

.....compilation of the n.s.s. special camp reports for the states of meghalaya and nagaland and for the union territory of mizoram, for the year 1975-76 and 1976-77, under the north-eastern hill university.....

North-Eastern Hill University
NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME



Compilation of
the reports of NSS Camps
1975-76 and 1976-77



VICE-CHANCELLOR
NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY

MESSAGE

I am happy to see that the National Service Scheme is gaining in popularity among the colleges affiliated to the North Eastern Hill University. One cannot but admire the pluck and enthusiasm of the young men and women who braved the rain and cold to work among the people. No student can consider his education complete unless he has learnt to apply practically what he is taught in the class-room and unless he begins to appreciate the problems of his people. It is for this reason, among others, that I feel proud to see the work being done under the N.S.S. I am sure the scheme, because of the enthusiasm of the students, will continue to grow and become even more effective and influential.

Chandran D. S. Devanesen

March : 1978

FOREWORD

I. The NSS, it is felt, can be understood to have the following aims :

- (a) Most important, to provide a certain type of education to the students : a type which might not be provided by the purely formal system prevalent. The assumption is that a supervised exposure to the problems of the less fortunate, along with the facilities and opportunities to improve the lot of the sufferers, goes a long way in helping a young person to develop an empathetic attitude in life.
- (b) To implement this form of education it is necessary for the students to be involved in projects aimed at the betterment of the living conditions of people in our villages, as also in urban underdeveloped or neglected areas. Thereby, the second aim of the NSS, namely the implementation of a certain amount of direct service to the community, is achieved.
- (c) However, in order to both successfully implement such projects, as also develop the necessary involvement in, and understanding of, the problems involved, the students need a certain amount of training. This, therefore, fulfills the third aim of the NSS : providing the volunteers with some skills and technical training that not only would help them to carry out their programmes better but also send them out into the world wiser and more capable.

II. 1976-77 was, in effect, the first year of regular NSS activities in this University. Prior to this, some camps were held and a few colleges made efforts to organise regular units but, for various reasons, no continuous and comprehensive projects could be initiated. Consequently, most of the regular units in the colleges were set up during 76-77.

During the first year, a lot of time and energy had to be spent in building up the organisation, constituting the college

units, training the programme officers and ironing out any procedural difficulties that might come in the way of the proper implementation of the programme.

The working of the system was closely watched and learning from experience, necessary modifications were made. For example, it was seen that a unit of more than fifty students was difficult to manage by a single programme officer. It was, therefore, decided that all units of more than fifty would be divided up and formed into two or more units of around fifty each, with one programme officer for each such unit. Consequently, a college can have three or four separate NSS units, each with a separate programme officer. Also, some colleges faced the difficulty of getting sufficient interested teachers, and were authorised to appoint ex-students or other suitable persons to help in the work.

All the while, actual work was also being done. Projects involving environmental sanitation, immunisation, afforestation, literacy, building and repairing of roads, etc, were implemented. However, efforts were made to ensure that the units did not bite off more than they could chew but made haste slowly.

Time was also spent in selecting suitable villages for adoption. These villages were surveyed and information, relevant to the planning and implementation of NSS projects was collected.

- III. One advantage of proceeding slowly, in such programmes, is that all concerned, the students, the teachers, the college authorities, the university, the government agencies and, most important, the poor villagers, who are subjects of the programme, have an opportunity to get used to the scheme and to react to it. One constant danger is to impose unwanted reforms and developmental ideas on a village people. Consequently, the pace of work was modified to suit the rate of feed-back coming from the villages.

This year, having spent one year implementing and analysing, it is proposed to expand the quantum and nature of activities in the NSS. For this purpose it is proposed to create a Research unit involving students of the P. G. Centre, teachers from the university as also appoint three honorary programme organisers in the NSS, who would supervise these activities.

This Research Unit would primarily concern itself with the collection of necessary information for subsequent analysis, on the basis of which it will design projects or actively advise the college units on existing projects.

To do any sustained and meaningful planning, it is extremely important to have an effective method of evaluation. This ensures that the programme does not, slowly but surely veer completely off the required lines. The need for effective evaluation of NSS activities by the University itself was also stressed by the NSS Advisory Committee, which resolved that necessary steps should be taken to implement the suggestion. Accordingly, it is proposed to appoint an honorary programme organiser, who has some training in youth services, to supervise this aspect. The programme organiser will personally visit camps and other NSS projects and report on the activities.

Finally, it is proposed to start considering the idea of, at least partly, associating the NSS with academic courses, both at the undergraduate and at the postgraduate levels. For this, a proposal is being put up for the approval of the concerned departments for subsequent consideration of the Academic Council.

Shekhar Singh
Programme Coordinator
National Service Scheme
North-Eastern Hill University.



North-Eastern Hill University
NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME



Compilation of
the reports of NSS Camps held during 1976-77

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Reports from :			Page
1. Mount Tiyi College	...	...	1
2. Mount Tiyi College	...	...	2
3. Kohima Arts College	...	...	4
4. Kohima Science College	...	...	8
5. Nagaland College of Education	...	...	10
6. Nagaland College of Education	...	...	15
7. Tuensang College	...	...	17
8. Fazl Ali College	...	...	19
9. Fazl Ali College	...	...	22
10. Lunglei College	...	...	25
11. Champhai College	...	...	28
12. Champhai College	...	...	30
13. Pachhunga College	...	...	31
14. Aizawl College	...	...	34
15. Serchhip College	...	...	35
16. Serchhip College	...	...	37
17. Shillong College	...	...	38
18. Shillong College	...	...	40
19. St. Mary's College	...	...	42

20.	St. Anthony's College	...	...	44
21.	Union Christian College	...	...	47
22.	Lady Keane College	...	...	50
23.	Tura Govt. College	...	...	52
24.	Deptt. of Botany, NEHU.	...	...	54
25.	Mendipathar College	...	...	56
26.	Jowai Govt. College	...	...	59
27.	Sankardev College	...	...	63
28.	Sankardev College	...	...	65
29.	Annual Report 1976-77	...	...	66
30.	List of Members of the NSS Advisory Committee	...	...	84
31.	List of Colleges	...	...	86

NAGALAND

MOUNT TIYI COLLEGE, WOKHA

26th — 27th August, 1976

It was a Youth Aforestation Camp, held from 26th to 27th August, Camp location was Wokha Village. There were thirty-three student participants in all. The students had planted fifty seedlings in various parts of the village. There were a good number of local persons directly involved in our activities.

The basic aim of this Camp was to make the students aware of the problem of deforestation prevalent in this locality. We, in course of the programme, explained to the villagers the necessity of planting trees. We tried to emphasise that this was the only way to counter-balance the wide deforestation of this whole locality.

The Programmes, taken by us arouse an inspiring enthusiasm among the students as well as among the villagers. We are grateful to the Government agencies like Forest Department and District Agriculture Department for rendering us all possible help. We view the problem of deforestation as a major problem of the locality. It needs perhaps a good attention of the Administration. We feel that to make the project of Aforestation a success it is necessary to carry on wide publicity-campaigns to make the Villagers aware of the necessity of planting trees to counter-balance widespread deforestation.

NAGALAND

MOUNT TIYI COLLEGE, WOKHA

6th — 9th November, 1976

The Mount Tiyi College Special Camping was on Preservation of Wild Life held at Yakhum Village. Fifty-four campers were there, among whom nineteen girl students were there. It was a day-camp only, the days were 6th November to 9th November, 1976. The site was selected on the basis of the fact that Yakhum village is surrounded by forests full of wild life. We thought that it would be purposeful if we could bring a consciousness among the villagers about the necessity of preserving the wild life. We also attempted to make a survey on the wild life found in the forests of the region. Food was cooked there itself. We started from Wokha at 0600 hours in the morning and used to return to Wokha-at 7.00 P.M. The list of wild life collected during the camp-days is given below :

<i>Name of Animals</i>	<i>Regions where the animals are found</i>
1. Elephant	Found in the forests of lower range of Hills — Moderate
2. Leopard	Found in the forests of all the ranges of Hills — Plenty
3. Golden Cat	Found in the forests in all the ranges of Hills — "

4. Bear (Black & Brown)	Found in the forests in all the ranges	— Moderate
5. Antelope	Earlier these were seen in all the forests of all ranges, now these are found only in lower range forest	— „
6. Barking Deer	Found in forests of all ranges	— Plenty
7. Wild Pigs	— do —	— „
8. Monkeys	— do —	— „
9. Monkeys (Black)	— do —	— „
10. Wild Cats (all types)	— do —	— „
11. Fox (Flying Fox)	— do —	— Very rare
12. Wolf	Found in all ranges	— Rarely
13. Porcupine	— do —	— Plenty
14. Mole	Found in all the forests of all ranges, but rare. Earlier these were seen in plenty, but had been killed at a large scale	— Rarely
15. Wild Cats	Found in all the ranges, but more in the Upper Range	— „
16. Peacock	Seen in the forests of lower range, but it has become very rare	— „
17. Jungle Fowl	Found in all the ranges in forests	— Plenty
18. Owl (wild variety)	Found in the forests in all ranges	— „
19. Hornbill (all type)	Found in the forests of upper range- but plenty in the lower range	— „
20. Squirrel	Found in the forests of all ranges	— „
21. Jackal	— do —	— Rarely
22. Eagle	Found in the forests of middle range	— Moderate

NAGALAND

KOHIMA ARTS COLLEGE, KOHIMA

16th — 21st August, 1976

The National Service Scheme Camp of the Kohima Arts College was held at Porterlane, Kohima from 16th — 21st August, 1976. Mr. K. Peseyie, Deputy Director of Education Nagaland, was the chief guest and Mr. T. Chuba, Principal, Kohima College was the Chairman of the meeting.

The meeting was attended by a number of government official people of the locality. Mr. Zhangulie, Programme Officer, of NSS, Kohima Arts College gave an introduction on the aims and objectives of the camp. The camp consisted of 50 college students and 20 high school students from the locality. For the smooth working of the camp the students were divided into five groups, and a leader and an assistant leader were appointed for each group.

After the group division there was self introduction by the campers, which was followed by a social hour. The main intention of the social hour was to make the campers familiar with the locals and with each other.

Another important event that marked the beginning of the camp in the locality was an educational survey. The groups were sent out on a survey in the area adopted and after a study of the

statistical data handed in, showed that about 34% of the population had some schooling.

On the second day of the camp we were fortunate to have a speech by Mr. Moasosang, O.S.D., NEHU, on "Students in Nation Building Activities". He said that active cooperation of these students is indispensable for the welfare of the nation. Besides gaining knowledge and developing productive skills, student should also develop some basic values like self reliance social awareness, respect for human values and democratic attitudes.

After the talk, the students joined together in cutting down the jungle and cleaning up the area. No passerby could have missed noticing the zeal and enthusiasm with which these young people worked.

In the afternoon there was another talk by Mr. K. Kevichusa, Senior Engineer of Agriculture Department on "Potentials of Agricultural Development in Nagaland". He explained the latest Agricultural break-through in farming and its achievements. He also explained that there was limited area available for cultivation in the State and so it had to be developed. The dangers of 'Jhumming' was also mentioned but he said that there was no reason for despair as Nagaland had the natural blessing of growing a variety of fruits and grains of quality yields.

After light refreshment the students went ahead with their work. This time it was the cleaning of the local L.P. School. The compound was cleaned and drains were dug.

The morning of 18th started with Dr. R. Ziny, E.N.T. Specialist, giving us a talk on "Rural Health Care Problem". He said that the most important thing to remember is that "Health begins at Home" and the NSS students could help and promote better health of the villagers by teaching them to adopt some preventive steps for many dangerous diseases like T.B., Tetanus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea etc., which are common in Nagaland.

The villagers should be made aware of the dangers of sharing their houses with domestic animals, drinking unboiled water and

living in poorly ventilated houses. He also emphasised the importance of immunisation and vaccination. Under his supervision the NSS students carried out a health survey of this locality. This showed that most of the villagers were suffering from diseases like dysentery, diarrhoea, whooping cough etc.

In the afternoon the students were addressed by Mr. Talitsuba Ao, Physical Education Officer, Nagaland on the "Importance of Games and Sports". He said that Games and Sports help in developing the body, the mind and the soul which are the three important aspects of life. He informed the students about the facilities and amenities provided by the Nagaland Government for this purpose.

After the lecture the students helped in improving the existing pathways and drains. In the evening a film on "Tokyo Olympics" was screened by the Publicity Department to refresh and educate the students and the local people.

Mr. D. K. Zeling, Forest Conservator of Nagaland gave us a talk on "Social Forestry" on the 19th morning. He said that social forestry was a new concept designed to preserve forests to meet social needs. The society must recognise the values of trees and forests. After his talk the enlightened students went around clearing and protecting the planted trees.

In the afternoon there was no work as all the students had to go to College for Freshers' social meet.

On the 20th morning the students helped in cleaning up the local pond. After lunch they had a discussion probing into the possibilities of establishing a literacy centre and youth club in the locality. The day was closed with some games and recreations with the locals

On the 21st we had an evaluation of the camp's activities. The students appreciated the planning and execution of the plans of the present camp and suggested that the next camp be held in a remote village where their services were needed more.

For the valedictory function Mr. Sashimeren Aier, Development Commissioner, Nagaland, was the Chief Guest and Mr.

K. S. Puri, Education Secretary, Nagaland was the Chairman. Government Officers of the Education Department and various other departments, as well as the village elders and most of the locals were present for the closing function. The function was highlighted with folk songs by the campers. They all appreciated the activities of the camp and assured their cooperation.

The decisions taken by the NSS campers.

1. The NSS with the cooperation of the local students would work from time to time to preserve the cleanliness work already done during the camp.
2. The NSS would help to set up a literacy centre for the locality.
3. The NSS would assist the existing 'Youth Club'.
4. The NSS would launch "Kohima Town Cleaning Campaign", for which, they resolve to seek the cooperation of the other Colleges.
5. The NSS would have a "College Cleaning Day".

The NSS would like to make an appeal to the Government Department concerned to see to the latrine and drainage facilities of the locality.

We extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the Education Department, Publicity, All India Radio, Forest, Agriculture and Medical Departments for their kind cooperation, concern and help which were responsible to a great deal for the success of the camp.

NAGALAND

KOHIMA SCIENCE COLLEGE, KOHIMA

13th — 17th December, 1976

A five days special camp from 13th December to 17th December 1976 was organised by the Science College NSS unit. The project undertaken was on making a children-park in Jotsoma village. A plot of land (about 14,000 sq. ft.) has been donated by the villagers for this purpose. With full cooperation from the villagers and with high enthusiasm shown by the student campers (full time) as well as by non-student campers (day campers) to work on the project. The camp ended successfully.

The primary specific aims of the camp was to find out means to keep the children park completely free from trespass by domestic animals in future. The plot of land almost rectangular in shape, has its front side facing the east. Apart from jungle cleaning, permanent stone walls ($3\frac{1}{4}$ ' in breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' in height and about 90' in length) have been already raised. The side facing the south is situated abruptly at a good height, so walls were not raised this time. The side facing the north is a cut wall itself along the hills (here a little levelling work has already been done by the BRTF). So, much of the work to this side was devoted to chopping and dressing. The earth so collected was removed for filling and smooth levelling. The western side of the plot requires fencing,

but a stone wall of the dimension $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' in breadth, 2' in height and about 35' in length could be raised only. Much work has yet to be done before we install equipment for games etc. The campers enthusiasm to render social service was highly praiseworthy. The villagers cooperation and understanding was also equally praiseworthy.

NAGALAND

NAGALAND COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KOHIMA

4th — 7th August, 1976

Proceedings 4th August, 1976.

The Nagaland College of Education organised a camp of the National Service Scheme at Merema Village from the 4th to 7th August, 1976. Hon'ble Speaker, Shri Kreditsu, Nagaland Legislative Assembly, was the Chief Guest. Shri M. Ramunny, Adviser to the Governor of Nagaland, could not attend the function as he had some important and unavoidable duties to attend. Shri K. S. Puri, Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Education Department, delivered the introductory speech. The village boys and girls presented a Folk song which added colour to the function. Dr. P. Duari, Vice-Principal, Nagaland College of Education, expressed, on behalf of the college, hearty thanks to all who helped to make the function a success. The meeting was followed by the ceremonial tree plantation by the Chief Guest, which also marked the opening of the NSS activities in the village. The other dignitaries attending, besides the Secretary, Education Department were the Chief Conservator of Forests, Director of Education and the O.S.D., NEHU Campus, Kohima, as also the Principal, Nagaland College of Education, who participated in the plantation ceremony.

After the inaugural function was over, the student participants had a discussion amongst themselves on various aspects of the programme and started the work by dividing themselves into six groups, each consisting of 14 members. Each group decided to take up the improvement of the part of the village allotted to them. A general survey was made by each group to find out the immediate needs of the villagers. When the reports were compiled, it was felt that Medical Care was the immediate need of the village, so much so, that 90 out of 130 families needed medical care. To give the actual picture, there were 52 cases of dysentery, or diarrhoea besides 12 cases of acute dysentery, 20 cases of high fever and cough and quite a few cases of suspected T.B.

The environment of the village as a whole and the houses in particular is so horrible that it is not fit for human habitation. The locality is hilly, marshy and dirty. Stagnant water, excreta of pigs and other animals have accumulated and made the place extremely unhealthy. The paths are narrow, stony, muddy and dirty. People there draw water for drinking, cooking and other purposes from four ponds in the valley where excreta and dirt accumulate. It is, therefore, no wonder that many of the villagers are suffering from the aforesaid diseases.

Suggestions

The environment being such, the following suggestions are made for immediate execution.

1. The Medical Department should immediately be contacted to render necessary medical service in the village. A dispensary should immediately be opened for the villagers.
2. Since the diseases prevailing in the village are mainly water-borne, the Public Health Engineering Department should be contacted for immediate supply of drinking water.
3. It is suggested that every house should have a pig-sty for which the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department may be asked to impart necessary instruction and all possible help.

4. It is unanimously decided by the participants to start a Village Service Scheme and to enlist the youth of the village as active members. The Nagaland College of Education will, as far as possible, help in implementing the scheme with guidance and counselling by the student participants. For this purpose, it is decided to construct an I.B. Type building which will be the village Service Centre. The Government will be approached for the supply of C.G.I. Sheets and the rest of the materials will be supplied by the villagers. Eventually, the Village Service Centre may be made responsible for all sorts of developmental activities in accordance with the 20 point National Programme.

5th August, 1976

The programme of the day was mainly on finding the Educational Status of the village. As many as six groups were formed to find out the School/College going population of the village. From the enumeration, the following data were collected.

Age group	School-going	Non-School going	Total No.	P.C. of School-going population
0—5	4	75	79	5.00%
6—11	45	52	97	46.40%
12—15	23	41	63	36.50%
16—20	22	31	54	40.07%
Above 20 years	13	309	322	4.00%
Total	107	508	615	—

From the data, the participants feel that the low educational status of the village is due to the absence of educational institutions in the village. There is only an L.P. School, *i. e.*, upto Class—IV, and after the completion of their schooling there in the L.P. School, many of the children drop their studies, as the nearest M.E. or High School is about 5 Kms away. Also, the elders of the village are mostly illiterate and therefore proper guidance is not given to the children by the parents. There is only one Post-graduate

in the village, a few College-going students, which also include one in the I.T.I. and two in the Medical College.

After the Educational Census was over, the participants had a discussion with the village elders on the educational status of the village and they have expressed their long cherished ambition of upgrading the present L.P. School to M.E. School. The participants also feel that their demand needs due consideration from the Government. Apart from this, the participants are of the opinion that the proposed Village Service Centre may be utilised for the conduct of Evening Classes with an aim to impart non-formal education to the adult group in the village and other interested school going students even. For this purpose, the Nagaland College of Education will try to render all possible help by way of sending the B. Ed. Trainees to the village for conducting the aforesaid classes.

6th August, 1976

As decided on the first day of the camp, the participants joined the villagers for the cleaning of the village. The work started at 10.00 A.M. and about 60 of the villagers joined the participants for the cleaning work. The village approach road was cleaned and dressed from the local church premises to the football ground. Simultaneously, other groups were also busy cleaning the other parts of the village. In addition to the cleaning campaign the villagers were instructed to dig one compost pit attached to each house. This has been emphasised with a view to accumulate the garbage of every household and use it as manure afterwards.

After the cleaning work was over, the participants distributed as many as 100 seedlings of Eucalyptus and Criptomaria, 50 of each, to the village participants for planting in various places in the village and they were instructed about the method of planting. The planting work was supervised by each group.

The Publicity Department had been gracious, enough to arrange a film show at the local ground at 6.00 p.m., but owing to the bad weather conditions it could not be conducted. It was, therefore, decided to have a discussion with the villagers to chalk out the

programme for the next day, *i. e.*, the valedictory day. After the discussion, the programme was chalked out.

7th August, 1976.

All the participants gathered together on the Final day of the N. S. S. camp at the village. Various groups were assigned various duties to make the final day a success.

The participants had a discussion regarding evaluation of the proceedings of the last four eventful days of the NSS programme. On evaluation it was felt that the camp was a success. The ignorant villagers could get the idea of the importance of sanitation and hygiene. They could also understand the value of Education how it can make a man a man. The other mentionable aspect of the programme was the cooperation and help rendered by the villagers for the implementation of the programme. Different Government Departments were involved in the programme and they have tried their maximum in rendering all possible help.

Follow-up-programme:

In view of the above suggestions, the participants unanimously decided to keep in close touch with the developmental programme of the village by visiting and guiding the villagers at least once in a week. Also, the Nagaland College of Education will try its level best to extend all possible help to the village by approaching the Government Agencies for implementation of the aforestation programme.

NAGALAND

NAGALAND COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KOHIMA

10th November, 1976

The NSS unit of the Nagaland College of Education felt that the villagers of Morema needed an orientation for the activities and hence conducted a special camp at the village on the 10th November, 1976. Twenty participants from the College NSS unit attended the camp. The NSS unit as well as the villagers were fortunate enough to get help from sixty participants of the NCERT Science Training Programme and all teachers from the different parts of the State. It was a full day camp. Assistant Director of Education (Agri.) attached to the Education Directorate, was the Chief guest of the function and the Special Officer, Science Education, Directorate of Education was also present throughout. The help rendered by the village L.P. School Teachers and pupils is worth mention.

A lot of work was done at the village on that day. Lectures on housing and clothing, sanitation and hygiene, non-formal education, etc., and activities like dressing of jungle in and around the village, cleaning of the entire village, etc., were some of the activities undertaken by the participants.

This camp may be considered a turning point in the NSS activities in the village. For the first time the village CYE and students' union declared their full hearted support for the NSS activities in the village and have promised to do their best for the improvement of the village. The participants also felt that the involvement of such unions will surely have a great role to play in the betterment of the village.

It was decided that such interim camps will be conducted at regular intervals over and above the normal follow-up programme.

NAGALAND

TUENSANG COLLEGE, TUENSANG

25th — 31st October, 1976

The special NSS camp of Tuensang College started at Tuensang village on 25th October, 1976. The camp was declared open by the honourable Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang. In his inaugural speech he emphasised that the students must identify themselves with the poor and backward villagers of the state. He wanted to be guided by a sense of service and cooperation to the rural community. Honourable Principal, Mr. S.N. Singh, explained the different aspects of the NSS programme to the campers. The camp was held with 25 students and five teachers including 6 females. The local village youth and the local L.P. Schools and the Government M.E. Schools extended their cooperation to us in our daily work.

Tuensang village is too large for the small number of campers. The population is about five thousand and it consists of 300 families. The main aim of the camp was to do something about sanitation of the village, and also to make the villagers understand the importance of maintaining cleanliness in their day-to-day life.

We worked six days in the village. Our main work was to remove dirt from the roads, to prepare the roadside drains and

to dig ditches. During our stay at the village we covered the whole village, about three miles in length. We dug sixty ditches and advised the villagers to remain away from the dirt.

On 31st October, 1976, a meeting was arranged. Mr. G. Kamei B.P.O., Tucsang, presided over the meeting and Mr. H. Sao Chang, Ex-MLA, was the Chief Guest. The village heads, the pastors and the villagers attended the meeting. The chief guest delivered a nice speech and requested the students to extend their heartfelt cooperation and service to the backward rural community. Lastly a vote of thanks was proposed by the Principal of the College.

NAGALAND

FAZL ALI COLLEGE, MOKOKCHUNG

27th January '77 — 2nd February '77

The proposed Winter Camp which was supposed to be held in December 1976 could not be organised due to test examinations of the college and subsequent Christmas Holidays and the same had to be deferred till 26th January, 1977. The Camp was organised from 27th of January to 2nd February, 1977. 50 College students both boys and girls participated in the camp and in addition some village youths and elders from the neighbouring villages actively participated in the activities of the camp.

The various programmes undertaken during the camping period were fully executed and the details are furnished below: —

1. Jungle Clearance in the college campus and Chuchuyimpang Village.

During the camping period we did clearing work *i.e.* cutting down of wild bushes around the planted trees in the college campus, and college building and the surroundings of the village. All the weeds were cleared from the planted trees.

2. Providing protection-fencing to trees planted during afforestation camp of June, 1976.

During summer camp, around 500 (Five hundred) trees were planted with the co-operation and help of the Forest Department, Mokokehung. Different kinds of previously planted trees such as Eucalyptus, Bottle Brush etc., were given proper fencing.

3. Arrangement of meeting with villagers.

A special meeting was arranged with the villagers at the Chuchuyimpang M.E. School compound. The purpose of the meeting was to impart instruction on Family Planning, cleanliness, better environment etc. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Imtilepden, Youth co-ordinator, Yuvak Kendra, Mokokchung. Several teaching staff of the college and the elders of Chuchuyimpang village spoke in appreciation of the NSS and its valuable functions. Dr. Impang Ao addressed the villagers and the campers and discussed in detail about family planning and Prof. V.C. Kanito also spoke in the meeting.

4. Cleaning of Village Fishing Pool.

Jungle cleaning works were also done around the village fishing pool now lying adjacent to the college football ground and planting towards the college building.

5. Cinema show and Games and Sports.

Cinema show was also arranged in collaboration with the Field Publicity officer, Mokokchung. Different documentary films in democracy. Indo-Pak War and the conversion of Cliff Richard, who changed his life and became a new man in Christ and a Gospel singer later were shown. Campers were kept busy in the evening in different games and sports. Outdoor games like Volleyball, Tennikoits etc., were played. Badminton, Table tennis, Carrom and other indoor games were played by the campers

CONCLUSIONS

The special Winter camp was on the whole a great success. The student campers evinced keen interest in such camping programme and all the campers along with the Village Youth and the elders sincerely performed their duties in a disciplined manner. The campers as well as the villagers benefitted in different ways from this camp. Among the student leaders Shri I. Panger, Dil Bahadur Chetri and Tokikhe were guiding the students and village youth in complete harmony and disciplined manner, village elders were happy to see the young students working in harmony with the village people for the betterment of the village and rural development.

I am really thankful to the college authority and all other staff members for their active help and kind co-operation.

NAGALAND

FAZL ALI COLLEGE, MOKOKCHUNG

2nd — 12th June, 1976

On the 2nd June, 1976 fifty Fazlians assembled in the Fazl Ali College Campus to participate in the Special NSS Programme "Youth for Rural Reconstruction". 19 girls and 31 boys stood like golden columns in the sun equipped with daos and spades. Experience has taught them that in such a camp these tools are important. Their outfit matched the splendour of the occasion. The programme officer, Shri Piketo Sema, Lecturer, combined in him strength with gentleness. The result was a harmonious team-work that lasted for ten days, excluding a Sunday.

The camp was inaugurated by Principal I. Yanger and the meeting organised was held under a cover of fog and mist. Principal I. Yanger spoke of the significance of the afforestation programme in the context of national economy, ecology and aesthetic considerations. He also made it amply clear that the emotional growth of students depended on their ability to identify themselves with nature. He said, for the sake of high objectives that we have set before ourselves in the days ahead, you must work and toil and plant and labour. Once, having planted the trees, you will

protect them from all injuries. The trees planted there will bear testimony of your love, long after you have gone from here. After the plantation is over, I am sure you must be able to give your love to the trees in full measure because you have planted these with your own hands'.

Shri I. Innuk, D.F.O., Mokokchung, associated himself with the various programmes of the camp. He also provided 500 seedlings and a few trained personnel to guide the afforestation programme. The service of the Forest Department guides were immensely valuable. Shri I. Innuk, besides other things, introduced the campers to the mystery of plant life — a subject of compelling interest.

The organisers of the camp divided the areas for new plantation to suit the specific varieties of trees, including Thuja, Silver oak, Bottle brush and Cherry. Each new plant was given due attention. In line with the earlier projects taken up at the instance of Shri I. Yanger, the campers lent their support to the objective of beautification of the College campus in a substantial way by making flower-beds etc.

Shri Wati, District Publicity Officer, was extremely imaginative in making the best use of his resources. The success of the educative and entertainment aspect of the programme was largely due to him.

Among the participants, Shri Lanu Aier and L. Vinito Sema provided distinctive type of leadership. Both of them were equally versatile in planning and execution of the work schedule. They kept the active hands of the campers always busy and conferred a glow on the good things of camp life. Prof. B. Tekalong, Prof. Nibaran Choudhury and Shri Intilepden, Lecturer, remained indistinguishable from the campers in work and play. Prof. K. Borgohain, Vice-Principal, retained as ever his conscientious control over all group activities of the College.

The camp ended with a get-together of teachers and students in the night preceding the departure of the campers.

In the morning, as the campers walked past newly planted areas of the College Campus with vivid memories of joy and achievement of the past days, they must have been reciting to themselves Robert Frost's immortal lines. 'The woods are lovely, dark and deep. But I have promises to keep, and miles to go before I sleep'.

MIZORAM

LUNGLEI COLLEGE, LUNGLEI

9th — 12th November, 1976

1. A Special Camping Programme was undertaken at Lungsen Group Centre 68 Kms. from Lunglei. It was a four day full time camp and 32 NSS students, three lecturers and 5 persons from Agriculture Department participated in this camp. At Lungsen, 6 local leaders joined the camp.

2. In view of the possible 'Thingam' in 1977, the NSS unit decided to undertake a Special Campaign on Rodent Control. Therefore, the Agriculture Department was contacted to get the information about the bamboo flowering areas and the accompanying rat infestations. After going through the report coming from various blocks in Lunglei District, the D.A.O. and the Programme Officer NSS selected the Lungsen G.C. area as the first area of operation and camping.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei, inaugurated the camp on 9th November, 1976 in a public meeting at Lungsen and the camp was declared closed on the 12th evening by the Principal.

A. (1) The Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei was contacted for transportation and he was kind enough to arrange a State Transport Bus both ways. The 32 students were allowed to avail concessional bus fares at 33½ rate.

(2) A special public meeting was called at Lungsen on 8th November. In order to discuss the camping matters. In spite of the harvesting time and approaching exams of the local school students, the villagers and others agreed to offer all help possible to the campers. The community hall was arranged for accommodation but as it would not be sufficient, the local M.E. School was also to be used for accommodation. The local students and teachers arranged free supply of water and fire wood while the local Y.M.A. Church was to arrange the cooking utensils. Thus camp organisation was smooth without any practical difficulty.

(3) The campers took all the essential commodities from Lunglei as things are very scarce at Lungsen Group Centre except rice and orange.

(4) The students were given extensive training on camp discipline/behaviour, practical training for preparation and use of poison baits, fumigations etc., for two days before their departure. This was very useful because camp discipline was exemplary and the use of poison did not kill any domestic animals from carelessness etc.

B. Field Work:

(1) The campers were divided into three groups and they left for the 'j'hoom' for operational work sharp at 9 A.M. and were back at 4 P.M., along with the cultivators, village leaders, agricultural staff under leadership of a lecturer for two consecutive days. On the first day, the villagers were explained the use of poison baits and poison baits were used and fumigants placed on the live rats holes. A Field Record form was maintained with (a) name of Area (b) No. of poison baits placed (c) No. of rat holes fumigated (d) area treated in acre (e) any other information. Thus records collected are (i) three areas namely Phaipul, Sairavaram and Sairilam approximately at 10 Kms. distance from base camp (ii) 656 poison baits were placed (iii) 52 rat holes were fumigated (iv) 279 acres were covered (v) found rothing (bamboo flowering) but not in mass scale. Some already flowered and died and some are yet to flower.

C. Other Comments:

The camp was a very successful one. Discipline, hard work were the gains made while the campers were very successful in carrying out the missions of rat eradication creating deep faith and belief amongst those who were involved.

MIZORAM

CHAMPHAI COLLEGE, CHAMPHAI

2nd — 8th June, 1976 and 5th — 7th July, 1976

1. Total number of days : 10 days since 6.6.76 being Sunday.
2. Location of the camp : Champhai Hospital area, Champhai College Campus and Hmunhmeltha Area.
3. Number of teachers : 1
4. Type of work : full time.

The camp was started on 2nd June, 1976 and was inaugurated by Mr. Laskar, Ranger of Champhai Forest Range, early in the morning. He delivered a lecture on the methods of tree plantation, how to prepare a site for plantation and seed beds. He then planted some young seedlings at the site of the camp. After receiving instructions from him, the campers went out to collect manure. The camp went on properly but, unluckily, before the end of the camp, heavy rain paralysed the progress of work. The rain continued for three consecutive days. As a consequence the camp had to be suspended on the 8th June and it was resumed only on the 5th July, 1976 with a closing function.

I must also say that very few brave people from NEHU have visited Champhai College. The rainfall was unusually heavy this

year, but Mr. Shekhar Singh, Liaison Officer, NSS, NEHU, was able to go through the muddy road and visited the NSS Unit of this College. Although the camp had to be suspended for a number of days, due to heavy rain, the Liaison Officer was able to meet some members of the NSS. The visit was most useful as it gave encouragement both to the members of the NSS as well as the Programme Officer and the Principal. Such a visit from the University will always be a source of inspiration, to the institutions very much cut off from the rest of the country and the world.

MIZORAM

CHAMPHAI COLLEGE, CHAMPHAI

27th September — 6th October, 1976

The Rodent Control Camp organised by the NSS unit of Champhai College was located in Khawzawl, a village 40 Kms, away from Champhai. It was a ten-day camp, starting from 27th September, 1976 and going on till 6th October, 1976. Forty students and a teacher participated in this camp and the number of local people involved was 120. The total number of rats killed was approximately 1850, but only 850 dead rats were collected. The local Organisation, Governmental Departments, Educational Institutions and the Church made tremendous contributions to the success of the camp.

MIZORAM

PACHHUNGA MEMORIAL GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AIZAWL

31st May — 9th June, 1976

This ten-day Afforestation Camp was held in the P.M. Govt. College Hostel from 31.5.76 with a project area covering part of the College area (about 4 acres) and selected areas of Venghlui and Bethlehem — the two neighbouring vengs (localities).

In this full time camp, 48 students and 2 teachers participated. Of the 48 students, 30 stayed in the camp and the rest, drawn from the two vengs stayed out. This special arrangement was necessary as the families needed their presence at night. The preparatory work started on the 22nd May — the day on which two meetings were held with the representatives of the two vengs. The representatives of Venghlui appreciated the idea and agreed to help the campaign by enlisting the support of the people. By 31st May, we met the Bethlehem representatives four times to allay the misgivings regarding the purpose of the camp and to select the sites. It was Lalthantluanga, one of the student leaders, who persuaded Bethlehem to accept the project.

To ensure smooth running of the camp, certain responsibilities were assigned to a few campers everyday. Every evening students selected the coordinator of the day the project leader of the day and five functional leaders for the next day. This innovation was quite a success. Almost all the students got a chance of leadership at least once during the camp.

We started our work simultaneously in the project areas. The first four days were devoted to the plotting of layout, digging pits and soil preparation. On the 5th day we started actual plantation which was over on the 8th June afternoon. Altogether about 1,000 plants were planted. Of these about 750 were supplied by the Forest Department and the rest by the Silchar Forest. Spot fencing of the plants continued till the 9th morning. Fencing could not be completed because of the non-availability of sufficient bamboos. We propose to follow up our work shortly. All these days the campers worked for about 5 hours in the field. The first session of project work started at 6.00 A.M. and continued till 8.00 A.M. After a break of one hour they again worked for 3 hours. On the days when rain disturbed the usual programme schedule the campers did the remaining quota of their work in the afternoon. On occasions they even worked in the rain ungrudgingly. It was mainly because of their splendid performance that most of the project work could be completed within the specified period.

It was not all work in the camp. The recreational aspect was also given proper attention. The recreational room, arranged specially for the camp, gave the campers opportunity to play Table Tennis, Carrom and a few other indoor games in the off hours. Besides ten select journals and magazines were collected for leisurely reading.

Film shows on relevant themes arranged by the Forest Department, left a definite stamp on the young minds. In fact, the pictures on soil conservation and techniques of plantation touched them more deeply than the normal lectures. Students also participated in the talk on Afforestation and terrace cultivation. In spite of the bad weather, the campers kept the evening atmosphere warm with music, simple games, quizz and fun.

Regular afternoon rain prevented the campers from having regular community contact. Even with the limited contact, they succeeded in generating an interest in plantation in quite a few villagers.

I feel the idea is catching. What is wanting is an adequate supply of saplings. I would like the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation to build up sufficient stock of plants and distribute with proper instruction through the different agencies like N. S. S. and Y. M. A.

I conclude this report by acknowledging my gratitude to the Assistant Conservator of Forest, Silchar, for taking special care in supplying choice plants; to Pu Dara, the Beat Range Officer, Aizawl, for making available the saplings from different nurseries, to Profs. S. H. Pautu and A. B. Chetri for splendid assistance.

MIZORAM

AIZAWL COLLEGE, AIZAWL

31st May — 5th June, 1976

The NSS unit of the Aizawl College, held a special camp on Rodent Control operating in Sihphir village, Aizawl District. The camp was of six days duration, from 31st May to 5th June, 1976. The total number of participants in the camp was thirty-eight, of which twentytwo were students and the rest wre non-students. The local High School building was vacated for the campers who found it the ideal place for encamping. The local community extended all cooperation. The—P.W.D.,—the Departments of Supply and Agriculture and also the Medical Department of Mizoram as well as the local Panchayat and Administrative Officer and the Local Young Mizo Association played an important part in making the camp a success. Though the camp was rather disturbed by heavy rains, the campers managed to record and collect 166 dead rat. It is believed more than this number would have died in unseen corners and forests. Perhaps the biggest gain of the community, besides the decrease in the rat population, was the realisation of the importance of taking up community welfare activities on a voluntary basis.

MIZORAM

SERCHHIP COLLEGE, SERCHHIP

7th — 17th June, 1976

Area covered	— 4 acres
Duration of the camp	— 10 days
No. of participants	— 30

A special camp on Afforestation was launched within the College area. All the participants were encamped in the College main building except a few ladies who joined the camp from outside.

On the first day, the campers engaged themselves with the task of clearing and preparing the site for plantation.

On the second and third day, they started digging pits and collecting fertilizer with great enthusiasm and set the pits ready for transplantation of seedlings. They had also collected seedlings of local varieties from nearby jungles.

On the fourth day they started transplantation of seedlings and this continued for four days. It is recorded that 700 trees of various kinds were planted altogether. As we could not procure sufficient supply of seedlings from the Government of Mizoram, we had to collect some of the local varieties.

The last three days in the camp were spent in fencing the area, a job which is yet to be completed. Besides that, fencing posts of first class timber had to be bought. As proper fencing is so vital and important for preservation of the young trees that have been planted, I believe it worthwhile to spend time and money on it. As is well known, all the domestic animals, in this part are let loose and thus have free grazing all over the place.

As a whole the 'Afforestation Programme' this year is a success for it enlisted full cooperation from the public, and many other institutions have now started plantation of trees in and around their respected compounds. At the same time, through the scheme of NSS, people began to realise the need and importance of preservation of forests, which had never been realised before. Particularly in this part of the country.

MIZORAM

SERCHHIP COLLEGE, SERCHHIP

4th — 10th March, 1977

The second special camp was launched at Serchhip Grouping centre with great enthusiasm. Thirtyfive students participated in the camp. Besides that, some of the local students joined the camp for two days.

The main work of the camp was construction of Public latrines in three places and digging 200 metres of drain along the street.

The camp, though short, lasting for five days only, was a great success.

MEGHALAYA

SHILLONG COLLEGE, SHILLONG

7th — 16th June, 1976

The camp was of ten days duration starting from the 7th June, 1976. It was a whole time camp. The total number of student participants was one hundred and that of local participants was eleven. There were twenty female students in the team.

Twelve tents were raised over a hill top for accommodation. This was about three kilometres from the working site. All had to sleep on the ground. It was a rainy season and naturally the accommodation was not comfortable. Candles were for lighting. Food and tea was prepared and served by the students themselves. Every body worked six to eight hours a day, starting from 8 A.M.

Pine seeds, were sown over 40,000 Sq. metres of land surface at the B.S.F. area and four hundred seedlings have been planted by digging pits along the roadside.

Roads, drains and residential premises were cleaned at Lalchand Bustee (which has been already selected for year long activities).

Every evening all the campers gathered in one place where the day's work report was read out. Then discussion used to take

place on the different aspects of work and amenities. Committees were formed and entrusted with responsibilities for running the camp smoothly. A short cultural function used to be there everynight. Most of the students participated in this.

We express our deep gratitude to the B.S.F. Officials who helped us a lot all through the camp period. The Forest Department was kind enough to assist us all through by offering their guidance and advise. They gave us the seeds and seedlings we required for the purpose. The Directorate of Information and Public Relations, Meghalaya, and the All India Radio did the complete coverage of the programme.

Honourable Minister, Shri P. R. Kyndiah, attended the closing ceremony as the Chief Guest and Shri A. A. Ali, D.I.G. B.S.F., presided over the occasion. The Minister appreciated the role of students in such noble work. He stressed the need for afforestation, which is so vital in this part of the country, from the point of view of conservation of soil, weather, and so on.

The follow-up work will be carried on once a fortnight by a group of students. According to all accepted standards the performance of the students was highly satisfactory. Everybody earned the skills involved in afforestation and also understood the problems of deforestation (The knowledge they carried with them is the greatest benefit that the society could expect out of such a camp). Everybody experienced camp life as well as learnt the skills of running such a camp. Through such activities leadership qualities grow among the students.

Experience shows that the students are highly enthusiastic in doing such community work. With adequate guidance, schemes may be launched in rural areas from time to itme. By involving the local youth in such schemes much benefit can accrue. There is no denial of the fact that a vast part of the country which is mainly rural in character needs help and care which can be rendered by the educated youth under the banner of the N.S.S.

MEGHALAYA

SHILLONG COLLEGE, SHILLONG

4th — 8th Oct. 1976

This time the Special Camp was of a short duration covering five days only. . . . 4th October, '76 to 8th Oct., '76. The Camp was held during the Puja Vacation at Lalchand Bustee. The participants were fifty in number. . . . thirty boys and twenty girls excluding the local participants who numbered another twelve. The primary aims of the Camp were:—

(a) Cleaning, (b) Vaccination (c) Introduction and popularisation of Family Planning Programmes, (d) After-care of the seedlings planted in June, 1976.

The Camp was a success. We achieved the following:—

- (a) About half a kilometer long, kutchra road which is a short cut connecting the main road with the Lalchand Bazaar, has been widened and improved.
- (b) Another two such narrow lanes have been widened and improved.
- (c) Almost all the population of the area have been vaccinated against Small-pox.

- d) Film shows and lectures were arranged for introducing Family Planning Programmes. Pamphlets and literatures, written in local languages, were distributed among the people of the area.
- (e) A committee consisting of local youth has been formed. The Committee helped us a lot although and many of them came forward voluntarily to work with us.
- (f) The whole locality has been cleaned nicely. Three pits of the size of 6' X 4' X 4' have been dug in the area in different corners to be used as dustbins for throwing rubbish. In one corner of the market a big pit 10' X 6' X 5' has been dug.
- (g) For the first time postering was done to launch a drive against alcoholism which is a problem in the area. Much more to this effect will be done during the year while doing regular activities of the units.
- (h) A team consisting of 10 volunteers went out every day to work on the bed where pine-seeds were sown in June 1976. We noticed that most of the seeds did not germinate at all and those that did could not grow healthily due to the deficiency of nutrients in the soil. The road-side trees which were planted in the B.S.F. Campus, however, have been growing nicely.

The accommodation for the campers were arranged in the College Campus itself as the Puja holidays were on. The students were very enthusiastic to work and they themselves were responsible for managing the routine activities of the Camp. Cultural Programmes were arranged every evening after a brief discussion on camp activities was finished. In conclusion, it may be said that the students love to work in rural areas and the villagers feel happy to see them working. Local participation is praiseworthy.

MEGHALAYA

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, SHILLONG

5th — 12th June, 1976

Our camp "Youth for Rural Reconstruction" was held from the 5th to the 12th June, 1976. We encamped in the St. Mary's College Hostel and planted trees in the St. Mary's College compound, St. Mary's Orphanage, Civil Hospital, Shillong, and in Sohryngkham, a village about 30 Km. from Shillong.

On the first day of the camp we planted 70 trees in the afternoon. In the morning we could not do anything as the Forest Department people, who were supposed to come at 9 a.m. with seedlings, did not turn up. It was about 1 p.m. when we started the planting around the St. Mary's College compound.

The second day of the camp was a Sunday, and as usual we worked in the jail.

On the third day of the camp we planted 120 trees in the Civil Hospital, Shillong, in the morning, and in the St. Mary's Orphanage in the afternoon. The following day we planted the rest of the plants in the St. Mary's Orphanage.

Again, on the 5th day of the camp, we waited for the Forest department people, who were supposed to bring us some more

seedlings and seeds. As they did not turn up we went to the office of the Forest Department but could not meet any of the officers.

On the 6th day of the camp we were able to buy some fruit and floral trees from the Agricultural Department, Meghalaya. We planted these in the afternoon in the St. Mary's College Compound.

On the 7th day of the camp we went to the village Sohryngkham about 30 Km. from Shillong. We could not do much there due to heavy rain but we managed to plant some trees in the School compound.

On the last day of the camp we worked in the jail.

MEGHALAYA

ST. ANTHONY'S COLLEGE, SHILLONG

4th — 14th June, 1976

The National Service Scheme Unit of St. Anthony's College held its Special Camping on the theme "Youth for Rural Reconstruction" at Nongkseh, the adopted village of the unit, situated about 6 Kilometres from the town of Shillong from the 4th to the 14th June, 1976 with Prof. Korbar Singh as in-charge of the camp. The camp consisted of one hundred NSS volunteers of the unit and twelve local volunteers from the village. The local Durbar of the village gave a plot of community land of about 2 acres for the purpose of tree planting. We are deeply grateful to the Secretary of the Durbar, Shri R. Thangkhiew, who took the initiative to give us this land after we had been refused permission to work in the allotted area at Riat Laban.

Throughout the previous week the campers were given formal training in the methods of tree planting, by the Programme Officer and the trainees who had attended the NSS Orientation camp, conducted by the North-Eastern Hill University. This pre-training enabled the campers to understand the objectives of the camp.

The campers worked in real earnest from the very beginning but the weather was very unfavourable. Throughout the day it

was pouring heavily. But, undaunted, the campers went on with the work. Some of them were in a pitiable condition since they could not even cover themselves or take shelter when the rain poured heavily. When the day was done the campers were seen running for a fresh bath at a local spring. I was glad to note that no one was bedridden though some had a slight cold or cough. While the majority of the campers went about the business of tree planting and preparing the nursery for plants, some of them went about the village to explain to the people the utility of tree planting for prevention of soil erosion. They also explained to them the merits of terrace cultivation and the evils of jhum cultivation. They impressed upon them the need to do away with old systems of cultivation and revolutionise their methods. The need today is to increase production. 'Jhum' leads to wastage of land and destruction of the forest. In destroying forests we also do injury to the beauty of nature as also to the fauna and flora of the region. But forests are our national wealth, the source of eternal life. It is the bounden duty of every citizen of this country to do his utmost to protect them. It could be noted that Nongkseh is mainly an agricultural village. It is also the highest milk producing village in the area.

The campers had to walk everyday to the village from their camp at St. Anthony's College after their morning breakfast, which was normally at seven a.m. Lunch and tea were provided at the work site. The campers came back to their camp only in the evening.

The campers planted trees and sapplings in and around the village. These were provided by the forest department, Government of Meghalaya. We were very fortunate to be visited by Shri S. Roy Choudhury, Forest Utilisation, Officer, Government of Meghalaya, who paid complimentary tribute to the campers for their good work. Rev. Father A. Joseph, Principle of the College, also visited the camp.

The campers also worked in the college campus. They planted some sapplings and cleaned the college campus. They hope that

the college authorities will allow them to convert the vacant plot of the college into a garden.

The campers broke camp on the 14th June, 1976. The campers and the National Integration Samiti of the College held a cultural evening to mark the formal closing of the camp.

The camp, like a previous camp, was educative. It evoked a sense of responsibility and dedication in the workers. One of the most important aspects of the present camp was the spirit of cooperation and dignity of labour. The villagers, as usual, joined hands with the workers and listened patiently to the advise of the workers to break away from the old traditional method of cultivation and to protect the forest. They also planted trees in and around the village. The campers hoped to continue their work in the village through the N.S.S. regular activities of the College. This will ensure continuity of their work.

In conclusion, one cannot but refer to the bad weather that we faced during the camp. If calculated from the point of manpower and the time spent, then the campers can elaim to have done very little as compared to what they did in the last two camps. That is why they wished to go back and do more work in the village.

MEGHALAYA

UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, BARAPANI

30th Sept. — 5th Oct. 1976

The N.S.S. Unit of the College organised a special camping programme in Mawlyndep from the 30th September, to 5th October, 1976. The objective of the camp was to carry out the NSS theme "Youth for Rural Reconstruction" with activities in the following fields.

1. Environmental sanitation
2. Medico-social work including mass immunisation against preventable diseases
3. Education programmes for children
4. Promoting of savings drive.

This was the first camp organised by the NSS unit of the College. The unit started functioning only by the first week of September 1976. This was also the first camp organized in Mawlyndep over the years. (The headman, who is in his seventies, hasn't seen anything of this sort in his lifetime).

Twenty six students (sixteen boys and ten girls) and six teachers participated in the camp. Everything went off as we had planned, and it was a success.

The camp was formally opened on the 30th September at 2 P.M. by Dr. Chandran D. S. Devanesen, Vice-Chancellor, North-Eastern Hill University. In his inaugural address he stressed the need to supplement academic education with practical effects for rural reconstruction. Mr. Dlosing, the local M.L.A. also spoke on the occasion.

General Data Mawlyndep

Approximate area 8 sq. K.m. Population 428. Inhabited by Khasis and Nepalis. The Nepalis are not identified with the Khasis: distinct in its tradition, singsong dialect, dress etc. A great provincial pride exists. However, there is unmistakable influence and domination by Church alliances. So are the Nepalis by the temple (all of them are Hindus.). In short, the social life of the village is revolving round the two churches and a temple. The village folks are happy-go-lucky, fond of music, dance and drinks. Their main occupation is cultivation. Some of them do cattle rearing. Few are engaged in fishing. The main crops and vegetables are rice, maize, potato, pumpkin and radish. The main food is rice and boiled vegetables. Meat or fish is a luxury for an average villager, if he is not a butcher or a fisherman. They take good food only occasionally, when the crop is good and the work is in plenty. They take two meals in a day: one in the morning when they set off for work and another in the evening when they return from work. They practise 'jhumming' in cultivating the land. Few of them know the use of modern fertilizers etc.

As the programme shows, the educational programme for children was given prime importance. On the first day some children refused to come, there were only 25 of them. But gradually the number increased everyday. The campers imparted physical training, taught them songs and games. Competitions were held for each item taught and the best ones were promised prizes on the valedictory function. Everyday there was a huge crowd of villagers watching the children singing, and playing different games. Nothing much can be done for some children, who have never been to school, within six days. We did not want to do any miracle

either. We simply wanted to create an interest among them for schooling. And it was successful. Many of them started pestering their parents for sending them to the Union Christian College Primary School: they wanted to learn English like the campers. The children were overwhelmed by the love and compassion shown by the campers. The camp ended on the 5th October, 1976 and the kids were told not to come the next day. But they did wait for the campers from the morning, the next day too: refused to listen to anyone who asked them to go back. Many a child said "they may come" pointing towards the College.

MEGHALAYA

LADY KEANE COLLEGE, SHILLONG

7th — 16th June, 1976

One hundred campers from Lady Keane Girls' College participated in the "Youth for Afforestation" camp. It was a day camp in which the campers worked for ten days from 7th — 16th June, 1976. Each camper worked on an average 617 hours daily. The venue of the camp was the B.S.F. Campus. The camp was formally inaugurated on 7.6.76 at 10 A.M. by Col. Rana, Commandant. 83 B.N. of B.S.F., Shillong.

Some days the weather was inclement. The site was full of boulders, thorns and bushes. But the campers took up the task of afforestation with maximum zeal, dash and enthusiasm. The first four days were spent in clearing the jungles, shrubs etc. so that seeds of pine could be sown in proper beds. The next two days were spent in sowing the seeds and offering necessary protection. An area of about 30,000 Sq. ft. was well prepared and seeds sown. The last four days were utilised in digging pits and planting seedlings. About 500 seedlings were planted.

The closing ceremony took place in the afternoon of 16th July, 1976. Shri P. R. Kyndiah, Honourable Minister, Meghalaya

graced the occasion as the Chief Guest and Shri A. A. Ali, Deputy Inspector-General, B.S.F., presided over the occasion. The closing ceremony was jointly arranged by the N.S.S. Units of Shillong College and Lady Keane College. The cultural programme was followed by light refreshments.

The Special Camping ended with the chorus: "We shall overcome.....we'll walk hand in hand.....we shall meet again."

MEGHALAYA

TURA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TURA

21st — 30th July, 1976

The camp was inaugurated by Shri K.R. Marak, M.P. in the College campus on 21.7.76 amidst great enthusiasm. It consisted of seventeen girls and twentyone boys with two attendants and the Programme Officer.

The camp differed in its approach and outlook from the previous three camps in the sense that it was meant for the preservation and survival of trees. Nature balance has been heavily impaired by the rampant destruction of forests through extensive 'jhumming' and man's fight for survival against the vagaries of nature resulting in soil erosion, drought and shortage of water supply.

During the ten days camp, the following areas were covered:—
(a) State Poultry Farm, (b) State Dairy Farm (both at Rongkhon),
(c) State Fishery Farm at Digri Stream (at Ganolgro), (d) Town Milk Supply Scheme at Ganol and (e) eight kilometres between Rongram and Rongkhon (on either side of the road) along the Tura Rongram Road.

A Socio-economic survey was also conducted in the villages within a six kilometres radius including Tura town. Highlights

of the survey were: (i) lack of proper link roads between the villages, (ii) primary schools require better attention and improvement, (iii) impact of 20 point economic programme is yet to be felt in the villages, (iv) distribution machinery of essential commodities is not satisfactory. The redeeming side of the findings were: (i) horticulture is becoming more and more popular, (ii) wet cultivation is being practised wherever possible, (iii) the number of schoolgoing children is steadily increasing (some children have been walking five to six kilometres to attend schools at Tura town daily). Major products of this area are arecanuts, pineapples and paddy. It is a deficit area in terms of food production.

Two cinema shows were arranged for the benefit of the villagers through the courtesy of the D.I.P.R.O., Tura. Evenings were occupied with cultural and social programme.

Species of trees planted were:

Delonix Regia (Gold mohar) — 500, Eucalyptus — 400, Bauhinia Retusa — 300, Cassia fistula — 200, Messua ferra — 300, Cryptomaria Japanica — 20, Mango — 500, Jackfruits — 400, and Teak — 100. Total — 2,720.

These were supplied by the D.F.O. Tura, who trained and supervised the plantation throughout the camping period.

Participants during the camp included the District A.H. & Veterinary Officer, Tura and some of his staff, the D.F.O., Tura and his Ranger, Fishery Officers in Tura, the Project Officer, SFDA/MFL, the D.I.P.R.O., Tura, D.A.O. the Assistant Development Commissioner and the Principal and some of his colleagues.

The Valedictory address was delivered by Shri Plansing Marak, MLA., and the function was attended by many district officers and local leaders from the villages. The speakers praised the student volunteers and the Programme Officer for their novel venture in reviving the spirit of the love of nature among the people.

MEGHALAYA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NEHU, SHILLONG

25th July — 5th August, 1976

During the fifteen days vacation (25th July, to 5th August, 1976) an afforestation programme was launched under the N.S.S. For this the Mayurbhanj Campus was selected, first, because a large area had been left fallow just behind the main building; and secondly, since everyone of us would be available right in the Campus daily, a greater care of the saplings could be taken.

In this programme a batch of fifteen students from the Botany Department, NBHU, took part.

The nursery beds were prepared by mixing cow dung manure in the soil. Each bed was 4' X 10' standard size. The tree and shrub seedlings were received from the Forest nursery, Laban, Shillong and one hundred and fifty seedlings of Red and Blue Pine were received from the Officer of the Sericulturist-cum-Forest Utilisation Officer, Mr. S. Roy Choudhuri. The selected seedlings for afforestation were, *Cryptomeria*, *Cupressus*, *Pinus Kaesiya*, *Pinus wallichiana*, Jackaranda, Cherry, Acacia, Bottle brush, *Rhododendron*, because these trees can grow and flourish in Shillong. The *Pinus kaesiya* seeds were sown in the nursery and the seedlings will be transplanted next year. About ten kilograms of *Pinus*

Kaesiya seedlings were sown in five nursery beds. Almost all the seeds (90%) germinated and about 75% of the seedlings are surviving. All the students took much interest in bringing cow dung manure, digging the pits, making the nursery and planting trees and some shrubby plants in the main area. It is only by afforestation we can improve the economy of our country and only trees can make the air healthy and fresh and they are the only antidote to pollution. Dr. Ramakrishnan asked the Vice-Chancellor for some facilities.

The Camp dates were chosen from 25th July to 5th August, 1976, because this was the right season for afforestation and the students were also on vacation. On the 25th and 26th July, they were given general training for afforestation, nursery making, protection of forests and post-planting care of trees. From the 27th to 3rd August, they started digging pits and making nurseries for sowing the seeds.

We are thankful to all the staff members of the Botany Department for their co-operation and help.

Our thanks are also due to Shri S. Roy Choudhuri, Officer of Sericulture-cum-Forest Utilization, Shillong, and Shri S.B. Singh, Divisional Forest Officer, Shillong for providing seedlings and seeds of Pinus.

MEGHALAYA

MENDIPATHAR COLLEGE, MENDIPATHAR

24th June — 3rd July, 1976

Meghalaya, the sporting "House of the Clouds", is also the store-house of precious timbers. With the opening of the interior through the net-work of road system, the forest-wealth has proved a good hunting ground for easy money-makers. Besides, the '*jhum*' cultivation takes a heavy annual toll of the forests, and despite the attempts of the Government to persuade the people to give it up, no break-through has been achieved. Consequently, it is feared that this bush-green country might be reduced to a burning desert in course of time. And the example is not far away to seek. The lower Indus, now in the region of Pakistan, known as Sind, now passes through barren desert, though this was once a well-watered and fertile land.

It is in this context that the programme of "Youth for Afforestation" is to be evaluated here. To plant a few saplings here and there will not suffice, but to infuse consciousness among the masses about afforestation and preservation of the existing trees is greatly valuable.

Hence, the students were over-enthusiastic on this score and were waiting for the green signal to start. The camp was opened

on the 24th June, 1976 and the students started for Damas, a village 15 kilometers from the College, in great spirit. The moment they reached the village, they were welcomed and cheered by the villagers and the local school children. The local people gathered round them and extended all cooperation. The weaving School building was provided for their accommodation. The local people had made bamboo machans to be used as bedsteads for sleeping at night. The campers were greatly obliged to the local people for the assistance they rendered.

Commencing on the 24th June, 1976, the camp lasted for ten days upto the 3rd July, 1976. A plot of land belonging to the Nokma of Damas had already been selected for the purpose. Hence, the clearing of the jungle began in right earnest. Clearing a plot of 10 acres was a hard task. The sturdy growth of jungles is a happy breeding ground for all types of insects, specially mosquitoes. To invade their house requires thick skin and great tact. However, the serpents and insects fled as the green jungles fell at the sharp strokes of the daos. But the jungles could not be burnt due to incessant rain. The monsoon came in its fury to help it's children, the green growth. Hence, the plot of land could not be got rid of the germs.

After clearing of the jungles, the participants were instructed in the arrangement and planting of sagoon seedlings, supplied by the Forest Department. The Forest Officer, Dainadubi, came to inspect and advise. A rectangular measurement was taken and at every 12 feet, a straight pole was planted. The rows of seedlings to be planted were to be straight from all directions and precautions were taken to make it all exact. Besides, these poles, pits, each measuring 1 foot long, 1 foot broad and 112 feet deep, were dug. When all these arrangements had been made, the seedlings, numbering some 2000, were brought from the Forest office and planted. It was started on the 2nd July, 1976. and everything was complete by the noon of the 3rd July, 1976. The participants began to dance and sing as soon as the last seedlings had been planted. The students from the local High School had also joined us on the last day and the villagers were not few

in number. It was a great day for all of them. They returned to the camp like a victorious army marching home with flying colours.

In the afternoon, after lunch, a public meeting was organised. The Programme Officer, Shri C.D. Marak, brought home the necessity of preserving forests from reckless denudation. The village leaders also spoke at length. The students addressed the meeting and explained to the people the purpose for which they had come.

Whatever the setbacks and difficulties the participants and the local people suffered from, the camping brought home a good lesson to the people of the locality and to the participants of the College as well. Apart from afforestation and tree plantation, which had been the principal task before them and for which they had been sent, they also worked for mass propaganda for the implementation of the Prime Ministers' recent 20 point economic programme. In the public meeting held, where almost all the people (young and old; literate and illiterate) gathered, the usefulness of Government activities for the upliftment of the common people were discussed and made known to the ignorant mass of the community. Slogans such as "There is no substitute for hard work and iron will"; "Produce more for country's prosperity"; "Talk less, work more"; "Help implement Prime Minister's 20 point programme"; "More trees and less children" were propagated through writings and posters scattered all around.

The camp was declared closed with an entertaining cultural show at night.

MEGHALAYA

JOWAI GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JOWAI

5th — 12th June, 1976

The campaign for Tree Plantation and Afforestation was arranged at Khliehriat after due discussion with the local Forest officials. This camp had a technical aspect — a tree can only be planted in a specified period and in a specific way. So we had to fix 5th June, 1976 as the beginning of our camp at Khliehriat. Unlike other big places, here the collection of plants/seedlings, ration, eatables, lanterns etc. and arrangement of transport are sometime time-consuming. So we had to hurry on the morning of the 5th of June so as to arrive at Khliehriat Bazar at 2 P.M. by the Meghalaya State Transport Bus. The party was composed of twentyone students, both male and female.

The day was not very bright nor very cloudy. Mr. Saibon, Forest Ranger and his man accompanied us along with the seedlings. After getting down at Khliehriat Bazar we had to follow a forest department man through the slippery upland to a solitary forest house. There was no road and the small streams on the way were negotiable only by an improvised bridge of a tree trunk or wood log. Heavy provisions and bulky luggage were ferried to the destination with much difficulties and toil. The house was

luckily new, Assam type, but with no furniture except a single cot. We did not mind that some students got set for cooking, but alas! no fire wood. However, the situation was saved by the help of the Forest people.

It was a Saturday. The day was approaching evening. After having tea, the students set out on an acquaintance-tour cum propaganda-mission. I sometimes strayed away from them to meet the local government officials. There was smiling sunshine to welcome us the following morning *i.e.* on Sunday. The students set out for similar acquaintance-cum-propaganda tour and covered some villages as far as, Sutnga, which is 10 miles from Khlichriat. In such acquaintance tour, we distributed some medicines obtained from the Civil Hospital, Jowai.

It began raining at about 3 P.M. Some returned in the rain, some were stuck on the way. Initially, upto 10 P.M. there were some pauses in raining and all were set for a good sleep. Then the trouble started as the impact of side-rain (or circular-rain) with gusty winds started to be felt. The torrent of rain leaked through the glass window frames through the ventilators and through the walls the following morning. But the tempo of rain ceased on Monday and it was drizzling and windy. Then we remembered that the area fell under the same Cherrapunjee, Mawsynram Range and we went out in that climate for tree plantation. We planted some hundred twentyfive saplings that day. We started planting trees on both sides of the National Highway—44, from Khlichriat gate towards Badarpur.

As night was approaching, the impact of rain and wind was increasing. Many students got part of their bedding wet as rain-water leaked through the window frame, ventilators and walls. We rolled up our bedding and passed the second half of the night in half-lying position. Water was flowing on the cemented floor of the house. Some of us were busy managing the mess provisions.

Tuesday, none could think of going out in such a rain or trekking up and down on such a slippery path and over the flooded hilly streams. They passed the day indoors playing and singing.

On Wednesday, we became impatient, thinking about the seedlings the Forest Department kept for planting. Already these seedlings were turning brown. Conscience was gaining upper hand over the onslaught of rain. So, baring a few who were complaining of cold and cough, rest of us went out under loaned umbrellas. When we reached the spot (a distance of 5/6 kilometres) we found ourselves fully wet. So the students, disregarding the rain, began to plant trees. The place has a peculiar climate. Raining torrentially, decreasing to drizzling with wind-becoming foggy, again raining, like a wheel. The party walked back at 4.30 p.m. to Khliehriat Bazar where they could warm up a little after getting a cup of hot tea.

On Thursday, it was again raining. Now the students perhaps feeling bored on a secluded and desolate hill top, began to think of sleeping. Many of them got their dress fully wet, and some of them their beddings too. In the evening, the forest people were saying — “Sir, don’t you know the rain in Khliehriat? How can you work in such a climate? If you can go back, better. Because it may continue for a fortnight or more even”. I was also thinking, sitting on the damp and partly wet bed roll. I was also worried for the girl students. However, we could arrange another cot for the girls and a bench, a chair and a table for the boys. There was nothing to keep the clothings or beddings away from the watery floor.

I became desperate and after luring the students with a ten rupee prize for the best planter, got many of them out in that rain on Friday. We walked 7/8 kilometres and planted some hundred or so. In such a climate, the Camera seemed not to register any impression. However, we clicked on. We came back in the evening and I summoned all to pose the question — how to go out of the place carrying our belongings? The camp had, by the time, become virtually an unhealthy and uneasy prison. None could give the proper solution. Then we decided that on the following day, in slight let-up or gap in raining, we would ferry the things to the Bazar and go back. So, we returned on the 12th of June, 1976 with a sense of frustration, because we had to cancel many of our programmes, like sports, film shows, etc.

Achievements: We planted approximately five hundred and fifty or six hundred plants. Individual students were selecting the best plants, because they were cautious to see that their plants survived. So the physical as well as the academic target was achieved to some extent. The party was assisted and guided by the Forest people including two Range Officers. The students not only learnt the art of planting but developed also a sense of creativity. They advised the rural folk cultivating in the fields and the village cow boys to look after and preserve the trees as they were to live with them. It was a difficult problem to allay the doubt of one old lady-cultivator that trees will not cause draught.

Day Camp at Lathlaboh — New College Site

The seedlings were collected and arranged by the Forest Department. But on the scheduled dates no plantation could be carried out because of torrential rain. After a few days, *i.e.*, on the 2nd July, the climate suddenly looked bright. We hurriedly arranged the plants at the College site and could plant two hundred fifty or more plants there in two days. Total seventy three students participated in this programme. For the follow up action of Khliehriat plantation, the Forest Department and assured us to do the needful. And for Jowai, the P.W.D., Forest Department and College NSS Unit will do the necessary work.

To sum up — the camp was a mixed success. The date had to be postponed, refixed or programme recast, sometimes posing tremendous and laborious problem for the Programme Officer. When the Khliehriat camp days were curtailed the left over provisions were to be carried back and the co-ordination among various departments was made anew. As such, camping during the rainy season, particularly in this part of Meghalaya, is not feasible in future.

MEGHALAYA

SANKARDEV COLLEGE, SHILLONG

4th — 12th June, 1976

The camp started on June 4, 1976. Altogether fifty students participated in the Tree plantation camp, including the Programme Officer. The campers were supposed to sow seeds of Pine at Laban Forest Block but due to some unavoidable circumstances we had to plant saplings in the College Campus itself. We planted about eighty saplings in the College Campus and it was assured that the plants would be properly looked after.

On June 7, 1976, we went to Laban Assamese Girls High School and planted 25 saplings. The Headmistress of the School was very cooperative and so also was the case with Laban Khasi Myllem State-ship H.E. School, Shillong. On the same day the campers planted trees at the premises of Laban Nepali M.E. School.

On June 8, 9 and 10, 1976, we went to Gurkha High School, Upper Shillong, and Shillong Vidyalaya and planted saplings. On June 11, the campers planted trees at the premises of the Mawprem Morning High School. In all, the campers planted 350 saplings. The camp was very enjoyable.

The Programme Officer, A.P. Nirola, was aptly advised by the Principal, Shri R.N. Upadhyaya, and was helped by Shri A.B.M.

Roy and Mr. H. Blah. The camp was located at the College Campus itself.

On June 12, the camp was declared closed by Prof. P.G. Marbaniang, Minister of State for Education, Meghalaya. The Minister appreciated the work of the campers. Shri R.N. Upadhyaya, the Principal of the College offered the vote of thanks. The camp report was read out by the Programme Officer. The camp was closed on June 12th.

MEGHALAYA

SANKARDEV COLLEGE, SHILLONG

7th to 16th January, 1977

The camp started on January 7th at Makhanu, about 35 kms interior from Shillong. The students were housed at Makhanu M.E. School.

The volunteers (both boys and girls) started distributing anti-Malaria tablets and went from house to house explaining the importance of the maintenance of good health and good sanitation. They talked about the problems of the villagers and it was revealed that the villagers need a veterinary hospital as most of the villagers are cultivators and they rear cattle. There is also a necessity of a small dispensary, a full fledged sub-post office and a good road connection to Shillong. The villagers are very poor. The students also distributed exercise books and pencils to the needy students and also explained to the villagers about the importance of wild life preservation.

The camp was declared closed by the village Headman, Bah Jala, on January 16th, 1977. The village panchayat president, Shri C.B. Rai, also spoke on the occasion.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME
ANNUAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY LEVEL

(CONSOLIDATED FOR MEGHALAYA, NAGALAND
AND MIZORAM)

For the year ending 31st March, 1977.
1976-1977

1. GENERAL :

1. Name of the University: North—Eastern Hill University.
2. Name of the NSS Programme Coordinator : Mr. Shekhar Singh
3. a) Whether University NSS Advisory Committee has been constituted : Yes.
- b) Number of meetings (with dates) of the University NSS Advisory Committee held during the year : 1. 13th May, 1976.
: 2. 11th Dec, 1976.
4. Number of Colleges participating in NSS : 22 Colleges.
5. Number of teachers (including Programme Officers) involved in NSS : 39 teachers (including Programme Officers)
6. Number of Programme Officers Sent for Orientation training refresher course during the year : 19 Programme Officer have attended Orientation Course.

7. Number of Programme Officers who have not received any orientation so far : 3 Prog. Officers have not attended Orientation Course

II. ENROLMENT :

8. Number of students enrolled under NSS during the year : 2,115 students

Percentage to the total enrolment at the 1st Degree Level : 16.43%

9. Number of students who actively participated in NSS (Those who put in at least 120 hours of social service) : The students, as an average, completed 3/4th. of the prescribed time (i.e., completed 90 hours)
10. Number of students who participated in NSS Special Camps during the year : 1,378 students participated in NSS Special-Camps

III. REGULAR NSS ACTIVITIES :

11. Total number of villages adopted by NSS Units of the University : 21 villages have been adopted. One college has adopted the District Jail
12. Main programmes and activities undertaken and achievements : See Annexure I

IV. SPECIAL CAMPING PROGRAMME :

13. Number of camps held during the year : 31 camps

14. Number of camps visited by the University Co-ordinator : 10 camps
15. Number of participants : 1,717
16. Number of short pre-camp orientation courses organised at the University during the year : 3 orientation Courses

	Male	Female	Total
a) Students	26	20	46
(a) Non-students	6	—	6
(c) Teachers	44	2	46

V. MAIN PROGRAMMES ACTIVITES AND ACHIEVEMENTS : See Annexure I

VI. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS : : Given State-wise

VII. MISCELLANEOUS :

17. Literature, if any, prepared and published by the University during the year (Please give names, distribution, etc) : Nil
18. Whether the University gives any credit for NSS work in the annual evaluation, if so, the details thereof : No.
19. Has NSS been made an integrated part of Curriculum. if so, give details : No.
20. Response of the community to the projects undertaken by NSS and NSS movement : The response is encouraging

**NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME
ANNUAL REPORT
UNIVERSITY LEVEL
(FOR THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA)**

**For the year ending 31st March, 1977
1976-1977**

I. General :

1. Name of the University : North-Eastern Hill-
University
2. Name of the NSS Programme Coordinator : Mr. Shekhar Singh
3. a) Whether University NSS advisory Committee has been constituted : Yes
b) Number of meetings (with dates) of the University NSS advisory Committee held during the year : 1. 13th may, 1976
: 2. 11th Dec, 1976
4. Number of Colleges participating in NSS : 10 Colleges
5. Number of teachers (including Programme Officers) involved in NSS. : 16 Teachers (including Programme Officers)
6. Number of Programme Officers sent for Orientation training refresher course during the year : 9 Programme Officers
7. Number of Programme Officers who have not received any orientation so far : 1 Programme Officer

II. ENROLMENT :

8. Number of students enrolled under NSS during the year : 1,315 Students
Percentage to the total enrolment at the Ist Degree Level : 15.05%
9. Number of students who actively participated in NSS (Those who put in at least 120 hours of social service). : The students, as an average, completed 3/4 of the prescribed time (i.e., 90 hours)
10. Number of students who participated in NSS special Camps during the year : 715

II. REGULAR NSS ACTIVITIES :

11. Total number of villages adopted by NSS Units of the University : 9 Villages and one college has adopted the Shillong District Jail
12. Main programmes and activities undertaken and achievements : See Annexure I

IV. SPECIAL CAMPING PROGRAMME :

13. Number of camps held during the year : 14 Camps
14. Number of camps visited by the University Co-ordinator : 7 Camps
15. Number of participants : 758 participants

16. Number of short pre-camp orientation courses organised at the University during the year : 2 courses

	Male	Female	Total
a) Students	22	13	35
b) Non-students	6	—	6
c) Teachers	22	5	27
Total	50	18	68

V. MAIN PROGRAMMES : See Annexure I
ACTIVITIES AND
ACHIEVEMENTS

VI. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS :

Sl. No.	Regular NSS Activities	Special Camping	Total
17. Amount of grant brought forward from 1975-76	Nil	464.88	464.88
18. Unspent balance with the colleges from previous year	—	—	—
19. Grants received during the year	Nil.	35,485.00	35,949.88
20. Other Sources	—	—	—
21. Total Fund for 1976-77 (17+18+19+20)	Nil	35,949.88	35,949.88
22. Expenditure incurred :			
a) University Level	—	Nil	—

b) Grants to colleges	—	34,073.52	34,073.52
c) Total expenditure	—	34,073.52	34,073.52
23. Grants unspent as on 31.3.77	—	1,876.36	1,876.36
24. Grants lying unspent with the colleges carried over to next year	—	Nil	—
25. Whether or not accounts rendered to the State	No	Yes	—
26. Whether funds were received from the State Govt. in time	No	No	—

N.B. Amount of grant brought forward from 1975-76 in respect of Regular Activities is shown as "Nil" as the unspent balance is earmarked for purchase of vehicle for NSS. No grant has been released for Regular Activities 1976-77. Hence, the figures required cannot be shown as yet.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 27. Literature, if any, prepared and published by the University during the year (Please give names distribution etc.) | Nil |
| 28. Whether the University gives any credit for NSS work in the annual evaluation. If so, the details there of | No |
| 29. Has NSS been made an integrated part of curriculum. If so, give details. | No |
| 30. Response of the community to the projects undertaken by NSS and NSS movement | The response is encouraging. |

**NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME
ANNUAL REPORT
UNIVERSITY LEVEL
(FOR THE STATE OF NAGALAND)**

**For the year ending 31st March, 1977
1976-77**

I. General :

1. Name of the University : North-Eastern Hill University
2. Name of the NSS Programme Co-ordinator : Mr. Shekhar Singh
3. a) Whether University NSS advisory Committee has been constituted : Yes
- b) Number of meetings (with dates) of the University NSS advisory Committee Meeting held during the year : 1. 13th May, 1976
: 2. 11th Dec. 1976
4. Number of Colleges participating in NSS : 7 Colleges
5. Number of teachers (including Programme Officers) involved in NSS : 15 Teachers (including Programme Officers)
6. Number of Programme officers sent for Orientation training refresher course during the year : 5 Programme Officers
7. Number of Programme Officers who have not received any orientation so far. : 2 Programme Officers awaiting orientation course.

II. ENROLMENT:

8. Number of students enrolled under NSS during the year : 400 Students
Percentage to the total enrolment at the 1st Degree Level : 19.81%
9. Number of students who actively participated in NSS 120 hours of Social service : The students, as an average, completed 3/4 of the prescribed time (i.e., 90 hours)
10. Number of students who participated in NSS special Camps during the year. : 378 students

III. REGULAR NSS ACTIVITIES :

11. Total number of villages adopted by NSS Units : 7 Villages
12. Main programmes and activities undertaken and achievements : See Annexure I

IV. SPECIAL CAMPING PROGRAMME :

13. Number of camps held during the year : 9 Camps
14. Number of camps visited by the University Co-ordinator : —
15. Number of participants : 522 participants
16. Number of short pre-camp orientation courses organised at the University during the year : 2 courses

	Male	Female	Total
a) Students	3	—	3
b) Non-students		—	—
c) Teachers	8	—	8

V. MAIN PROGRAMMES : See Annexure I
ACTIVITIES AND
ACHIEVEMENTS

VI. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS :

SI. No.	Regular NSS Activities	Special camping	Total
17. Amount of grant brought forward from 1975-76	* Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Unspent balance with the colleges from previous year	—	—	—
19. Grants received during the year	24,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00
20. Other Sources	—	—	—
21. Total Fund for 1976-77 (17+18+19+20)	24,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00
22. Expenditure incurred :			
a) University Level	1,897.45	Nil	1,897.45

*Balance of Regular Fund 1975-76 is earmarked for purchase of vehicle for NSS as sanctioned vide Govt. of India (Ministry of Education)'s No. F. 2 : 19/75-SY of 24.11.75 and Education Secretary, Govt. of Nagaland's D.O. No. PES/NSS-77 of 17.3.77

b) Grants to colleges	22,102.55	11,351.47	33,454.02
c) Total expenditure	24,000.00	11,351.47	35,351.47
23. Grants unspent as on 31.3.77	Nil	648.53	648.53
24. Grants lying unspent with the colleges carried over to next year	—	Nil	
25. Whether or not accounts rendered to the State	Not yet	Yes	
26. Whether funds were received from the State Govt. in time	No	No	

VII. MISCELLANEOUS :

27. Literature, if any, prepared and published by the University during the year (Please give names distribution etc)		Nil	
28. Whether the University gives any credit for NSS work in the annual evaluation. If so, the details thereof.		No	
29. Has NSS been made an integrated part of curriculum. If so, give details.		No	
30. Response of the community to the projects undertaken by NSS and NSS movement.		The response is encouraging.	

**NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME
ANNUAL REPORT
UNIVERSITY LEVEL
(FOR THE UNION TERRITORY OF MIZORAM)**

**For the year ending 31st March, 1977
1976-77**

I. General :

1. Name of the University : North-Eastern Hill University
2. Name of the NSS Programme Coordinator : Mr. Shekhar Singh
3. a) Whether University NSS advisory Committee has been constituted : Yes
b) Number of meetings (with dates) of the University NSS advisory Committee Meeting held during the year : 1. 13th May, 1976
: 2. 11th Dec., 1976
4. Number of Colleges participating in NSS : 5 Colleges
5. Number of teachers (including programme Officers) involved in NSS : 8 Teachers (including Programme Officers)
6. Number of Programme Officers sent for Orientation training refresher course during the year : 5 Programme Officers
7. Number of Programme Officers who have not received any orientation so far : None

ENROLMENT :

8. Number of students enrolled under NSS during the year : 400 Students
Percentage to the total enrolment at the Ist Degree Level : 18.95%
9. Number of students who actively participated in NSS (Those who put in at least 120 hours of social service) : The students, as an average, completed 3/4 of the prescribed time (i.e., 90 hours)
10. Number of students who participated in NSS special Camps during the year : 285 Students

III. REGULAR NSS ACTIVITIES :

11. Total number of villages adopted by NSS Units of the University : 5 Villages
12. Main programmes and activities undertaken and achievements : See Annexure I

IV. SPECIAL CAMPING PROGRAMME :

13. Number of camps held during the year : 8 Camps
14. Number of camps visited by the University Co-ordinator : 3 Camps
15. Number of participants : 437 participants

16. Number of short pre-camp : 2 orientation courses
orientation courses orga-
nised at the University
during the year

	Male	Female	Total
a) Students	2		2
b) Non-students		—	
c) Teachers	9		9

V. MAIN PROGRAMMES : See Annexure I
ACTIVITIES AND
ACHIEVEMENTS

VI. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS :

Sl. No.	Regular NSS Activities	Special	Total
17. Amount of grant bro- ught forward from 1975-76	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Unspent balance with the colleges from pre- vious year	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Grants received during the year	24,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00
20. Other Sources	—	—	—
21. Total Fund for 1976-77: (17+18+19+20)	24,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00
22. Expenditure incurred :			
a) University Level	*	Nil	12,495.00
b) Grants to colleges	11,505.00	11,700.00	23,205.00

c) Total expenditure	*24,000.00	11,700.00	35,700.00
23. Grants unspent as on 31.3.77	*	300.00	300.00
24. Grants lying unspent with the colleges carried over to next year	*	Nil	Nil
25. Whether or not accounts rendered to the State	Not yet*	Yes	—
26. Whether funds were received from the State Govt. in time	Yes	Yes	

VII. MISCELLANEOUS :

27. Literature, if any prepared and published by the University during the year (Please give names distribution etc.)		Nil
28. Whether the University gives any credit for NSS work in the annual evaluation. If so, the details thereof.		No
29. Has NSS been made an integrated part of curriculum. If so, give details		No
30. Response of the community to the projects undertaken by NSS and NSS movement		The response is encouraging.

*Balance of Regular Funds 1975-76 and 1976-77 are earmarked for purchase of vehicle for NSS as sanctioned vide Government of India (Ministry of Education Secretary, Government of Mizoram's D.O. No. ECL-31/76/ Pt. 1/40 of 23.5.77 Hence, the final accounts are not shown in this statement.

ANNEXURE I

1. In order to facilitate the adoption of villages by various colleges, the University issued village-adoption guidelines to all the colleges : to serve more as indicative and advisory guidelines rather than mandatory ones. These guidelines suggested a step-by-step methodology for identifying, selecting and finally adopting a suitable village. They also embodied some suggestions on the various projects that could be undertaken by the units. Further queries and requests for help and guidance, if necessary, were also solicited.

2. As a part of this staged evaluation of villages, proposed to be adopted, was a social-economic survey. Proforma were prepared by the University, after consultation with experts and keeping in mind the particular needs of the area, and were circulated to all the colleges. Those proformas were filled in on-the-spot by the programme officers and students of various colleges after actual verification and discussion with the village people. Apart from evaluating the suitability of that village for sustained N.S.S. work, the questionnaire also attempted at recording some basic information about the area.

Consequently, more or less the first tasks taken this year by the NSS units of this region was a socio-economic survey.

3. Some units, especially those located in predominantly agricultural areas, took up the task of discussing with the villagers the pros and cons of 'Jhumming' : a form of cultivation universally predominant in this region. Demonstrations, with the help of the local agricultural officers, were also arranged. The NSS was fortunate to be advised, in this aspect by the late Mr. P. D. Stracey, former Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam who visited Shillong in 1976-77, shortly before his death. Mr. Stracey endorsed a copy of his report on 'Jhumming' to the NSS, and much valuable guidance was got from it.

4. Various units involved themselves with literacy cam-

paigns, either running schools for the illiterate adults or teaching those young children who did not ordinarily attend school. Some units helped in the construction of school buildings and acted as catalysts : requesting the Government to open schools wherever necessary. Noteworthy are the efforts of one particular unit which runs a school for under-trial and convicted juvenile delinquents. They also endeavour to instruct the inmates of the local jail and the mental hospital.

5. A unit has significantly contributed to the cultural life of an area by helping construct a children's park and initiating the formation of a Youth Club. Various other units provide to the poor people of their adopted villages, facilities for entertainment and non-formal education.

The N.S.S. also has, on the request of the State Government, presented proposals for the opening of Hobby Centres in various towns. These proposals have been accepted and are under the process of being implemented.

6. In spite of our terrian being hilly, there is a tremendous need for the improvement of environmental and sanitational conditions. Accordingly, most of the units have been involved atleast half the time, in these projects. Though the rainfall is extremely heavy in this region, most of the areas suffer from the shortage of water. This is due to the paucity of hill streams as also inadequate means of storage. Most units have attempted to improve the garbage disposal system prevalent in the villages. Drains and garbage pits have been constructed in numberous areas by the NSS volunteers.

The research unit of the N.S.S. is currently working on the possibility of constructing effective and cheap water filters by using local waste products, like tar-drums, abandoned by the border roads organisations. The research unit is also working on some plans for the construction of low cost houses by using variations of the locally available materials like bamboos.

7. In Mizoram, Rodent Control was the primary theme. This was mainly due to the fact that 1977 is expected to be the year of 'Thingtøn', the cyclic bamboo famine. This famine, is allegedly caused by the astronomical increase in rat-population, resulting in the rats eating up the fields of standing paddy in one night. It is said that the rats increase after eating the seeds of the bamboo flowers : this variety of bamboos flower once in 25 years.

Since 1976 the N.S.S. volunteers have been involved in an effort to make the populace as also the government authorities aware of the urgency and magnitude of the problem. The NSS was the first to initiate a course in Rodent Control Training which was held with the help of the I.C.A.R. at Aizawl, from the 3rd to the 7th of May, 1976. In this training course, programme officers of the various units in Mizoram as also District Agricultural. Officers and other officials of the Mizoram Agricultural Department were given practical and theoretical training in methods of Rodent Control. Subsequently, various unity organised, during the harvesting season, rodent control campaignst. Thousands of rats were killed and, more important, the local populace and the authorities could, at first hand, see the effectivits or ineffectivity of proposed measures. Some rats were preserved and sent for analysis to Shillong and Delhi.

The Government, in keeping with the needs, requested the N.S.S. and other agencies to suggest some effective schemes for the control of this menace. The NSS presented such a scheme to the State Government. Reportedly it has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Dr. C. D. S. Devanesen, Vice-Chancellor | —Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. Rajat Tandon, Department of Mathematics, NEHU | —Member |
| 3. | Dr. G. A. Swarup, Department of Mathematics, NEHU | — " |
| 4. | Dr. R. C. Sharma, Department of Geography NEHU | — " |
| 5. | Dr. G. S. Aurora, Department of Sociology, NEHU | — " |
| 6. | Officer on Special Duty (Administration), NEHU | — " |
| 7. | Officer on Special Duty (Finance) NEHU | — " |
| 8. | Dr. R. G. Michael, Department of Zoology, NEHU | — " |
| 9. | Staff Adviser, P.G. Students Union, NEHU | — " |
| 10. | General Secretary, P. G. Students Union, NEHU | — " |
| 11. | Director of Public Instruction, Meghalaya, Shillong | — " |
| 12. | Dr. O. Lyngdoh, Director of Health Services, Shillong | — " |
| 13. | Mr. B. N. Das, Conservator of Forests, Meghalaya | — " |
| 14. | Director, Botanical Survey of India, Shillong | — " |
| 15. | Director, Zoological Survey of India, Shillong | — " |
| 16. | Miss S. Swer, Chairman, Social Welfare Advisory Board, Meghalaya, Shillong | — " |
| 17. | Principal, Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong | — " |
| 18. | Principal, St. Edmund's College, Shillong | — " |
| 19. | Programme Officer, NSS Post-Graduate Training College | — " |
| 20. | Programme Officer, NSS St. Mary's College, Shillong | — " |
| 21. | Director of Education, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawl | — " |

22.	Deputy Secretary, Education, Govt. of Nagaland		Member
23.	Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Khasi Hills, Shillong	—	”
24.	Mr. A. H. Scott, Chief Executive Officer, Shillong Municipality, Shillong	—	”
25.	General Secretary, Meghalaya Students Union	—	”
26.	General Secretary, Nagaland Students Union	—	”
27.	General Secretary, M. Z. P.	—	”
28.	Mrs. S. Devanesen	—	”
29.	Mr. M. I. S. Iyer, Dy. Inspector General of Police	—	”
30.	Programme co-ordinator N.S.S., NEHU Secretary.	—	Member

LIST OF COLLEGES 1977-78

MEGHALAYA :	Sanctioned Camp	Strength Regular
Lady Keane Girls' College	150	300
Post Graduate Training College	25	50
Sankardev College	100	200
Seng Khasi College	15	35
Shillong College	150	300
St. Anthony's College	150	300
St. Mary's College	75	150
St. Edmund's College	100	200
Synod College	25	50
Jowai Govt. College	50	100
Mendipathar College	50	100
Tura Govt. College	50	100
Union Christian College	50	100
MIZORAM :		
Champhai College	75	150
Lunglei College	75	150
Pachhunga College	150	300
Serchhip College	30	60
Aizawl College	100	200
NAGALAND :		
Dimapur College	50	100
Fazl Ali College	100	200
Kohima College	100	200
Science College	50	100
Mount Tiyi College	25	50
Tuensang College	25	50
Nagaland College of Education.	25	50

NAME OF COLLEGES	PROGRAMME OFFICERS
MEGHALAYA :	
1. Lady Keane Girls College, Shillong	1. Mr. Romen Das 2. Mrs. Phesilda Syiemlieh.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Post-Graduate Training College | Mrs. J. Shullai |
| 3. Sankardev College | 1. Mr. D. D. Mali
2. Mr. L. R. Myrthong |
| 4. Seng Khasi College | Miss Sabita Das |
| 5. Shillong College | Mr. Bikash Roy |
| 6. St. Anthony's College | Mr. Korbar Singh |
| 7. St. Mary's College | Miss Aparna Khaund |
| 8. St. Edmund's College | Mr. Oris Lyngdoh |
| 9. Synod College | Mr. Arboard Kharkongor |
| 10. Jowai Govt. College, Jowai | Mr. P. Laloo |
| 11. Mendipathar College, Mendipathar. | Mr. Churchill Marak |
| 12. Tura Govt. College, Tura | 1. Mr. A. G. Momin
2. Mr. Utpal Ranjan Dutta |
| 13. Union Christian College, Barapani. | Mr. K. V. Poulouse |

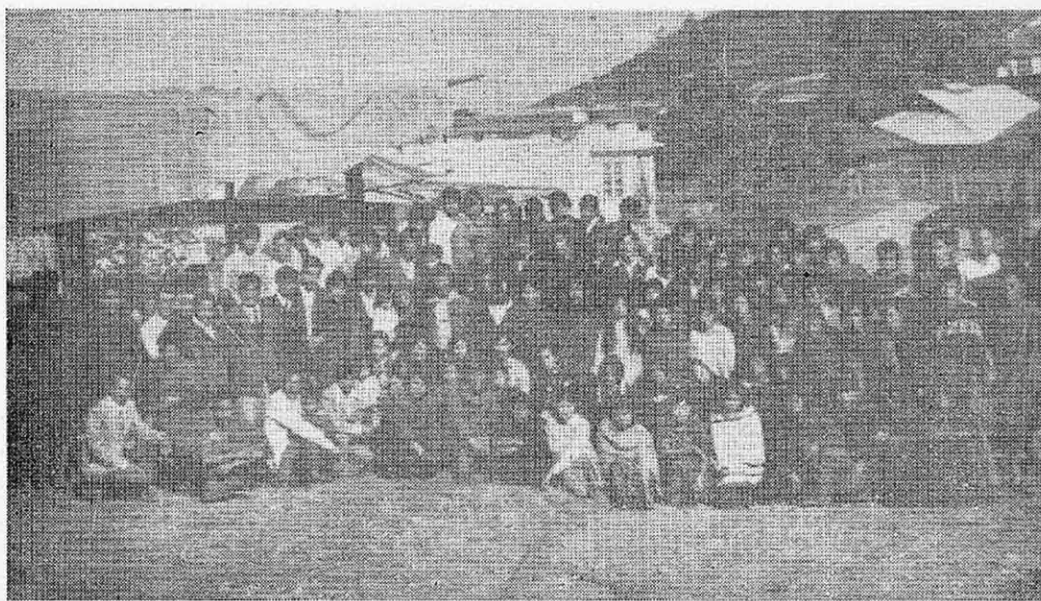
MIZORAM :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 14. Champhai College, Champhai | Mr. Vanlalzuata |
| 15. Lunglei College, Lunglei | 1. Mr. R. Borgohain
2. Mr. V. Suakbuanga |
| 16. Pachhunga College, Aizawl | 1. Mr. Thangmawizuala
2. Mr. Lalungmuana
3. Mr. Chhawnvunga
4. Mr. D. K. Barkakati |
| 17. Serchhip College, Serchhip | Mr. Lalzama |
| 18. Aizawl Night Collage, Aizawl | 1. Mr. H. V. Lalkeuva
2. Mr. C. Lalhua
3. Mr. Sangkima |

NAGALAND :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 19. Dimapur College, Dimapur | Mr. Prabir Das |
| 20. Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung | Mr. Piketo Sema |
| 21. Kohima College, Kohima | Mr. Zhangulie |
| 22. Science College, Kohima | Mr. R. S. Limboo |
| 23. Mount Tiya College, Wokha | Mr. S. Ghose |
| 24. Tuensang College, Tuensang | Mr. A. Choudhury |
| 25. Nagaland College of Education | Mr. R. N. Bhattacharjee |

Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung, Nagaland, 1975-76



Group photo of campers

Pachhunga College, Aizawl, Mizoram,
1975-76



Girls carrying fertilizer

Serchhip College, Serchhip, Mizoram,
1975-76



Group photo

Jowai Govt. College, Jowai, Meghalaya, 1975-76

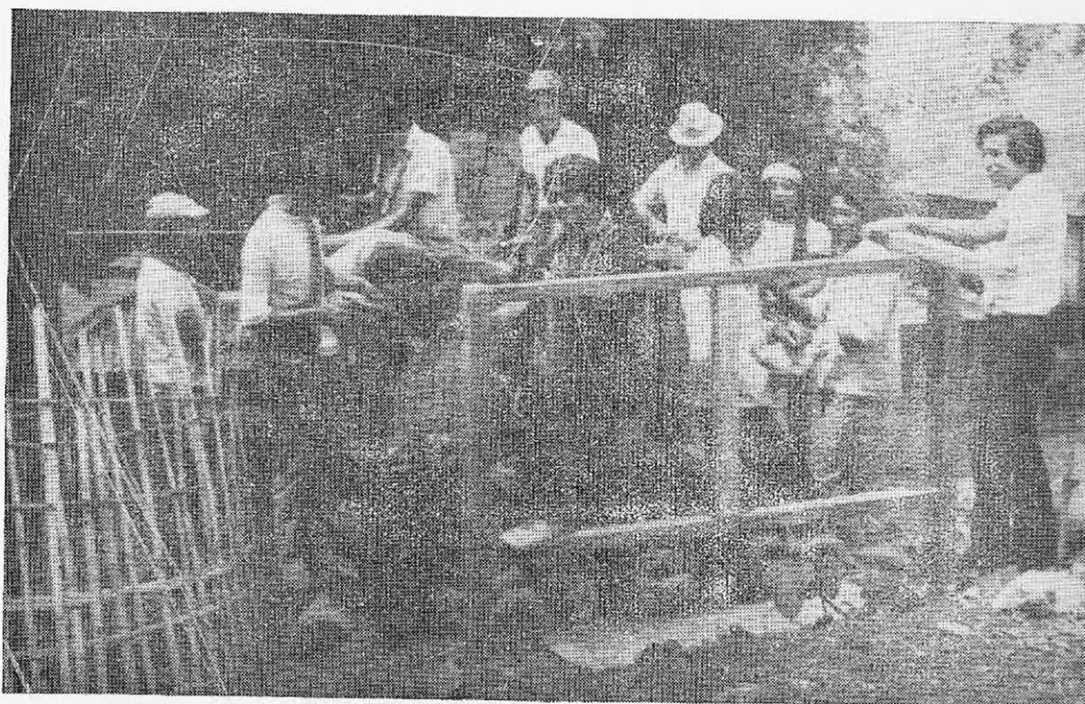


Students clearing a water tank



A group photograph

Lunglei College, Lunglei, Mizoram, 1975-76



Another durable asset

St. Mary's College,
Shillong, Meghalaya,
1975-76



Girls teaching children
in the Shillong Jail

Sankardev College, Shillong, Meghalaya, 1975-76



Preparing for the act

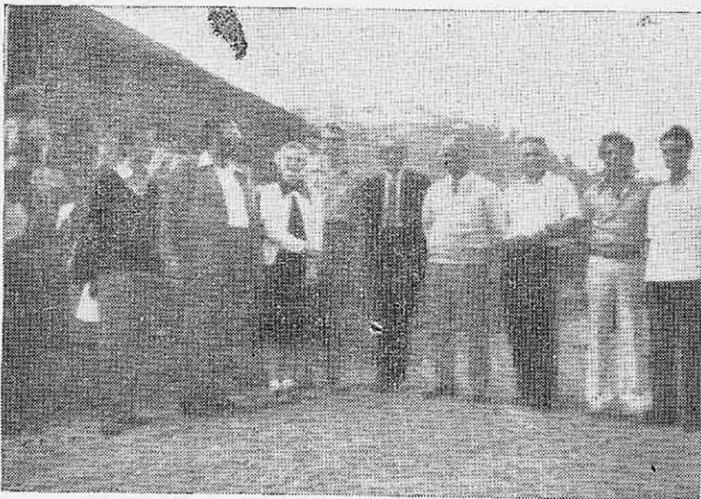
Jowai Govt. College, Jowai, Meghalaya, 1976-77



Learning to appreciate nature

—0—

Union Christian College, Barapani, Meghalaya, 1976-1977



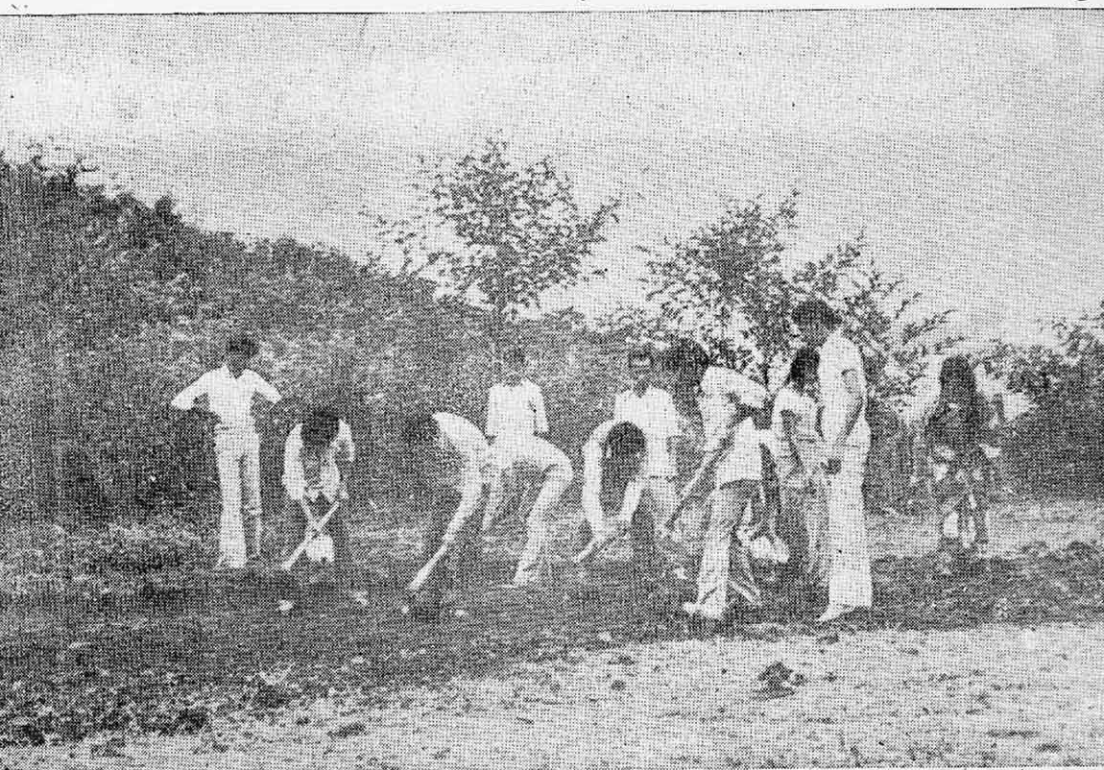
Dr. C.D.S. Devanesen, Vice-Chancellor, NEHU (fourth from right), at the camp-site, accompanied by the Principal, Union Christian College (third from right), Programme Officer, Union Christian College (second from right) and other University teachers and visitors.

Pachhunga College, Aizawl, Mizoram, 1976-77



Students working on a hill side

Tuensang College, Tuensang, Nagaland, 1976-77



NSS work under the supervision of the Principal



Rats literally strung up

Sankardev College, Shillong, Meghalaya, 1976-77



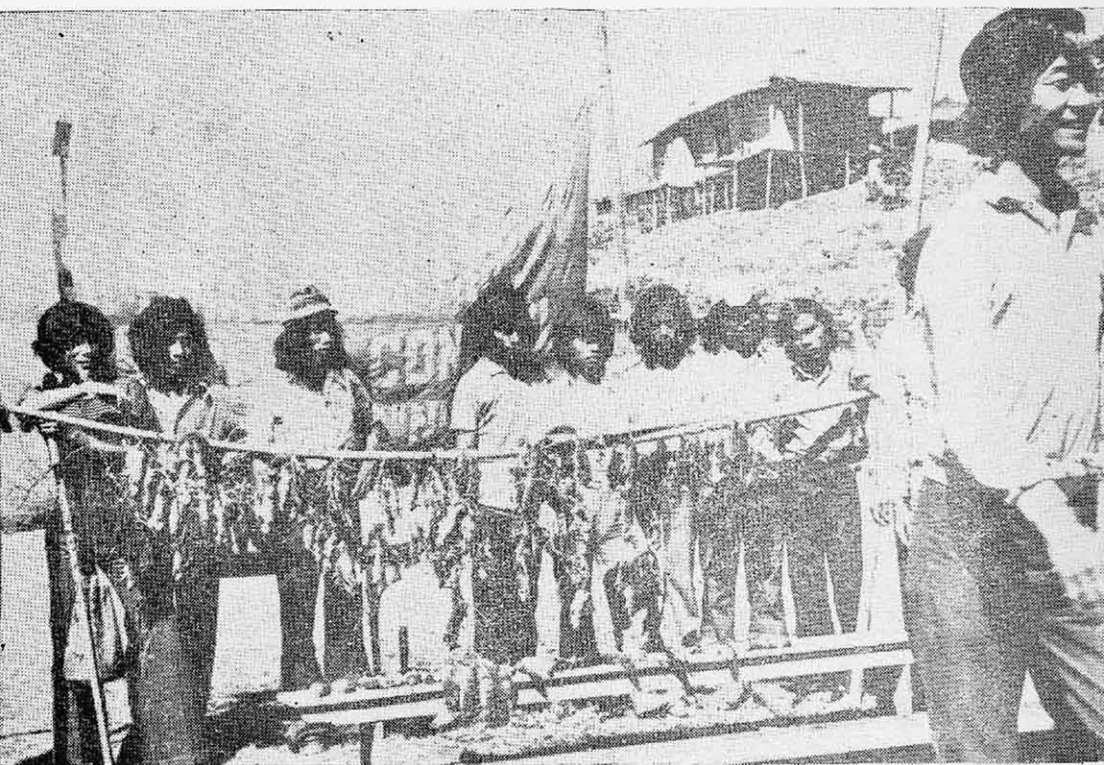
Campers fraternising with village children

Jowai Govt. College, Jowai, Meghalaya, 1976-77



The beginnings of a tree

Lunglei College, Lunglei, Mizoram, 1976-77



More rats

St Anthony's College, Shillong, Meghalaya, 1976-77



A Study of work

St. Mary's College, Shillong, Meghalaya, 1976-77



Feeding the inmates of Shillong Jail

Mendipathar College, Mendipathar, Meghalaya, 1976-77



Students working in the jungle

Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong, Meghalaya, 1976-77



Girls doing a man's job

Aizawl College, Aizawl, Mizoram, 1976-77



A successful catch of rats



North-Eastern Hill University
NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME



Compilation of
the reports of NSS Camps held during 1975-76

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Reports from :

			Page
1.	Jowai Govt. College	...	1
2.	St. Anthony's College	...	7
3.	St. Mary's College	...	10
4.	Shillong College	...	12
5.	Tura Govt. College	...	14
6.	Sankardev College	...	16
7.	St. Edmunds College	...	19
8.	Fazi Ali College	...	21
9.	Science College, Dimapur College, Kohima College	...	23
10.	Pachhunga College	...	24
11.	Lunglei College	...	25
12.	Serchhip College	...	26
13.	Serchhip College	...	27
14.	Pachhunga College	...	28

MEGHALAYA

JOWAI GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JOWAI

4th To 14th February, 1976.

A batch of thirtyfive students, both boys and girls, assembled before the Deputy Commissioner's Office in the early hours of 4th February, 1976. The bus had come. Suddenly a busy atmosphere grew in. Bed rolls, bags, baskets, guitars, sports gears etc. were huddled inside the bus as if delay would cause some havoc. The teacher-in-charge, Shri Deb Roy, was seen shouting at the students for something either not taken in or missed. The engine purred and the bus rolled off at 8 a. m.

The NSS Camp this year had a novelty. It was a mixed party of boys and girls. The boys numbered nineteen, while the batch of girls, representing the International Women's decade, were eleven. Three non-students and a lady demonstrator also accompanied the party. The group possessed some talented singers, comics, dancers etc. They could not suppress their talents anymore in the midst of the rythmic monotony of the engine.

The destination was Muktapur, a place strewn with Historical relics of importance. It is said that the Founder, Queen Jayanti Devi, *alias* Ranee Singh, went to the bosom of the earth here, for which it is known as Mukti (liberation) or Muktapur. Now it stands isolated geographically and has lost its communication and marketing facilities with the vast plains which fall in Bangladesh. From Muktapur, up to the hilly village Syndai and others, some interesting historical monuments are visible, uncared, and in a pathetic state.

The bus came to a halt at 11.30 a.m. before the Rest House of P. W. D. in Muktapur. We got down hurriedly. But, the rest house posed many problems—the water source was faraway, there was no cook, there was a dearth of rooms, etc. The teacher-in-charge was seen hurrying hither and thither

and shouting to the students. It was a market day, the food stuffs were to be purchased and stored for four days. He hurried to the market, the girls began to make a cooking place, the boys, divided into groups, started clothing the skeleton of a fixed tent. The party settled in at 8.30 p. m. after supper. The Campus was coming to life to the tune of guitars.

5th February, 1976. At 9 a. m. the party started to climb up to the villages. The jungle track, which we were using, was used by the Jaintia Kings and their entourage in many a sojourn from Jaintiapur to Nartiang. Resting places made of stone cuttings are visible along the track. After climbing one mile or so, we came near a bridge of a motorable road. We felt thirsty and went down to have water, Lo! how beautiful an elephant—in a stone engraving. Near the bridge we came to a place and to our utter surprise—we found the “UMCHOI” (*Lit.*—stagnant water), the famous historical monument—the SYNDAL TANK. It was made of stone—on one side an elephant—on the other—a few stairs. Someone had damaged the trunk of the elephant. Natural erosion caused havoc to the outer precinct of the tank. Weeds, sungrass etc, were struggling hard to grab and swallow the whole tank. But the solid stone under the water and around the side wall were resisting this on-slaught defiantly. We started our work. We thought it would not take much labour to clear the weeds, mud, creepers etc. But, our expectations were belied by the strenuous labour of three days by 30 boys and girls. The whole area, we found, was made of solid stone. But, natural erosion filled it with mud and earth where-from grew weeds, grass, creepers, small trees-making it impossible to recognise the original beauty and the lustre of the tank. However, the students were told about the importance of its preservation. They worked like sturdy bulls and struggled with the weeds and creepers like Tarjans. We, at least, managed to dig out the original drains in the rock, cleared the mud and earth from the vulnerable places and weeded out the other refugees.

6th February, 1976. The party was divided into many groups and went out to vaccinate. They returned in the evening when it was drizzling. That evening, some of us were waiting for the visit of Hon'ble Minister, Mr E. Bareh, Govt of Meghalaya and his party. They arrived at 8.30 p.m. The Hon'ble Minister advised the campers on the utility of such a camp and enquired from the teacher-in-charge, Shri Deb Roy, if there was any difficulty. The campers, in their usual gait, were singing and dancing. It made the Minister so happy that he rewarded them Rs. 100/-. Mr. Massar, District Agriculture Officer, and Mr Passah, Executive Engineer, could not resist their youthful urge and joined the students in dancing and singing. The tent we had was leaking and so Mr Passah, Executive Engineer, was kind enough to send, on the following day, one new tent, three tarpaulines and one petromax which made our accomodation more comfortable to sing and dance in.

7th February, 1976. We again went up in batches for vaccination and the cleaning of the tank. In the evening, the local opera club invited our students to offer some items of music and entertainment. The students joined in the cultural show and earned high applause and appreciation from the audience present.

8th February, 1976. Again the party was divided and went to propagate tree plantation and tree preservation, small savings, disease eradication etc. Also, a batch sat on the market place and vaccinated the market comers.

9th February, 1976. Barring four, who went to Lokroh, a village, for vaccination, all the other campers went to Muktapur village and worked the whole day on the village road and in constructing culverts. In the evening, the boys played a friendly Volley-ball match with the local club. The local club won the match.

10th February, 1976. Publicity work was carried out by batches in the far flung villages of Jomuchen, Amjalong, Amsotai, Syndai etc. Also, a batch of four gave vaccinations.

11th February, 1976. The party went to dig drains in the Muktapur village. It was a pleasant sight to witness the boys and girls, amidst laughter and jokes, working hand in hand, with some school boys of the local L. P. School, led by their teacher, Shri Joseph Sarkar. At 4.30 p. m., the campers had a friendly football match with the local club. In that match even the teacher-in-charge played and scored a goal. The match was won by the campers (3-2).

12th and 13th February, 1976. The party did their utmost to give a new look to the stone lady of the ancient Jaintia Kingdom, the SYNDAL TANK. They had a semi-picnic there. On the 13th, the party started at 2.30 p. m. for the gigantic Syndal Cave. It was a thrilling experience to be inside a dark, massive and mysterious cave—the length of which was more than one furlong. A bell hung outside the cave and inside were many things noticeable with abstruse markings and engravings. No doubt, it is a place of veneration of the Hindus—near the famous Mahadev (Lord Siva) temple. We came out of the cave at 4.30 p. m. and reached the camp at 5.30 p. m. The campers arranged a *soiree* where the teacher-in-charge offered thanks to the local people for their co-operation and help. This lasted till 1.30 in the morning.

14th February, 1976. The campers become homesick, particularly the girls. They asked "Sir, when can we go back?" We were waiting for the vehicle which Mr Massar, the District Agriculture Officer promised to send us. But, it did not come. All gazes converged on the hilly snake-like road. Some became impatient and so the teacher-in-charge had to make a telephone call to Mr. Massar at Jowai. However, the vehicle came at 3 o'clock and we started at 3.25 p. m. We reached Jowai at 6 p. m. where the students were dancing, singing, and shouting—"Three cheers ...for NSS— Jowai Govt College".

THE SCORE SHEET AT A GLANCE

1. Total vaccinated around 700 persons.
Villages covered 7 (seven), viz.
Muktapur, Syndai,
Amojalong, Amshotai
Lakroh, Jonguchem,
Muktapur Bazaar.
2. Preservation of historical monuments Syndai Tank.
3. Repairing of — (a) Road — (300 metres), (b) Culverts 5,
(c) Drains — (100 metres).
4. Publicity for afforestation, tree plantation, small savings,
cleanliness etc.
5. Cultural activities — (a) Participated in a drama performance, (b) offered music, dance, comics etc. (c) sports :—Played two games of Volley-ball and Foot-ball.
6. Government Departments directly involved :— Supply Department, Agriculture Department, Public Health Department, Public Works Department, Govt of Meghalaya.

OBSERVATIONS

The peculiar topography of the district does not offer easy mobility. As such, camping for less than ten days in one place is uneconomical. Campers are required to trek at least 4—5 Km. up and down the hills to reach a village. Transport, shelter, food etc. pose innumerable problems.

It is a sad spectacle to find the remnants of the erstwhile Jaintia Kingdom in a neglected state. To preserve it in a nice order requires more labour, planning, co-ordination, funds etc. It is assumed that follow-up work is also necessary. But in the absence of any Govt. Department handling historical monuments, the work done could not be handed over. It was also discovered that the beautiful "Siva" temple is being engulfed by weeds and creepers, in the absence of any maintainance. In its outer wall some artistic engravings and decorations, such as lotus leaves, were seen. But for want of upkeep, it is a matter of years before the structure will lose its identity in the depths of oblivion.

So it is proposed to hold the next NSS Camp again in this area so that the monuments, temples etc. can be saved and the work done this year can be followed up.

ST. ANTHONY'S COLLEGE, SHILLONG

14th to 23rd January, 1976.

The National Service Scheme of St. Anthony's College conducted its second camp: "Youth against Dirt and Disease", at Nongkseh, a village six kilometres from the town of Shillong, from the 14th to the 23rd of January, 1976. Prof. Korbar Singh was the Programme Officer. As directed by the Liaison Officer, NSS, North-Eastern Hill University, Prof. B. L. Swar and four students of Synod College were associated with this camp. This was a successful experience, in so far as NSS workers from different colleges worked together towards social upliftment.

Equipped with the experience of the camp held last year the campers, this time, undertook the most strenuous and energetic programme of "Youth against Dirt and Disease". Besides collecting data and explaining the NSS project, they also constructed roads, pit-latrines and a water spring in the village. The amount of work done by the campers, in the short time, was immense. Especially so, because they had to work with their bare hands and with only a few tools.

The camp was formally inaugurated amidst a gathering of the villagers and the Elders and Headman of the local Durbar. Shri R. Thangkhiew, Secretary of the Durbar, performed the opening ceremony. Then the campers took over and constructed the roads; one leading from the village to the playing ground (about 2 furlongs), and the other to the water spring (about a furlong). They cleared the jungle of shrubs, dirt, and even human excrement. They cut steps along the steep hillocks. They dug the stones and chipped them. Besides, at places, they had to make temporary retaining walls and side drains. On completion of the two roads, the campers constructed a few pit-latrines for the villagers. Later, they repaired the water spring. They cleaned the spring, removed all the stagnant mud, and cleared the nullah to allow water to

flow freely. Thanks to Shri R. Thangkhiew, who gave the campers a few stone slabs, they were able to give a new look to the water spring.

While the majority of the campers were busy in the construction programme, a few of them conducted a survey of the village. They also went from house to house carrying the message of "Youth Against Dirt and Disease". They explained the necessity of environmental sanitation, the need for regular vaccination, why drinking water ought to be boiled, why one ought to keep the village clean and be civic-conscious. They also referred to the benefits of the Gobar gas plant, especially because Nongkseh has a large number of cows. The people of Nongkseh were keen and fully co-operated with the campers. They joined hands with the campers in both surveying the village and working in it.

The camp was formally declared closed by Shri P. R. Kyndiah, Minister of P. W. D. etc., Meghalaya, who attended the Closing Ceremony as Chief Guest. In his address, the Hon'ble Minister praised the work of the campers and said that the face of the nation could be changed by such constructive and educative programmes as those organised by the N.S.S. He urged the campers and the people of the village to also eradicate other kinds of social evils like drunkenness and gambling. Shri Maham Singh, M. L. A., Shri A. B. Diengdoh, M. D. C. Shri S. J. Duncan and Prof. Korbar Singh also spoke at the function. The Hon'ble Minister distributed certificates, at the function, to the campers.

In conclusion, it can be said that the camp was very successful as well as educative, imparting to the campers and villagers the spirit of self-help and the dignity of labour. It greatly impressed upon the campers the need for work and their devotion towards the welfare and development of their fellow human beings. What the campers had done in a few days left a mark forever at Nongkseh. But Nongkseh lacks many facilities of health services and the means of removal of garbage. Though trends of urbanisation have crept in, a lot has still to be done, in many fields, to improve the life of the people. However, it is gratifying to

note that, on the basis of an earlier report, the authorities undertook the repairs of roads, drains and water pipelines.

Nongkseh and the adjoining areas have been given a new face. It is hoped that the other suggestions made by the campers, like the home distribution of water and the construction of a new water plant from a source close to Umylyngka, will also be undertaken. So also, that street lighting will be effected immediately. Lastly, it is a matter of satisfaction to know that the Public Works Department of the Government of Meghalaya has surveyed the two roads constructed by the campers, for cementing them. Perhaps the imprint of the National Service Scheme of St. Anthony's College will be permanent.

Our sincere thanks goes to Shri P. R. Kyndiah, Hon'ble Minister, P. W. D., who very kindly spared some time to be with the campers; to the Local Durbar for associating with the campers in the programme; to the All India Radio for covering the programme and also for recording the campers for their Youth Programme; to Shri Maham Singh and Mr & Mrs German Sun for the refreshments they provided to the campers, and also to each and every one who associated with us to make the camp successful.

REMARKS

It was found that the camp held last year has had great effect on the people of Nongkseh for they have a regular cleaning drive programme in the village. They also take active part to educate the people on cleanliness and civic consciousness. It is gratifying to note that the Durbar has decided to eradicate the sale of liquor in the area. In the survey made by the campers, they did not come across any case of communicable disease or small pox. The people have taken to regular vaccination.

MEGHALAYA

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, SHILLONG

2nd to 12th October, 1975.

Aims of the Camp

1. To make the students aware of the problems of community health, hygiene and sanitation.
2. To help the students develop a sense of fellow-feeling.
3. To train the students to become responsible and conscious citizens of the country.
4. To help the students to develop leadership skills.

Our camp, "Youth against Dirt and Disease", was held from the 2nd October to the 12th October, 1975, at the District Jail, Shillong, with 38 students and two teachers-in-charge.

The jail was selected for the camp because we felt that it would be easier to follow-up our work in future and also because we felt that those were the people who most needed our help.

There were altogether 373 persons in the jail including 26 females. Out of these 42 were non-criminal lunatics, (including 9 females and 2 boys), and 30 were children (boys). The others were either convicted or undertrial prisoners.

Each day we worked in two batches. One batch went to the jail in the morning, from 7.30 to 10.30 a.m., while the other batch prepared for the afternoon visit. In the afternoon, from 11.30 to 4.30 p.m., the second batch would go to the jail and the morning batch would stay back to prepare for the following day. The teachers-in-charge accompanied them each time. Mother Anne, the Principal, went whenever she could, and Mother Eusebious, the Vice-Principal, managed all the other activities of the Camp.

Our routine in the morning was to help the children to wash themselves and their clothes, to cut their nails and to comb and oil their hair. To teach them reading, writing and simple arithmetic in Hindi, English and in Khasi. We provided adults, including the lunatics, with soap to have a bath and to wash their clothes. We also provided medical aid to the seriously-sick patients and wrote letters for prisoners who were unable to write, due to sickness.

In the afternoon we distributed food and medicine, dressed wounds, taught children, tried to make the grown-ups aware of the need for literacy through Visual Aids and helped them in mending their clothes and engaged them in informal recreational activities.

We distributed multi-vitamins, protinex and glucose to all the inmates of the jail every day as their diet lacked vitamins, proteins and sugar.

We gave medicine for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, T. B., Gastric complaints and indigestion, fever, common cough and cold, malaria, burns, wounds, scabies, body pain, ear, eye and tooth complaints.

The foodstuffs we distributed were *khichirie*, *suji*, fried *channa*, bread, biscuits, plantains and tea.

We were fortunate in having the services of an eye specialist, a physician, a chest specialist and dentist, for the prisoners.

We also brought in a barber to give a much needed hair cut to the prisoners.

We had also planned to show them some films on health, sanitation and recreation, but were unable to do so as the Publicity Department was busy with some other work and the Department of Health Services also expressed their inability to help.

EVALUATION

The camp brought a change in the minds of the young campers as, at the later part of the camp, students were seen bringing extra food for the prisoners from their own share. They enthusiastically cleaned the jail compound, bathed the children and combed their hair. They also collected bottles and tins for the prisoners. The prisoners were very happy and one of them remarked " Now we are not feeling neglected and in prison ".

MEGHALAYA

SHILLONG COLLEGE, SHILLONG

23rd February to 3rd March, 1977.

The "Youth Against Dirt and Disease," Camp jointly taken up by the Shillong College and the Seng Khasi College, is over. The Camp was inaugurated by Shri P. G. Marbaniang, Honourable Minister of State for Education, Meghalaya, by hoisting the College flag at the Laitumkhrah Bazaar. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the Principals of Shillong College and Seng Khasi College, the Chief Executive Officer of the Shillong Municipality, the Liaison Officer, NSS, North-Eastern Hill University and the Director of Sports, North-Eastern Hill University, representatives from the All India Radio and other press correspondents, & officials of the Department of Publicity. The Volunteers, the Professors of both the Colleges and a good number of local people were also present.

The areas covered were the Laitumkhrah Bazaar (including the area between the Bazaar and Donbosco), Boyce Road, Bomfyle Road and the Shillong College Campus.

Thirty eight students and two teachers participated in the Camp, including sixteen girl-students. The camp lasted for ten days.

In certain areas the work was really difficult. The culverts were found completely blocked with garbage and soil and drains were not working. But the enthusiasm and spirit of the boys and girls made it possible to finish the task nicely.

The vaccination centre, which was opened at the Bazaar to work for four hours a day, performed valuable service to the people in general. Over one thousand five hundred people were vaccinated against small pox.

We are grateful to Mr. A. H. Scott, the Chief Executive Officer of the Shillong Municipality, for helping us by sending some of his men-vaccinators to assist us during the period.

We thank the All India Radio, the reporters of various newspapers and the Department of Publicity for covering this programme, which was so vital for making the campaign against dirt and disease a success.

We gratefully acknowledge the kind guidance and inspiration given by the Principals of both the Colleges.

Lastly, the spirit of co-operation and teamship of the students and the enthusiasm and sincerity which they displayed all through, are commendable.

We believe we were successful in our campaign. We noticed that the students loved to work. We believe that if a campaign is timed properly, the students can perform more difficult work more successfully.

MEGHALAYA

TURA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TURA.

10th to 19th March, 1976.

The Camp was inaugurated by Shri Clement Sangma, Youth Co-ordinator, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Tura, on the 10th of March, 1976. The Camp was housed in the Information Centre, Betasing Block, with twenty two (13 boys and 9 girls) College students. Prof. A. G. Momin, Programme Officer, Tura Govt College, was its Co-ordinator.

During its ten days' life at Betasing, the Camp covered fifty-four villages under the Block Area. The Volunteers, in batches of three, went round the villages checking the number of persons suffering from various diseases and also checked the sanitary conditions of the villages. The daily schedule of the Camp started at 6. 30 a. m. with campus cleaning, breakfast was at 7.00, a. m. and, after a briefing on the day's programme, volunteers set out for the villages at 9.00. a. m. They covered, at times, over twenty kilometres and reported for lunch at 4.00 p. m.

A Socio-Economic Survey was done in the villages, and covered 180 families. Major findings of the survey showed that there is: (i) a lack of good drinking-water supply, (ii) a serious drinking and gambling problem, (iii) a lack of irrigation facilities and (iv) a lack of education on simple civic problems.

The brighter side of the findings were :

- (i) that the people were much better off in respect to food production.
- (ii) that the area under *jhuming* was much less than in other areas and,
- (iii) that, given proper guidelines, people were co-operative and responsive to social needs and programmes.

Other highlights of the Camp activities were—cleaning nearby villages and school campuses and the repair of major

linking roads. Students and teachers of Bainapara M. E. School, Betasing M. E. School and the High School also joined in the programmes. The nearby Garo villagers were so moved by the students' activities that they joined our last programme on road repair on the Bainapara M. E. School Road and provided refreshments to the volunteers.

Very often the village elders from the surrounding villages visited the camp with various village problems. As a result of their visit, an impressive rally and demonstration was organised on 15. 3. 76 (the local market day), with school student-volunteers, publicising the Prime Minister's Twelve Point Programme on Prohibition. Posters in various languages and dialects spoken in the area were pasted. This was very much appreciated by the various communities

It was a very successful camp, as far as the people's response to the Programme was concerned. Student volunteers withstood the challenge of distance, dust and heat, and yet had enough energy for the evening entertainment.

The success of the Camp was mainly due to the good support and inspiration given by the B. D. O., Betasing Block, and his staff, the Principal and the staff of the College, teachers and students of Bainapara, Betasing M. E. School, the villagers and village elders of the neighbouring villages and, above all, the student volunteers whose sheer strength, energy, enthusiasm and good discipline made all of it possible.

The Valedictory address was delivered by Shri H. R. Marak, Assistant Development Commissioner, Garo Hills, who also distributed the certificates to the volunteers. The function was attended by many village elders and villagers, including school students and teachers.

MEGHALAYA

SANKARDEV COLLEGE, SHILLONG

5th to 10th January, 1976.

On the sunny morning of January 5, 1976, the camp was inaugurated by Prof. R. S. Lyngdoh, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, at Wahingdoh, Shillong, amidst a large gathering. Inaugurating the camp, Prof. Lyngdoh explained that cleanliness is the vital necessity not only in the life of the society but of the nation as a whole. He reminded the inhabitants of the locality that many diseases which attack human beings thrive best in an area where dirt and garbage are a regular feature. Commending the services of the Sankardevians he said that in a fight against disease, people have the responsibility to keep their residence and their localities clean. Besides helping to keep the environment clean, it will also help to infuse in the minds of the public the much needed civic sense, he said. Prof. Lyngdoh also expressed his happiness over the change in attitude of the modern youth who are no longer shy to take up such work. He congratulated the Sankardev College students and teaching staff for the initiative they took in the Wahingdoh locality. The Speaker urged the students to learn from the drive and maintain a clean locality. He also assured the students of the full co-operation and support of the State Government and the Municipal Board.

The National Service Scheme was introduced to the residents of Wahingdoh by Shri R. N. Upadhaya, Principal, Sankardev College. He explained the aims and objectives of the scheme and expressed his gratitude to the people of Wahingdoh for giving the students of his college the chance to work in the area. He also added that there were two main aspects of the scheme: regular activities throughout the year and special camps during long holidays.

Prof. A. Warjri, M. L. A., and the Headman, Shri H. S. Roy Myrthong, also spoke at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Shri Michael Lyngdoh and a vote of thanks was offered by Shri Shangpliang.

The Speaker and the Principal, then, joined hands with the students of the college in cleaning some portions of Wahingdoh.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Shillong Municipality, Mr A. H. Scott, was very helpful in the camp and provided the campers with lime, sand, cement, stone-chips, boulders, bleaching powder, etc. He also posted his Overseer, Mr Sting Dkhar, to train the campers on mixing sand with cement and stone chips. The campers were also trained to plaster walls, repair steps, footpaths and drains.

Though the locality of Wahingdoh is typical : very extensive and congested, yet the students went from house to house explaining the necessity of both cleanliness and the maintainance of a good environment. They repaired the steps and the drains in the locality in collaboration with the Shillong Municipality. The female students carried sand, boulders and stone-chips whereas the male students repaired and plastered the walls. The students showed great enthusiasm in helping to clean the locality and fight against dirt and disease. They were disciplined, smart and active and their workmanship won the appreciation of the local people, in particular, and the members of the public, in general. Even a contractor came and enquired of them if they could be hired for their work, thinking that they were professional workers.

On January 9, Mr A. H. Scott, Chief Executive Officer, Shillong Municipality, visited the campers and appreciated their work. He encouraged them and said that they were working well. Seeing the students working, many local boys and girls used their free time to join hands with them. Some of the local people offered the campers tea, snacks and water to wash their hands after a day's work.

Mr Scott again visited the campers on January 12th and found that they had done a lot of work within a short period. They had repaired wells, drains and steps. Wahingdoh looked cleaner and the people of the locality had become conscious of

the fact that they also had to join hands with the students, since it is their locality. More came forward and joined the students.

On January 14th the camp was closed by Mr Scott. The closing ceremony was presided over by Prof. A. B. M. Roy, Prof. A. Nirola, the Programme Officer, read out a report of the camp. Prof. R. J. Khongwir of St. Anthony's College expressed gratitude, on behalf of the residents of Wahingdoh, to the students and the teacher-in-charge of Sankardev College, N. S. S. Unit. Mr Scott, as Chief Guest, observed that the students had done a concrete job and created durable assets. He said he was very much impressed by the way the students worked at Wahingdoh and, as far as he had heard from the local people, the wonderful work of the students inspired them very much. Mr H. S. Roy Myrithong, the Headman, thanked the campers and said that the students, with smiles on their faces and songs in their hearts, have blazed a trail and given out their best in their noble venture, to serve others out of sheer love for their fellow-men. Mr David Mukhim, General Secretary, Sankardev College, Students' Union, offered a vote of thanks. Thanks was also due to Mr Patrick Basaiawmoit, Proprietor, North-Eastern Agency, Shillong, who provided the campers with an office.

In the evening, the students were treated to a free cinema show arranged by Mr Scott. Earlier, they had been interviewed by the All India Radio, Shillong, and the interview was broadcasted in the evening of the 14th.

MEGHALAYA

ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE, SHILLONG.

28th August, 1975

On the 28th of August, 1975, a batch of 27 students of St. Edmunds College, Shillong, under the guidance of Shri O. Lyngdoh and Shri A. J. N. Ahmed, took up a project under the NSS 'Youth against Dirt and Disease', in a village at 5th Mile, Upper Shillong. Amidst heavy rain, the brave boys reached the village at 9.00 a. m. sharp and were introduced to the village Headman, and other elderly people of the village, who expressed their admiration for the students' enthusiasm and co-operation in such work. This was even more so because the villagers generally felt that educated people shun such type of work. A discussion on the dignity of labour made the villagers appreciate the importance of such work. They extended their warm welcome to the students and assured them that it would not only be a students venture but a joint one where the villagers would participate in the work undertaken by the students.

The B. D. O., Myllem, was kind enough to allow the students the use of tools and implements available with him which the students collected from the Block Office. After this, the students went to the local Sanmer Basic School where the youngsters of the school received us. The school compound was cleaned by the students. They are thankful to the teachers and the children for the help rendered by them in cleaning the compound.

In spite of heavy rain, which interrupted the work, the students braved the weather and completed the work under the supervision of the village Headman and other local people. Some portion of the village footpath was also cleaned and it was hoped to clean all the footpaths in the locality if the arrangements could be made. The local people were all praises for the students' efforts, and in turn, the students requested them to maintain cleanliness for the sake of maintaining good health.

While returning the tools in the evening, the B. D. O. offered the students light refreshment. The B. D. O. was impressed

by the work undertaken by the students and told them that what the students were doing was consistent with the very idea of the Community Development project itself (i. e, social work and villagers' participation in the eradication of dirt and disease).

He appreciated the students' initiative and tentatively proposed that the students participate in the same type of work during the coming Community Development Week. In return, the students expressed their desire to continue with this scheme whenever it was possible.

NAGALAND

FAZL ALI COLLEGE, MOKOKCHUNG

1st to 10th December, 1975

Once more, for the 3rd year in succession Fazi Ali College carried the banner of NSS Campaign. A clear plan of action emanating from the slogan "Youth against Dirt and Disease" engaged the hands of 100 youths and the minds of the residents of Chuchuyimpang Village for 8 days

Chuchuyimpang Village represents the area of darkness below lamp. Located 6 Km. away from the District Head-quarters Town of Mokokchung, and a stone's throw from the Fazi Ali College Campus Chuchuyimpang does not justify the natural advantages she has over other villages in the district. Consequently, Dirt and Disease found a happy home in this village.

Principal I. Yanger summarised the situation in the Inaugural Day of the Camp, addressing a big gathering: "Dirt and Disease are inseparable. Dirt has been accumulating here since the inception of this village. Now, we have to cry a halt. And, there is a method of doing it. This camp will not last eternally. The village must take responsibility for the methodical continuity of this work started today i. e. a clean environment and a moral approach to life".

There was a burst of interest among the villagers as soon as the decision to hold the camp was arrived at in a meeting with the village elders and church leaders. In point of fact, the whole village, in one way or the other, became involved in it. On the third day of the camping a centenarian was accosted by the camp organisers on the main street of the village. The centenarian was out to see for himself the merit of the work done by the campers. "Never was the village so clean as it is today" he said, his teeth all gleaming in the sun. Leaving alone the tight work schedule, cleaning the village in itself was a formidable task. The eager and energetic volunteers occasionally expanded on the area of the work load (*sic*).

One instance to the point was the renovation of the approach road to the village. This involved all the hazards of road

building. But they volunteered to accomplish this mighty task. This was done to facilitate the journey of Dr Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Ministry of Home), straight to the camp. Dr Roy Burman, accompanied by Senior State Officials and Shri Koramoa Jamir, Ex. P. W. D. Minister, Nagaland and Shri N. Thakkar, of Gandhi Ashram, Chuchuyimpang, acquainted himself with the work completed by campers. Dr Roy Burman also addressed the volunteers of the camp.

A survey conducted by College students on health and hygiene revealed numerous cases of malnutrition among the children of the village. The programme of mass vaccination was also given due importance. There was no case of resistance. The campers, turned vaccinators, recorded the names of 100 people vaccinated during the camp days. A Medical Unit from the Civil Hospital, Mokokchung, headed by Dr Dutta and Dr Ray came to the aid of ailing people in the village. The volunteers helped infirm people to reach the medical unit: a very welcome event in the village.

On the educative side, various aspects of the national and social life entered into the daily discussion hour. The daily discussions were conducted by the teachers of Fazl Ali College. Among the guest speakers, Dr Alangla and Shri D. P. Sinha made deep impressions on the minds of volunteers. Dr Alangla spoke on the dangers of self medication. She made a pointed reference to the growth of STD in Mokokchung Town.

Volunteers also visited almost all the houses in the village to impress upon them the actual purpose of this camp and to enlist their co-operation for the continuance of the programme of cleanliness.

As the days of struggle with dirt and disease came to an end, a tablet was ceremoniously unveiled at the valediction. It reads: **LET THERE BE NO DIRT AND DISEASE IN THIS VILLAGE:**

Soon the camp flag and banner disappeared from the sky and a hundred voices said "So long" to one another. There was a promise to meet again to share the glory and joy of social service.

NAGALAND

**SCIENCE COLLEGE, KOHIMA,
DIMAPUR COLLEGE, DIMAPUR, Combined Camp
KOHIMA COLLEGE, KOHIMA,**

2nd to the 9th of December, 1975.

The "Youth against Dirt and Disease" camp organised by the National Service Scheme was conducted in the Science College Campus Kohima. Dimapur College, Dimapur and Kohima College, Kohima participated in the camp. The total number of participants from the three colleges were ninety : of which eight were girls and six were teachers.

The camp was inaugurated by Shri O. Kathipri, Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Education Department, who was also the Chief Guest of the function. Shri S. C. Ahluwalia, Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, presided over the function in which Shri K. Reseye, Director of Education, also spoke. Shri Kiremwati Ao, the Camp Director, welcomed the gathering.

The campers worked hard for five hours a day throughout the camp period, except on a Sunday. The work done by the campers included the cleaning and sweeping of the streets in Jotsoma and Kohima villages, in two days. They also cleaned the area in and around the Naga Hospital, Kohima, the main Kohima town market, some streets of the town and the college hostel areas. They conducted a follow-up Programme in the orchard planted by the students in 1973, during the "Youth against Famine" camp.

Recreational activities were organised every afternoon and in the evenings, talks on relevant special topics were given. Every night a get together was arranged for community entertainment. A film show was arranged one night by the Publicity Department. Further, a debate was also arranged for the students. The eight day camp was formally brought to an end, in a valedictory function, where all the students and teachers recounted their varied experience.

MIZORAM

PACHUNGA MEMORIAL GOVERNMENT COLLEGE AIZAWL

1st to 10th July, 1975

This ten day camp was organised as part of the Nation-wide Campaign for afforestation. It involved 130 students and all the members of the teaching staff of the College. The camp was opened on 1st July, 1975. Groups of students under the teachers were engaged in reclaiming five hill slopes surrounding the College. Eight plots, covering a total area of 9,000 sq. ft, were marked off for different varieties of fruit bearing and ornamental trees. Some 700 pits were prepared with utmost care. All along the hill belt surrounding the Campus, Eucalyptus (28), Gold Mohar (40) and willow (3) were planted. That apart, the following varieties were planted in seven plots: Pear (25), Bayleaf (20), Sishu (54), Guava (20), Palm (10), Olive, Nageswar, Arjun etc. (58), Poma (54) Cham (4), Lagostomia (100), Teak (120), Thuza (25), and Baonia (30). To protect the saplings from stray animals all the plants on the upper slopes have been fenced. To prevent cattle from straying in, it was felt that the entire area should be fenced off with barbed wire. On the fifth of July, Shri Zalawma, the Honourable Forest Minister, came down to see our work. As a token of appreciation he announced that the Forest Department would give all technical help in building a small botanical garden in the college compound. This unique gesture was gratefully acknowledged.

The College is indebted to the Divisional Forest Officer, Silchar, for sending us some 122 saplings of different varieties that were not locally available. The plants were sent with such great care that they looked suprisingly fresh on arrival. In fact, the chance of survival of saplings depends very much on this important factor.

We are grateful to the Director of Forests, the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer and the District Agriculture Officer, Mizoram, for helping us in our project.

MIZORAM

LUNGLEI COLLEGE, LUNGLEI,

25th July to 1st August, 1975

A meeting was held on the 25th of July, 1975, at 9 A. M., at the Lunglei College Hall, to discuss the launching of the NSS Programme " Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation " at Lunglei. The meeting was attended by Shri Thanghuta, the D. F. O. , Shri L. T. Chunga, the D. S, C. O. Shri F. Lalsanga, the D. F. O. , and Shri Thanhranga, the K. I. & P. R. O. All the participants of the camp also attended the meeting. The officials present spoke on the importance of afforestation and tree plantation with special reference to Mizoram.

As the camp had to be completed by the end of July, we had limited time to organise it. The camp was organised for only eight days, including a Sunday, from the 25th of July to the 1st of August, 1975.

On 28th July, the weather was bad and nothing could be done. Even in that inclement weather, fifty of the participants turned up to work, but they had to be sent back. During the week some four hundred and sixty trees were planted. These included jacarondo, eucalyptus, coffee, peaches, mango, papaya, bung etc. Apart from these, one thousand jackfruit seeds were also sown. A sum of Rs. 300/- was reserved for the preservation and upkeep of the trees.

Prof. N. K. Ram was the over-all in-charge of the Camp.

MIZORAM

SERCHHIP COLLEGE : SERCHHIP :

29th July to 3rd August, 1975.

A camp was organised under the National Service Scheme Area covered-Serchhip and Chhiahtlang Group Centres. Population-11000.

The Afforestation Programme here at Serchhip College was organised under the personal supervision of the Principal, Serchhip College and Prof. S. N. Choudhury, staff-in-charge, appointed by him for the purpose. Since time was short for the plantation programme, more students were engaged in the camp. The students of Serchhip Govt. High School and those of Chhiahtlang High School were engaged to do plantation work in and around their respective school compounds. The Headmasters concerned were entrusted to supervise the plantation work in their respective schools.

Besides, the Govt M. E. School, Serchhip, and the Modern M. E. School, Serchhip, were also invited to join in the project and do plantation work in their respective school compounds, for one day.

Thus the Afforestation Programme was organised in such a way as to involve various educational institutions of Serchhip and Chhiahtlang Group Centres (Serchhip College, Serchhip Govt. High School, Chhiahtlang High School, Serchhip Govt. M. E. School). The main object of the programme here at Serchhip College had been not only to plant trees but also to preserve them and clear the jungles.

The work performed at this centre was highly satisfactory and the public interest in the programme was also noticeable.

MIZORAM

SERCHHIP COLLEGE, SERCHHIP,

14th to 17th & 28th to 31st, May, 1975.

A camp was organised by the NSS Unit of Serchhip College from the 14th to the 17th of May and again from the 28th to the 31st of May, 1975. The Camp had 32 participants: eight girls, 44 boys and the Programme Officer. The campers worked for environmental cleanliness and cleaned streets, cleared blocked drains, constructed public urinals, made dust pits, erected a Public Notice Board, etc. On the evening of 31st May, the camp was declared closed after a formal get-together.

MIZORAM

PACHUNGA MEMORIAL GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
AIZAWL,

March to May, 1975

First Phase : Period 17 - 26 March, 1975.

This centrally sponsored special campaign under the National Service Scheme, proposed to have been organised during 1974, got off to a late start owing to disturbances both in and outside the academic world all over the country. Disturbance is very much a part of our life here. We decided to launch this belated campaign with a view to giving the under-graduates an opportunity to work with the people and become conscious of the benefits of keeping their houses and surrounding clean and tidy.

Our activities hinged around environmental sanitation and medico-social work, including mass immunisation against preventable diseases. The main project-areas were Vaivakawn and Barabazar.

We launched our campaign on the 17th March, 1975 at Dinthar, with the best wishes of Dr L. N. Tluanga, Joint Director of Education, who, in his inaugural speech, stressed the importance of cleanliness and exhorted the people of this new settlement to co-operate with the college youth in their effort to eradicate dirt and disease. The next three days took us to Chawnpui, Sriman tills, Kanaan, Seventh Day Tlang, Vaivakawn proper and Pathar khana, the six sub-areas of Vaivakawn. On all these four days (from 9. A. M. to 1. 30 P. M. the sanitation work included mainly the cleaning of backyards, digging of dumping pits, disinfecting the urinals, latrines and pig stys and putting up of sign-boards. The volunteers went around the houses to popularise the way of dumping pits.

In the afternoon (from 2. 30 to 4. p. m.) they engaged themselves in health survey's designed to elicit information, about common diseases people suffered from and the rate of infant mortality.

On the 21st March, we came to Barabazaar where we cleaned the entire market area, cleared partially the blocked drains which were unable to carry off the waste in the absence of proper maintenance. We requested the shopkeepers to keep litter bins in front of their shops. We also put up posters.

The next day we set about cleaning the upper Bazar area surrounding the public latrines. It took four tiring hours to scoop up the thick muck accumulated over the years in the open drain running from the jail area.

The next two days we worked in Sarawn veng, the area around the Congress Bhavan and the movie hall. In our appeals to the Director, L. A. D., the E. E., P. W. J. (West) and the D. C. we tried to draw their attention to the intolerable insanitary condition of the different areas of Aizawl and put forward our suggestion of improvement.

As a part of the campaign, the week, starting from the 17th March, was decided, in the meeting of the Y. M. A. branches, to be observed as 'Keep Your Veng Clean' week. The best veng selected by competent judges would be awarded a running trophy. It was proposed to organise the competition every year, around the same time. The distinction of being the 'best kept' veng went to Kulikawn this year.

That the spirit of cleanliness had been driven home to a considerable extent was evident from the efforts of the people of the various areas keep their vengs clean. Khatla, one of the congested areas, set an example. Even the market area is now tolerably clean. As a result, our work there on the 25th was reduced to a minimum.

Our medico - social work was, I must say, quite impressive. 3,106 persons (1383 in Vaivakawn, 1361 in Barabazaar and the rest in Khatla and College area) were inoculated against smallpox and cholera. Most of the work was done by three students who quickly picked up the art of inoculation.

We are indebted to the Civil Surgeon for providing us with an efficient batch of four field - staff who trained our students in a short period. Our gratitude also goes to the Asst Director, L. A. D. for making available the services of Pu Darkhuma, the Asst Circle Officer. We have also to thank Pu Thang-Chhuaka, S. D. O., P. W. D., for giving us bitumen drums which were placed as dustbins in different corners.

SECOND PHASE : 8TH TO 13TH MAY, 1975

In this phase, we took up Chanmari and Khatla Bungkawn as project areas. Cleaning, disinfection and socio - medico work apart, we decided to set up urinals in these areas. In Chanmari, two double seater urinals, two in M. E. School and one public urinal near Chanmari point were constructed with the help of the Y. M. A. volunteers

In Khatla Bungkawn two public urinals and one for the L. P. School children were set up. The entire work took six days.

FINAL PHASE : 16TH TO 22ND MAY, 1975

To round off our campaign, 20 students, 3 teachers and one medical assistant went on 16. 5. 75 for a six days' camp to Thingsulthlah, a Grouping Centre about 30 miles from Aizawl. To ascertain the needs of the centre with a population of 6,000, Prof. S. H. Pautu met the local leaders on 14. 5. 75.

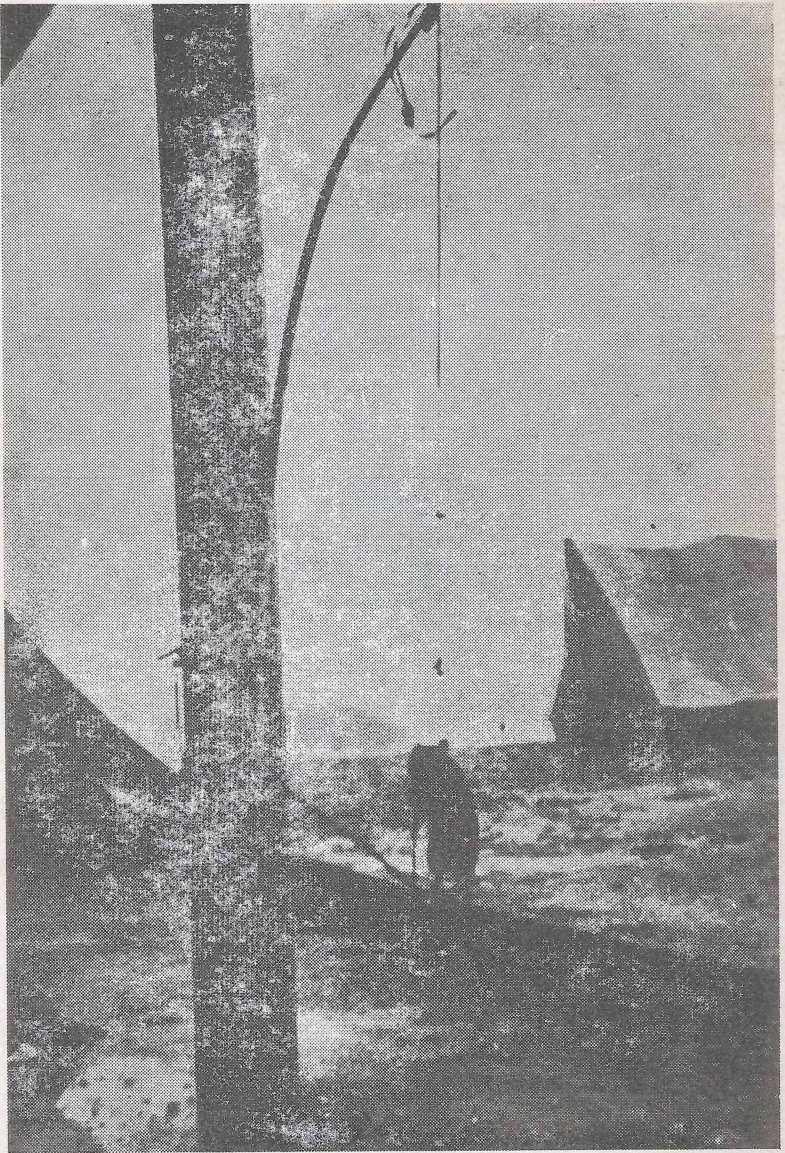
To help the people in their daily chores and to have a closer identification, we stayed in different houses singly or in twos. This departure from the normal camp life was appreciated by the villagers.

The pattern of work was broadly similar to that followed in other areas. To cover the entire area, we divided ourselves into three teams: medical, sanitation and urinal construction. The team under Prof. Patu did a splendid job by constructing 12 urinals - 8 (all double-seater) in the schools (L. P., M. E., and High) and four for public use, in crowded corners. The urinals are permanent assets and would, I hope, help in improving the sanitation of the area.

The response of the villagers was spontaneous. Every day about 30 to 40 people worked with us. Among them were Rev. Laichama, the Pastor, and Pu Tluanga, a school teacher. The camp offered an opportunity to the volunteers to see the village life closely. They had their evening get-together in different houses. We feel some more work of similar nature can be taken up in this village. The volunteers are looking forward to going there again.

We are grateful to the Administrative Officer and the Medical Officer for extending help. The work undertaken during the three phases could not have been completed without the wonderful batch of students. They have given an excellent account of themselves. Their ability to work for six hours on an average was pleasantly surprising. Thanks are also due to John L. Sailo, S. H. Pautu and Lalrawma.

Aizawl College, Aizawl, Mizoram, 1976-77



A rat caught in a traditional trap made of bamboo and string

Cover Photo:— Pachhunga College "A Camper at Work"