1912. He participated in the non-co-operation movement.

(12) BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (1912-1971): Born in March 1912. He was educated at Government High School, Sibsagar and City College, Calcutta. He left studies to participate in the National Movement, 1930. He was appointed as the Chief Minister of Assam in December 1957. He was elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in Bye-election in 1958 and continued as Chief Minister till 1962 General Election; again re-elected to Assam Legislative Assembly 1962 and became the Chief Minister for the second term; re-elected to Assam Legislative Assembly 1967 and took over the office of the Chief Minister, Assam for the third consecutive term. He owned tea-gardens.

(13) BISHNURAM MEHDI: Born at village Hajo (Assam) in the year 1888. Educated at Gauhati and Calcutta. Joined Gauhati Bar 1915. Participated in the non-co-operation movement 1920. Elected to Assam Legislative Assembly, 1930; re-elected to Assam Legislative Assembly, 1946; Deputy Leader and Finance and Revenue Minister, Assam 1946-50; succeeded Gopinath Bordoloi as Assam's Chief Minister on 9th August 1950 and continued till 1957; Governor of Madras 1958-64; Elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in 1967.
(14) MOINUL HUQUE CHAUDHURY (1923-): He was born in the District of Cachar. He was educated at Silchar, Gauhati, Calcutta and Aligarh. He started practising Law at Silchar in 1948 and later on became an Advocate of Assam High Court. He was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly (ALA) in 1952. He was again elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in 1957 and was appointed as Minister. He was included in the Cabinet again as a Minister when Shri Chaliha formed the Cabinet towards the end of 1957. He was re-elected to ALA again in 1962. He was associated with various socio-cultural and political organisations.

(15) SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Born at village Kapharea in the district of Nowgong, He was closely associated with the activities of the Assam Students' Federation till 1942; was a member, executive body, All Assam Students' Union and subsequently Assam Students' Congress till 1949. It was Sarat Chandra Goswami who inspired the move for a separate University in Assam. He was elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in 1967. Appointed as Minister of State, Education in 1971.

(16) SIR MD. SAADULLA (1885-1955): Muhammad Saadulla was born on 21st May, 1885 into an orthodox Muslim family of Gauhati. Saadulla, after obtaining Master's degree, went to Calcutta in 1908 to study law. In 1920, he enrolled himself as an advocate at the
Calcutta High Court, in 1923, he stood for election to the Second Reformed Legislative Council and returned with majority. In the elections to the third Reformed Council in 1926, Saadulla won by a large majority. Knighthood was conferred on him in 1928. He was the Premier of Assam with a few interruptions for nine years.

Sources: Compiled through personal interviews of leaders and families of deceased and through Jiben Charit (life sketches in Assamese), published biographies, who's who of fourth Assam Legislative Assembly 1971 and Sixth Assam Legislative Assembly 1978.