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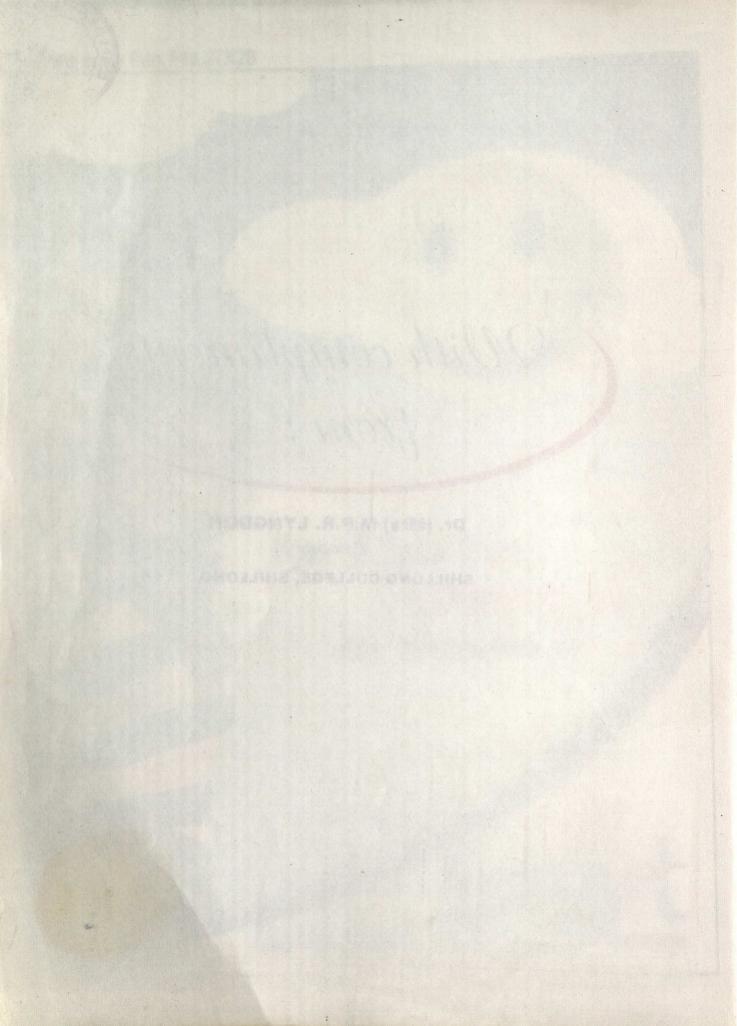


With compliments from:

Dr. (Mrs) M.P.R. LYNGDOH

Principal

SHILLONG COLLEGE, SHILLONG







SHILLONG COLLEGE

(ESTD. 1956)

Assessed and Accredited in 2003 by NAAC, Bangalore with Grade B



SOUVENIR GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR

2005 - 06

BOYCE ROAD SHILLONG - 793 003 - MEGHALAYA

Published by:

Principal Shillong College Shillong - 793 003

2224903

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Printed at:

Graphique International

Adm. Office: 'Chitradeep' (Ground Floor)

Jowai Road, Shillong - 793 003

2520698

Front Cover: Concept & Design:

Smt. A.M. Mitri

Smt. P. Khonglah

3,000 - copies





Contents

1.	Shillong College Golden Jubilee Programme	
2.	Shillong College Golden Jubilee Committees	
3.	Foreward – Dr (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh, Principal	
	MESSAGES	
	ARTICLES	
5.	Editor's Note - Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee	1
6.	A Chronological Diary of Events	2-10
7.	50 Years of Progress : Shillong College – Dr. S.K. Gupta	11-17
8.	Jubilee Musings Over Some Dear Memories – N.K. Sarkar	18-22
9.	Shillong College – My Second Home – Shri D. Mukherjee	23-25
10.	Congratulations, Shillong College – Shri I.M. Simon	26-27
11.	The By Gone Memories of Shillong College - Shri C.B. Gurung	28-34
12.	Guidance and Counselling –□The Missing Dimension of Education – Prof. (Smt) K.S. Lyngdoh	35-37
13.	The Role of Women in the Protection & Preservation of Environment – Dr (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh	38-40
14.	Education : Then & Now - Shri R.K. Datta	41-42
15.	Change or Perish – Dr H. Ghonglah	43-44
16.	Academic Auditing: Towards a 'Definition' - Dr A.S. Guha	45-47
17.	Towards a Liberal Education System – Shri H. Syiem	48-49
18.	Drug Abuse – Its Prevention Through Education – Dr. (Mrs) V. Kharmawphlang	50-51
19.	Preservation of Sacred Groves : An Inherent Khasi Paradigm - Dr (Mrs) A.A. Ahmed	52-54
20.	Nuclear Meghalaya – Prof. M.A. Warjri	55-56
21.	Pioneer Christian Missions in North East India – Dr. M.S. Sangma	57-61
22.	Higher Education : An Overview – Prof. K. Ismail	62-65
23.	Exercise Discrimination in Consumption – Prof. M Bhattacharyya	66-67
24.	Made in Shillong College - Dr. M. Dey & Dr. B.P. Tripathi	68-69
25.	Shillong College – Prof. R.K. Mishra	70
26.	Rigmaroled Reflections - Shri A.A. Sinha	71-73
27.	Shillong College Students' Union – Shri B. Kharmalki	74





PROGRAMME GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION, 2005-2006

SI.	Event	Date	Day	Time
1.	Flag Hoisting & Inauguration	17th Aug 2005	Wednesday	10:30 A.M
2.	Jubilee Marathon Walk/Race	18th Aug 2005	Thursday	06:00 A.M
3.	Alumni Day (Re-union of Ex-Students of the College) Lunch: Alumni Members	18th Aug 2005	Thursday	11:00 A.M 01.00 P.M.
4.	Food Festival/Sale of decorative Articles/Household Goods	18th Aug 2005	Thursday	11:00 A.M
5.	Cultural Programme	19th Aug 2005	Friday	11:00 A.M-04:00 P.M
6.	Lunch: Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff	19th Aug 2005	Friday	01:00 P.M.
7.	Teachers' Day	5th Sept 2005	Monday	11:00 A.M.
8.	Non-Teaching Staff Day	10th Sept 2005	Saturday	11:00 A.M.
9.	Freshers' & Jubilee Social Week Sports Week, Debate Competition, Extempore Speech, Quiz Competition, Essay Competition. (Inter-College Competition-for Students only)	26 th Sept - 1 st Oct 2005	Monday to Saturday	09:00 A.M - 04:00 P.M.
10.	Exhibition Football Match Shillong College Principal's XI Vs. Inter-College Champion	6 th Oct 2005	Thursday	10:00 A.M
11.	Prize Distribution	6th Oct 2005	Thursday	01:00 P.M
12.	Seminar/Workshop/Panel Discussion	21st & 22nd Nov 2005	Mon & Tues	10:00 A.M
13.	Exhibition Cricket Match Shillong College Principal's XI Vs. Staff XI (Shillong College)	9 th Dec 2005	Friday	10:00 A.M
14.	Exhibition of State & Central Surveys	7 th - 9 th June 2006	Wednesday - Friday	10:00 A.M - 4:00 P.M.
15.	Knockout Tournament Football/Cricket Basketball (for ladies) (Inter-College Competition for Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff)	24 th - 28 th July 2006	Monday - Friday	10:30 A.M
16.	Exhibition Cricket Match Shillong College Principal's XI Vs. Inter-College Champion (Staff & Non-Teaching Staff)	29th July 2006	Saturday	09:00 A.M
17.	Prize Distribution	29th July 2006	Saturday	02:00 P.M
18.	Closing Ceremony	17th Aug 2006	Thursday	11:00 A.M
19.	Meeting of all Committee of the Golden Jubilee Celebration	30 th Aug 2006	Wednesday	11:30 A.M





Shillong College Golden Jubilee Celebration

(17th August, 2005 to 17th August, 2006)

STEERING/ORGANISING COMMITTEE-MEMBERS

PATRON-IN-CHIEF

His Excellency, Shri M.M. Jacob, Governor of Meghalaya

PATRONS

- 1. Dr Mukul Sangma, Dy. Chief Minister of Meghalaya
- 2. Dr Donkupar Roy, Dy. Chief Minister of Meghalaya
- 3. Shri R.G. Lyngdoh, Chairman, Meghalaya Economic Development Council
- 4. Shri Paul Lyngdoh, MLA
- 5. Shri P.J. Bazeley, IAS, Chief Secretary, Meghalaya
- 6. Dr Kamal Taori, IAS, Secretary, North Eastern Council, Shillong
- 7. Prof. Mrinal Miri, Vice-Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University
- 8. Smi. Rebecca V. Suchiang, IAS, Commissioner & Secretary, Education, Meghalaya

MEMBERS

- 1. Shri D.P. Wahlang, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills Meghalaya
- 2. Shri W. Khyllep, MCS, Director, Higher & Technical Education, Meghalaya
- 3. Prof. K. Ismail, Director, College Development Council, N.E.H.U.
- 4. Dr G. Srinivas, Jt. Secretary, University Grants Commission, (N.E.R. Office) Guwahati
- 5. Shri H. Deori, Chief Manager, Indian Overseas Bank, Shillong
- 6. Shri S.S. Kynjing, MPS, Asst. Inspector General of Police (A), Meghalaya
- 7. Shri S. Nongbri, President, Meghalaya College Principals' Council
- 8. Smi. B. Ingty, President, Meghalaya College Teachers' Association
- 9. Shri H. Syiem, Secretary, Meghalaya College Teachers' Association
- 10. Smt. T. Phanbuh, President, Ka Lympung Ki Seng Kynthei
- 11. Shri T.P. Nongrum, Headman, Laitumkhrah Dorbar Shnong
- 12. Shri Joining Pde, President, Shillong College Alumni Association
- 13. Shri Bikash Roy, Vice-President, Shillong College Alumni Association
- 14. Shri S.R. Nongkynrih, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Shillong College

SHILLONG COLLEGE GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS

- 15. Prof. (Smt.) K.S. Lyngdoh, President
- 16. Dr (Smt.) M.P.R. Lyngdoh, Principal & Chairperson
- 17. Shri D. Mukherjee, Vice-Principal & Convener
- 18. Dr S.K. Gupta, Vice-Principal (Prof. Courses) & Co-ordinator
- 19. Dr (Smt.) V. Kharmawphlang, Principal CTE(PGT)
- 20. Shri K.L. Tariang, Member
- 21. Prof. T.B. Subba, Representative, North Eastern Hill University
- 22. Prof. B. Myrboh, Representative, North Eastern Hill University
- 23. Shri J. War, Director Of Accounts & Treasury
- 24. Shri D.C. Das Choudhury, Donors' Member
- 25. Shri D. B. Gurung, Member
- 26. Shri G.P. Kharchandy, Member
- 27. Dr M. Dey, Teachers' Representative
- 28. Shri T.S. Rajee, Teachers' Representative

GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEES

SHILLONG COLLEGE GOLDEN JUBILEE CORE COMMITTEE

- 1. Dr. M.P.R. Lyngdoh Principal & Chairperson
- 2. Prof D. Mukherjee Vice-Principal
- 3. Dr. S.K. Gupta Vice-Principal (Professional Courses) & Coordinator
- 4. Prof T.S. Rajee, Teachers' Representative, Governing Body, Shillong College
- 5. Prof S.R. Nongkynrih, Member (Shri N.K. Sarkar was a member of the committee till his retirement from services)

ORGANISING-CUM-PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Chair Person: Principal (Dr. M.P.R. Lyngdoh)

Convener: Vice-Principal Sri. D. Mukherjee (Sri N.K. Sarkar, Vice-Principal

held this position till his retirement)

Co-ordinator: Vice Principal (Professional Courses) Sri S.K. Gupta

Members: All Conveners & Joint Conveners of different Sub-Committees

Finance Sub-Committee

Convener: Prof S.R. Nongkynrih Joint Convener: Prof S.O. Lyngskor

Member: (Profs.) K.D. Ramsiej, Dr. A.A. Ahmed, Dr. N. West, L.P. Shadap, L.D. Marak, D. Kharchandy, G.K. Nongkynrih, W.C.K. Sohliya, K.D. Roy, P.

Khonglah, H. Marweiñ, Dr. D.L. Buam, J. Lyngdoh, S. Lato.





Publications & Public Relations

Convener: Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee Joint Convener: Dr. E. Kharkongor

Members: (Profs.) S.R. Das, B. Wanniang, K.D. Ramsiej, N.B. Rai, Dr. S. Pandey, Dr. K.A. Ahmed, C. Dhar, Dr. D. Mawroh, Dr. D.L. Buam, P. Khonglah, H. Marweiñ, Dr. R. Dkhar, A.M. Mitri, Dr. J. Paul, L.D. Marak, Student Editor College Magazine.

Reception Sub-Committee.

Convener: Prof B. Syiem

Joint Convener: Prof V.R. Solomon

Members: (Profs.) M. Gatphoh, C. Dhar, Dr. S. Pandey, Dr. K.A. Ahmed, N.B. Rai, L.D. Marak, O. Kharkongor, R. Rynjah, Dr. D. Chattopadhyay, N. Sinha, S.R. Nongkynrih, D. Mukherjee, Dr. S.K. Gupta, R. Sarkar, R. Devi, S. Dhar, B. Roy, P. Hadem, S.K. Dam (Head Assistant), Vice President, General Secretary and Asstt. General Secretary of Shillong College Students' Union.

Academic Sub-Committee

(For academic programmes including co-curricular activities like seminar, debates, panel discussion, quizzing, competitions etc)

Convener: Dr. A.A. Ahmed Joint Convener: Dr. D.L. Buam

Members: (Profs.) Dr. N. West, Dr. D. Bhowmick, Dr. J. Paul, Dr. M. Dey, Dr. D. Mawroh, Dr. R. Dkhar, S. Lato, N. Lytand. E.N. Dkhar, Dr. S. Pandey, Dr. H. Dhar, I.S. Warjri, J. Chowdhury, Secretary and Asstt. Secretary Debate, S.C.S.U.

Sports & Games Sub-Committee

Convener: Prof T.S. Rajee

Joint Convener: Prof A. Khanduri

Members: (Profs.) K.D. Ramsiej, Dr. E. Kharkongor, Dr. M. Dey, H. Iangrai, L. Pathaw, W. Lawai, S.K. Roy, M.W. Synrem, S. Kharchandy, H. Diengdoh, A. Nongbri, S. Sharma, B.K. Saha, I.S. Kharkongor, H. Marweiñ, B. Wanniang, K. Umdor, D. Shadap, S. Lato, P. Hadem, G.K. Nongkynrih, B.E. Lyngdoh, Mebanjop Rynjah, S. Goswami, Secretary and Asstt. Secretary, Sports: College Students' Union.

Cultural Programme Sub-Committee

Convener: Prof R. Devi

Joint Convener: Prof M. Gatphoh

Members: (Profs.) T.J. Kharbhih, I.S. Kharkongor, I.S. Warjri, M.V.T. Marweiñ, Dr. D. Mawroh, W. Lawai, C. Dhar, Dr. S. Pandey, J. Chowdhury, V.C.S. Dkhar, Mebanjop Rynjah, Secretary and Asstt. Secretary, Culture & Music: College Students' Union.





Food & Refreshment Sub-Committee

Convener: Prof N.B. Rai

Joint Convener: Prof B.K. Saha

Members: (Profs.) L.P. Shadap, D.N. Shabong, S. Sharma, N. Lytand, V.C.S. Dkhar, Dr. K.A. Ahmed, J. Lyngdoh, O. Kharkongor, H. Iangrai, S. Choudhury.

Accommodation & Transport Sub-Committee

Convener: Prof T.J. Kharbhih Joint Convener: Prof L. Pathaw

Members: (Profs.) K. Umdor, L.M. Pariat, S.K. Roy, Dr. H. Dhar, D. Shadap,

Dr. A.A. Ahmed, N.B. Rai, G.K. Nongkynrih.

Discipline, Security & First Aid Sub-Committee

(including NCC, NSS and Rangers)

Convener: Prof K.D. Ramsiej

Joint Convener: Dr. B.P. Tripathi

Members: (Profs.) H. Iangrai, A. Nongbri, R. Pyngrope, L. Pathaw, W. Lawai, R. Rynjah, E.N. Dkhar, I.S. Kharkongor, B. Syiem Discipline Secretary (Boys),

Discipline Secretary (Girls) & Asst. Discipline Secretary, S.C.S.U.

Campus Care & Improvement Sub-Committee

Convener: Prof R. Rynjah

Joint Convener: Dr. D. Chattopadhyay

Members: (Profs.) M. Gatphoh, L.P. Shadap, V.R. Solomon, N. Lytand, W. Lawai, J. Lyngdoh, E. Kharkongor, S.O. Lyngskor, V.C.S. Dkhar, D.

Kharchandy. Secretaries, Boys' & Girls' Common Rooms, S.C.S.U.

Alumnae Sub-Committee

Convener: Prof B. Roy

Joint Convener: Dr. M. Dey

Members: (Profs.) K.D. Ramsiej, B.P. Tripathi, W.C.K. Sohliya, M. Gatphoh, Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee, K.A. Ahmed, D. Shadap, J. Chowdhury, and all

office-bearers of Shillong College Alumni Association.



Foreward



M.P.R. Lyngdoh Principal, Shillong College

It gives me great pleasure to put in some of my thoughts in the commemorative Souvenir of the Golden Jubilee year of Shillong College. I consider myself very fortunate to be part of both the celebrations, the Silver Jubilee (1981-82) and the Golden Jubilee (2005-06). Our happiness and jubilation at the thought that Shillong College has entered its fiftieth year of existence and has grown as a premier College of the State and the region. First and foremost our thanks and gratitude to God the Creator for all the blessings that He has showered upon all of us in the College, and to be able to reach the height of what we are today. Our deep appreciation goes to the founders of the College, the Presidents and members of all the Governing Bodies, the donors, teachers and staff who have toiled untiringly since the inception of the College. Through their sincere efforts and dedication the college which had started in a very humble way has become as one of the biggest Institutions. All of us take pride in this achievement. This commemorative volume reflects the progress and development of the Institution and focuses on the literary, cultural and academic activities, the hopes, aspirations, successes and failures of the College through its long jounney.

It was in 1950-55, that some well meaning citizens realizing the need for more Colleges in Shillong mooted an idea to set up a College in Shillong, the capital of the then undivided Assam, to cater to Higher Education of the State. There was a plan to start the College in 1951 but it did not

materialise. In 1956, at the initiative of some enthusiastic persons like Shri Satyen Kumar Kar, Shri Subhash Chatterjee of Lady Keane College and others who sought public support for starting the College, the first Managing Committee of the College was constituted provisionally with (Late) Benode Bihari Ghosh as President. The College was inaugurated on 15th August 1956 and began with 35 students from Jail Road Boys' High School. Shri Sudhindra Chandra Datta, a lecturer in the Department of Mathematics in St. Anthony's College became the founder Principal; he resigned from the College in 1958 and took over as a full time Principal.

In 1962, the College was shifted from Jail Road Boys' High School to the present campus at Boyce Road, I,aitumkkrah, Shillong. The foundation stone was laid by Shri B.P. Chaliha, the then Chief Minister of the composite State of Assarn. In 1962, Arts and Commerce streams came under the Deficit Grant-in-aid of the Government of Assam. In 1963, Science stream was started in the College. The Founder Principal Shri S.C. Dutta retired in 1970, and Shri S. Bhattacharjee of the Department of History took over as Principal. He retired in 1973 and Shri D.S. Rawat became the Principal, he had a long term as Principal and retired in 1990, Shri K.L. Choudhury, Head Department of Economics took over as the next Principal. In 1975. Science Stream was brought under the Deficit Grant-in-aid of the Government of Meghalaya.

In 1981, Shillong College completed its twenty five years of existence, and the Silver

Jubilee of the College was celebrated with a week long programme. The celebration was inaugurated by Prof B. Pakem, the then Education Minister of Meghalaya. In 1995, Shri K.L. Choudhury retired as Pincipal and Shri T. Moitra, Head Department of Economics took over as acting Principal. In 1996, I took over as Principal and continuing till date.

For the past fifty years, Shillong College saw many achievements and so also many ups and downs. In 1997, the new Library of the College was inaugurated and in the same year the Shillong College Academic Society was formed and registered. Many activities like National Seminars, Conferences and other programmes were conducted by the College and the Shillong College Academic Society. The College is grateful to the UGC, NEC and other funding agencies who have helped the College in its infrastructural and academic development.

Realising the importance of Computer Education in this age of Information Technology, the College introduced Computer Applications for Higher Secondary Classes in 2000, initially in collaboration with Aptech, and from 2002 the College is running the course on its own.

In 2001, an Information and Career Guidance Cell of the College was inaugurated by Shri E.P. Kharbhih, the then Director of Higher and Technical Education, Meghalaya, to provide information and guide the students in many aspects.

In 2002, the Alumni Association of Shillong College was formed to bring the alumnae closer together and to be able to share their thoughts and ideas in the forum.

Another landmark in the history of Shillong College was the visit of the Peer Team of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) Bangalore headed by Prof R.K. Mishra, former Vice Chancellor Gorukhpur University and three members from August 5 to 7, 2003. The Executive Committee of the NAAC on the recommendation of the Peer Team declared Shillong College as an Accredited Institution at B-Level.

In 2004-2005, academic session the College started Professional Courses in Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA), Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) and B.Sc. in Computer Science. The courses were introduced to cater to the needs of the students of the State and the Region. The courses were formally inaugurated in 2004 by the Chief Guest Dr Mukul Sangma, the then Hon'ble Minister of Information Technology, Meghalaya and Shri P.J. Bazely IAS, the then Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya was the Guest of Honor at the function. The Computer Laboratory was funded by the North Eastem Council.

Besides the Academic pursuit, the College encourages and promotes Sports Activities, Seminars, workshops, debates, study tours and other co-curricular activities. The College provides opportunities for the students to participate in NCC and NSS. Many students have excelled in their studies and have participated in many activities and programmes and they have brought laurels to the College.

My gratitude to our President, Prof K.S. Lyngdoh and members of the Shillong College Governing Body, Prof D. Mukherjee, Vice-Principal, Dr. S.K. Gupta, Vice-Principal, Professional Courses, Teachers, Staff, Parents and Guardians, alumni and students for all their support. My special thanks to Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee, Editor of the Golden Jubilee Souvenir, along with the members of the Editorial Board for bringing out the Souvenir.

The Shillong College Community is proud of the humble achievements and successes during the last fifty years and at the same time accepts and shares our failures and weaknesses and try to do ever better.

As members of the Shillong College fraternity, we have a heavy responsibility to see that the College will develop, progress and grow from strength to strength in the years to come. There is no end towards excellence and perfection.

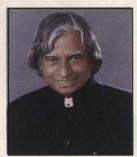
I wish each and every one a very happy celebration of the Golden Jubilee Year.





राष्ट्रपति के प्रेस सचिव

Press Secretary to the President



राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय
राष्ट्रपति भवन
नई दिल्ली -110004
President's Secretarial
Rashtrapati Bhavan
New Delhi - 110004

MESSAGE

The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, is happy to know that the Shillong College, Shillong is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on 17th August, 2005.

The President extends his warm greetings and felicitations to the Principal, students and staff of the College and sends his best wishes for the success of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT



VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA





Message

I am glad to know that the Shillong College, Shillong is celebrating its Golden Jubilee commencing from August 17, 2005.

The College has been dedicatedly catering to the educational needs of the students of the region. Its sincere endeavours to impart quality education to the students and to help build their capacities deserve all-round praise. In the Golden Jubilee Year, the College, I am sure, can look back with pride at its achievements.

I wish the Celebrations all success

New Delhi 16th June, 2005

(Bhairon Singh Shekhawat)

SPEAKER, LOK SABHA





7th July, 2005

Message

I am happy to learn that the Shillong College, Shillong is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year and is bringing out a Souvenir to mark the occasion.

I extend my good wishes for the success of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations and of the Souvenir.

(Somnath Chatterjee)





प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय नई दिल्ली - 110011 PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE New Delhi - 110011

25th July, 2005

MESSAGE

The Prime Minister is happy to know that the Shillong College, Shillong is celebrating its Golden Jubilee.

On this occasion the Prime Minister extends his greetings and good wishes to the students, teachers and staff of the College for the success of the Celebrations.

(S.N. Sahu)

Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee In-Charge, Publicity and Publications Golden Jubilee Celebrations Shillong College Shillong – 793 003





ARJUN SINGH

Minister of Human Resource Development India, New Delhi - 110 001

Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that Shillong College is celebrating Golden Jubilee of the College and is publishing a Souvenir on this occasion. I am sure the college will attain new heights in the coming years by overcoming emerging challenges in the field of education.

I convey my best wishes to the faculty, staff and students and wish all the best for the success of the Golden Jubilee and publication of Souvenir.

(Arjun Singh)

P.R. KYNDIAH





Minister For Tribal Affairs & Development for North Eastern Region Government of India Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi - 110 001

June 15, 2005

Message

I heartily congratulate the management, faculty members, staff and students of Shillong College on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

It is heartening to note that during last five decades students who have passed out from the college have brought laurels not only to themselves but also to the college, North Eastern Region and the country as a whole.

There is no denying the fact that the college has been making great efforts of producing enlightened students with good moral values and character, who in turn can bring prosperity to a country as was visioned by Rev. Martin Luther King (Junior) when he said:

"The prosperity of a country depends not on the abundance of its revenue, not on the strength of its fortification, not on the beauty of its public buildings, but it consist in the number of men of education, enlightenment and character".

I wish you all success in your endeavours.s

(P.R. Kyndiah)



ROBERT KHARSHIING Member of Parliament





Message

I am extremely happy to learn that Shillong College is celebrating its Golden Jubilee with a year long programme beginning from 17th August 2005.

The services rendered by Shillong College in the entire North East and Meghalaya in particular not only in the field of Education but also in extracurricular activities are well known and well recognised. Shillong became an Educational centre of the North East of India due to the high standard of Education imparted by a few long established institution of which this College till today shines like a beacon of light and trust. The College always gave a proper emphasis on right feelings, perception, insights, and skills that enable everyone to realise their creative potential for self fulfilment as well as for social good. This unique characteristics have made Shillong College emerge undoubtedly as one of the pioneering educational institutions of the North Eastern Region. Many of its past pupils today occupy position of responsibility in various fields of public life all over the country.

On this auspicious occasion, I convey my best wishes to all students, faculty members and management of this illustrious institution and wish the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Shillong College and the commemorative Souvenir all success.

(R. Kharshiing)
Member of Parliament (RS)
Meghalaya





RAJ BHAVAN SHILLONG - 793 001

June 9, 2005

Message

I am glad to know that the Shillong College is celebrating its Golden Jubilee with a year long programme from the 17th August, 2005.

The institution has come a long way since it was first established in the year 1956. It is a tribute to the vision of the founders and patrons as well as the management of the College that the institution has reached its present stature. Shillong College is now a premier educational institution and has excelled in various academic and extra-curricular activities.

The Golden Jubilee, is another mile stone in its proud history, and will be an enduring inspiration to the management, staff and students for taking Shillong College to loftier heights in future.

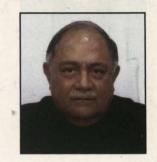
I wish the year long Jubilee Cebebrations and the commemorative souvenir all success.

(M.M. Jacob)
Governor of Meghalaya



NO. GOV/RBA/MSG/3/2005

June 20, 2005



Message

I am happy to learn that a souvenir is being brought out on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of Shillong College.

The insitution has contributed very significantly towards the development of the overall personalities of its students, who are the future citizens of our country. To have a stong and developed nation we must mould today's youth and ensure they have a bright and secured future.

I send my best wishes and warmest regards to all students and faculty members of this illustrious institution and exhort them to continue to work for the upliftment and progress of the nation.

Lt Gen (Retd) Ajai Singh, PVSM, AVSM







MARTIN M. DANGGO Speaker Meghalaya Legislative Assembly



8th June 2005

Message

It is a matter of great pride and happiness to learn that the Shillong College is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Celebration from 17th August 2005. The College is now 50 years old and has earned recognition and a level of acceptance which is extremely heartening and a source of great pride for the College and the State.

The founders of the Shillong College had established the College with a view to provide quality education to the student community of the State and had to face many hurdles and challenges in the initial stages. However, with steadfastness and strong determination it has been able to face these challenges, and now it stands as one of the premier institution of not only the State but of the entire North Eastern Region. While Completing 50 years is a matter of great pride for any institution, it is also a time when serious introspection is also necessary to define the future and create a vision from the lessons learnt in the past so that the institution is able to achieve the goals which it has set for itself.

The dedication and hard work shown by the teaching and non-teaching staff, the management and also the student community of the College at different period also deserves special mention, and they have also equally contributed towards the growth and elevation of the College to its present status. The College has been fittingly accredited by the National Assessment & Accreditation Council(NAAC). It also cannot be denied that besides academic achievement the College also has excellent track record in Sports, NSS and NCC activities. Society will always remain indebted to the College for its service towards the student community of the State.

On this auspicious occasion, I would like to send my warm greetings to the College and its management, and wish the celebration all success.

(Martin M. Danggo)



DR. D.D. LAPANG
CHIEF MINISTER
MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG



GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA Main Secretariat Building Yojana Bhavan Shillong - 793 001



Dated Shillong, the 24th June, 2005

Message

I am glad to learn that the Shillong College, a premier institution of the North-East, is celebrating its Golden Jubilee with a year-long programme starting from the 17th of August, 2005.

The fifteenth day of August 1956 heralded the auspicious beginning of an institution, funded and conceived by some dedicated selfless personalities, in particular, and the people of Shillong, in general, in this Capital town where higher education, till that time, ramained mostly at the hands of Christian Missionaries. The estalishment of this College and its successful journey provided exemplary instance of public participation in the field of higher education that helped immensely in widening the scope of higher education in this part of our Country.

Undoubtedly, the College has made major contribution towards meeting the educational needs of the people of the State and the region over the past five decades. It gives me a sense of satisfaction that the college has blended well the extra-curricular activities wiht academic activities and excelled in multifarious fields.

On this happy occasion, I extend felicitations to the teachers, staff and students of the College and send my good wishes for its bright future. I hope that the Jubilee Celebration and the Souvenir that is brought out to mark the occasion wll be a grand success.

(Dr. D.D. Lapang)





DR. DONKUPAR ROY

Dy. Chief Minister i/c Power, Finance, Law, Rev., Border Areas and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy



© Res. - 2224802 PABX - 2227121 203

E-mail: donkupar@hot mail.com

Message

I am pleased to learn that Shillong College is celebrating the Golden Jubilee on its establishment in a befitting manner through a year long programme beginning August 2005.

Shillong College is one of the premier educational institutions not only in Shillong but also in the North Eastern Region. It has come a long way since its inception in 1956 when it was started with generous contributions of fund and land from the members of the public. The college management, teaching and non-teaching staff and students have built upon the cooperation extended by the general public by their dedicated efforts and brought name and fame to the College. The College has excelled both in academic and extra curricular activities and its students are well placed in the Society.

I am delighted with the progress made by the Shillong College in its fifty years of existence and wish the Golden Jubilee Celebrations all success.

(Dr. Donkupar Roy)

> 1817/05



DR. MUKUL SANGMA

Deputy Chief Minister I/c. Home (Police), Education, I.T., Forest & Environment, Meghalaya Shillong

Offi. - 2223235 PABX - 2374 SH. (R) - 2224266 Tura (R) - 223900

D.O.No.



Date July 27th, 2005

Message

I am profusely happy to know that Shillong College, Shillong is celebrating its Golden Jubilee starting from August this year; and a souvenir is being brought out to mark the occasion. Having been founded in the year 1956 by a group of public spiritied pioneers in the field of education, Shillong College will complete 50-years of its existence in the cause of education. Over five decades, the College has made a major contribution towards meeting the educational needs of the people of Meghalaya. The institution has been a meeting ground for numerous ethnic and cultural streams of the region, and has thus been promoting mutual understanding and goodwill, which is what required for emotional integration of the people.

On the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Celebrations, I congratulate the Principal, Teachers, supporting Staff and students of the College and wish the College many more years of useful service to the community and to the Country as a whole.

(Mukul Sangma)







SHRI R.G. LYNGDOH Chairman Meghalaya Economic Development Council

2211250 (O) 2655 (O)

D.O. No.....



Date 4th July, 2005

Message

Dear Sir,

It is a real honour for me to be able to give this message for the Shillong College Souvenir, proposed to be brought out as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the College. As an Alumni, the opportunity you have given me has an even greater meaning. It feels as if it was only yesterday that I was a student of the college. I must thank the Prinicpal and the Staff for having always treated me as an integral part of the Shillong College family.

I am particularly happy that the College itself is keeping pace with the needs of today's students. However, all the infrastructure is meaningless unless the students community makes optimum use of them. I sincerely hope that the students will take pride in being a part of this family and that they will always do everything they can to uphold the dignity and prestige of the College.

A very Happy Birthday Celebration to all in the Shillong College Family. God bless each and everyone of you.

Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee In-charge, Publicity & Publications, Golden Jubilee Celebration, Shillong College Shillong - 793 003 Sincerely Yours,

(R.G. Lyngdoh)



P.J. BAZELEY, IAS Chief Secretary,





GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA Main Secretariat Building Shillong - 793 001.

Dated, Shillong the 18th July, 2005

Message

It gives me immense joy and satisfaction to learn that Shillong College will complete the first half-a-Century of its' existence on 15 August 2006 and is commencing its year-long Golden Jubilee Celebrations on 17 August 2005.

On behalf of the State Administration and on my own behalf, I am delighted to offer sincerest felicitations to Shillong College, its' Board of Management and its' Alumni and to warmly congratulate them, on this happy and memorable occasion. I also place on record my gratitude for their having provided me an opportunity to be associated with the Inaugural Function of their Golden Jubilee Celebrations, thru' this Message

Shillong College is well known for its' dedication to the cause of educational progress, within and without the spatial limits of its' activities. Its' commitment to the cause of holistic academic development of its' student community numbering over 2300 each year, its' prowess in the field of Sports and Games, and its' continuing efforts to organise national and regional consultations, conferences and colloquiums on matters covering a wide spectrum of socio-economic interests, has rightly earned accreditation of the College as a 'B' Grade Institution of Excellence by the National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC). I sincerely hope that the Jubilee Celebrations enable the College, its' Management and its' fraternity of the teachers and the taught to rededicate themselves to the cause of their Institution, with renewed vigour and vitality.

I am also happy to learn that the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee is bringing out a Souvenir to mark the occasion and to chronicle its varied achievements and contributions to society. I wish them all success.

I also wish Shillong College, its' Management, its' Alumni and its' fraternity of the teachers and the taught 'God-Speed' and all success, in their endeavours to enable and empower society and to be a harbinger of development and progress in the State and the North Eastern Region.

(P.J.Bazeley)

Chief Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya.





DR. ARUN NIIGAVEKAR Chairman UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg

New Delhi - 110 002

Off: (011) 23239628

: (011) 13221313

Fax : (011) 23231797

E-mail: narun42@hotmail.com

June 8, 2005

Message

I am very hapy to know that Shillong College, Shillong is celebrating its Golden Jubilee in a befitting manner with a yearlong programme beginning from August 17, 2005. The College has contributed significantly to the progress of education in the State both in quality and quantity. On this occasion, the College is bringing out a Souvenir, which will comprise of articles from eminent personalities. I send my best wishes and greetings to the Prinicpal, teachers, supporting staff and students of the College and wish the Celebration/publication good luck and grand success.

With best wishes.

Yours Sincerely,

(Arun Nigavekar)

Dr. (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh Principal & Chairperson Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee Shillong College Shillong - 793 003





G.N. TALUKDAR, M.SC., D. PHIL Vice-Chancellor

: 0361-2570412 (O), 2570408 (R)

Fax : 0361-2570133

E-mail: gnatalukdar@yahoo.com

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

Gopinath Bordoloi Nagar

Guwahati - 781 014

Assam, India

Date: 12.07.2005

Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Shillong College, which is one of the premier educational institutions in Shillong as well as of the region, has decided to celebrate its Golden Jubilee on the completion of its 50 years glorious existence. I am happy to say that Shillong College was affiliated to Gauhati University till 1972, and since 1972, the College was brought under the affiliation of the North Eastern Hill University. It is praise worthy that befitting this occasion, the Organizing Committee has also decided to bring out a Souvenir. I hope, the distinguished contributors of this Souvenir will endeavour to focus on the academic activities of the Shillong College its glorious past, which I hope will remain a milestone in the history of the College.

I take the opportunity to convey my best wishes to the members of the Organizing Committee, students, teachers and other employees of the College.

I wish the Golden Jubilee Celebration a grand success and a bright future for the College.

(G.N. Talukdar)



PROF. M. ALEXANDER WARJRI Ex. MLA & MP (Rajya Sabha)

Dated 15.7.05



Message

Dear Dr. Bhattacharjee,

I am happy to learn that Shillong College will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year. In 1972, I became an MLA and from 2nd Dec, 1975 to 2nd Dec, 1981 both as MLA & MP I took over as the Chairman of the Governing Body of Shillong College from (Lt) Mr. R.T. Rymbai. As the Chairman of the governing body for 5 (five) years, many important events have taken place in the College. The governing body has made many critical decisions. It is now 25 years and it is difficult for me to remember those events and decisions. Howeve, I do remember one such decision. On the 15th May, 1980 I had a resolution passed by the governing body by which most of the cash transaction in the College was being handled, no longer by the College office, but by a bank. The Federal Bank Ltd., Shillong was selected to operate all cash transaction of the College. As a result of this, the students were to pay all fees to the bank, all the lecturers and staff were asked to open accounts in the bank which deposit their monthly salaries into their respective accounts. Even scholarships are handled by the bank. Shillong College-became the first College in Shillong to take advantage of the services of Bank's.

On this occasion, I wish to offer my congratulations to the Principal of the College Dr. (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh under whose care and guidance since November, 1996, the College had taken a new outlook, with new branches of studies, a new College Library, opening professional courses like BBA, BCA & BSc. (Computer Sciences). The Shillong College I know since 1960 on Boyce Road and since 1975 when I was the Chairman of the governing body is now a Shillong College with new bright outlook and can, with pride, compete with other premiere colleges in the State of Meghalaya, even in North East India. For all this, I offer my congratulations to all the teachers of the College and the staff without whose co-operation and efforts all this would have never been achieved. I also offer my congratulation and my best wishes to all the students of Shillong College, past and present. May the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Shillong College be a success and will remain in the annals of the College as an event to be written in golden letters.

(A. Warjri)
Ex. Chairman (Governing Body)

Shillong College



DR. (MRS) K.S. LYNGDOH Professor of Education NEHU, Shillong



Dated 20th June, 2005



Message

The Shillong College is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year 2005. It is a great honour for me to write this message of congratulations to the team of students, teachers, administrative staff, headed by a versatile and dynamic Principal, who have laboured much to bring out such a tremendous change and development over the years in the College.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubbile Celebration of Shillong College, it is a day of rethinking and thanking God for His manifold blessings upon the institution for the realisation of a dream. My sincere heartfelt best wishes for the future work of the college. May the Celebration of the Golden Jubilee encourage the Principal, students, teachers and administrative staff to continue their commitments and rededicate themselves for the service of humanity.

I wish success to the organizers in their continued endeavour.

Yours faithfully Khyngdoh

(K.S. Lyngdoh)
President Governing Body
Shillong College





S.B. MOOKHERJEE Barrister-at-Law & Senior Advocate

Former Addl. Solicitor General of India, Kolkata
Former M.P.
Former Minister of State
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Phone: (033) 2475-0332 Fax: (033) 2474-8727 3A, Lovelock Street. Kol kata 700 019

20.07.05

Message

Dear Dr. Bhattacharjee,

Please refer to your letter No. SC/GJ/Souv/2005-009 dated July 09.07.05.

I am very happy to learn that you are going to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Shillong College with a year long programme beginning from 17.08.05. You have asked for a photograph of my father Late Shri Baidyanath Mookherjee for inclusion in the souvenir to be released during the inaugural function. As desired, I am sending two photographs, leaving it to you to choose as to which of the photographs you would like to print in the souvenir.

I take this opportunity of congratulating you and the others connected with the Golden Jubilee Celebration of Shillong College and wish the function all success.

Encl: as above

Yours sincerely
5. 2. Mookheyer
(S. B. Mookherjee)

Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee, Convenor, Publicity and Publications, Golden Jubilee Celebration, Shillong College, Boyce Road, Shillong 793 003





North Eastern Hill University

Prof. J.B. Bhattacharjee *Vice-Chancellor*



8th August, 2005

Message

Golden Jubilee of an institution is a golden occasion to celebrate its achievements, for it has already lived to its objective and purpose for at least fifty golden years. The occasion provides an excellent opportunity for a close introspection to the fulfillment of the objective and purpose for which the institution was conceptualized by its founders and the conviction, confidence and creativity with which they worked to make the dream a ground reality. It would indeed be educative for all those involved in management of higher education institutions in the region to chronicle how a small group of enlightened visionaries of Shillong had, half a century ago, realised the need of one more college in the city that has been the educational hub of the North East for a long time, how they raised funds through generous donations from individuals and laid the foundation of Shillong College for secular and scientific higher education of the deserving youths, irrespective of creed or community. The present and future generations in the city must know who they were and how much they laboured and struggled through the stresses and strains of time and circumstances to give a creative form to their dream. The Government came forward to financially support the initiative after it was established, and the Shillong College today is one of the premier seats of higher education in the region to legitimately celebrate the Golden Jubilee of its foundation.

Although fifty years may not be considered a long time in the life of an institution of higher learning on the ground that, such institutions are supposed to be designed for eternity, is undoubtedly a milestone. The Shillong College in the mean time has produced so many batches of graduates in various streams to the service of the society and the humanity with its alumnus spread over the entire country and many working abroad, undergone rapid expansion with introduction of new courses and infrastructural development, and at the same time, maintained the multi-cultural character of its campus, and responded to the global call of the 21st century by offering some professional courses. The Golden Jubilee resolutions to re-iterate the objectives and to respond vigorously to the emerging global challenges to reinforce the endeavours in modernizing the courses and programmes would be befitting tributes to the vision of the illustrious architects of the college.

I wish the celebration all success.

(J.B. Bhattacharjee)





Articles

The opinions expressed in the Articles are those of the Authors only.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

n 15th of August 1956, a group of well-meaning, self-less and dedicated personalities had sown the seed. Quite expectedly, it had its own teething problems. Thanks to the fertile ground conditions, all the initial hurdles or hassles were overcome and the institution, the Shillong College, as the founders established, took the silvery badge in 1981. Public appreciated the efforts as it is their own establishment and joined the celebrations. The metamorphism continued synchronising with newer



challenges of life and demands of ever aspiring generations of students and now the institution is at the threshold of ornating the Golden features as it steps into 50th year of its existence and dedicated service. Over the years, the institute has built a great brand name for itself for it is for the Public, of the Public and by the Public with all modesty and humility. The journey will continue with fullest dedication and commitment to reach to higher goals of quality education – that is our pledge.

While we propose with pride to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the College with a year-long programme starting from 17th August 2005 and ending on 16th August 2006, we pay our respectful homage to the founders and builders of the College with all humility who are no more around us. Their ideals were realised and reinforced, we pledge our commitment and spirit to face with courage the future as an educational community with joy, hope and love.

The Golden Jubilee Souvenir is to commemorate in a humble but dignified way the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of our beloved College and I, as an Editor and Publication in-charge, feel elated to be associated with this historical moment of the College. The Publication Sub-committee took a courageous decision to have articles from eminent personalities belonging to various fields for the Souvenir and it is, with great pleasure and gratitude, I put on record that the response from each and everyone, we approached, were overwhelming showing the envious love, affection and regards the College enjoys from all corners. On behalf of the Golden Jubilee Committee, I wish to thank, with profound pleasure, each one of the contributors of articles for the spontaneous support and inspiration. I also offer my gratitude to all the dignitaries of Central Government, State Government and other Organisation who have been kind enough to inspire us with their encouraging messages. In the present age, the fund management is an integral part of any project, and I propose a hearty vote-of-thanks to all the government and non-government organisations, commercial establishments, individuals, our ex-students and well wishers who have been spontaneous in extending their helping hands in the form providing display advertisement slots and sponsorship of the main text pages of this Souvenir.

In the production of this publication, I was fortunate to be encouraged and guided by our Principal Dr. (Mrs.) M. P. R. Lyngdoh, Shri N.K. Sarkar – our former Vice-Principal, Shri D. Mukherjee – our Vice-Principal and Dr. S.K. Gupta, Vice-Principal (Professional Courses). I thank them for their help and trust in me. I specially thank Dr. (Mrs.) E. Kharkongar, Joint Convener, and all the members of the Publicity and Publications Sub-committee for their endeavours and also each and every one of the members of the teaching and non-teaching staff for their cooperation at every stage. I also thank Shri N. Sarkar and the staff of Graphique International Printers for taking immense care in making this publication released in time. Incidentally Shri N. Sarkar is the person who was involved during the Silver Jubilee publications of our College.

Something have been achieved, more remains to be done. We are looking at the future and with experiences of the past, blessings of the founders and cooperation of all around us, we shall surely march ahead to the world of better service and glory.

Dr. M. N. Bhattacharjee





*A CHRONOLOGICAL DIARY OF EVENTS:

Year	
1950 - 55	Realising the need for more colleges to meet growing demands of higher education, some well-meaning and benevolent personalities of Shillong congregated in 1950 and formulated a scheme for starting a public college. A Steering Committee was formed with Shri Rohini Kr. Choudhury as Chairman, Dr. P. K. Gupta and Prof. D. P. Chakraborty as Joint Secretaries. Other members of the Committee included Shri A. S. Khongphai, Shri A. C. Roy, Shri K. N. Dutta, Shri A. B. Choudhury, Shri K. R. Bhattacharjee Shri P. G. Mazumdar. Preparations went ahead to start the lst year classes in 1951. But there came a set back and the whole plan could not be materialised for reasons beyond control.
1956	Formal public meeting for opening a new college held at Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Jail Road in May 1956 at the initiative of some enthusiastic persons, particularly Shri Satyen Kr. Kar and Shri Subhash Chatterjee of Lady Keane College and Shri Rajendra Choudhury (Dadu), which also gave final shape to the plan and constituted First Managing Committee (Provisional) of the College with Shri Benode Behar Ghosh as President. Finally, inauguration of Shillong College took place on 15th August 1956 and functioned at Jail Road Boys' High School, Jail Road with I.A. and I. Com. Classes beginning from 16th August 1956 only ir morning session. Shri Sudhindra Chandra Dutta, a lecturer in the department of Mathematics, St. Anthony's College took over as founder Principal.
1957	Both Day and Morning Session started functioning with roll strength of about 250.
1958	B.A. and B. Com. Classes started. Shri S.C. Dutta joined as full-time Principal of the College on 17-02-1958, after resigning from his job in St. Anthony's College.
1959	First ever formation of Shillong College Students' Union on 9th August 1959. Shri Mohit Kumar Das adorned the post of General Secretary and Shri Jimut Bahan Dutta (presently, Managing Director Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank Limited) as the Student Editor of College Magazine. First ever Social Get-together of the College on 30th October followed by 2 day-long Cultural function a Opera Hall, Shillong. One drama each in English, Bengali and Assamese was staged. First ever Annual Sports of the College from 31st October to 3rd November.
1960	The College team led by Prof. D.S. Rawat participated in the 7th Session of All Assam Inter College Music Conference held at Jorhat and won as many as Six prizes. Shri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam visited the College and laid the foundation stone of the College Campus at the new site at Boyce Road, Shillong on 11th May, 1960.
1961	Birth Centenary of Rabindra Nath Tagore celebrated on 8th May. A Cultural Team of the College participated in the 8th Session of All Assam Inter-College Music Competition held at Guwahati in February 1961 bagging as many as 8 prizes with Shri C.B. Gurung winning the first prize in tribal flute. First ever Annual Magazine of the College released.
1962	The College took an important step in its journey and shifted to its present campus at Boyce Road Laitumkhrah, Shillong.
1963	Science stream started with I. Sc. Classes (P.U.Sc.). Senior Division Boys' NCC introduced with total cadet of about 800. Birth Centenary of Swami Vivekananda celebrated in the College.
1964	Arts and Commerce stream of the College came under Deficit grants-in-aid of the Government and given effect from 1st April 1962. Art Exhibition and Mock Parliament organised. Inspection of the College and its laboratories by Dr. H. J Taylor, Vice-Chancellor of Gauhati University on 24th April and approval of Science section.





A STATE OF THE PARTY.	
1965	Usual activities continue.
1966	Honours Courses in Mathematics started. Led by Shri Debo Baruah, College Cricket Team won the matches against Cotton College, Guwahati and Nowgong College to reach finals and won the Runners-up title being defeated by Gauhati University Team in the Inter College Cricket Tournament (Gauhati University). Students of the College also joined the procession for the cause of Food scarcity in Shillong on 10th August, 1966, in which Shri Shankar Purkayastha (a student of St. Edmund's College) was shot dead in Police firing.
1967	First batch of student appeared B.Sc. final examination.
1968	Chemistry, Physics and Biology departments got their new separate laboratories.
1969	Political Science Seminar on "The nature of the Indian Federation" on 13th August. 2nd year B.Sc. student Shri Muhi Ram Saikia adjudged the Best Shooter in the Rifle shooting competition in Army Attachment Camp.
1970	Shri S. Bhattacharjee, Department of History, took over as the Principal of the College on 1st September, 1970 following the retirement of founder Principal Shri Sudhindra Ch. Datta
1972	The journey continues.
1971	Usual activities continue.
1973	Shri D.S. Rawat took over as the Principal of the College on 1st June 1973 following the retirement of Shri S. Bhattacharjee. Shillong College Team got championship in first ever Inter-College Sports Meet NEHU (Nov. 13-17) in Hockey and Runners-up in Football and Table Tennis.
1974	Joint Champion with St. Anthony's College in the 2nd Inter College Football Championship NEHU held at Dimapur from 12th to 19th September.
1975	Science stream brought under Deficit Grants-in-aid by the Government of Meghalaya with effect from 1st April. N.S.S. was introduced in the College. Champion in Inter-College Cricket Tournament, NEHU.
1976	Hosted the 4th Annual General Conference of the Meghalaya College Teachers' Association (M.C.T.A. held on 8th and 9th November 1976.
1977	NSS volunteers actively worked in the "Youth against Dirt and Diseases Camp" at Lalchand Basti, presently Nongmynsong.
1978	Shillong College Women Basketball Team lifted the Champion Trophy in the All Shillong Basketball Tournament conducted by the Shillong Basketball Association. 5 girls of the College represented Meghalaya State basketball team. Honours courses in Botany and Zoology started.
1979	Usual activities continue.
1980	The journey continues.
1981	Silver Jubilee of the College celebrated with a week long programme from 24th to 30th September 1981 Celebrations inaugurated by Dr. B. Pakem, the then Minister for Education, Government of Meghalaya NCC Cadet of the College under the leadership of Prof. U.C. Kakati took part in Annual Training Camp a Narangi from 8th to 19th February.
1982	Permanent Affiliation was granted to the College by North-Eastern Hill University on 3rd April under 2f o UGC Act.
No. of Lot	LMM6





1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	Usual activities continue. The journey continues. The journey continues. Honours course in Chemistry started. Honours course in Physics started. Usual activities continue. Shillong College Employees' Cooperative Mutual Benefit Society Limited established and started functioning with Shri R.K. Dutta as founder President and Dr. S.K. Gupta as founder Secretary. Shri K. L. Choudhury, Head of the Department of Economics, took over as the Principal of the College or 1st November following the retirement of Shri D. S. Rawat. Usual activities continue.
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	The journey continues. Honours course in Chemistry started. Honours course in Physics started. Usual activities continue. Shillong College Employees' Cooperative Mutual Benefit Society Limited established and started functioning with Shri R.K. Dutta as founder President and Dr. S.K. Gupta as founder Secretary. Shri K. L. Choudhury, Head of the Department of Economics, took over as the Principal of the College or 1st November following the retirement of Shri D. S. Rawat.
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1990	1st November following the retirement of Shri D. S. Rawat.
	Usual activities continue.
1991	
1992	The journey continues.
1993	Teaching and Non-teaching Staff donate generously to the National Relief Fund toward Earthquake victims of Gujarat.
1994	Usual activities continue.
1995	Shri Tapan Maitra, Department of Economics, took over as the officiating Principal of the College on 1s April following the retirement of Shri K.L. Choudhury.
1996	Dr. (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh, Dept. of History, took over as the regular Principal of the College on 1s November and Shri Tapan Maitra assumed the charge of regular Vice-Principal of the College. Special Convention of the M.C.T.A. hosted by the College in the month of November.
1997	Inauguration of New Library Hall of the College and Seminar on the "Effective use of College Library in Meghalaya" on 28th May in collaboration with Meghalaya Library Association. An NGO, named the Shillong College Academic Society, was formed and registered with the Registrar of Societies with Shri R.K. Dutta as founder President and Dr. S. K. Gupta as founder Secretary.
1998	Four day long National Conference and Exhibition on the "Development of Science and Technology in the last Fifty years in India with Special reference to North East India" from 27th to 30th May, organised by the College and Shillong College Academic Society.
1999	Department of Garo opened in the College. Generous contribution by the College Staff (Teaching and Non-teaching) and students to the Kargil Fundand Orissa Cyclone Relief Fund. World Environment Day was celebrated on 5th June and Proceedings volume of the National Conference and Exhibition on the "Development of Science and Technology in the last Fifty years in India with Special reference to North East India" held from 27th to 30th May ,1998 was released. A two-day National Conference on "Pollution Man and Environment" was organised in collaboration with Shillong College Academic Society and was held of 15th and 16th June, 1999.
2000	Shri Bankim Ch. Goswami took over as Vice-Principal of the College following the retirement of Shri Tapan Maitra on 31st March. Computer Application Course for the Higher Secondary Classes was introduced in the Academic Session 2000-01. Atwo-day Regional Conference on "Agricultural Transformation in the Hilly Areas of North Eastern Region on September 7th and 8th and also 4th Conference of North Eastern Economic Association.





World Environment Day celebrated along with Shillong College Academic Society on 5th June. A three-day training programme of N.G.O.'s of North Eastern Region on "Public Participation on Environmental Management" from Nov. 13 to Nov. 15, sponsored by Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi. Shri Umesh Ch. Kakati took over as Vice-Principal of the College on 1st March following the retirement of Shri B. C. Goswami on 28th February and served till his retirement on 31st August. Shri Ranjit Kr. Dutta took over as Vice-Principal of the College with effect from 1st September. World Environment Day celebrated with various contest for students on 14th June along with Shillong College Academic Society. Proceedings volume of the 4th Conference of NEEA held on 7-8th September 2000 was released or 30th April. World Environment Day celebrated on 5th June. Shillong College Alumni Association was formed on 22nd July with Shri Joining Pde as President, Dr Malay Dey as General Secretary, 8 office bearers and 10 executive committee members. Shri Alvin Bamon, a student of Illrd year B.A. and N.C.C. cadet visited Vietnam in August under Youth Exchange Programme. National Integration Camp (NIC) under the National Service Scheme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs 8 Sports with over 200 student-participants from all over India, was held in the College and organised by the NSS Unit of the College from 12th to 21st October. Shillong College Academic Society and the College organised a National Workshop cum Seminar or
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"The Role of Information Technology in the development of India with special reference to N E Region and held on November 13th to 15th.
Shillong College Employees' Welfare Scheme was implemented for the benefit of teachers. World Environment Day celebrated on 5th June. Information and Career Guidance Cell opened in the College on 12th June. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore, peer team headed by Prof. R. K. Mishra, former Vice-Chancellor of Deendayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University and three other members visited the College from 5th to 7th August for the purpose of assessment and accreditation. Finally Executive Committee meeting of NAAC, held on 16-09-2003, awarded grade "B" to Shillong College which is equivalent to four star status. Computer Science Laboratory of the College was inaugurated on 28th August. Proceedings volume of the National Workshop cum Seminar on "the Role of Information Technology in the Development of India with Special reference to N E. Region" held on Nov 13-15, also released on 28th August. Students from Handique College, Guwahati visited the College under Exchange programme. Shri Nirmal Kr. Sarkar took over as Vice-Principal of the College on 1st September following the retirement of Shri R. K. Dutta on 31st August.
World Environment Day observed on 5th June. Professional Courses on B.B.A., B.C.A. and B. Sc. (Computer Sciences) started and formally launche on 22nd June. Dr. S.K. Gupta took over as Vice-Principal of Professional Courses. Quality Advisory Committee (QAC) and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) started functioning. Opened Department of Statistics from the session 2004-2005. Pre-Independence Day Celebration organised on 14th August by the M.C.T.A. Unit of the College an Dr. M.P.R. Lyngdoh, Principal hoisted the National Flag. A group of B. Sc. students led by Dr. (Mrs.) A.A. Ahmed, Lectureer in Botany Department participated in "Techniche 2004"— a National level Technical Festival held at Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahat held from 3rd to 5th September. A group of students lead by Shri B. Syiem, Head, Department of Economics visited Handique College Guwahati under exchange programme on 11th and 12th December.





Shri Durbadal Mukherjee took over as Vice-Principal of the College on 1st March following the retirement of Shri N.K. Sarkar.

A two day long National Conference cum Workshop on "Socio-economic Development of India with Special Reference to North-East Region" organised by the College and Shillong College Academic Society on May 3rd and 4th. World Environment Day 2005 celebrated on 5th June. Prizze distribution ceremony was organised following the competitions held in connection with the celebration on 22nd July.

Golden Jubilee Celebration Starts from 17th August 2005.

Winning the final against K.N. College, Jowai, 2nd August, Shillong College became champion in Inter-College Football (NEHU) for three consecutive years.

Donations and other Contributions:

This College was set up at the public initiatives and raising donations from public in general. Still, some persons extended their help and contributions at the time of crisis, during the initial stages of formation and affiliation of the College like true missionaries. Some prominent names are as follows:

- 1. Mrs. Mrinalini DeviAnanda Bhawan, Laban: Rs. 10,000.00
- 2. M/s Bangalakshmi StoresPolice Bazar, Shillong: 1,000.00
- 3. Shri Rameswar Goenka: 1,000.00
- 4. Singhania Brothers: 1,000.00
- 5. Rabindra Nritya Natya Sangha: 2,100.00
- 6. Film Distributor of Nowgong, Assam: 1,100.00
- 7. The present campus was purchased from mother of Late Maham Sing (Ka Hinimon Jaid Dkhar) at a nominal price of only Rs. 75,000/-.
- 8. Shri Shyamapada Choudhury, the then Chief Engineer of Assam State Electricity Board gave the plan of the building of the College and spared the College the expenses to the cost of Rs. 30,000/- towards the cost of plan and emolument of a qualified engineer.
- 9. Shri Birinchi Kumar Barua, in-charge of UGC grants, made available, through personal initiatives, the first UGC grant of Rs. 1,60,000/- to the College during early 1960s.

A Glimpse on the Roll Strength

On 16th August 1956, Classes started with only 35 students (15 girls and 20 boys) but soon roll strength rose to 50 and then kept on increasing ever since. Here is a comparative picture:

Year	Roll Strength
1956	50
1957	250
1958	300
1963	Crosses 1000 mark
1966	1500
1981	1500
1991	2500
2001	2300
2005	2300





The Founders, Builders and Promoters

Shri Benode Behari Ghosh (ex-Registrar, Government of Assam), Shri Benoy K. Dutta Roy, Shri Sudhindra Chandra Dutta, Shri Sunirmal Dutta, Shri Satyen Kr. Kar, Shri Subhash Chatterjee, Shri Amulya Bhusan Choudhury, Shri Anath Bandhu Dutta (Public Notary), Shri Rajendra Choudhury (Dadu) – Advocate, Shri Dharmananda Das, Shri Maham Singh, Shri Parsha Nath Choudhury, Shri R.T. Rymbai, Lala B.K. Dey, Shri K.K. Chakraborty, Shri Rameshwar Goenka, Shri K.C. Paul Choudhury, Shri Akshay Bhattacharjee, Smt. Mrinalini Paul, Smt. Nirjharini Deb Roy, Smt. Kanaklata Dey, Smt. H. Khongpai, Shri D.N. Datta, Dr. S.C. Deb, Shri Shyamapada Choudhury, Shri Lal Behari Datta, Shri B.B. Choudhury, Shri P.G. Marbaniang, Prof. R.S. Lyngdoh, Shri R.P. Panigrahi, Shri Shyamadas Bhattacharjee, Shri H. Syiemlieh, Shri Kapila Chatterjee and—*many others including the people of Shillong, in general*.

First Managing Committee (Provisional), 1956

Shri Benode Behari Ghosh – President, Shri S. Datta, Headmaster, Jail Road Boys' High School'– Organising Secretary, Shri P. C. Sen, Shri A.K. Bhattacharjee, Shri K.K. Chakraborty, Smt. Nirjharini Deb Roy, Shri R.C. Nandy, Shri Bibhu Bhusan Choudhury, Shri Kumud Ranjan Bhattacharjee, Shri K.C. Paul Choudhury, Shri S. B. Choudhury, Shri A. K. Datta, Lala B.K. Dey, Shri R. Choudhury, Shri A.B. Datta, Smt. Kanaklata Dey and Shri Radha Raman Bhattacharjee— all members.

First Governing Body, 1958

Shri Dharmananda Das. Chief Secretary, Assam – President, Shri Maham Sing - Secretary, Shri S. C. Datta – Principal, Joint Secretary & others.



Shri Dharmananda Das



Shri Maham Sing

Governing Body during Silver Jubilee year, 1981

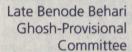
Shri A. Warjri, MA, LL.B, ex-M.P. – President, Dr. C. Wolflang, Director, SCERT, Meghalaya—Secretary, Members – Shri D.S. Rawat (Principal & Joint Secretary), Shri C.A. Roy (Retd. Commissioner of Taxes), Smt E.N. Shullai, Shri P. G. Marbaniang, Shri D.C. Das Choudhury, Shri B.W. Roy (Retd. IAS), Dr. E. Lyngdoh, Shri G. S. Massar, Dr. Mrinal Miri, Dr. A.P. Sinha, Shri D. Mukherjee and Shri Bikash Roy.

Governing Body at Present - Golden Jubilee Year, 2005-2006

Prof. (Mrs) K.S. Lyngdoh, Department of Education, NEHU – President, Dr. (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh-Principal & Secretary, Members – Shri D. Mukherjee (Vice Principal), Dr. S.K. Gupta (Vice Principal–Professional Courses), Shri D.B. Gurung, Dr. (Ms.) V. Kharmawphlang, Dr. B. Myrboh (NEHU), Prof. T.B. Subba (NEHU), Dr. Malay Dey, Shri T.S. Rajee, Shri J. War (Director of Accounts & Treasury, Meghalaya), Shri K.L. Tariang, Shri D.C. Das Choudhury, Shri W. Khyllep, M.C.S. (Director of Higher & Technical Education), Shri G.P. Kharchandy (Project Engineer, MGCCL) and Officer on Special Duty, Education, Meghalaya.



Presidents of Governing Body





Late Dharmananda Das



Late Amulya Bhusan Choudhury



Late Baidyanath Mukherjee



Late J.N. Das, I.A.S.



Late R.Z. Ahmed



Late R.T. Rymbai



Shri M. Alexander Warjri



Late D.S. Khangdup



Late B.W. Roy, I.A.S



Late Romesh Kharpor



Smt. K.S. Lyngdoh



OUR PRINCIPALS



Shri Sudhindra Chandra Datta Founder Principal, (Department of Mathematics). 15th August 1956 to 31st August 1970.

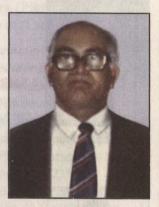


Shri Sudhhabrata Bhattacharjee (Department of History), 1st September 1970 to 31st May 1973.



Shri D.S. Rawat
(Department of Commerce)

1st June 1973 to 31st October 1990



Shri Kanai Lal Choudhury (Department of Economics), 1st November 1990 to 31st March 1995.



Shri Tapan Maitra
Officiating Principal,
(Department of Economics).
1st April 1995 to 31st October 1996.



Dr. (Mrs.) Mary Pristilla Rina Lyngdooh (Department of History), 1st November 1996 till date

N.B. Shri B.B. Dutta, Department of Philosophy (since retired) has also served as officiating Principal for a few months during late 1960s due to some exigency situation.





OUR VICE-PRINCIPALS

Note: Formal appointment of Vice-Principal of the College started only from 1st November 1996



SHRI TAPAN MAITRA (Department of Economics). 1st November 1996 to 31st March 2000.



SHRI BANKIM CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Department of Mathematics), 1st April 2000 to 28th February 2001.

SHRI UME

SHRI UMESH CHANDRA KAKATI (Department of Botany), 1st March 2001 to 31st August 2001.



SHRI RANJIT KUMAR DUTTA (Department of Physics), 1st September 2001 to 31st August 2003.



SHRI NIRMAL KUMAR SARKAR (Department of English). 1st September 2003 to 28th February 2005.



SHRI DURBADAL MUKHERJEE (Department of Physics), 1st March 2005 to till date

Vice-Principal of Professional Courses (started w.e.f. the Academic session 2004-05)



DR. SUDHIR KR. GUPTA (Department of Chemistry), 1st June 2004 till date.



50 Years of Progress

Shillong College



Dr S.K. Gupta
Vice-Principal (Professional Courses)
&
Head, Department of Chemistry

he Shillong College, which started half a century ago, stands today as an example of the tireless efforts of a handful of conscientious citizens of Shillong who thought to bring College Education within the reach of the common man under the dynamic leadership of the founder Principal (Late) Sudhindra Chandra Dutta, along with two young Lecturers Shri Satyen Kar and Shri Subhash Kumar Chatterjee from the Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong; started toying with the idea of enlisting public support for starting a new College in Shillong. A spate of meetings were held with the prominent Bengali Citizens of the City under the able guidance of the veteran advocate and educationist (Late) Rajendra Choudhary. The meetings resulted in arousing sympathetic response from some Quarters as well as in inviting stiff opposition from some others. Finally, the Shillong College was inaugurated on 15th August, 1956 with 15 Girls and 20 Boys on the rolls. They managed to pursuade the Jail Road Boys High School Management Committee to lend its premises to start a Morning Shift for the Girls (for the Intermediate level and Bachelor's Degree Courses in Arts Subjects) and an Evening Shift for the Boys (for the Intermediate level courses in Arts and Commerce Streams).

The foundation stone of the present College building was laid by Shri B.P. Chaliha (the then Chief Minister of Assam) on 11th May, 1960 and in 1962 the College was shifted to its present location, spread over an area of 4210.26 Sq. meters (Plot No. 24) and another piece of land of

about 4500 Sq. meters (Plot No. 4) through courteous co-operation of (Late) Maham Sing.

The Arts and Commerce stream of the College were brought under the Deficit Grantin-aid by the then Government of Assam on 1st April, 1962, and this gave a boost to the Academic activities of the College. In the year 1963, Pre-University Science course was opened and in the following year B.Sc (Pass) course was started with (Late) P. Deb (expired on 21st July, 1988), Shri U.C. Kakoti (retired on 1st September, 2001), (Late) K. Dutta (retired on 1st January 1992) and Shri R.K. Das (retired on 1st March, 2005) as faculty members. Later on, Smti Anjali Dutta (retired on 1st January 1990), Shri Ranjit Kumar Dutta (retired on 1st September, 2003), Dr Udyan Ghosh (retired on 1st September, 2003), Dr Smamrendra Nath Dutta (retired on 1st July, 2003), Shri Durbadal Mukherjee (joined on 1st August, 1969) and myself (joined on 4th September, 1969) joined the Science faculty. The first batch of B.Sc. (Pass) course student appeared in the final examination in 1967 under Gauhati University. The result was very good (100%) two of them passed with Distinction.

There was a sudden set back to the all-round development of the College due to retirement of our beloved dynamic Principal (Late) Sudhindra Chandra Dutta (retired on 1st September, 1970). Practically there was no significant development for about 15 years. However, on 5th February 1975, Science Stream of the College was



Golden Jubilee

brought under Deficit Grant-in Aid by the Government of Meghalaya after much pursuasion of Shri R.K. Datta (retired.), Shri K.K. Chaudhury (retired. on 1st September, 2003) and (Late) P. Deb, under the Principalship of (Late) S.B. Bhattacharjee (retired on 1st June, 1973).

B.Sc (Hons) Course started in Botany (year - 1978), Zoology (year - 1978), Chemistry (year - 1986) and Physics (year - 1987), however, Mathematics (Hons) course was started much earlier in the year 1966. All these years, the result of the College as a whole was very good. Many of them, ranked first in the first class in different subjects - Smti Sudeshna Bagchi in Education (year - 1967), Shri Hulsazu Epao in Pol. Science (year - 1975) Dr M. Dey (at present Lecturer in the College) in Zoology (year - 1981), Shri Fedrick A. Lamare (at present Lecturer in St. Anthony's College) in Zoology (year - 1989), Dr (Smti) Sima Rani Prasad (at present in U.S.A.) in Chemistry (year - 1991), Smti Anamika Gupta in Zoology (year - 1994), Shri Regenelson Kharwanlang (at present Lecturer in St. Anthony's College) in Physics (year - 1999), under the Principalship of (Late) D.S. Rawat (retired on 1st November, 1990) and (Late) K.L. Choudhury (retired on 1st April, 1995).

In the year 1982, the College got the Permanent Affiliation under Section 2F of U.G.C. Act, 1956, dated 3rd April, 1982. Again the all-round developmental era of the College started, when the College applied for Financial Assistance to the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, under VIIIth plan after much pursuasion of the author, along with Shri R.K. Datta (retired) under the Principalship of (Late) K.L. Choudhury. I took a lot of pain for the preparation of project for the Financial Assistance to the University Grants Commission, New Delhi. Firstly, there was no application form and secondly, the last date for the submission of the application form was about to be over. I, then contacted one of my close friends, Shri P. K. Chatterjee (the then Director, Finance, N.E.E.P. Corp) who was going to New Delhi for his official work, requested him to kindly bring an

application form for the Finandial Assistance from the Office of the University Grant Commission. He brought the application form, was filled up and strongly recommended by my another friend Dr B.K. Dev Sarma (the then Director, College Development Council, North Eastern Hill University) and finally, with personal care of another good friend of mine, Shri P.J. Bazeley (the then Commissioner and Secretary, Education, Govt. of Meghalaya), the Financial Assistance of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned, on 12th February, 1996 by the University Grant Commission, N.E.R. office, Guwahati, to Shillong College under VIIIth plan, for Books & Journals, Lab. Equipments and Construction of the Class Rooms. I must mention here the name of my close colleagues - Shri R.K. Datta (retired), Dr S.N. Dutta (retired), Shri K.K. Chaudhury (retired) and Dr (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh (at present the Principal of the College) who inspired me for the developmental work of the College.

The over-all development of the College has received a further boost after joining of Dr (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh as a Principal of the College on 1st November, 1996. The new Library and the new Conference Hall of the College was inaugurated on 28th May, 1997 by Shri W.M.S. Pariat (the then Commissioner Education, Govt. of Meghalaya). Dr B.N. Roy Chaudhury (the then Joint Secretary, University Grant Commission, N.E. Regional office, Guwahati) was the Guest of Honour on the occasion.

As I was taking keen interest in the allround development of the College, an extra responsibility was entrusted to me to look after the U.G.C. affairs and other funding agencies, besides my other administrative affairs and normal duties.

In the early part of the year 1997, some of us felt the need to commemorate 50 -years of India's Independence by organizing a Conference cum Exhibition on Science and Technology under the auspices of Shillong College and subsequently a meeting was held on 17th September, in the Principal's Chamber at the



request of mine as Head Department of Chemistry and Shri R.K. Datta, (retired) Head, Department of Physics, to finalise the programme. But mobilizing of resources posed a problem as some Govt. Organizations were not in a position to allocate any grant for the purpose to Shillong College, on the ground that it was not a Non-Governmental Organization (N.G.O.). We felt the need of establishing an N.G.O. which can take care of such conference of immense Academic Value.

The Shillong College Academic Society was registered with proper constitution under the Meghalaya Society Registration Act (XII of 1983) on 28th October 1997, having Registration Number - SR/SCAS - 767/97 of 1997. I was the founder Secretary of Shillong College Academic Society with Shri R.K. Datta as its founder President.

The First National Level Conference Cum Exhibition on Development of Science and Technology in the last 50 - years in India with Special Reference to N.E. India held on May 27th-30th, 1998, was a tremendous success. in all 50 (fifty) State and Central Scientific Organisation including University Grants Commission, North Eastern Council and Govt. of Meghalaya participated as well as extended their logistic and financial support. Myself and Shri R.K. Datta were the joint conveners for the said conference cum Exhibition. The net gain is the rapport between Shillong College and the various Central and State Organisations.

In subsequent years, a number of National Conference/Workshop were organized. Prominent among them are:-

- ➤ National Conference on "Pollution, Man and Environment" with Special Reference to N.E. India (June 15th-16th, 1999).
- ➤ Conference on "Agricultural Transition in the Hill Areas of the North Eastern Region" (September 7th-8th, 2001) (in collaboration with the N.E. India Economic Association).
 - > National Workshop cum Conference on

the "Role of Information Technology in the Development of India with Special Reference to N.E. Region" (November 13th-15th, 2002).

> National Conference on "Socio-Economic Development of India with Special Reference to N.E. Region" (May 3rd-4th, 2005).

University Grants Commission, North Eastern Council, Govt. of Meghalaya, Central Pollution Control Board, North Eastern Hill University, Geological Survey of India were the major sponsors of these Conferences/Workshops along with host of other organisations.

In 1998, the College submitted a scheme for introduction of Bachelor of Computer Application (B.C.A.) and other computer related courses, to the Secretary, North Eastern Council, Shillong through the Commissioner and Secretary, Planning Department and Education Department, Govt. of Meghalaya. Again, through the personal care of another good friend of mine, Dr A.K. Verma (the then Director, Science and Technology, North Eastern Council), a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (thirty lakhs) was sanctioned on 17th March, 2002; out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs, was provided towards infrastructure; like computer tables, printer tables, storage almirah, Library and other Civil works and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for Computer and peripherals. In the mean time, the Computer Science as one of the subjects for Class XI and XII was already introduced in the year 2001, with the approval of M.B.O.S.E. on 20th June, 2001, in collaboration with APTECH, Shillong.

It will not be proper on my part if I do not write something about the Excellence of the College in the field of Games and Sports and in other curricular activities, as I was Professor-Incharge of Games and Sports for more than 15-years and then Over-all Incharge (still continuing) of Shillong College Students' Union for the last 15-years.

Shillong College has always maintained a rich cultural tradition. A number of well known Non-Professional Artists like Shri R.B. Wanswet,

Shri H.P. Massar, Shri Chester Field Khongwir, Shri C.B. Gurung, Shri Mrinmoy Dhar, Smti S. Giri, Shri M.P. Gurung, Smti Saraswati Sangma, Smti Nirmali Bordoloi, Smti Sunanda Dutta and Smti Gayatri Dasgupta and many others, were students of Shillong College. The College participated in Inter College Music Competition both under the Gauhati University and the North Eastern Hill University and won many prizes.

In the field of Games and Sports and in other curricular activities, Shillong College has a unique record of performance. The College won many Prizes and Trophies in the Inter College Sports Meets. The Football Team of the College Won the Inter-College Football Championship more than ten times including in the year 2005. A number of players like Shri Sujoy Barua (year 1973-79), Shri Hesto Sunn (year 1974-76), Shri Susanta Deb (year 1973-79), Shri Richerter Lyngdoh (year 1996), Shri Mathew Khyriem (year 1996), Shri Arkybor M.Umlong (year 1997), Shri Balawan Dkhar (year 1998), Shri Edmund Kharkongor (year 1998), Shri Wilson Khyriem (year 1998), Shri Pynskhem C. Garod (year 2002), Shri Rogesterwell Basaiawmoit (year 2002 & 2004), Shri Embhah J. Suiam (year 2002), Shri Ailad Kharngapkynti (year 2002), Shri Surindra W. Ranee (year 2002), Shri Wailad E. Suiam (year 2004), Shri Wallam Kupar Kharpran (year 2004), Shri Playerson Syiemlieh (year 2004), Shri Rostam Khyriam (year 2004) and Shri Kyrkhu L. Marshillong (year 2004) represented North Eastern Hill University in Inter-Versity Football Tournament. In Inter-College Cricket Tournament of Gauhati University and North Eastern Hill University, Shillong College Won the Championship for five times and also were the runners-up for four times. Women Basketball team of the College has the distinction of becoming the Champion for three times in a row and innumerable number of times Champion including in the year 2001. A number of players like Smti Dwissibom Kharkongor (year 1973-79), Smti Margaret Pari Diengdoh (year 1973-79), Smti Patty Sylvana Lyngdoh (year 1975-79), Smti Elvin Khongbuh (year 1975-79),

Smti Wendy Marbaniang (year 1995) represented North Eastern Hill University in Inter-Varsity Basketball Tournament and also Meghalaya State Basket-ball Team. Men's Basketball team set a record of winning the Inter-College Championship of North Eastern Hill University continuously from 1999 to 2001. In Table Tennis also, the College excelled Championship continuously from 2002 to 2004 in the Inter College Tournament of North Eastern Hill University. In the year 1997, Shri Lary Kharpran was the best Boxer in North Eastern Hill University. In the year 2004, a Basket-ball court was constructed within the College Campus with the Financial Assistance of Department of Youth & Sport Affairs, Govt. of Meghalaya. In March 2005, the college is in receipt of Sports Goods of worth Rs 3.00 Lakhs from Ministry of Youth Affairs, Govt. of India.

The Senior Division Boys' N.C.C. wing was introduced in the College in 1963. Capt. D.S. Rawat (retired) who was the then Head Department of Commerce looked after the wing as a part-time N.C.C. officer. Later on Major U.C. Kakoti (retired) and at present Lt (Dr) B.P. Tripathi is looking after the Boys' wing as a part time N.C.C. officer. The Senior Division of Girls' wing was also formed. At the beginning, Major U.C. Kakoti (retired) was looking after the Girls' wing, but later on Smti. Rama Sarkar took over. At present, Smti. A. Nongbri is looking after the Girls' wing as a part-time N.C.C. officer. The N.C.C. Cadets, both Boys and Girls, of Shillong College have always been participating in All India Advance Leadership Course, Army Attachment Course, All India Summer Training Course and Mountaineering & Para Jumping Training Courses; and brought laurels to the College. There are a number of N.C.C. cadets who had shown their outstanding performances - SUO Khehovi Sema, SUO Muhiram Saikia, SUO Basant Kumar Chetri, SUO Arun Rana, SUO Prem Kumar Joshi, SUO Alvin Bamon, SUO Sanjib Barua, SUO Francis M. Sangma, SUO Jay Sen, SUO Paul Shylla, SUO Jweel. S. Marak, SUO Gopal Kharkongor, SUO Wendy V.

Sohsten, SUO Margaret T Pathaw, SUO Gayatri Khongwar, SUO Mary Candida Sawian, SUO Diana Mawrie, and SUO Cherrylyne N. Sangma. The N.C.C. wing of the College is reputed for its activities and Excelled in the various competitions held in camps on different occasion. Some recent achievements are as follows:- Best Rock climber, Shillong (year 2000), Best Boys' Cadet Meghalaya (year 2001,2002, 2003), Representation from N.E.R in P.M's Relief team, New Delhi (year 2001), Three Cadets nominated for Governor's Medal (year 2002), Best Disciplined Girls' Cadet (year 2001), Best Girls' Cadet (year 2004, 2005) and Participation of Boys and Girls Cadet in Republic Day, New Delhi.

The National Service Scheme (N.S.S) was first adopted by North Eastern Hill University in the year 1974 and in the following year N.S.S unit was opened in Shillong College. Shri Bikash Roy (retired on 1st July, 2004) looked after the scheme as a part-time Programme officer. At present, Shri D. Ramseij and Shri H. Iangrai are looking after the unit. The N.S.S. Unit of he College has been doing commendable work since its inception. Besides the regular activities, the Unit has been holding Camps for Rural Reconstruction and Afforestation, Camp against Dirt and Disease, Blood Donation Camp, Observance of Anti-Terrorism day (21st May), World Environment day (5th June). In October 2002, a National Integration Camp was organized in the College in Collaboration with North Eastern Hill University. The camp was inaugurated by His Excellency, Shri. M.M. Jacob, the Governor of Meghalaya. Students of different colleges and universities from different parts of the country joined the ten days camp.

Whenever there is any National disaster of any kind and Contribution of resources towards the State/Central Govt. Relief Fund is required, Shillong College always responded generously-donated Rs 25,662/- on 12th July, 1999 towards Army Central Welfare fund (Kargil War), donated Rs. 10,000/- on 25th March, 2000 to Prime Minister's Relief Fund (Cyclone affected

People of Orissa), donated Rs 10,000/- to Meghalaya State Relief Fund (Cyclone affected people of West Khasi Hills). Recently Clothes/ Materials were handed over to the Fire victims of Sweepers' Colony, Laitumkhrah, Shillong in collaboration with Red Cross, Shillong

An Information and Career Guidance Cell was inaugurated by Shri E.P. Kharbhih (the then Director of Higher and Technical Education, Meghalaya) on 12th June 2001, to provide information/scope to choose the proper courses of studies/placement of the students.

In the early part of the year 2002, some of us felt the need to form an Alumni Association of Shillong College and on 20th July Shillong College Alumni Association was founded, a constitution was adopted and applied for Registration under the Meghalava Societies Registration Act (XII of 1983). Shri R.G. Lyngdoh, (the then Minister of Urban Affairs Govt. of Meghalaya) was nominated as Chief Adviser of the Association. Shri Joining Pde (An Industrialist) was elected as founder President while Shri Bikash Roy (the then Head Department of Commerce) and Shri J.B. Dutta (Managing Director, Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.) were Vice Presidents. Dr M. Dey (Sl. Grade Lecturer), Shri R.I. Rymbai (Officer, State Excise Department, Meghalaya) and Shri R.L. Dkhar (Deputy Commissioner, Income Tax, Govt. Of India) were elected as Secretaries. The Association vowed to help the College in its bid for development on the eve of the Golden Jubilee celebration of the college.

After the proper utilization of Financial Assistance sacntioned by the University Grants Commission under the VIIIth plan, Shillong College earned a very good name in the Commission Office. During the IXth plan, again the college received a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs (Rs. Eleven lakhs) from University Grants Commission, N.E.R. office Guwahati, under the following Heads - Books and Journals, Lab Equipments, Remedial Courses for Tribal Students, Participation of Teachers for Academic Conferences and Construction of Class Rooms.

Golden Jubilee
1956-2006

The National Policy on Education (NPE) and the Programme of Action (POA) recommended that -

"Excellence of Institutions of Higher Education is a function of many aspects: Self evaluation and Self Improvement are important. If a mechanism is set up which will encourage self assessment in Institutions and Assessment Accreditation by a Council...... The Quality process, participation, achievements etc; will be constantly monitored and improved".

In pursuance of the above, the University Grants Commission under section-12ccc of the U.G.C. Act of 1956(3), established the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) on 16th September, 1994 in Bangalore. Since the college is in receipt of U.G.C. Grants, therefore, Shillong College sent the letter of Intent to NAAC, Bangalore to Assess and Accredit the college. Shri R.K. Datta (retired), the then Vice Principal of the college was nominated as Coordinator of Steering Committee, with myself and Shri Bikash Roy (retired) as Members of the Committee. Later, I was designated as the Coordinator of the Committee.

The Peer Team of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore, visited the college on August 5th-7th, 2003. Prof. R.K.Mishra (Former Vice Chancellor, Deendayal Upadhyay Gorakpur University, U.P.) was the Chairman of the team along with the members -Prof. Sutanu Bhattacharya (Professor, Kalyani University, West Bengal), Dr Anadi Kumar Kundu (Principal, Barasat Govt. College, West Bengal) and Dr M.S. Shyamasundar (Deputy Adviser, NAAC). The Executive Committee of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, on the recommendation of the Peer Team, declared the Shillong College as Accredited at the 'B'-Level (72.60% Institutional score). Dr (Mrs.) M.P.R. Lyngdoh (Principal), Shri R.K. Datta (the then Vice Principal), Teachers, Staffs and Students as a whole of the college, feel rewarded for the hard work and dedicated service they rendered towards making the whole exercise overwhelmingly

successful. In this connection, a Post NAAC Celebration was organized on 7th November 2003, in which the Principal M.P.R. Lyngdoh had given her heartfelt thanks to all the members of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff of the college for its grand success. Shillong College was the second college in the State of Meghalaya and also second college in North Eastern Region (as per NAAC's Bulletin) to be assessed till that date.

Now the college is marching very fast towards its all round progress. Under Xth plan, a sum of Rs. 11.098 lakhs (Eleven lakh ninety eight thousands) has been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission, N.E. Regional office, Guwahati under the following Heads-Books and Journals, Lab. Equipments, Remedial Courses for Tribal Students, Participation of Teachers for Academic Conferences and Construction of Class Rooms.

Recently, from the Academic session 2004-2005, some Professional Courses (self financing) like Bachelor in Computer Application (B.C.A.), Bachelor in Business Administration (B.B.A.), B.Sc (Hons) in Computer Science have been started to cater to the needs of the students and to promote the development of Information Technology in the region. The courses were formally inaugurated on 22nd June 2004. Dr Mukul Sangma (the then Hon'ble Minister of Information Technology, Govt. Of Meghalaya) as the Chief Guest and Shri. P.J. Bazeley, IAS (the then Additional Chief Secretary, Govenment of Meghalaya) was the Guest of Honour at the occasion.

Now the college has a well stocked library with lending and reading room facilities and its functioning has already been computerized. A well-equipped computer laboratory has been set up with 35 IBM PC's with an Intel Pentium (IV) Server and other hardwares. The computer laboratory was funded by North Eastern Council, Shillong, as mentioned earlier. All the Science Laboratories and the Commerce Department have their own PC's. Shri Bikash Roy has been placed Incharge of BBA Department after his retirement and



Shri P. Hadem as Incharge of Computer Department. The result of the first batch of Professional courses was commendable. From the sesion 2006-2007, most probably the college will open Bachelor in Science in Microbiology as another Professional Subject.

After the Accreditation of the college by NAAC, Bangalore, two Committee namely: Quality Advisory Committee (QAC) and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) have been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Dr M.P.R. Lyngdoh and myself as a Member Co-ordinator on 16th June 2004, a per the Guidelines of NAAC, as a Post Accreditation Quality Sustenance Activity in Accreditation Institution. Quality Advisory Committee will guide the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC). The basic purpose of IQAC are:

- (a) To ensure continuous improvement in the entire operations of the Institution, and
- (b) To assure stakeholders connected with education namely students, parents, teachers, staffs, would-be employers, funding agencies and society in general of the accountability of the institution for its own quality and probity.

The IQAC will evolve mechanisms and procedure for ensuring the following:

- ➤ Timely, efficient and progressive performance of Academic, Administrative and Financial Task.
- ➤ The relevance and Quality of Academic and Research Programmes.
- ➤ Equitable access to and affordability of Academic Programmes for various section of society.
- ➤ Optimization and integration of Modern Methods of Teaching and Learning.
 - > The credibility of Evaluation Procedures.
- ➤ The adequacy, maintenance and proper allocation to Support Structure and Service.
- ➤ Research sharing and Networking with other Institutions in India and Abroad.

The college has developed very fast beyond any ones' imagination. A multicrore building project is going on. The ground floor of the building will be a Gym, for both Boys and Girls. The college is expecting a Financial Assistance at the tune of Rs. 35.00 lakhs (Thirty five lakhs) from the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Govt. of India for the Gym. In the plot no. 4, a proposal has been submitted to National Educational Research and Development Project (N.E.R.D.P) for the construction of both Boys and Girls Hostel. The project is already accepted by N.E.R.D.P. Under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, very soon, the college will submit a Model Concept Paper of Rs. 15 crores for construction of two new buildings (three storeyed each) for professional courses and about 40 (forty) quarters (flat type with full modern amenities having plinth area about 750 sq. ft.) for Teaching and Non Teaching Staff of the college. Recently the College is in receipt of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) for establishment of U.G.C. Network Resources Centre in College from the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, besides a recurring grant of Rs. 10.00 thousands per annum till the end of Xth Plan for Internet Connectivity.

The dream, which was visualised by our Founder Members of the college and our beloved Principal (Late) Sudhindra Chandra Dutta substantially became a reality and will surely reach a higher goal in the days to come. I am sure the spirit of sincerity and hard-work with commitment of dedication of the members of the Shillong College Community will definitely guide us to greater glory in future.

I feel proud of the fact that the Shillong College is going to complete its 50-Years of its existence on 15th August 2006. There will be a year long celebration which will start from 17th august, 2005 and will be continued till 17th August, 2006. I am feeling very much happy that I am associated with the Golden Jubilee Celebration which will be celebrated in a befitting manner.



Jubilee Musings Over Some Dear Memories

N.K. Sarkar Vice-Principal (Retd.), Shillong College

iting for a jubilee souvenir is always fraught with fear and hesitation, if not dangers. For me I have the additional reason to be hesitant because I am neither firmly in or firmly out of the institution as yet on its golden jubilee year. It's not even half a year that I was bidden a fond farewell by the Shillong College community. But then the fact remains that I am no longer serving in Shillong College. What bothers me probably is the fear lest I lose objectivity while writing on any aspect of the College where I served for three long decades finally retiring on 1st March 2005. Memories surrounding Shillong College and the people associated are too strong to be ignored or savoured alone. At the same time they are too precious to be shared-all of them as publication material.

So I decided to follow a middle path. Let some of us write history of the College, giving, taking on sharing credit for shaping its destiny. Some will surely write citing statistical details of the college's growth, development and achievements. These are no doubt important aspect of the identity of an institution, which has reached its fiftieth year. I, for one, would rather love to and be comfortable in writing about the people I came across during the journey back in the college. These are my loving and respectful reminiscences of these individuals who are no more with us but who would always be in our memory.

I joined Shillong College in 1969, just the thirteenth year after it came into being. It was still struggling to build a foothold in the collegiate education scenario of the capital town of the then composite Assam. Several of us joined the college that year. We were told that nothing comes to Shillong College very easily, whether it's grant, recognition or affiliation. For the informed, the reasons were not far to seek.

As I look back, I admire and pay homage to the founders of the College not only for their determination and sacrifice but also for their broadmindedness and vision. They could easily name the college anything else than Shillong College, but they did not. It goes a long way to confirm their secular and large-hearted credentials to rise above creed, caste and community. The determination they showed to begin a college without any institutional patronage or fund and encountering obvious and not-so-obvious discouragement from responsible quarters is an example how a noble and lofty goal can be achieved through self-less service and tenacity.

I am happy to say that this determination to survive and excel has never left Shillong College till date. The management, teachers and students of the college have always been fighting against all kinds of odds in its eventful and exciting journey of long fifty years. Time has changed, so has the objective situation and educational scene in the State. But it certainly does not take away the college's resilience to strive hard and march forward to its cherished goal.

I still feel fortunate to have joined the college in 1969 when the founder Principal Shri S.C.Datta was ruling the roost. He was a constructive man to the core and he had a



definite vision about the college. He was a real academician and he understood what really constituted quality. A great friend of students. he was ever ready to help the needy and distressed among them. Nobody ever returned empty handed from him, be it a teacher, a student or a member of the non-teaching staff who would go to him with a genuine problem and if he had the means to give relief and solace. Teachers sometimes would have differences with him over policies, sharing of financial facilities or administrative matters. But these would never strain his personal relationship with the staff. He was a true democrat and builder at heart and was free from all kinds of smallness of thought, action and words.

Another person whom I would always miss and remember fondly was Principal D.S. Rawat. A gentleman to the core, he was an extremely accommodating person in whom you could always confide your weakness and strength alike. He was one of the true founder teachers of the college and when he became the head of the institution he always led from the front. Being a sportsman he knew that he could never lead the team unless he himself played well and effectively. I never heard him shout or speak harshly either to a teacher or a student. And nobody ever thought him to be weak or less effective for that. Many of us looked upon him more as an elder brother who would stand by us in our moment of strife and who would not fail to pat us on the back when we performed well bringing laurels to the college.

My write-up on Shillong College reminiscences would be incomplete if I do not write about principal K.L Choudhury who took over the reins of the college at a critical juncture of time and place. "Kanaida," as some of us would fondly call him was a man of compromises. I never remember an occasion when he had wilfully harmed anybody in the college. He believed in the principle of 'live and let live'. This often led to compromises which many among as did not approve. When confronted, he would take pains to explain his position and would be enormously happy if others were satisfied. He definitely loved and

cared for the college and was very legitimately proud as one of the earliest pioneer-teachers of the college.

So was Principal S.B. Bhattacharjee. His tenure as Principal was short. He tried his best to see that the College ran well, everybody got his or her due and he was a man of easy access. He was amenable to suggestions and believed in collective leadership. Inspite of his restless exterior, he was a humble and well-meaning person.

All the gentlemen I mentioned above are no longer in this world. They all played their parts in Shillong College in shaping its future growth and advancement according to their capacity and vision. How happy indeed they would have been, had they been around us, seeing the major strides the college has made towards its new goal and objectives.

In the conventional hierarchy of collegiate management, teachers generally do not have the privilege of frequent inter-action with the members of the management body. But some of us, as teachers' representatives in the governing body or as head or members of a committee have had occasions to know some of the managing committee office-bearers rather closely. Late Shri R.T. Rymbai, several time President of Shillong College Governing Body left a deep impression on me both as an educational administrator and a warm hearted human being. Instant grasping of a problem and quick decision-making and an extraordinary tenacity to hold on to a position he believed to be just and true were surely the hallmark of this seasoned and colourful administrator. His resignation from the Governing Body over the refusal of the government to approve a proposal of the college governing body speaks volumes of the self-respect and dignity he displayed through out his association with the college in one or the other capacity.

I joined the college when late Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee was the President of the College Governing Body. A veteran politician and several time minister of the then Assam. Golden Jubilee

Shri Mukherjee's association with the college helped it in many ways in those struggling years of the institution. I would never forget, as a former teacher of the college, the big contribution made by late Shri P.G. Marbaniang, Shri C.A. Roy, Dr B.K. Roy, Shri B.W. Roy and Shri D.S. Khongdup who not only adorned the college governing body but had tremendous passion for the college's development and progress. All of them were liberal, tolerant, helpful, well-meaning and warm-hearted human beings so difficult to forget. Prof R. Kharpor, a former President of the Governing Body and a veteran educational administrator has had a big role in the college's recent development and progress.

Several faces of colleagues who are no more with us keep flashing in my mind on the jubilee eve. Late Alexander Cambell War, the first full time lecturer in Khasi Department in Shillong College and also the first Head of Khasi Dept, was the first man I became a friend with, when we sat together for our interview in the college in 1969. It was late June or early July. He was already working in the college as a parttime lecturer. Our friendship continued till his death. A simple, passionate man of great organizing capacity he contributed a lot to the college, to his department and the sports activities of Shillong College. He was from Mawlai and once he asked me if I would ever go to Mawlai to teach if they set up a college there. I promised I would. I redeemed the pledge when I took the first class of Greater Mawlai College with five students in front of me on a pleasant September evening in 1993. But Alexander, 'Bah Toi' as we used to call him was no longer there to see it.

Prof Purushottam Deb, popularly known as P. Deb was another colleague of mine who would be remembered by all those who came in his contact at one time or the other in the college. I became a friend of his the very first day I saw him in the staff room - a handsome, well dressed, truly smart, vocal man, convincingly arguing some point with his other colleagues. They were more spell-bound listeners than participants in the discussion. A man of extra-ordinarily keen

intelligence and knowledge, Prof Deb was a highly successful teacher and born leader. The expansion of the science wing of the college owed a lot to him and he was the pioneer teacher, with few others, in shaping, building and directing the now thriving science departments of the college. There was not a single subject on earth that would not interest him. He could be exceedingly sweet to get people around his way and nastily nagging about those who would cross him over an issue. Unpredictable as ever, Prof. Deb had a tremendous sense of humor and was fun loving to the core. Being a bachelor, Prof. Deb either lived alone or shared lodging with friends or colleagues. During one such stint, a colleague who taught Shakespeare in the college would bore him by citing lines from the plays at all odd hours. Unable to bear Shakespeare any more, Prof. Deb once shot back citing chemical formulae and definitions to his room-mate asking him innocently if those were not highly interesting. Prof. Deb taught Chemistry and his friend English literature. All exchanges of subject niceties between the two stopped forever.

On the jubilee eve I fondly remember Prof R.C.Sharma, Prof N.G.Goswami and Prof Ajit Kr. Gurung all either head or in charge of the respective departments of Assamese, Education and Hindi. I also strongly miss Prof S.R. Bhattacharjee and Prof K.B. Das, both heads of Political Science and Bengali department. I miss so much Prof Kamalakshya Datta, head of Zoology department. Prof Mrs Chitra Chaudhury was dignity-personified who was the head of History Department. They were not only my colleagues but I had deep personal relationships with each one of them. Prof. Goswami and Sharma were connected with the conduct of examinations and classroutine making of the college. It was great fun teasing them about real or imaginary defects of their work. They would also show their mock annoyance or anger at our mischievous discovery. But things never turned unsavoury. It was all playfulness but without either party's lack of sincerity or seriousness in work or duties.



Prof S.R. Bhattacharjee had an unending stock of anecdotes and gallery of interesting portraits to describe. He had an inimitable style of delivering them, with halting, stammering pauses, doing justice to 'kwai' chewing simultaneously. Prof Kamalakshya Datta of Zoology Dept. often dropped in at my Lachumiere residence on many Sunday mornings with a packet of steaming hot 'Jalebis' from Dhankheti. His heart was as big as his pair of big prominent loving eyes. Prof Khirode Das, a frail elderly man heading Bengali Department was always more anxious about others' difficulties. Mrs. Chitra Choudhury, a Tagore song exponent and daughter of the former vicechancellor of Vishwa Bharati University of Shanti Niketan was ever graceful a figure who headed the History Department of the college with an easy élan and charm. I would love to remember Ajit Kumar Gurung who pioneered the Hindi Department in the college as a lively, warmhearted, sincere young man who took keen interest in the extra-curricular activities of the college as well as academics. Simple, sensitive but unpractical, Ajit died untimely leaving us all sad and shocked. I fondly remember Miss L. Kharkrang, a very young and talented teacher of Economics who was so cruelly snatched away by untimely death from amongst us. Within a short period she had made herself a popular teacher and extremely friendly person to all of us. I would always remember her as a pleasant, sharp, intelligent young colleague.

Prof B.C. Jyrwa of Khasi Department and Prof B.C. Roy of Commerce Dept. were two very close colleagues and I had a special relationship with them. We were in close contact even after their retirement. Both were amiable, learned, dignified and loving human beings. I surely miss them and their warm friendship. During my long association with them I never saw them to be angry or arrogant to anybody, least alone to the colleagues. I spent many evenings with Prof B.C. Jyrwa at Greater Mawlai College which he had headed for several years and I do not remember a single occasion when he spoke disparagingly about anybody on earth. Humble and simple to the core of his heart as I found him, he was ever forgiving and non-critical.

Prof B.C. Roy down with several physical afflictions in his last few years of life, would never fail to greet a visitor with a warm smile on his face. It would always be a long session of talks and talks lasting hours whenever I visited him at his residence in Jail Road area.

To know and be intimate with such people is an exiting experience of life, among others, to carry on, look back and walk ahead with new confidence and faith.

How would I forget Prof B.N. Nanda who was my head of the Department when I joined the English Department of the College. Always nattily-dressed, Prof Nanda lived in his own world of personal beliefs and priorities. He and some of his friends did not see eve to eve with the then college management. But he did not allow it to stand on the way of warm personal relationship with those among the colleagues who he believed were non-partisan and wellmeaning. Prof Nanda was a confident man of his competence as a teacher and was somewhat intolerant of the mediocracy around, supposed or real. He was a good musician and host too. I do not remember a day to have come out of his house without a cup of tea with snacks whenever I had visited him in his residence at Laitumkhrah.

My memories of departed collegues would remain incomplete if I do not mention Prof Saradindu Bhattacharjee of Economics Dept. of the College. Basically a good-hearted, godfearing, peace-loving human being, Prof Bhattacharjee suffered from the feeling that he was always at the receiving end of everything. He was a sincere and conscientious teacher and he had a flair for homoeopathy. After retirement he took to regular practice of the system and earned guite a name for him as a homoeopathic healer. I once went to him for the treatment of a nagging, chronic boil. His medicine gave me relief, but I got a sound chiding for having failed a check-up schedule. I was amused thinking that the doctor in him was probably taking on the helpless patient, which he couldn't do as a peer. Otherwise, he was quite affectionate to me. At the end of the day, I must admit, I miss Golden Jubilee

his kindness as I miss his crossness almost in equal measure.

On this fiftieth year of the college I do remember the people in the college office, Mr. S.C. Sorcar, Pranab and Jowel. Mr. Sorcar was not only a colleague but also a family friend who shared my joys and sorrows at a personal level also. In college we have our moments of rows and differences over matters of principle and style of working. He was an extremely pragmatic and efficient person. That gave him the capacity to be equally helpful or unhelpful, as would the exigency demand. I admired him for his efficiency and tremendous tenacity and capacity for hard work. Pranab and Jowel were passionate and affectionate individuals and inspite of their limitations, were loving human beings who would always be missed by me, more so on such occasion as the Golden Jubilee of the College. Chhabilal, the chemistry-lab attendant was a no-nonsense person but always an all-purpose man around to help you. How indeed I miss his smile and handy presence.

During the last fifty years of Shillong College hundreds and thousands of students, teachers and other workers and management members served the college in one or the other capacity and according to their individual or collective ability. Some worked brilliantly, some not so brilliantly. Some were in limelight, some were simply in light. Qouting the great poet Milton, I would only say,

"They also serve "WHO ONLY STAND AND WAITE."

Ultimately it is the collective efforts of a team that make or mar an institution and shape its future excellence. United we stand, divided we fall and crawl both.

I have written only about those who are no longer in our midst and whom I had known well and interacted with. It is more of my personal tribute to them than any assessment or estimate. Any omission of name will be purely unintentional or may be, for faded memory.

Many say Shillong College has changed beyond recognition. Having been with the college for nearly last 36 years, I too would join them to say that the College had indeed made significant progress during last three decades. Bold initiatives and achievements have been made particularly during the last ten years under the able and inspiring leadership of the Shillong College community.

Changes in any system are necessary according to the need of the time and priorities. The present structure of the higher education in the country, more so in the state is still weak and unequal to meet the new challenges of globalization. Teaching-learning has become less of nation and character building exercise than profit-making venture. A penetrating look into the strength and weakness of our educational system is necessary to frame policies, determine priorities and bring in change that would suit the genius, culture and need of our society and the country.

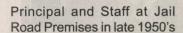
Collegiate education need crucial reforms because 86% of students in higher education are in affiliated colleges along with 82% of the faculty. Only a third of the country's 16000 odd colleges have the basic minimum requirement as specified by University Grants Commission. But at the same time in every field of knowledge we have men and women comparable to the best in the world. We need professionalization not only of our courses and studies where due, but there is an extreme need of professional administrative and financial structure in general and higher education in particular.

Shillong College is also at the cross road of such new reforms, objectives and priorities. The eventful, struggling and fidgeting fifty is going to be over soon. There looms large a still brighter and happening fifty-first over the new horizon of hope and dedication. Let the Jubilee Celebration be also a beginning of a new era of new pledges, promises and perspective aiming at a still newer height of performance and excellence for Shillong College and all those who make it the art of the possible.



Some of our Founders-

Shri B.B. Ghosh (sitting third from left), Shri Benoy K. Datta Roy (sitting next), Principal Shri .S.C. Datta (sitting fifth from left)), Prof. S.K. Kar (sitting extreme right) and Prof. Subhas Chetterjee (standing first from left)











Foundation Stone of the College: Laid on 11th May 1960 at New Site (Boyce Road) by Shri B.P. Chaliha, the then Chief Minister of Assam

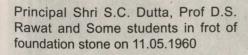






Photo Album 1956-1983





Principal, Staff and Students at New Site After Campus Shifting (1962)

Participants Inter-College Sports, 1961





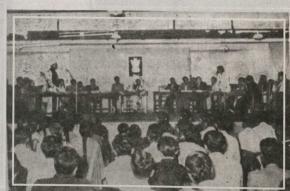




College Social, 1963

Mock Parliament, 1964



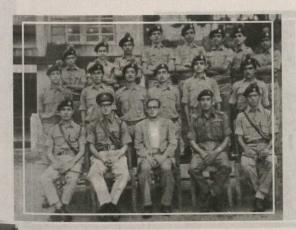




Bihu Dance - Annual Social Week, 1966



Freshers' Social 1972



Khasi Group Song in Annual Social Week, 1966



A Scenes from Bengali Drama -Annual Social Week 1966



Principal S.C. Datta with Second Lt. Prof. D.S. Rawat and NCC Cadets 1969-70

Photo Album 1956-1983



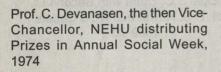
NCC Prize Winner, 1973

Champion College Hockey Team, 1974



(Late) Prof. A. Gurung, lecturer in Nepali Department in Folk Dance in Annual College Week Final



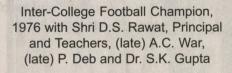






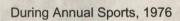


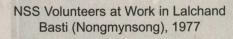
During Annual Social Week, 1975







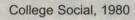








College Social, 1980







College Social, 1980

An Inter-class Basketball Match in the College Ground



Photo Album 1956-1983

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION, 24-30 SEPTEMBER 1981





Dr. B. Pakem, the then Education Minister delivering Inaugural Speech of Silver Jubilee Week, 24th Sept. 1981

Shri C.A. Roy, Vice-Chairman, Silver Jubliee Celebration Committee Welcomes the Guests in the Inaugural Function.









Principal D.S. Rawat reading out the Messages

A GET-TOGETHER OF FORMER STUDENTS DURING SILVER JUBILEE WEEK CELEBRATION

Sitting: (L to R) Shri D.N. Joshi, Smt. S. Syangbo, Smt. S. Lama Standing: (L to R) Shri M.P. Gurung, Shri S. Joshi, Shri H. Joshi, & Shri V.K. Thapa.



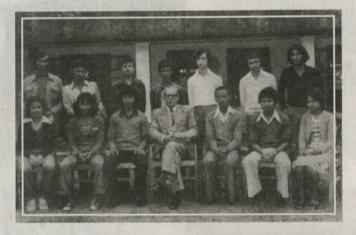




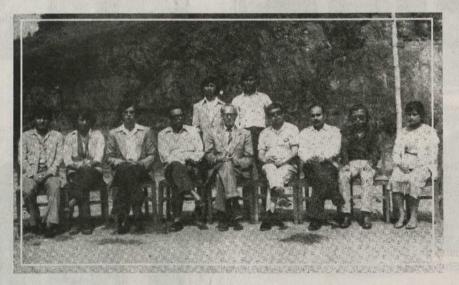
SHILLONG COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION (S.C.S.U)



First S.C.S.U, 1959-60 with Principal S.C. Datta



S.C.S.U, 1981-82 with Principal D.S. Rawat.

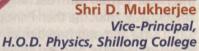


S.C.S.U, 1982-83 with Principal D.S. Rawat.

SIMILONS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

SHILLONG COLLEGE MY SECOND HOME





hillong College was established on 15th August 1956 and this year, it has entered into the 50th year of its glorious existence. On this occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebration, spreading from August 2005 to August 2006, a Souvenir is being published to commemorate this significant milestone and the great achievements in the history of this premier educational institution of the North East. I am deeply associated with this College for about three and a half decades. It is indeed a long journey for me - from 1st August 1969 till today, a time span extending over a period of thirtysix years - from the junior most lecturer of the College to that of being the Vice Principal of the College. I would like to take this opportunity to share with you some of my experiences in this College but before that please allow me to tell you how I got the job of Lecturer in Physics in this College.

In February 1969, I started my teaching career by joining a renowned Residential School in Deoghar (then in Bihar) as a teacher of Physics in the Higher Secondary classes. By then I was beginning to love the job of teaching young students, but I cherished the desire to serve in a Degree College, where the teaching standard and the level of students were expected to be a few shades higher than that in a Higher Secondary School. It was in this phase that, in response to an advertisement, I applied for the post of Lecturer in Physics in Shillong College, sometime in April/May, 1969. The School in

which I was working, was a standard Residential School, attracting good students from all over the country including Delhi, Kolkata, Cuttack, Guwahati, Dibrugarh etc. During summer vacation, the system was that, two teachers of the School were to accompany, as escorts with each group of students going to different destinations. Myself and one of my Colleagues were given the responsibility to escort the group of students coming to Guwahati. My Colleagues was interested to visit my home at Maligaon (near Guwahati) and both of us were interested to visit Shillong. Though I was staying in Guwahati since 1950 and had all my education upto Post Graduate level there, I never had a chance to visit Shillong, I grabbed this opportunity for two reasons - firstly, Shillong was known to be the 'Scotland of the East', besides being the then Capital of Assam and secondly, I cherished a subtle desire to have a glimpse at the College, which might be the prospective provider of the desired job of Lecturer, that I already had applied for.

As I set foot in Shillong, the mesmerising scenic beauty, the greeneries, the flowers, the hills, the people, the climate and for that matter everything in fact, I felt, were upto my likings. I visited the College also but only from outside and I murmured to my friend that I wished I would get the job of Lecturership in this College. We visited Cherrapunjee and after a day or two we went back to Guwahati. On reaching Guwahati, my friend returned to his place and I was spending the Summer Vacation

Golden Jubilee 1956 – 2006

with my parents at Maligaon. One day, one of my friends informed me that he had got the Interview Letter from Shillong College for the Post of Lecturer in some other subject, as the advertisement was given for Lecturers for other subjects as well. After waiting for another two/ three days, I started for Shillong to see for myself the reason behind my not getting an Interview Letter. On reaching the College, straightway, I met the then Principal (Late) Prof. S.C. Dutta and apprised him of the fact that I did not receive any Interview Letter. He explained to me that as my application was sent from my Deoghar address, it might not have been given the due consideration, the idea behind being that, a candidate from a far away place might not be that much interested in joining the Post of Lecturer in Shillong College, in case he was selected. But considering my sincere urge and profound interest in getting the teaching job in the College and taking into account my not so bad academic career, he assured me of sending a call letter for interview to my Guwahati address. I went back to Guwahati the same day and after two/three days, I got a telegram informing me to appear for interview on a fixed date. On the appointed date I came for interview and I met many other candidates called for interview for several posts of Lecturers in different subjects. Our present Office Room was then the Library, where we were sitting and the interview was arranged in the Physics Laboratory. I was very much satisfied with my interview and my impression was that I might be given the offer to join the Post of Lecturer in Physics. In anticipation, I had requested that in case I was selected for the Post, the Appointment Letter could be sent to my Guwahati address. I was extremely happy with the prospect of getting the job and I returned back to my home at Guwahati. For the next couple of days I was eagerly waiting to receive the Appointment Letter but the much awaited letter was not to come so easily. At last, one day in the afternoon, it reached me but just one day before the last

date of joining offered to me, after which the offer was to be treated as cancelled. The reason of the delay being that it was sent, inadvertently, to my Deoghar address, from where it was redirected to my Guwahati address by one of my friends there. At that time there was 'gate system' to avail the bus from Guwahati to Shillong. So, I started for Shillong the next day, which was eventually the last date of joining offered to me, as per the Appointment Letter. As such, I had a thrilling experience simliar to that of winning a one day cricket match in the last over. Ultimately, I joined the College on the 1st August, 1969 and a new phase of my life started thereafter.

On the first day of joining, I was welcomed with some encouraging words from the Principal, Prof. S.C. Dutta and I was introduced to my colleagues and students by Prof. R.K. Dutta, Head of the Department of Physics. In those days, the Professors' Common Room, which was where the present Girls' Common Room stands now, was always buzzing with a good gathering. Scenes of gossiping, story telling, jokes, leg pulling, card playing and chess playing, etc in between classes or during off periods, were on everyday agenda of the inmates of the Professors' Common Room. I was impressed not only by the free and homely atmosphere in the Common Room but also by the cordial and friendly relationship with the students as well. I am delighted to say that the same fraternal bondage and intimate relationship is still being maintained among the teachers and students of Shillong College. I remember senior colleagues like (late) Prof. S.R. Bhattacharjee, Prof. B.N. Bhattacharjee, Prof. B.B. Dutta, (late) Prof. N. G. Goswami, (late) Prof. K. Dutta, (late) Prof. P. Deb and many others, who attracted us, the young ones, most. Later on, I developed a special fascination for Prof. P. Deb. Head of the Department of Chemistry, for his intelligence, witty comments, open heartedness and straightforward approach to problems. He was a very successful teacher

and was extremely popular with his students and colleagues as well. Premature death snatched him away from all of us but I would always like to cherish his fond memory. As many as seven Lecturers had joined in 1969 within a span of ten/twelve days, from the second half of July to 1st August. They were (late) Prof. A.C. War (Department of Khasi), Prof. C.D. Baruah (Department of Assamese). Dr S.N. Dutta (Department of Zoology), Prof. Dipu Mukhopadhyay (Department of History), Prof. (Mrs.) S. Dhar (Department of Mathematics), Prof. N.K. Sarkar (Department of English), and myself. Later, in the month of September 1969, Dr S.K. Gupta (Department of Chemistry) also joined Shillong College. Of these members of the 1969 batch, Prof. C.D. Baruah, Dr S.N. Dutta and Prof. N.K. Sarkar have already retired and Prof. Dipu Mukhopadhyay had shifted to Kolkata. The friendly campus atmosphere helped me in gradually getting myself involved in the corporate life of the College. I still remember vividly my first College Picnic (as a member of the Teaching Staff) in the month of December 1969, before the commencement of Winter Vacation, under the leadership of our beloved and respected Founder Principal (late) Prof. S.C. Dutta, who retired in 1970. I was interested in Sports and Games and in late seventies, I was given the responsibility of Profin-charge (Indoor Games). I introduced Carrom and Table Tennis Competitions for teachers during College Week. I still remember how in the eighties and nineties, we relished those moments, encouraged by colleagues and enjoyed by students as well. From those times, I started nursing within myself a warm feeling of being a member of a large family, which I would like to call Shilllong College fraternity that includes the Management of the College, the teaching and non-teaching staff of the College and the students. In 1980/81, myself and (late) Prof. A.C. War were the Profs-incharge for taking our College team for N.E.H.U. Inter-College Sports Meet in Nagaland. The meet was hosted by Patkai

Christian College, Chumukedima, some three/ four hours journey from Dimapur and that was a unique experience for me. Later on, I was associated with the Shillong College Unit of Meghalaya College Teachers' Association (M.C.T.A.) and Shillong College Employees' Co-operative Mutual Benefit Society Limited. in various capacities and this provided me an immense scope of interaction with my colleagues. Then Shillong College Academic Society was established in the year 1997. Since its inception, I had been an active member of the Society, which had hosted as many as four National Conferences, besides Organising Regional Seminars, Exhibitions, Workshops, World Environment day programmes etc. During these activities, I had an opportunity of interacting with various eminent personalities from different fields and students from other Colleges and my experience and knowledge was undoubtedly enriched in the process. Another important event was the visit of the Peer Team of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) from Bangalore in August 2003. Our College successfully overcame the hurdle under the able stewardship of our Principal, Dr. (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh. I would also like to mention here, that the key person behind the successful culmination of the NAAC exercise was Prof. R.K. Dutta, the then Vice Principal and Head of the Department of Physics.

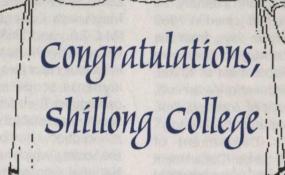
As the years rolled by, the activities of the college, (curricular and extra-curricular) went on multiplying. As the activities increased, involvement also increased and naturally the duration of my stay at the College had extended much beyond the time bound periods, scheduled for classes. I got the homely atmosphere and the warmth of a family at my workplace, here in Shillong College. I feel now that over these long years, Shillong College has become my second home. I sincerely wish that one day, I would bid adieu to this educational institution, nurturing the same warmth in the coziest corner of my heart, which would be vital for spending the rest of my life, after retirement.







I.M. Simon Educationist, Formerly Member, Governing Body, Shillong College



as educated only when he has graduated into the wider House of Learning, which is the World itself. We may have heard of the person who read through every volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica. but could we say that the person was well-educated? There must be a big Question Mark here for the obvious reason that by the time he came to the last entry under "Z" he would not have had much time left to live and still less to do anything useful with the knowledge that he had in a sense piled up in his head. No other answer seems possible, because Education cannot be education if it is unable to express itself in some worthwhile achievement or whatever form that it may take, something that could be useful for the human race, because we cannot live for Self alone.

The Headmaster of a preparatory school in Britain is said to have observed at a passing-out function over a century ago, that "Education is what remains after you have forgotten everything you have learnt!" A surprising statement, one might think, until you look more deeply into the meaning of the statement, which is simply that a person can be regarded

who

anything to do with education,

us

anywhere and at any time, have reason to

be gratified that Shillong College, one of

the older educational institutions in the

State is soon going to celebrate its Golden

Jubilee. Fifty years is a long time for any

institution, sending out the message that during this period it has done the work

expected of it very well indeed. Those alive

who saw its beginning in 1956, can now sit back with a sense of fulfillment, when

they see how well Shillong College has

done its job to set the girls and boys (the ladies and gentlemen of today) that proud

parents were glad to send to it on the way

to all-round development. This proves the

truth of the statement that the fittest

always do survive!

have

Almost fifty years ago, a grand band of people in Shillong, people with a vision, decided to set up this institution and those who are still around today have every reason to be grateful that they had not simply been meaning to build castles in the air. To use a down to earth expression "Not

by a long shot!", and we would be correct, because today we can find in this institution, in this city, and I dare say, even outside, several men and women who were products of Shillong College, people who achieved quite a lot by having even succeeded in imparting the values that they themselves cherished and lived for, to succeeding generations.

I completed my University education a few years before Shillong College was established, ten years to be exact, and I wonder if I could have been here at all if I had finished my post-graduate studies later in time! That is, of course, purely academic, because Life must go on whether one is here or there. I have a certain sense of satisfaction that later I was deemed fit to be on the Governing Body of the College, and remained a member for a term. I may add that the teachers, including the Principal, whom I got to know very well were people with a broad awareness of the world, and of Life itself, and I am sure there are many members of society now who will acknowledge their debt to these teachers of Shillong College, for the quality teaching that they received from the Institution during the years that they were students here. We can safely say that in general, Society is what it is today because of the often silent service of old students of every first-grade institution in this city, whose lives were enriched through their interactions with dedicated teachers.

We cannot pretend, nor can we state categorically, that human activity does not have its pitfalls. We have seen several institutions that have faced enormous difficulties along the way. Tragically, a few failed to recover from their experiences and have unfortunately remained 'unhonoured and unsung', but most have risen above their trials and carved a

glorious future for themselves. I feel that this has been the pride and the honour of Shillong College, and I also feel that it can now move into the rest of its first century with confidence.

This start having been made, we can look forward to a future of hope, a future in which the students of today will have made their contributions. Nothing that is alive will stagnate but it must instead improve upon what has been achieved by those who have gone before, those who have studied and those who have taught here before. The Past gives everyone that hope that is, by right, that of the College itself: that its future will not be less bright.

Nothing good and excellent can ever come cheaply. The path before the College and those who guide its activities may be a difficult and a weary one, yet for this reason it demands their dedicated labour, together with the sweat, that the teachers of today with their students, can offer as their contributions. No sacrifice will ever be wasted.

My closing wishes for Shillong College can only be: "Good Luck, and Good Cheer! We, your well-wishers of today, are all behind you!"





Sri. C.B. Gurung
Officer Surveyor (Redt)
Survey of India (ex-student)

The By Gone Memories Of Shillong College

h no! 45 years have passed! I have disassociated with Shillong College relating to studies, sports and games and sociocultural activities since 1962. I took of admission in the 1st year I.A. with a band of about twenty Nepali boys and girls in the year 1959. During that period this humble college was an infant of 3 years only. It had no permanent campus of its own and was sheltered in the then Jail Road Boys' High School, where classes were run in two sections, morning section was purely for girls and the evening section was for boys but few girls were also there.

This college was a boon to those boys and girls who could not afford to take the admission in the day section, since many of them were office goers or had to attend their daily business activities during the day time.

In order to stand on its own foot, this College needed economic, social, educational tonics and vitamins. I myself with my Nepali friends who joined this College did not lag behind with other students of the College to participate in any activity pertaining to raising of funds or welfare and development or in bagging laurels of name and fame. Not much of course, but definitely there is humble and noteworthy contribution of the Nepali students of this College, which cannot be written off.

Since the establishment of the College, the students could form no Students' Union in the College. Under my sincere efforts, keeping a good understanding and liaison with the Principal and the teaching staff and also with the multi racial students (Bengali, Assamese, Khasi, Naga, Nepali, etc) and their full support ultimately we succeeded in obtaining a Green Signal from the then Principal Shri Sudhindra Chandra Datta and submitted a draft Constitution of the first Shillong College Students' Union for his perusal and approval. We succeeded in obtaining the approval of the Draft Constitution with some minor alterations. Now unanimous choice for suitable candidate for the post of General Secretary of the College Union was me. But with a heavy heart, I had to disappoint my fellow student-friends who were unanimous in favour of me. The reasons for not accepting proposal for the candidature of

General Secretary were that I was already holding the posts of: (i) Organising Secretary of All Assam Students' Union and (2) the post of General Secretary of the All Shillong Students' Union and all the Schools and Colleges of Shillong fell under its (ASSU) jurisdictions. Executive members of this A.S.S.U. were, President: Prof. M. Saikia, Shillong College; Two Vice Presidents: (i) Mr. T.W. Pakyntein, Genl. Secy, St. Anthony's College (ii) Miss Mamata Chaliha, Lady Keane College; General Secretary: C.B. Gurung, Shillong College. Two Joint Secretaries (i) Miss Aruna Das, Lady Keane College, (ii) Mr. N. Saikia, Shillong College, Office Secretary: Mr. U. Baruah, Shillong College, Joint Secretaries (Culture): Miss Bonti Hazarika, St. Mary's College and Mr. G.N. Pradhan, Gorkha High School, Joint Secretary (Organising): Miss Rekha Goswami, Lady Keane College and Mr. B.M. Goswami, Shillong College; Joint Secretary (Debate): Miss Laxmi Poon, Shillong College and Mr. W.S. Roy, St Anthony's College, Joint Secretary (Sports): Mr. S. Hmar, Shillong College and Mr. J. Bosneh, Gorkha High School; Joint Editor: Mr. H.P. Sharma, St Anthony's College and U. Barkakoti, Shillong College, Treasurer: Mr. M. Upadhay, Gorkha Pathsala M.E. School: Auditor Shri J.B. Dutta. Shillong College. Under these conditions I had to find a suitable alternative candidate for the post of General Secretary of the Students' Union of the Shillong College. Finally, I had proposed the name of Shri Mohit Kumar Das for the said post, and he was accordingly elected as the first General Secretary of the Shillong College Students' Union in 1959. That was the beginning and I hope the said Students' Union is now thriving under the leadership younger generations of able and energetic students.

At the end of the same year the College received an invitation in the 6th session of All Assam (undivided) Inter College Music Conference at Tezpur, Assam. Earlier it was already mentioned that the College was in infant stage and had no provision or amenities to face the competition with other well established institutions like University, Medical or Engineering or other Colleges of Assam. On knowing that the invitation had come from the A.A.I.C.M.A, I approached the Principal Shri S.C. Datta and assured him of taking all responsibilities such as organizing a troupe,

arranging selections of participants and making arrangement for training and proper rehearsals prior to participation. In brief, here I would like to mention that I could dare to venture for these tough tasks because I was already holding the post of the General Secretary of the Nepali Sangeet Kala Samity, Shillong and most of the fellow Nepali students -boys and girls- were veteran artists of the said Samity. So the task became easier to select the competitors by holding audition etc. Ultimately my venturing risks did not go in vain. Being the first time participants, our troupe was small comprising of Prof. Dibyendu Guha who was Professor in-charge of the troupe and I was entrusted with the whole responsibility for arranging and management of the competitions. The names of the participants in the competition: Shri Mrinmoy Dhar (1st prize-Violin), U. Borthakur, B. Baruah, H. P. Borah, Maha Prasad Gurung, G. Bhuyan, P. Borah and C. B. Gurung (1st prize: Flute) and Smt Reva Bordoloi (1st Prize Assamese Jhopi Dance), Meera Sharma, D. Choudhury, M. Kalita, and Uma Choudhury.

Herein, I would like add an episode of the final day of Demonstration Programme held after conclusion of the Competition. In that programme, renowned Bengali film playback singers like Shri Manabendra Mukhopadhyay, Smt Ela Bose, Shri Hemanga Biswas of IPTA fame, Shri Bishnu Rava, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika and others were present as the stars of the show. Most of the community items were included and also the Assamese group songs and Nepali songs from Shillong College. It was a challenge and prestige issue for us, and I was a bit emotional to speak the truth. I would not hesitate to say that I was not nervous to perform a demonstration programme infront of the V.I.P dignitaries and the general public of Tezpur, Assam. By that time our items of Nepali song was announced. For our Nepali item, we could not arrange our traditional costumes and could arrange only beating instrument like 'madal'. We were only two artists to perform in the item Shri Maha Prasad Gurung was to perform singing and myself to accompany the beat by 'Madal'. Selected song was 'Tamang Selo', typical Nepali folk song originated, in the region of the bottom of Himalaya and that was followed by Nepali patriotic songs of popular and renowned national poet Shri Dharmaraja Thapa. Our entry on the open stage was a very humiliating encounter. Mostly the back benchers cheered and booed our entry on hearing the announcement of the Nepali item. As I was already paralyzed by nervousnes of performance in front of stars. those cheers and boos acted like soil in the fire'. Maha Prasad Gurung was carrying the Harmonium and I was there with the 'Madal' tied in the waist. Perhaps our entry scene looked funny and joker like. When I landed in the mid of the stage I felt as if I was in a vast ocean of darkness as auditorium was dark one leaving the stage with flood lights. In my nervous state I heard a sharp shout of the word 'Kanchhi' (meaning younger girl) spearing these cheers and boos. At that moment, I did not know somehow somewhere inside my heart I felt a pinch of needle. Of course, the quality and standard of our Nepali folk songs were unheard by people of Assam as a whole. They had heard only 'Abata Jhaur Kanchhi Ghara' (addressing younger girl to accompany for home) sung by the commoners. The particular word 'Kanchhi' really steered the sentiment and prestige of my dear College. Suddenly I realized the cheers and boos subsided and there was a pin drop silence. Then I noticed the microphone was in my hand. When I had grabbed it, I could not say, even I could not recollect what I said in English. Reason for silence of back benchers might be due to my English deliberations which they could not understand or otherwise. On coming to my reality, I addressed the gathering, conveyed our thanks and gratitude to organizers of the show, the All Assam Inter College Music Conference (6th session) for allowing us to present our Nepali folk songs in the auspicious gatherings for the first time of its kind in the history of Assam.

In completion of our Nepali folk song items, I could not believe myself was embraced by Dr. Bhupen Hazarika and Maha Prasad Gurung was embraced by Shri Manabendra Mukhopadhyay. Cheers and boos flooded beyond expectation, numerous queries from people and students were answered by us. "Which college we represented"? Answer was quite simple, "Shillong College". Then counter queries were repeated, "St Edmund's College?" "St. Anthony's College?" Our answer was emphatic "No, it is Shillong College". So this is how our Shillong College came to the lime light among the people of Assam. Here I am presenting a few photographs, which I had captured then.

Next year, the session of the All Assam Inter College Conference was held at Jorhat, Assam in 1960. There also, I had a privilege to lead the troupe. Of course this time our contingent was bigger. In this troupe Prof D. S. Rawat was the Prof in-charge. My role was same as that of Tezpur, and the number prizes bagged was more, naturally a sign of improvements was there.

I would also like to jot down the wonderful participation of Shillong College in the Cultural Function held at Opera Hall, Shillong in the year 1960 in which our troupe led by me and Shri. M.P. Gurung presented a famous song of Rabindra Nath Tagore, 'Nai Nai Bhoi Hobe Hobe Joi' translated in different tribal languages of North East singing in one rhythm and melody keeping the original track of Tagore's song in tact which symbolized the unification of tribal people of North East and earned the extreme appreciation from the audience. In fact, the idea and concept was mooted by Prof. D. Guha.

Another reminiscence I must present here is that Survey work of Shillong College new site was done by a team of students led by me and Shri M.P. Gurung in the mid-session of 1960. The site was full of jungles and thick bushes and took us about 20 days to complete the said work. I still remember vividly the burning pain of mosquito bites felt by us during the Survey work.

PHOTO OF ALL INTER-COLLEGE MUSIC CONFERENCE 1960



1) Photograph showing (L-R) Shri. C.B. Gurung (1st prize-Flute) Shri. Pankaja Saikia (1st prize-song) Shri. S. Yaden (Naga-2nd prize song) Shri. B. Wanswett (Khasi-2nd prize song etc)



2). Photograph of – Flags in unfurling ceremony of the 7th Assam Inter-College Music Conference, 1960 at Jorhat, Assam.





3). Mixed Group photograph: Taken at J.B. College premises, Jorhat on the eve of the 7th session of the All Assam Inter-College Music Conference held at Jorhat, Assam in 1960.

Front Row sitting: (L-R) Students of J.B. College and Shri A.B. Choudhury, Shillong College, Shri C.B. Gurung, Shillong College, Shri M.P. Gurung, Shillong College, Shri R.B. Wanswett, Shillong College.

Second Row Standing: (L-R) Shri N. Talukdar, Shillong College, Smt Pankaja Saikia, Shillong College, Shri L. Chyne, Shillong College, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, Shri D.S. Rawat Prof in-charge Shillong College, Shri M. Sohliya, Shillong College, Shri S. Yadan Shillong College, Shri P.K. Mazumdar, J.B. College.

Last Row: (L-R) U. Borthakur, Shillong College, Shri B. Gupta, Shillong College, Shri Dulal Baruah, President A.A.I.C.M.A, Genl. Secy., College Students' Union J.B. College, Jorhat.

Names of participants in the 2nd venture to the 7th session of the All Assam Inter-College Music Conference at Jorhat, Assam in 1960: Prof in-charge, D.S. Rawat, troupe leader Shri C.B. Gurung (1st prize Flute), Shri L. Chyne, S. Yaden (2nd prize song), Smt. Snehalata Devi, Pankaja Saikia (1st prize - song), M. Sohliya, , Shri B. Gupta, M. Baruah, U. Borthakur, P.K. Mazumdar, Tapas Sen, A.B. Roy Choudhury, R.B. Wanswett (2nd prize song) and N. Talukdar.

My last participation was in the 8th All Assam Inter-college Music conference in 1961 at Gawahati, Assam. Fortunately there also I had won the 1st prize in flute. Team also won more prizes than before. Naturally, it needs a mention that I won the 1st prize in flute consecutively three years, i.e. 1st in 1959 at Tezpur, 2nd time in 1960 at Jorhat and last time in 1961 at Guwahati, Assam. So it was a hat trick for Shillong College.

I also led the College excursion team to U Tirot Sing Cave at Cherrapujee, Megahlaya in 1959.



4). Photograph showing the members of the Shillong College team in the front of U Tirot Sing cave.



5). Photograph showing the Principal S.C. Datta giving away the prizes to Shri A.K. Roy Choudhury and Prof D.S. Rawat announcing the name of the names of the winners.



6). Photograph taken in 1961, Shillong College Annual Social Week.

Participants in Fancy Dress:

(L-R) Shri Radha Baral in Punjabi costumes. Shri Tikmaya Rai in Burmese costumes. Sm. Sara Lama in Tibetan costumes.



7). Photograph of Shillong College excursion team led by Shri C.B. Gurung to Theidleskein Lake near Jowai, Maghalaya in 1960 (background St Maryı́s Church, Jowai), Principal S.C. Datta, Prof D.S. Rawat, Prof B. Nanda and the students of Shillong College.



8). Photograph of picnic near Theidleskein Lake, Jowai, Principal S.C. Datta, Prof D.S. Rawat, Prof B. Nanda and students of the Shillong College 1960.

There are lots to recollect and to present to the new members of staff and the students of the Shillong College today, which I may do provided I shall survive for such occasions in future.

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Shillong College was attended by me in the year 1981 which now strikes me to feel just an event of yesterday only.

But this letter of Dr. M.N. Bhattacharjee, in charge, Publicity and Publications, Golden Jubilee Celebration, Shillong College, came as 'Bolt from the Blue' and woke me up to the reality.

I feel privileged to acknowledge this letter. I am enclosing this little recollection of the past along with the some photographs for the benefit of all concerned because we can not write off history rather we have take lessons

from the same to march ahead. I sincerely hope that the Shillong College will reach loftier height of glory and fame in the days to come.

I wish overwhelming achievement of success to the ensuing Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Shillong College 2005-06.







Guidance and Counselling The missing Dimension of Education

Dr (Mrs.) K. S. Lyngdoh Prof. of Education N.E.H.U., Shillong

ne of the very important ingredients for success of the vision of transforming India into a Developed Nation is the evolution of creative Leaders. Creative leadership is exercising the task to change the traditional role from manager to mentor from director to delegator from one who demands respect to the one who facilitates self-respect. Quality pertains to what the learner has actually learned.

When Students come out of the Colleges and Universities certain capacities are required to be built in them for enabling them to face the challenges in the real world, in their professional career and also facilitate the participation in the task of national development.

The system of Indian Higher Education is the second largest in the world. It caters to the educational needs of millions of students belonging to different socio-economic strata of the society and provides leadership in different walks of life. The great purpose of bringing out the best from an individual's personality requires selection of appropriate courses, which should be in consonance with the interest, and hidden potentialities of the students. But students from poor-socioeconomic status are at a disadvantageous state because of the lack of guidance at home due to deficient intellectual background of parents. The problem if further magnified due to absence of guidance and counselling in our entire educational system.

Guidance and counselling is profoundly important in shaping the future prospect of the younger generation in their future career. Guidance enables each individual to understand his abilities and interests and develop them to the maximum possible limit. It helps student to relate to their life goals and finally to reach a state of complete and mature self guidance. Guidance is defined as a series of services which includes appraisal, counselling, placement and follow up (Shertzer & Stone 1976). It is a continuous, sequential, educational process. Woolf et. Al (1987) described counselling as "helping people to help themselves to live their lives more effectively which involves four stagesexploring, understanding, decision making and acting."

The definition given by Gustad (1953), is very comprehensive indicating both the scope and function. According to him, "Counselling is a learning oriented process, carried on in a simple, one to one social environment, in which the counselor, professionally competent in relevant psychological skills and knowledge, seek to assist the client, by methods appropriate to the latter's need and within the context of the total personal programme, to learn how to put such understanding into effect in relation to more clearly perceived, realistically defined goals to the end that the client may become a happier and more productive member of the society".



The earlier attempts of Guidance and Counselling was a philanthropic enterprise help young adults. It was undertaken not only by social agencies such as the Civil Services House in Boston, but also through the Young Men Christian Association (YMCA), in various cities. In Michigan, the National Vocational Guidance Association was organized whose membership was composed of people from fields including Education, Psychology, business, government, and social work. In the early years, guidance consisted of giving necessary occupational information to young people to choose the most appropriate career for them.

The greatest impact on Guidance and Counselling was the historical events of the Second World War. It caused a strong emphasis on psychological testing, especially for screening and placement of individuals. The major break through in counselling which finally established itself as a science in its own right was achieved through Carl Roger's book, "Counselling and Psychotherapy" (1942). Since the end of the World War II, there has been expansion of the guidance and counselling concept in Education, occupational choice, Industry, armed services, religious settings, Vocational rehabilitation, as well as other areas. From then on, counselling gained overwhelming acceptance from society. Consequently, other specialities developed to serve schools, mental health clinics, rehabilitation centers, community, college, and university students.

In India, guidance and counselling is very recent. It got acceptance in the light of the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission of Secondary Education (1952-53), which envisages the development of habits, attitudes and qualities of character, which will enable citizens to worthily bear the responsibility of democratic citizenship. The recommendations of the Kothari Commission (1964-66) provided momentum to the guidance and counselling movement.

After this a number of the State bureaus of guidance and counselling was established and the existing ones strengthened under the guidance and supervision of the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance. The National Policy on Education (NPE.1986) also emphasized right Vocational choices and Vocationalization of Education.

Well planned Guidance and counselling programme helps and prepares the students in making appropriate decisions keeping in view their individual differences. God has endowed each student with certain innate abilities, capabilities and interests. Every society needs people for different capabilities to carry out the task successfully suited to them in the light of their potentialities. The major role of the teacher as a counselor is to bring out the best from the individual personality for the betterment of self and society. This great task requires a well organized and accessible guidance and counselling programme at each level of education. Without which the students may face a number of problems and deviate from their basic aims to excel in different fields.

Potential learners enter educational institutions with their unique strengths and weaknesses. They have a variety of need which may include the need for information about learning opportunities, for help to overcome traumatic previous encounters with the Educational system, for assistance to determine learning and career directions, for financial assistance, for help in learning how to learn, help with personal or family emotional problems, support in managing stress and anxiety. Thus, educational guidance and counselling can serve a number of important functions for the individual, the institution, the society, and the nation as a whole. In a sense, it helps to remove and reduce barriers for the individual like informational, dispositional, or institutional barriers. As a result, guidance and counselling provide improved access to Educational opportunities and increase healthy competition in different areas of their lives



The rapid industrialization, expansion in information technology, mass communication, urbanization, technological advancement, knowledge explosion, alien ideas, consumerism and unemployment place the youth at a serious disadvantage and distress. Moreover, new choices of courses, vocations and occupations are emerging everyday in our scientific and technological era. Students, especially first generation learners find it difficult to choose their courses in accordance with their interests, abilities, and aptitudes. They often come under great pressure to select and perform in studies, due to parental, social, and economic reasons. It is not possible without well organized guidance and counselling services in colleges and universities to solve these problems. Selection of career is not only a sensitive but a crucial and critical issue, it should be handled cautiously and carefully. Guidance and counselling provide assistance in decision making and making realistic choices based on ground level realities. The right selection of courses of study, therefore, provides intrinsic motivation to the learners. But it is astonishing that guidance and counselling though most essential, but the most neglected aspect in our Indian higher education system.

Thus, the identification of talented and creative people by providing systematic guidance and counselling at appropriate time

in different levels and stages of life, will help students to become the producers of knowledge and play significant roles in discoveries and inventions in different fields and areas.

Education is a process of human empowerment, quality pertains to what the learners actually learned. Quality resides within the learner, but influenced by a set of outside factors or prerequisites like curriculum, text books, teaching learning process, evaluation system and guidance and counselling. Guidance and counselling must be an integral part of the entire educational system. This is the need of the hour. It can provide a ray of hope to our young students, to boost their sagging morale besides producing the most crucially required human resource needed for the development of India.

In a nutshell, process of qualitative improvement of education should be based on factors influencing human life as a whole in global perspective, but it application should be oriented according to the local needs, demands, and available facilities.

As teachers are the main promoters of education, their training deserves special consideration, where some element of guidance and counselling is included which is directly related with quality and realistic education.

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In The Protection & Preservation Of Environment



M.P.R. Lyngdoh Principal, Shillong College

a common man's language, environment means surroundings around us that is the natural condition, for example land, air, water and the physical and biological world, where we live in, is our environment. Since time immemorial, man has a direct relationship with nature, and their immediate environment, on a give and take basis, where man procures from the earth, what he needs, and in time replenishes his source. Concern for environment, has been part of Indian social and cultural heritage. In our country, there is a tradition of respect for the things of nature. People depend on their immediate environment for their regular needs like firewood, water, vegetables, fruits and others. Many people depend on their natural resources for their survival like timber trade, jhum cultivation, stone and sand quarrying, lime and coal mining and other related occupations. In most of the rural areas, people are using firewood and charcoal for cooking.

Our state, Meghalaya, is known for its natural beauty and our fore fathers lived in profound communion with nature and respected their natural environment. This is seen and depicted in many of our folktales, songs, dances and festivals. They respect mother earth which sustain and nourishes their life. The Khasi consider nature as sacred and looked upon as God's creation and a gift to mankind, and there exist many mountains, hills and rivers. Till today, there are certain forests which are considered as sacred groves that are known as 'Law Blei', 'Law

Kyntang', 'Law Lyngdoh' and 'Law Adong'. It is believed that deities live in these groves, and no one is allowed to destroy or damage these forests by cutting trees, plucking flowers and plants, destroying or dirtying the forest. These are like the modern green belt and no one can destroy or damage the forests. This ancient wisdom of the Khasi is commendable. It shows the respect and sense of responsibility that the people have towards the environment.

Man plays a very important role in shaping his environment; he can preserve or destroy it at his own will. There are many causes which have led to the degradation of the environment as Man's activities like for instance, burning of wood, felling of trees, quarrying and unscientific mining. With the advent of urbanisation, all kinds of impurities are added to the natural air, water, climatic conditions and soil, causing irreparable damage to our environment. There are other causes that are responsible for the ecological deterioration in the state like (1) Jhuming or shifting cultivation, where trees are fell, and branches and leaves are cleared and left to dry and covered with soil slabs. Later, they are burnt and left over become manure mixed together with soil. (2) The use of chemicals in agriculture, like pesticides and insecticides which are highly toxic and destroy the soil. (3) Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber industry, which is done in a very cruel manner, that sometimes young and tender trees are not spared. Further trees are cut for firewood and charcoal that serve as fuel. (4) Unscientific exploitation of resources like

destructive way of mining has caused ecological hazard. (5) Expansion of human settlement and urbanisation. The modern culture, its technological revolution and progress changed the attitude of the people, as a result, there is merciless destruction of our environnment, without any sense of respect or concern. Today, we experience global warming, pollution, drought, and diseases of all types, because of the ecological deterioration.

The whole world is concerned with the environmental degradation. This concern found expression, in the proclamation undertaken to protect and preserve the environment, for the present and future generation, by the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972. Now, the whole-world oberves the World Environment Day on 5th June every year, to create an awareness, to preserve and protect our environment from pollution, destruction and exploitation of natural resources.

Let us focus on the role of women, although each and everyone is responsible for the protection and preservation of the environment. Women are involved in many activities relating to environment. They are silent participants in various social and economic activities, to keep the environment clean and green for sustainable development. In rural areas women help in all agricultural acitivites like sowing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, winnowing and marketing. On the way from Shillong to Guwahati, you will see many women who are selling their local produce. They use leaves for wrapping instead of plastic and tie with a cane or bamboo string instead of plastic. In many villages smokeless chulas are being used, and they use vermicompost in their gardens instead of chemicals. They know the use of organic manures from time immemorial. Earthworms are the best friends of the farmers. Women collect household garbage, leaves, weeds etc in one place and leave the same to decompose and produce manure. Women have a close relationship with their environment, and it is nature that provides them

with water, firewood, fruits, vegetables and others. In the rural area during the lean period women involve themselves in cane and bamboo work, like basket making, mats and other items to supplement their income. Women also have an interest in gardening, they plant trees, flowers and also vegetables in whatever space that is available, this help to keep the environment clean, green and beautiful. Women through their women organisations, and other NGO's, conduct and participate in many awareness programmes like seminar, workshop, tree planting and other activities. The Lympung Ki Seng Kynthei, a coordinating body of 26 women organisations of Shillong and its suburbs is one of the organisations that has taken up many awareness programmes relating to environmental protection and preservation particularly in rural areas.

Women play a very important role in fostering ecological consciousness among the people and the younger generation. A number of peoples' movement have started for environmental protection, like the Green Belt movement which began in Kenya in 1977. Women show a great interest in defending and restoring the forests and eco-system. The Green Belt movement was started by the National Council of Women under the leadership of Prof. Wangari Maathai. The Green Belt movement focuses on the campaigns and local participation of women in the establishment of Green Belt communities and small tree nurseries. Many groups are formed with membership between 20 and 100 women and are active in this area. The slogan of the movement is "make your area green". Women are trained to plant and cultivate the seedlings, take care of the trees and generate a source of income for themselves. The important direct objective of the movement is environmental, to understand between the environment and other concerns, such as food production.

The efforts of the Bishnoi is commendable, their movement was based on conservation of environment; they believe in non-violence and respect for all life, cutting down any tree or killing Golden Jubilee

any animal is a sin for them. Chipco Movement or hugging of trees movement, is one of the most important and powerful movement, in protecting the environment in India. The movement started as a tribal protest against felling of trees by contractor, but gathered momentum and finally ended as a mighty environment protection movement. In 1972-73 the tribal women were confronted with the threat of destruction of 2500 trees, in the Reni forests of the Tehri-Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh, for commercial enterprise. When the men came to cut the trees, the women fold went into the forest, they joined hands, formed human chain and embraced the trees. They told the cutters that before cutting the trees, they would first of all have to chop off their heads. The men then withdrew and the forest was saved. The movement became famous as the Chipco Andolan. The news of the success of these women, spread to other parts of the Himalaya region. The success of the Chipco movement is mainly due to the strength of the local people especially the tribal women.

Sri Sundarlal Bahuguna, following the Gandhian path made it a mass movement, a protest movement against de-forestation and stands for afforestation. Thi Chipco movement's plan, is to produce self-sufficient communities, by providing them with basic needs from the forest. Bahuguna founded a camp known as Laxmi Ashram, where local girls and women receive training on environment protection. The Chipco activists also take interest in water management and to maintain the local water balance in the Himalayan region. The Chipco movement is lauded internationally, where envionmentalists from Germany, France, Sweden and other countries came to visit the Chipco camp.

Like the Chipco movement in the North, the Appico movement started in Karnataka, where men and women hugged the trees which compelled the cutters, to stop tree felling and protect the environment. The Narmada Bachao Andolan movement was started under the leadership of Medha Patkar. It is a well known movement, to save the environment. In the recent past, there have been several movements on environmental issues such as Muti Bachao (save the soil movement) and Vana Mahotsav (tree plantation movement).

We are living in a world full of threats with nuclear power, chemical warfare, disappearance of natural resources, pollution, environmental degradation, drying up of river sources, and change of landscape and so on. In the present day's situation, where man's attitude towards nature is pre-dominantly exploitative, it is a difficult task to change that attitude unless people make an introspection and rectify themselves.

Environmental education is very important, right from school level and for each and every one. The fast disappearance of trees and wild life, the increasing pollution of our beautiful world, our villages and cities, the disfigurement of our landscape, the poisoning of our rivers and lakes demand our rapid action, creating an environmental awareness is a challenge of modern day education. We need better education and awareness, in propagating better understanding of our environment and also to adopt effective steps, to check the destructiive attitude of man towards the environment. Books and pamphlets on environment education are widely needed. Both print and electronic media play a very important role in disseminating the information, so as to crate an awareness and inform about ecological issues. The Government must play a very important role throughout the country, where legislations, rules and regulations, are made and implemented to preserve our environment, and free from pollution, destruction and exploitation. Let us all take a pledge -men, women and the youth- to protect and preserve our environment, which is the gift of God. Let the old relationship that existed in the past between the people and nature be revived so as to have a better world to live in.

Courtesy - NES, AIR, Shillong





EDUCATION Themsow

R. K. Datta Former Vice-Principal, Shillong College

Chool is probably the acronym of Society Centre for Holistic Organisation Of Life and is a place where we learn about life. Education teaches us storing information. A true education system teaches about living. The teacher is as important as education. A teacher shares his treasure of information with the taught. He does not impart knowledge. Creativity of knowledge is cultivated raher than ordained. People with positive attitude are confident and caring. Good attitude helps in finding good in other people. Bold and honest people find success.

But in the era of cut throat competition a student has virtually all work and no play. The mounting pressure from school, high aspiration level of parents, the urge to be ahead of others, lack of companionship are some of the reasons that experts identify as causes of stress in young people.

Some five decades ago when we were school going kids, well-to-do families in Assam used to send their children to Shillong for study, particularly after school education (Matriculation). Shillong as the capital of undivided Assam was a place of attraction in the entire north east. Education was simple and traditional. Probably those golden days are over and the present trend is 'Destination Bangalore'. In Eastern India Bangalore is the option for many students after completion of school education.

For traditional courses Shillong is probably one of best centres of study. In calm and quiet college campus and largely free from political influence and with best student-teacher relation, education, it seems, finds its true meaning.

With the creation of North Eastern Hill University, higher education found a new dimension. During the last decades of its existence, NEHU has taken up new challenges and at present more than forty colleges in Meghalaya are affiliated to NEHU. A few colleges in Shillong introduced non-traditional and professional courses in the last ten years and the step was unique in Eastern India.

While many established colleges even in Kolkata did not go for accreditation by the NAAC for one reason or the other, some colleges in Shillong dared and were accredited by the NAAC. This is obviously a stamp on the quality of education imparted in Shillong.

But Shillong hardly produces any bureaucrat in the IAS category. Senior bureaucrats in the Government of Meghalaya may give a thought to it. Some training centres may be established for the purpose.

The recent education explosion throughout India has brought a plethora of upcoming universities in the market. Youths today are seeking fresh pastures. The students want to showcase their knowledge, skills and depth of creative talents to a globally competitive world.

Following the new education policy, the higher education in India is going through a stage of transition where it is partly privatised. A large number of private universities have come up. They are playing an important role in furthering the cause of education. These universities find good market in big cities and have branches (Institution campus) there. As the system is market oriented, these institutions do not opt for small towns like Shillong and elsewhere in the North East.

Other countries like in U.S.A, UK, EU-countries are big global players in the field of higher education and the universities of these countries have opened their campuses in the big metropolis in India. Some have established tie-ups with top Indian Universities. They mainly focus on Indian students for their study abroad. In recent times Australia and New Zealand have come in a big way and the number of Indian students going there for higher education is increasing.

Private Institutions in India are not lagging behind. They are also now global players. 'Knowledge Village', Dubai's prestigious education zone has seen some of these top Indian Univesities setting up additional campuses overseas. Dubai offers various opportunities to the graduates for commercial success.

But Shillong has a long way to go to step in the commercial world of education. Probably no Institution in Shillong offers creative courses on Fashion Technology, Interior Decoration, Advertising and Graphic Designer, Bio-Informatics, Wild-life and Ecotourism, Product Design, etc. There are courses on Fire services offered at Nagpur, Kolkata and Ahmedabad.

A new course on Bio-medical Engineering integrates physical, chemical, mathematical and computational sciences and engineering principles, to study biology, medicine, behaviour and health. A biomedical engineer studies cellular and molecular biology and prepares to design artificial body parts.

Another new course of study is Gerontology. The concept of 'Geriatric-Care' is of recent origin in India, requiring adequate attention to provide positive interventions for strengthening social support system for elderly people. Students having aptitudes for social work can take gerontology as a challenging career. Calcutta Metropolitan Institute of Gerontoloty (CMIG); Tata Institure of Social Sciences, Mumbai; Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University; Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati; Visva Bharati Department of Social Work, Sriniketan, offer various courses on geriatric care.

Of late corporate bodies are coming up to facilitate vocational training. The Confederatin of Indian Industries (CII) has tied up with City and Guilds for skills' upgradation programme to provide vocational training in sectors like food processing, agriculture, transport, engineering skills, motor vehicle, AC and refrigeration, pipe work and fabrication, hair dressing and beauty, travel and tourism, etc. and the tie-up will focus on rural growth. To begin with they have identified development areas in the country and this includes the North East.

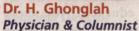
With globalisation of education and advancement of information technology, probably days are not far when a large number of students from different schools collaborate on line for solving a complex problem of mathematics or physics and experts at some other country supervising the exercise.

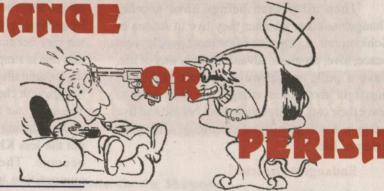
In our country noted educationist Prof. Yashpal Sharma was the pioneer for introducing education through satellite mode but the effort was not very successful. According to Prof. Sharma, "It did not work because of the whole lot of commercial interests that hijacked it. To keep such efforts alive in society is a measure of the vivaciousness of that society as well."

Is too much commercialisation depriving education of its essence?









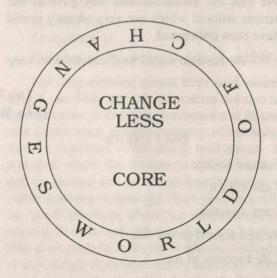
omeone said, "People can't live with change if there's not, a changeless core inside them". This is especially true of us in the North Eastern corner of India. And unless we realize this soon, we may find ourselves 100 years behind the rest of the world. We are already 50 years slow! The first computer was exhibited in 1943. It came to this region only in the late 90's.

I cannot forget the news item I read in the Times of India, sometimes in January 2003. The Kamrup Express was derailed somewhere in Upper Assam. But fortunately or unfortunately there was no injury since it "moved so slowly". This perhaps in one stroke characterises the mindset of the whole society in this part of the world. We isolated ourselves from the rest of the world for the last 60 years (Courtesy Nehru & Verrier Elwin) thinking we are "holier" than the rest. But today we are smarter than the rest in the number of militant groups per square cm. space, number of alcoholics/drug addicts and HIV/AIDS per 1000 pop. as well as the number of politics of deception per Assembly! In things that really matter, we are primitives (and remember the word Tribal means Primitive literally).

We thank the missionaries for giving us our scripts. But sadly it seems only politicians and militant groups have made maximum use of the alphabets. There are hundreds of such groups with funny names live UDP, PDA, KLT, PPP, BLT, ULFA one can go on and on. Just the other day a revered Christian priest of Manipur has produced the first part of the Bible in local Meitei

script. God forbid that one day it would in turn be used for less than noble ends.

My main intention in narrating all this is to focus on the need to pay more attention to that changeless core inside, meaning our attitudes, mindset, determination, strength of character as societies rather than stressing on the externals or peripherals.



Example:

All human beings around the world have the same changeless core - same heart, same lungs, same blood vessels. Because they have this same changeless core inside they can adapt to any changes of temperature or humidity outside, or they can adapt to a pair of jeans, to a dhoti or a skirt, it really does not matter. A human being with the lungs of a Kangaroo would find it tough to use a coat and tie!

Golden Jubilee

Then all human beings have another changeless core, whether they live in Arabia or Sohkynphor. Except for a few most people want peace, love, progress, advancement in way of life. Take a poll, and however people talk with nostalgia about their villages, do they want to leave their cars, their refrigerators behind and live again in a village without electricity? Change is a part of life.

Endangered Species?

The problem with us is that for so long we have been trying unsuccessfully to tamper with the externals of change so much that the result is indeed topsy turvy. Today the more we try to stop external changes (thinking they destroy us) the more it leads to anarchy in the inner core(or change it beyond recognition). We hate the Chinese but we love their Chows & Momos. We hate Dkhars but we love their music and movies!! We hate the Whitemen but they gave us our scripts without which our very identity would have been obliterated.

We have so called intellectuals who keep

on the brain washing activity by telling us that by keeping up with the rapid changes of the world we may become an endangered species. I think that this is simply a myth not worth believing. If we are animals, it may be true. But we are human beings with choices, capacity to think and adapt. The more we learn to adapt with rapid changes without losing our strong character, the better, not the less Khasis, Garos, Mizos or Nagas we become. The better educated, the more competitive we become, the less primitive (Tribals) we are. We become full grown individuals.

Two Worldviews:

In conclusion, people who are left behind or defeated have completely different worldview from those who are conquerors.

The choice is upon us to take. Shall we continue to be tribalistic & animistic, living a hand to mouth existence, or shall we change our mindset, adapt to a different worldview of creating new wealth (instead of inherited wealth). Change or Perish.

Two Mindsets (Two Worldviews)

Old Fatalistic

Fear of Failure

I can't do it

I am a victim

Resign myself to my fate

Life happens to me

Man does not move the water

the water moves him

Dependent/Responder

Tradition/Unchanging

Bureaucratic

Luck(Fail)

New Conquering

Courage to Risk

All things are possible

I'm a responsible person

Rebel against the world

Life is what I make it

Man's impact creates

ripples that go on forever

Interdependent/Initiator

Progress/Innovative

Entrepreneurial

Hard work(Achieve)

Poest of luck





Academic Auditing

Towards A 'Definition'

Dr. Ananya Shankar Guha Regional Director Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Shillong.

easuring performance of teachers in higher education is to assess accountability in the processes of the educatinal system which keep it 'running' as it were. Accountability in our opinion will mean not only the engagement of the teacher in the classroom and whether the academia have completed teaching courses; but also their 'performance' in terms of pedagogical innovation, research and extension work, improvisation, student support etc. The 'environment'. the ethos of teachers is not only the classroom but beyond; where they impart counselling to students, and in this manner extend the classroom. The classroom has a multiplier effect or syndrome, a teacher should be in a position to, through innovation and change create more 'classrooms'. Pedagogy can awaken senses of creativity, the pleasure principle of learning and learning to learn; it depends a great deal on the teacher to enkindle this in the student. Performance is not only apriori but also how teachers can introduce into the classroom, the elements of surprise, change and innovation. In India teachers do not go beyond stereotypes: the lecture method, the 'chalk and talk' method and dictating notes. This does not make teaching a two way communication in which the student also has an audience. The use of technology, the radio, the television and the computer, that is a technology mix; can take teaching and learning beyond the complacency of the classroom. Teachers should make the learning process as autonomous and autodidactic as possible. Measurability of performance can be examined

when students are independent learners and teachers are props in the *scheme* of things. The teacher then is a facilitator, this is also not to insinuate that there should be no lectures in the classrooms, but more and more students should have a *right* to learning, not only by the manner of what is thrust or imposed upon them. The three principles here in what we will term 'environmental academic auditing' are:

Sustainability Accountability

Transparency (Crowther and Bacchus 2004).

Teaching methods should have sustenance, an accountability not only to students but also to the institution; it should be transparent in its use of a combination and transparency of methods. Such a typology of teaching will ensure a situation where the teacher is also a learner, desires change and considers improvisation a viable teaching technology. Such practices will be 'good' practices where the environment is relaxed, flexible, and where students can learn at their own pace. In India the emphasis wittingly or unwittingly right from school education is on cramming and learning by rote, also the teacher student ratio is one too many. This is a serious impediment to effective and independent learning. Further there should be course relevance; that, there should be a match between studying, and needs of the society. Education should be need based and application oriented. like training for research even from the college level onwards. Writing short dissertations can play a role in shaping young minds to be future researchers.



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1956-2006

We raise the issue of accountability of teachers since simply and routinely taking a class owes no responsibility either to the institution or to the taught. There is no correspondence between taking classes and accountability or, 'measuring' performance. Again, teachers must be entrusted with more managerial functions like conducting examinations, preparing reports on behalf of the institution or suggesting/designing new courses. Today education in a country like India too; is assuming the characteristics and proportions of an industry especially with the popularity of Distance Education: buying and selling course ware at the same time attempting to make Education more cost effective/cost efficient. Suddenly as it were we are awakening in India to evaluate education in terms of costing, financing and self financing. The University Grants Commission, the apex body of higher education in India exercising financial and regulatory control over colleges and universities is structuring colleges and universities to generate their own revenue and not be only dependent on government largesse. This is a challenge for the academic institutions to be more autonomous, and also be in a position to award their own degrees.

However Privatisation of Higher Education in India has been controversial. The main reason for this is that private Institutions which do not get any govt. fund charge exorbitantly. What has gained currency is the capitation fees taken by them which is not tuition fees. The tuition fees is in addition to what is called the 'capitation' fees which is in effect a 'contribution' by the wards or parents of the student. Such people are wealthy and can afford both the 'capitation' fees as well as the normal fees to be paid. This brings in its wake the question of affordability: the poorer sutdents that is, the students who are economically backward, are not able to get access to such institutions. Thus such institutions border on becoming educational shops, and in some cases as for example the Manipal Institute; the University Grants Commission has intervened to check the fees that are charged from students. Capitation fees are highly prevalent in South India and they exist not only in general colleges

but also in specialised disciplines such as engineering and medical college. Despite a number of injunctions both from the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India testifying to the pecuniary motives and class bias of such privatisation of education these institutions continue to thrive Real assessment in terms of quality say of the faculty, the student teacher ratio, the results of the students etc have not been assessed and these institutions exist in a limbo. with the public not sure of their true academic merit. They are, in that sense a 'necessary evil'. The fees of the govt funded or owned colleges are at least ten times less than the privately owned institutions. Privatisation of higher education in India which began in the 80s continue till this day, but Information Technology in the form of IT and Computer courses has captured the capitalist market in a welfare state. This means that to be trained in IT, students transcend class barriers to pay and get admitted in short terms courses, with the conviction that this will fetch them something at least in the job market. But the institutions running these courses are computer firms, strictly speaking not academic institutions; and their courses are duly accredited.

The other paradigm of auditing is the more definitive one: that is financial auditing, assessing if there are 'irregularities' housekeeping, accounting for money received and spent, keeping records of assets, perishable and imperishable goods, maintaining records of library books, accession registers, stock registers, cash book, money receipt and payments etc. Spending we are told, has to be in strict. accordance with the delegation of powers vested with the Head of the institution. Financial bungling both deliberate and inadvertent can be detected in such cases. Again the dividing line between the two is tenuous depending also on how Auditors interpret such 'tenuousness'. Such situations can be very uncomfortable to say the least for the authorities of higher education institutions concerned. From the auditor's point of view an academic institution is an office or an office department. Our contention is: auditing in an academic institution should be holistic whereby the style and functioning of an

institution is measured critically by both administrative and academic yardsticks. The policy makers of the country as far as higher education is concerned should measure performance and 'quality control' (the buzzword today) administratively and academically, and not in a piecemeal manner as is normally done: one wing looking at financial maintenance, the other an apex body of higher education or its corollary the NAAC in India (National Accreditation & Assessment Council), which visits colleges all over the country, grades them and suggests ways and means for improvement like for example suggesting extension course, improvement etc. Such an apex body views the academic relevance or sustainablilty of an institution. The former is a financial/auditors organization, the Audit and Accounts Office, Govt. Of India for example; and the latter a govt. controlled academic monitoring agency. The two are not compatible nor are meant to be. Herein lies the problem, the two are operating in separate directions; hence assessment is piecemeal. But we 'critique' the 'concept' of auditing as homogeneous, two sides of the same coin; and not heterogeneous. This in the ultimate analysis is 'Academic Auditing' which must perforce be an indicator of performance at both administrative and academic levels.

With the advent of this notion of thinking that academic enterprise is also economic activity and revenue generation, maximization/minimization of profits; then Education is construed as an industry. Herein the question of ethics and ethical practices come in as they do in the case of the corporate and business sectors; the relationship between the employer and the employee, who are the stake holders etc. If education too, becomes 'organization centric' (Crowther and Bacchus 2004) then will quality suffer and we will have educational 'shops' rather

than good institutions, good teachers and researchers, adopting a collective goodwill towards its beneficiaries/stakeholders? If educational institutions are seen as collaborators and not as distinct identities then we are sharing cultural and academic resources. If not we are sharing money and concentrating on profit making skills; liberalizing education. Of course an argument is that both quality and profit making can co-exist. If we are to form a complete system of Education as the Gaia hypothesis posits about Corporations (Crowther and Bacchus 2004) then education is collaborative, partnership oriented in the best sense of the term, a system of interdependence, give and take. This is in contrast to the practice of classical liberalization.

Educational institutions even underdeveloped countries such as India, are assuming the structure of Corporations; because of economic intransigencies, the attendant job market, information technology, distance education, training needs et al. Education is growing fast into an industry in India, the 'market' is competitive, it is becoming increasingly privatized; and so its concomitant determinants are: market economies, market realities and job needs. The generally held notion that government owned educational institutions are better than the privately owned ones is now seriously challenged. Those driven by market economies and job needs are willing to pay any amount to get admission into professional institutions. The fundamental economies of demand and supply underlies educational ethics today. Thus the dialectics between private and government owned or funded educational institutions, and the competition existing between them has to be taken into critical account and scrutiny.

Hence the need for academic assurance, quality and auditing.

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Towards A Liberal (Education System



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Shillong College, Shillong, in the field of education. Fifty years of selfless service, of sustenance, of quality assurance and quality improvement! Our Association has always had a special feeling of attachment towards Shillong College and finds it an ideal public institution whose doors are open to all seeking education and learning.

As the College gears itself up to celebrate fifty years of existence in this year 2005 it comes to mind that this year, in particular, commemorates many important and momentous events that have occurred in the last century. There may appear to be no connection between those happenings and a corner of North-east India but there can be nothing wrong in drawing lessons and inspirations from such path-breaking events that have indelibly shaped our lives in the last half-century or so.

2005 marks the sixtieth year of the victory of people over the spectre of Fascism, fifty years of the historical Bandung Conference of 1955 which resolved to carry forward the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. 2005 also marks another very significant event. It is the centenary year of Albert Einstein's celebrated Theory of Relativity. All these three epochmaking events have had tremendous positive impact-scientific, technological, social, political, economic, cultural, religious etc - upon the progress of human civilisation in the twentieth century and continue to do so in this century. One of the most significant outcome of these events is the resolve of people all around the world to fight against all forms of colonial rule

and to uproot the seeds of neo-colonialism. The determination of the people, particularly of the newly de-colonised and liberated nations of Asia and Africa during the 1950s, is a direct result of a liberalised education system. Building a self-reliant India, or, for that matter, any country, presupposes the building of a strong and liberal public education system founded on rational and solid social and physical sciences and the humanities at every level. An apt starting point could be the democratisation of the governance of the university, college and school system - a fundamental pre-requisite - and any attempt to subvert this process must be resisted at all cost.

Consequent on the drive of globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation the education system in our country has been undergoing all kinds of stresses and strains. It is beyond the scope of this article to try any in-depth examination of all this. But what must perturb any one engaged in the field of education is the attempt to view education as a non-merit good and to treat the education sector as just another department of the government leading, inevitably, to the over-bureaucratisation of the education system. The balance sheet of the educational system is projected on the basis of an annual financial calendar which sums up the whole matter by concluding that a vast portion of the budget allotted for education goes toward the payment of salaries of staff. Not a very responsible way of going about evaluating

and analysing an issue as vital as education. Whereas the generally accepted norms of allocating 10% of the central budget and 30% of the state budget towards education having never been realised, the task of expansion, modernisation and governance of public education at all levels are slowly being abdicated in favour of players in the nongovernmental sector who fashion curriculum with eyes firmly fixed on the forces of demand and supply. The concepts of mass education as well as liberal education are put in serious jeopardy and this will, eventually, put a halt to the intellectual uplift of the society as a whole. No time must be lost by everyone to shout from the rooftops that education is a public good since the benefits accrue to all as opposed to a private good, the benefits of which go to few private individuals. It must be emphatically stressed that education is a useful long-term social investment and therefore a merit goods.

It is often argued that private participation in education leads to improved quality because of the element of competition. But does quality really have to depend on this factor? Surely quality improvement will be part of the system, and spontaneous too, provided public institutions are allowed to function with total academic autonomy with the government providing the financial backup and administrative guidelines. I.I.Ts, I.I.Ms and many other institutions from secondary to university levels in our country have excelled and proved their worth and quality even before the advent of quality parameter generators like NAAC and the like. It is imperative that we emulate these positive experiences and continue to strengthen, not undermine, the public education system in its entirety. Needless to say here that the autonomy of the university system is an essential pre-requisite for quality functioning of the public education system with such autonomy being restricted to academic aspects and where autonomy should be defined as 'freedom with social responsibility'.

The unfair competition in career options that our society is witnessing is leading to a now familiar scene where thousands of young people flock to college campuses with anxious parents in tow every year. Many of them will never make it and in the process lose all sense of purpose in life and in due course suffer from "burnt out" syndrome. A long hard look at the young faces will reveal that most of the faces are not those of eager entrants into an exciting phase of life but rather those of victims of a heartless and unfeeling system transiting from one grind to another. For the few lucky ones who get selected into the so-called good career-oriented courses, it is a journey that takes them to handsome paying jobs enabling them to join the upper middle class strata while the rest are pushed down towards the poverty line. There is, thus, a mad rush for financial gain and very limited scope is left for intellectual excellence of the society in this rat race generated by private enterprises except for some stray personal motivation.

Indian society is still in need of a restructured, revamped and revitalised public education system though selected private players may definitely function but only under well-set conditions and guidelines. We must prevent our creative minds moving away from academics, for what would we have left? It would be only empty, bureaucratic shells with very little merit around them.

Coming back again to this corner of our country it may be said that Shillong College has served society immensely, particularly the less fortunate section of the people for it had the vision of public education and public welfare and not the profit motive. Business houses are meant for profit and profit only. Welfare is secondary to them. A public institution considers only the welfare of all as it functions keeping in mind the basic tenets of democracy. Let us vow with renewed vigour to strengthen further the public education system with full academic autonomy of the institution and march ahead to take the nation to higher goals with a scientific temperament and all round development.

Drug Abuse -

ITS PREVENTION THROUGH EDUCATION



By Dr (Mrs) V. KHARMAWPHLANG
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se of drugs for various purposes is not new to any country. The main purposes of drugs use are: ritualistic, recreational and medicinal, to induce a feeling of euphoria, or to find the supposed freedom from the feelings of despair, dejection and anxiety. Drug abuse poses a formidable threat to our present generation. Drug epidemic has swept across our country invading all the major cities and town taking a toll of lives and leaving in its wake broken youth and families in pain.

Survey conducted in the North Eastern Region (Ministry of Welfare 1989) indicates that drug addiction is found amongst all religions and community group, most of the drug abusers are literate, the age group worse affected is between 16-35 years. Peer pressure and curiosity are the biggest contributing factor for taking to drug. The mostly used are cannabis and heroin, and the source of supply mainly is through shopkeepers and panwallas. The North Eastern Region has been area of gravest concern, since the use of drug is leading to the spread of AIDS which is spread through sharing of contaminated needles.

The explosive energy of the youth and its natural curiosity are to be used to build a better world. If the potential of the youth is to be properly tapped it requires great understanding of their problems by giving them support. Thus, prevention is an important ingredient in our war against drug abuse. The goal of prevention is to keep healthy people drug free and to bolster the resistance of those at risk.

PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE

The wisdom of ages, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure' is an axiomatic truth in the fight against drug abuse. Especially during the past few years, prevention has been recognized as a crucial element in the long range goal of eliminating drug abuse

which is the root cause of the problem. The ultimate goal of prevention in the field of drug-related problem is, broadly speaking, to ensure that the members of a given population do not abuse drugs and consequently do not put themselves at risk of suffering damage or causing social harm.

Prevention should be viewed in stages that reflect the individuals use or experiment with drugs. These stages are known as (1) Primary; (2) Secondary, (3) Tertiary. Primary prevention assumes that the individual has never tried drugs. This aimed at enforcing the no-use norm by building positive self-esteem, developing good coping and refusal skills and providing information on drugs. Secondary prevention assumes that the individual is in the early types of use. Secondary prevention strategies aimed at stopping drug use by providing information, developing decision making skills, improving family communication and may also include individual counseling. Tertiary prevention assumes that the individual is regularly using drugs. Tertiary prevention includes counseling, drug education and providing information related to treatment source.

There is no simple formula for preventing drug abuse within our communities It takes time, energy and resources to identify the problem and implement strategies to overcome them. The problem of drug abuse can be turned around if and when members of the community become involved. So here comes the role to be played by our educational institutions, such as schools and colleges in our fight against this social menace.

Education can play a role in preventing drug abuse if the following points can be implemented:



It is suggested that the Department of Education through a well structured anti-drug education unit in which personnel who have received advance training would perform such function as.

- (a) Prescribing or recommending for all levels of educational institution the development of drug abuse prevention curricula and instructional materials, taking into account the cultural values and traditional and emphasizing the benefits of the healthy drug-free life style.
- (b) To prepare training materials and to conduct training programme for teachers that will enable them to instruct their students the advantages of a drug free-life. This preventive instruction must be provided both to pre-service and in-service teachers. They should be familiarized with the causes, problems of drug abuse, its effects and prevention techniques to be adopted. Such trained teachers will be better equipped to the anti-drug message to be given to the children, adolescent and youth.
- c) Preparing basic information publications on drug abuse and acting as a cell for the collection and dissemination of information about drug abuse.
- (d) An important milieu for the education of the young is the family. Programmes should be developed to educate parents about the harmful effect of drug use and about methods to develop in the component skills to handle their own children who falls in the grip of drugs.

It is suggested to integrate drug education programmes in the school and college curricula i.e., with the existing subject areas in the school and college curriculum, rather than to separate it and place undue emphasis on it.

Implementation at Different Levels of Education.

PRE PRIMARY LEVEL

 Development of appropriate eating habits through Parent Education programmes.
 Stress can be laid on cleanliness and hygiene at this level.

- Peer group activities.
- Cognitive and language enhancement programme
- Moral and spiritual values.
- PRIMARY LEVEL.
- Effective education
- Interpersonal cognitive problem solving programme.
- · Participation in organized activities
- Moral and spiritual consideration.
- Awareness of the ill-effects of consuming excess of sugar, salt (Lower primary level).
- Elementary information on the ill effects of drugs on the body.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL

- Value clarification
- Psychological inoculation
- Drug education
- Sex education
- Social skills training, decision-making and peer resistance skills
- · Alternative activities and drug use.

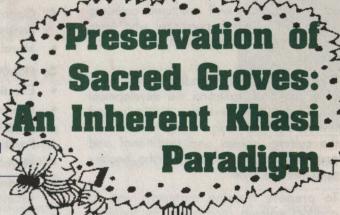
CONCLUSION:

A primary responsibility of the school and colleges is to provide students with learning experiences and skills which will enable them to function successfully in a rapid changing society without the abuse of drugs. The response should be manifested in a carefully planned, well coordinated drug education curriculum of such curriculum being the development of mentally, physically and socially healthy individual.

The swept of drug abuse is truly international and thrives on violation of national boundaries and every ethics known to man. The menace as developing now, has genocidal proportions, sapping the vitality of the younger generation and has to be fought by the collective will of mankind. It has to be combated and prevented for the sake of humanity. Though drug dependence is perhaps the most formidable threat of this century to progress of the nation, to the potential, creativity of our generation but there is a hope if we act now.



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ulture consists of a body of learned beliefs, traditions, and guides for behaving and interpreting behavior that are shared among members of a particular group. It consists in a hormonious and balanced cultivation of all the faculties in man including intuition and sense perception. A cultured man's thoughts, feelings and deeeds are in complete harmony with nature. Every culture invariably has some beliefs associated with preservation of forests. Forests are the subject of a great deal of myth, legend and lore. Above all forests are believed to be the cradle of human life and is considered to be a little more than a natural realm. Societies most closely entwined with forests tend to regard them with a healthy respect, and hold them in awe at their splendour and majesty. Sometimes dread and fear of the powerful spirits that lurk within them make them somewhat mystic. According to some culture ancestors often find their resting places in forests. These traditional religious beliefs and practices are often found to be the key factor in protecting and managing forests along with the watershed areas and natural bio-diversity. The protection of the community vis-a-vis the natural resources is an integral part of many traditional religious belief systems.

Forests are more than trees. Forests are complex biological systems that provide far more to human society than mere timber for building or food for the hungry. People have worshiped forests right from the Palaeolithic age, thereby preserving them. Like many countries throughout the world, India has a long history of nature worship, and that practice continues till today, especially through the veneration of forest groves. These groves are specific forest areas imbued with powers beyond those of humans and names as sacred groves, Preserved over the course of many generations, sacred groves represent native vegetation in a natural state. Some of the richest groves in India are found in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya, a state tucked away in the North-Eastern part of India.

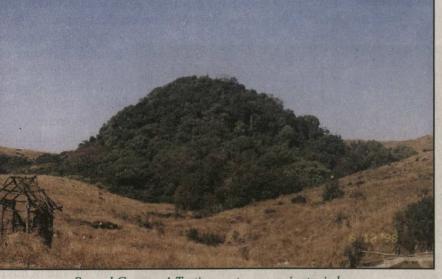
Meghalaya is the homeland of the Khasis which comprise of a number of tribes and subtribes inhabiting Khasi and Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya. The cultural practice of the Khasis of erecting megaliths in the form of menhirs and dolmons in honour of their dead, method of augury or divination with breaking of eggs, preservation of forest as sacred groves, importance of betel nut and lime in their socioreligious fabric are some of the features



prevalent in the cultural outfit of the Austric people, residing somewhere in southeast Asia. According to many historians all the above facts are considered to be some of the evidences of the fact that the Khasis are the descendents of the Austric people. However, the Khasis themselves believe that they have come from the heaven to earth to earn righteousness and to make the earth beautiful. The Khasi people respect the facets of nature and have lived in close relationship with their environment through many generations. Living in such an environment, it is no wonder that the forest have been perceived as the primary matrix of their sustenance, culture and spirituality. As such the people specially the rural Khasis possess vast knowledge of the natural systems in which their culture evolved, much of which is unknown or

of Khasi oak trees. The grounds are heavily covered with thick cushion of humus accumulated over centuries. There are about 79 sacred groves in Meghalaya. The largest and the most famous of all is in a place called Mawphlang, which is about 25 kilometres south-west of Shillong. Among the Khasis, the sacred groves are known as Ki Law Kyntang or Law Lyngdoh and have been preserved since time immemorial. The antiquity of these sacred groves is evident from the presence of numerous monoliths erected in memory of departed elders of the community. These sacred groves are usually managed by a committee of nominated members belonging to the local community. This committee is chaired by the priest (Lyngdoh) of the community who is also responsible for performance of the religious

ceremonies rituals. These forests have been preserved through various religious beliefs and social sanctions attached to them. The wood of the trees. shrubs or mosses. ferns and orchids are not touched by man for use either as fuel or timber or fruits or medicines or for ornamentation. According to the traditional Khasi belief, the sacred groves are held sacred due to the presence of



Sacred Grove: A Testimony to an acnient wisdom

undocumented in modern science. Some of the indigenous culture domonstrate an ethical commitment to the preservation of these natural systems.

In Meghalaya, sacred groves occur in the form of primeval forest patches forming a contrast to the surrounding grasslands. These forests are generally rimmed by a dense growth U Ryngkiw U Basa, the tutelary deity of the village, sent to the earth by God U Blei. The deity U Ryngkiw is supposed to be the protector of the village or group of villages and is believed that the sacred groves is the abode of this deity. Everything within these groves is considered to be under the protection of the reigning deity. The Khasis believe that the Sylvan deity looks after the welfare of the people and protect them

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from natural calamities, sickness, and invasion by enemies. Regular riuals or the sacrificial offerings of poultry and animals and community dance are performed to appease the deity and to seek the blessings. The belief goes that if anybody cuts a tree or even pluck a flower, the wrath of the deity would befall the person. Removal of any material, even dead wood or twig, is also a taboo. The plants are left undisturbed to grow, live, decay and re-grow without the slightest interference of human being. Anyone guilty of sacrilege is believed to invite the curse of the deity and face dire consequences such as poverty, sickness, mental ailments or even premature death. The wrath may fall not only on the guilty but sometimes on the entire community in the form of disease or crop failure. Even the intrusion by outsiders in these forests are considered to evoke the wrath of the deity. No timber or forest products shall be removed from the sacred groves except in connection with religious functions or

treasures of great ecological and biological value too. These groves represent the climax vegetation of the area, and undoubtedly are the storehouse of a large number of rare and endangered herbs and medicinal plants. The sacred groves also contain beautiful timber trees of various kinds, rare orchids, ferns, mosses, rhododendrons and wild cinnamon. These are generally located in strategic watersheds and play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance of the area. The sacred groves of Meghalaya have always attracted the botanists world over.

It is a fact that the forces of the modern world are weakening the indigenous traditions. Even the beliefs and rituals, central to sacred grove preservation have eroded considerably in some areas during recent years. However, majority of the Khasis still recoginze that the traditional knowledge and sacred practice are important elements in the conservation and management of the ecological treasures. Thus

despite tremendous economic pressure on forest resources and with the change in social values and religious beliefs as a result of modernization and urbanization. the sacred groves in Meghalaya have survived in as pristine a conditiion as possible. The credit for this goes to the traditional wisdom of the Khasis marked by clarity of perception, depth of insight and holistic vision. Sacred groves today stand as a testimony to a kind of

prudent wisdom. Now it is the duty of the present generation to acknowledge this wisdom and preserve this priceless heritage for the benefit of mankind.



Sacred Grove: A Treasure trove of nature

ceremonies recognized by religious head of the local community.

Sacred groves are imortant not only for their spiritual value but they are priceless

Photo Album? 1991 Onwards



Some S.C.S.U Members with Principal (Late) Shri K.L. Choudhury & Teachers, Annual Social Week, 1991

During Annual Social Week 1992, Chief Guest Shri P.J. Bazeley IAS, Dr. S.K. Gupta (in-charge, S.C.S.U) And some S.C.S.U. Members



Annual Social Week 1993,
Dr. B. Pakem, Vice-Chancellor, NEHU
Shri J.M. Pariat, Minister, Govt. of
Meghalaya,
Shri K.L. Choudhury, Principal, some
staff and S.C.SU. Members

Annual Social Week 1993, Guest, Principal and Teachers during Refreshment



Photo Album ? 1991 Onwards)



III rd year B.A., B.Sc., B. Com Students 1996, During Farewell Function

Shri R.T. Rymbai IAS
President
Shillong College Governing Body
Addressing the Inaugural Function of
New College Library
on 28.05.1987



His Excellency Governor, Meghalaya Shri M.M. Jacob being led to National Conference and Exhibition ○ On Science and Technology by Shri R. Kharpor, President, GB and Dr. (Mrs.) M.P.R. Lyngdoh on 27.05.1998

Shri M.M. Jacob Delivering Inaugural Speech



Photo Album : 1991 Onwards



A Cultural item during the Valedictory Function of the National Conference on Science and Technology

Donation towards Kargil Fund from Shillong College, 1999



Prof Mrinal Miri, Vice-Chancellor, NEHU Inaugurating the Training Programme For NGO's on Public Participation
In Environment Management,
Nov. 13, 2000

Sri E.K. Mawlong, the then Honourable Chief Minister, Meghalaya Inaugurating The National Conference on "Pollution, Man and Environment" on June 15, 1999



Photo Album: 1991 Onwards



Valedictory Function of Conference On "Agricultural Transformation in the Hilly Areas of NE Region" on 8th Sept, 2002

Students presenting Cultural Item At Annual Social Week 2000







Release of the Proceedings

Volume of the 4th Conference of NEEA

World Environment Day 2002





Photo Album : 1991 Onwards

Shri P.T. Sawkmie,
Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs,
Meghalaya
Planting Sapling on World
Environment Day 2002

Office bearers of S.C.S.U., 2002-03 With some Teaching Staff





Shillong College Alumni Association
Office Bearers and Executive
Committee Members (Photo taken on
22nd July, 2002)

Photo Album: 1991 Onwards



Shri R.A. Lyngdoh Hon'ble Minister, Meghalaya Addressing the Valedictory Function of Annual Social Week, 2002

Dr. Mukul Sangma, Minister Information Technology, Govt. of Meghalaya, Lighting the Lamp and Inaugurating National Workshop cum Seminar on "The Role of Information Technology....." on 13.11.2002





A section of Audience at the Inaugural

Function on 13.11.2002

Reception to the NAAC Peer Team At College Campus on 5th August, 2003







Inauguration of Computer Science Laboratory by Dr. Mukul Sangma, Minister, Information Technology Meghalaya on 28.8.2003



Inauguration of Professional Courses [B.B.A., B.C.A. and B.Sc. (Comp. Sc.)] in the College on 22nd June 2004



Photo Album: 1991 Onwards

A Cultural item by the Students to Greet the NAAC Peer Team on 6th August, 2003



Inauguration of Computer Science Laboratory and Release of Proceedings Volume of National Workshop Cum Conference on "The Role of Information and Technology......" By Shri P.J. Bazeley on 28th August, 2003

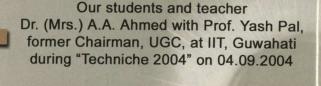


F. Cilia, Resource Pereson conducting Workshop on "Career Planning Opportunities & Strategies".

Photo Album : 1991 Onwards)



Shri R.G. Lyngdoh, Hon'ble Minister (Home), Meghalaya releasing Annual College Magazine 2004 at the Valedictory Function of Annual Social Week on 25th Nov. 2004





Inaugural Function of National Conference cum Workshop on "Socio-Economic Development of India" on 3rd May 2005 His Excellency Shri M.M. Jacob is present as Chief Guest



Shri H.W.T. Syiem, former Chairman, MeSEB delivering the keynote address at the Valedictory Function of the Conference on 4th May 2005



Dr. Mukul Sangma, Hon'ble Minister for Education, Home etc Meghalaya delivering the Valedictory speech of the Conference

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NUCLEAR MEGHALAYA

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Ex-MP & Ex-MLA Former President, Shillong College Governing Body

ne day in the year 1979, during the Summer Session of Parliament in Delhi, I was sitting in the Central Hall of Parliament with a number of my fellow MPs from the North East. We usually used to occupy the right corner seats in the back during Lunch Break to eat or drink something. A certain Minister of the Moraji Desai ministry came to a chat with us. He introduced himself and started asking each one of us the State from which we came. For those MPs from Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura it was easy for him to understand and locate the States, which they represent. When he came to me, he asked me "And from where are you?" I at once replied, "I come from Meghalaya", "Meghalaya? Where is that?" I told him that Meghalaya is in South East Asia. "Oh, I see", he said and he looked at me as some foreigner from Burma or Thailand. Such was the knowledge of North East among the people outside North East, even important people like Ministers and Central top ranking officers in Delhi. The name of Meghalaya was known only to the quiz kids because of Cherrapunjee being the wettest place on earth and located in Meghalaya.

However, now with the finding of the precious and dangerous metal like Uranium in the State at Domiasiat, Meghalaya is gradually coming to be known in the scientific world of India. Prior to this, Uranium was also located in the Sung Valley near Mawryngkneng Village. However, the metal found at Domiasiat is said to be of a higher quality and grade.

As everyone is aware, the UCIL wanted by all means to quarry the metal at Domiasait. However there is a strong opposition to this from certain organizations and parties, since they feel that quarrying of the metal, may cause radioactive reaction on the population of the State and bring untold misery to it. The documentary on CD seen by a number of people in the state regarding the effects of radiation from the unscientific mining and careless transportation of the quarried yellow metal some of which spilled on the roadsides, the people affected by radiation from this has made many of us to oppose the mining of this precious but dangerous metal at Domiasiat or anywhere in the state of Meghalaya. I do not want to say anything about the tour of the KHADC members with some MLA's as conducted and orchestrated by the agents of the UCIL who gave them VVIP treatment during the recent visit to Jadugoda. This group had given a clear NOC to UCIL for the mining of Uranium at Domiasiat. It seems that everything has come to a happy ending for the UCIL.

In this connection, I would like to go back to history. I remember during the British



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1956-2006

rule and even till the sixties of the last century, a British Company by the name of Steel Brothers had been quarrying silimanite at Mawshynrut in the West Khasi Hills. Khasi miners and coolies were used to quarry those boulders that were carried to Guwahati and from there to Calcutta by ferryboats and thereafter to England. These boulders were converted into good whet and grinding stones and sent back to India for sale at an exorbitant price for the sharpening of knives, tools, grinding and smoothing of steel in factories, No effort was made by the British or the Assam Government to set up a factory like the one in England at Mawshyrut for the economic benefit of the people of the Khasi Hills Then during the British time, limestone quarried round about Mawmluh (Cherrapunjee) was being transported to Chatak (now in Bangladesh) for the manufacture of Portland cement. It was during the fifties of the last century that the Cement Factory, Mawmluh Cherra Cement Ltd (MCCL) was set up at Mawmluh. Further, even now bamboo is being transported in truckloads daily from Meghalaya for the paper industries outside the State. I do not understand why a paper industry cannot be established in the Ri-Bhoi District itself.

Coming to Uranium mining, this metal as every one knows, is so precious that developed and developing countries of the world will adopt any means, foul or otherwise, to acquire even a few quintals of it even in its raw form for the development of their nuclear power. As such, I do not see why should Uranium, after being mined, be transported in its raw form outside the State. To avoid its being spread all over in its powdery stage during transportation or its being hijacked by smugglers and being a

danger to anyone during transportation, the metal should be converted at Domiasiat itself into Uranium rods. These Uranium rods can be safely used and transported anywhere without any ill effects as I had personally witnessed at Tarappur Electrical Station where Nuclear reactors were engaged for the production of electrical energy to the tune of 75 MW during 1981 using uranium rods as a source of power. This process will not only remove all those dangers as mentioned earlier but will create so much employment to the locals as well as benefit to the State in the form of Royalty from the raw material and the export of the uranium rods. Over and above this, Meghalaya can set up reactors in different parts of the State for the production of more electrical power from nuclear energy with uranium rods as a source of energy. Surplus source of energy, like uranium rods can be transported to other parts of India for utilization

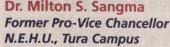
If properly controlled, this precious but dangerous metal can make the State of Meghalaya, not only self supporting, but also a State though small and insignificant, a State to be respected and treated with honor and dignity.

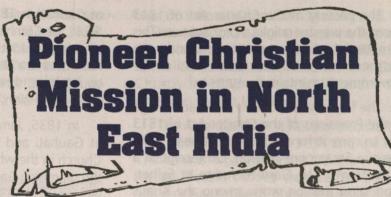
But to come to all this, a strong and formidable infra-structure should be built-up. The UCIL or any other nuclear agency should be made to do all the above. Students of Meghalaya in the Science line should be given stipends for taking up the study of nuclear science with a view to man the nuclear development in the State in the years to come.

Meghalaya should become a State that will make India powerful and respected by the world not only for its peaceful Dharma but also for its strength as a nuclear power.









he Seven States of North-east India were last to have come under the British rule and more so, to have been influenced by Christian Missionary activities. In fact, British rule and Christian missionary activities was synonymous in the case of North-east India.

Various Pioneering Missions which operated in N-E India can be put under three groups, namely, (1) The Jesuits (2) The Serampore Mission and (3) Later Missions.

1. The Jesuits

Scholars of Church history assumed that the first missionaries to have set their feet on North-east India were the two Tibet-bound Jesuit Fathers, viz, Stephen Coala and John Cabral in 1626 A.D. However, the book "The Jesuits and the Great Mogul" by Edward Maclagan which was taken as the source of their assumption merely said that these two fathers left Hoogli on August 2, 1626, and travelled through Kuch Bihar to Paro in Bhutan, their objective being Shigatze, a most prominent town of Southern Tibet. Fr. Cabral also opened his missionary work for sometime in Kuch Bihar and Southern Tibet.

The Jesuits also entered Tripura on the invitation of the Raja and discussed about opening a Mission there. But soon it was discovered that the Raja was a drunkard and his main object was to secure help against the Mogul officials, and so the Mission though started was abandoned in 1685.³

In 1790, about 500 Indo-Portuguese soldiers settled at Bondashill in Cachar. They were the Catholic soldieres sent by the Moguls from Meerut (U.P.) to Bengal and Sylhet to fight against the British. These Christian soldiers sided with the Raja of Cachar and fought along with the British against the Burmese in 1824-26, after which, they were settled at Bondashill in Cachar as rewards for their services. They are non-evangelising Christians.⁴

2. Serampore Mission

With the coming of William Carey to Serampore in 1793, there began a modern Missionary movement in north and north-east India. But the arrival of Joshua Marshman and William Ward and the establishment of Serampore Mission by this trio in 1800 further accentuated the movement. Their evangelistic method included Vernacular Preaching and circulations of tracts and the Bible which they translated into over 30 Indian languages. They also set up schools as part of evangelism.⁵

In their enthusiasm for translation of the Bible into Indian languages, William Carey included the Assamese language by appointing Atmaram Sarma of Kaliabor of Nagaon district in 1811 for translation of the Bible into Assamese language. New Testament was translated and published in 1819 and the Whole Bible in 1833, although it was not intelligible even for the Assamese people themselves.⁶





The passing of the Charter Act of 1813 paved the way for religious propagation. This permitted the Missionaries to work under the auspices of their societies while the Government maintained neutrality.⁷

The first mission to have taken advantage of the Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813 and to carry it forward into North-east India was the Serampore Mission. On receipt of a letter from W.N. Garrett, Judge at Sylhet, suggesting mission work among the Khasis living in the British territory, William Carey sent his first convert, Krishna Pal, who left in March, 1813, along with his assistant, Gora Chand and worked for eight months at Pandua, at the foot of the Khasi Hills. Krishna Pal baptised four Sepoys, two Khasis and one Assamese. These two Khasis, U. Duwan and U. Anna were the first Khasi converts.⁸

After working hard for eight months at Pandua, Krishna Pal returned to Serampore. After his departure the new converts were persecuted and being unable to hear the persecutions, the two new converts remained inactive. An effort was made again in 1815 to revive the work and a Portuguese brother, John de Silva was sent to Sylhet along with a convert Bhagvat, but they confined their works only among the destitute Portuguese residents of Sylhet. Though this Mission was short-live, it led to the inclusion of Khasi as one of the languages into which Serampore Mission translated the Bible. The translation work commenced in 1813 and an edition of 500 copies, printed in Bengali alphabet was published in 1824. The translation was made by a Bengali woman, who was in Cherrapuniee for sometime as a nurse in a British officer's family, and the translation was so imperfect that it was altogether unintelligible to the Khasis themselves.9

The Serampore Mission also brought out a translation of the New Testament in Meithei in 1827.¹⁰

The Serampore Mission took a positive step when a Mission and a school was opened

at Gauhati in 1829 at the instance of David Scott, the Commissioner of Assam. James Rae was appointed its first Missionary assisted by Ram Chandra Nath. In 1830, there were 12 young boys, three Khasis and nine Garos in Gauhati Mission, all sent by David Scott.

In 1836, James Rae baptised six persons at Gauhati and formed the first Protestant Church in the whole of North-east India. But this promising Gauhati Serampore Mission was wound up in 1838 when it was taken over by the American Baptist Mission who arrived in Assam in 1836.¹¹

The Serampore Mission made the last effort when they established its Mission at Cherrapunjee in 1832 with Alexandeer Lish, an 18 year old Eurasian as its missionary. Cherrapunjee was selected as the Mission Station as there was already a Government Sanatorium there and the Sviem was very friendly with the Brtitish. He opened a school and prepared some reading materials and revised the translations of the Gospels in Bengali scripts. Lish opened three schools at Cherapunjee, Mawsmai and Mawmluh and made a beginning in the development of Khasi Litereture. However, despite his best efforts for six years. Lish failed to establish a Christian Community. 12

David Scott's attempts:

David Scott, the first Civil Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, being a student of William Carey at Fort William for learning Bengali language was greatly influenced by his teacher. As a Civil Commissioner, he was fully convinced that it was only by Christian principles through the medium of schools that the wild tribes like the Garos would be tamed. He therefore corresponded with the Bengal Government and Bishop Heber of Calcutta for establishing a Mission Station and a school for the Garos at Singimari in Garo Hills. Being unable to secure any help from the Bengal government nor form the Churches in Calcutta, he started



a school at Singimari for 40 Garos at his own expenses that lasted from 1827 to 1828. Though the school did not last long due to non availability of suitable teachers, few Garos who studied there were employed as interpreters in weekly markets and at Goalpara Court.¹³

3. Later Missions

(i) American Baptist Mission

The American Baptist Mission was the first mission which could establish permanent Christian communities and churches in N-E India. The idea of inviting Christian Mission to Assam was first mooted by C.A. Bruce, the British official in charge of the Experimental Tea Plantations in Assam. Bruce and his wife became interested in the tribal people, the Khamtis and the Singphos. Mrs. Bruce opened a school for their children. In 1834, Bruce persuaded Capt. Jenkins, the Commissioner of Assam to invite missionaries to Sadiya. In 1835, Capt. Jenkins wrote to both American Baptist Mission Home Board in America and Burma Mission headed by Adoniram Judson. They were promised governmental protection and suggested the possibility of working among the Shans thereby connecting Assam with northern Burma and China. In response, the Burma Mission sent Rev. and Mrs. Nathan Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cutter who established their first mission station at Sadiya in 1836. Having failed to extend their mission towards Burma, they turned their attention to the Brahmaputra Valley and the surrounding hills.14

In 1837, Capt. Jenkins urged upon the government to start a mission school for the Garos at Goalpara as a catalysis for the fierce nature of the Garos. But the government turned it down. Again in 1847, Rev. Robert Bland, the Anglican Chaplain stationed at Gauhati impressed upon the need for having a school for the Garos and others at Goalpara.¹⁵

In reply the Govt. started a school at Goalpara in 1847 where 12 Garo boys studied,

two of whom, Omed W. Momin and his nephew, Ramke W. Momin were the first two Garo converts and were the first missionaries to the Garos who established the first Garo Church in 1867 at Rajasimla under the American Baptist Mission.¹⁶

The American Baptist Mission also started their work in Nagaland in 1838 and the first Church was organised in 1872, after which, several Mission centres were set up among different Naga tribes. ¹⁷ The first Missionary to enter Manipur was William Pattigrew of the Arthington Mission in 1894 but was ordered to leave Manipur. Thereafter, the American Baptist Mission having secured permission to work in the Tangkhul areas of Manipur, sent again William Pattigrew and established the first Church at Ukhrul in 1902. The same mission was the pioneer in carrying the Cross to Karbi Anglong and Arunachal Pradesh. ¹⁸

(ii) Welsh Presbyterian Mission

Meanwhile, the Christians of Wales were also looking for a viable field for Missionary works. In 1840, two possible fields were suggested to them - (1) Gujarat, by the Scottish Missionary of Bombay, John Wilson and (2) The Khasi Hills by Jacob Tomlin, formerly of London Missionary Society who spent nine months in Khasi Hills in 1837. The offer of a benefactor to provide economic passage to Calcutta for these missionaries led to the decision in favour of the Khasi Hills. Thus Thomas Jones and his wife arrived at Cherrapunjee on June 2, 1841, and the first Khasi converts, U. Amor and U. Rujon were baptised in March 8, 1846.²⁰

(iii) Roman Catholic

The whole of North east India came under the jurisdiction of the Vicar apostolic in 1834 but the vicarate did not have Priest, to work in N-E India. In 1850, the three French men, namely, Fathers Julien Robin, Nicholas Michael Krick and Benard, on their way to Tibet, set up Chapels at Gauhati and Nagaon and ministered to the Catholics of the Assam Valley.



Golden Jubilee

1956-2006

But there was no resident Priest. The first resident Catholic Father was Jacopo Broy of Berhampur who arrived at Gauhati on June 20, 1872. He built his residence at Gauhati in 1873 and then expanded his mission to Nagaon and Shillong by 1876.

With the arrival of the German Salvatorian Missionaries in Assam in 1890, the Catholic Missionaries actively extended their works in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The first Khasi Catholics to be baptised were Anna Nongrum and her daughter Maria Shitoun Nongrum in 1891 and her son Joseph in 1892. They opened Mission Centres at Raliang in 1892, Shella in 1892, Gauhati and Bondashill in 1894 and Cherrapunjee in 1897 and later on opened other smaller Churches and Schools.²¹

(iv) Anglican Church

The first Anglican Priest who visited the scattered Europeans in Assam was Rev. A. Garstin, Chaplain of Sylhet in 1841. The first resident missionary was Rev. Robert Bland who was stationed at Gauhati in 1844. In 1850, Christ Church was consecrated at Gauhati and a Priest was posted at Dibrugarh in 1851. Bishop Cotton encouraged the establishment of a Mission Station at Shillong after his visits to Shillong in 1866 and 1869. In 1872, Bishop Milan donated Rs. 300/- for construction of a Church at Shillong and on August 18, 1872, the new Church at Shillong was dedicated to "All Saints" by the Bishop of Calcutta.²²

(v) Arhington Aboriginese Mission in Mizoram

J.H. Lorrain and F.W. Savidge were the first missionaries to the Mizo who arrived at Aizawl on January 11, 1894. They stayed in Mizoram for four years and produced some elementary Mizo literature and started a school but failed to set up a Christian community.²³

(vi) Welsh Presbyterian Mission in Mizoram

William Williams, a Presbyterian missionary in Khasi and Jaintia Hills took a liking to the Mizos when he visited Sylhet. He then visited Mizoram in 1891 and impressed upon his Home Board to send a missionary there. In response to his pleas, the Welsh Presbyterian Mission sent D.E. Jones as the first missionary to Mizoram who arrived at Aizawl on August 31, 1897.²⁴

(vii) British Baptist Missionary Society in South Mizoram

The Baptists from Bengal took interests in the adjoining hills of South Mizoram and worked there occasionally. In 1902, Rev. George Hughes of Chittagong visited South Mizoram and urged upon the Home Committee to send a missionary there. In 1902, at the General Assembly held at Liverpool, they agreed to transfer the Southern part of Mizoram to the Baptist Missionary Society and the northern parts to the Welsh Presbyterians.²⁵

(viii) Lutheran Santhal Mission

During the 1870's, the Lutheran Santhal Mission started a mission among the Tea Garden workers in Goalpara district of Assam. This was the first mission in those areas. The Grossner Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chota Nagpur also followed its members to the Assam Tea Gardens and organised them into Churches. ²⁶

(ix) New Zealand Baptist Missionary Society in Tripura

One of the last Foreign Missions to work in Tripura was the New Zealand Baptist Missionary Society who were already working in the neighbouring plains of Bengal. After securing permission from the Maharaja of Tripura, this mission started their work in 1938 among the hill tribes of Tripura, which led to the formation of the Tripura Baptist Christian Union.²⁷

The above Missions are the Pioneering Foreign Missions which came to different parts of North East India, besides others smaller Missions whose history have not been published in popular journals, etc.



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HIGHER EDUCATION: AN OVERVIEW



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ne declaration of the first-ever World Conference on Higher Education held by UNESCO in Paris during 5 to 9 October 1998, which was attended by representatives of 182 Governments, emphasizes that higher education and research act as essential components of cultural, socio-economic and environmentally-sustainable developments of individuals, communities and nations. The World Conference resolved that, beyond its traditional functions of teaching, training, research and study, all of which remain fundamental, higher education must promote development of the whole person committed to working for a better society in the future. The report, "Higher Education in Developing Countries: Peril and Promise", prepared by the Task Force on Higher Education and Society constituted by the World Bank and UNESCO, was published in the year 2000 and it conveys a very significant message: "Higher education is no longer a luxury; it is essential for survival". Without sufficient and better education, developing countries will find it increasingly difficult to benefit from the global knowledge-based economy.

India has been contributing valueadded human power to the world, particularly in last one decade, which in turn is contributing to our economy. This has provided India a new identity. In the changing world scenario due to alobalization and liberalization the socalled 'brain drain' is no more a matter of concern. On the other hand, the attempt should be how to strengthen our economy from the 'brain drain'. Therefore, the new identity of India not only needs to be retained but also to be boosted by doing organized efforts to export our talent into the world market. Within the country also the new economic scenario with liberalized environment for free trade and open competition is changing the scenario of job market; a shift is taking place from public sector dominance to private sector. Therefore, we have to have a strategy for generation of human resources, which satisfies our interests at global level and also the internal need for skilled human power. It should be our attempt to educate. train and mould our youths such that they become responsible, self-confident and informed citizens competing in the national as well as global market rather than becoming youths of narrow outlook who consider themselves suitable for serving within a region or state only. Institutions of higher education should educate students to become well-informed, broad-minded and deeply motivated citizens with communication skills, who can think rationally, analyze problems of society, look for solutions to the problems of society and accept social responsibilities.

Thus, it is needless to emphasize the fact that no nation can ignore higher education sector and the development of higher education must be recognized as one of the highest national priorities.

For last fifty years Indian higher education system has been growing steadily. Today it is one of the biggest in the world, which is not surprising in view of its enormous population. After independence higher education remained a public-funded sector, because education has always been treated as a social commitment and it has been the policy of the government to invest in creation of human resources. Now the higher education system has become big with huge financial demands. Up to 1999-2000 there were 11,594 colleges (4683) in rural areas and 6911 in urban areas), 17 central universities (includes IGNOU), 167 state universities, 42 institutions deemed to be universities and 6 open universities. This has led the government to ask the institutions belonging to the higher education system to raise their own resources. Although this is inevitable so as to sustain and improve the system, this approach should not be hastened by sudden withdrawal of public funding for higher education. No doubt, education is proving to be an economic asset, but at the same time in India majority of population is poor and higher education has to be treated as a social need.

In India students enrolment in higher education (formal and non-formal) rose from about 6.2 million in 1992-93 to about 9.3 million in 1999-2000, which may touch about 12 million (both formal and non-formal) by the end of the tenth plan (2007 – 2008). Thus there is an ever increasing demand for higher education and we must make proper plans and arrangements to meet such a demand. The different approaches one can think of are: (1)

expansion of open and distance education mode, (2) allowing students to combine conventional and open/distance structure (partial full-time and partial open/distance mode) and (3) use of present physical infrastructure in double shifts with added human support in the form of either additional full-time teachers and other staff or retired teachers and other staff on contract basis. In addition to these possible approaches, effective use of information and communication network by linking all the colleges and universities has to be undertaken in a time-bound manner.

In the modern world, it is true that highly specialized education has got its own importance. Nowadays majority of the students after completing class XII want to join various professional courses. From 1992 - 1993 to 1999 - 2000, medical colleges increased by 87%, engineering colleges by 81% and degree colleges (arts, science and commerce) by 41%, which is indicative of the present trend of more demand for professional streams. This has affected the quality as well as the number of students who seek admission in the colleges and universities for the general education stream. The main reason for the students to rush for the professional courses is the fact that they become qualified for competing in the job market after four years of study and the job opportunities are also relatively much higher. In view of this and to attract more students to the general stream, the UGC has introduced the scheme of career oriented programmes in colleges so as to increase the job potential for students of general stream. The objective of this scheme is to introduce career and market-oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, selfemployment and empowerment of the students. At the end of three years, the students will be equipped with a certificate/

Golden Jubilee 1956 – 2006

diploma/advanced diploma in an add-on orientation course along with a conventional degree in science/arts/commerce. In India scope for self-employment is more in the agriculture sector. Introducing agriculturebiased career oriented courses like mushroom cultivation, horticulture, floriculture, tissue culture, extraction of essential oils, food processing, sericulture, etc would help the students in finding selfemployment and this would also lead to rural development. A recognized college can get assistance as one time seed money for five years from the UGC to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs each in the arts and commerce streams and Rs. 7 lakhs in the science stream. An integrated programme of three years degree and one year diploma in a career-oriented course may be a better alternative scheme than running degree and career-oriented courses simultaneously.

A matter of serious concern is the undergraduate education in pure sciences. For giving strong thrust to basic as well as applied research, which is vital for the scientific and technological/industrial development of our nation, it is absolutely necessary to sustain and strengthen the undergraduate and postgraduate education in pure sciences. If the present trend continues, in a few years time we are going to face shortage of good researchers, particularly in our premier research institutions in the field of atomic energy, space, oil exploration, communication, drug synthesis and so on. Therefore, we have to have programmes to catch a fraction of good students after 10+2 level for pure science stream. There can be two more streams of pure science programme in addition to the three-year degree programme: (1) An integrated five-year programme leading to M.Sc. degree with a provision for exit after three years with B.Sc. degree. (2) An integrated six-year

programme leading to Ph.D. degree. The latter programme can be introduced in selected universities or institutions and a common admission test can be conducted for this after class XII as it is done for admission to the professional courses. All students who take admission to this stream after qualifying through the common admission test can be given fellowship to attract good students.

Providing quality education along with an all-round personality development of students should be the prime objective of institutions of higher education. Every institution of higher education in India must commit itself to providing all of its students with in-depth knowledge and understanding in their chosen field of studies. This requires qualified and efficient teaching faculty and good infrastructure facility. In order to facilitate the achievement of these objectives the UGC has launched several schemes and formulated different guidelines. Requirement of qualifying in NET, faculty improvement programme, orientation programme, refresher course programme and funding for research projects are meant to improve the qualification of teachers and, in turn, quality of teaching. The various schemes of UGC for strengthening the infrastructure in Colleges are: different forms of development grants, grant for networking facility, grant for starting career-oriented courses, colleges with potential for excellence scheme, scheme for forming cluster of colleges for academic cooperation and achieving excellence (this scheme is being contemplated by the UGC and a workshop on this concept was held for the north east at UGC-NERO, Guwahati on 28th May 2005), grants for remedial courses and scheme of autonomous colleges. One of the better ways to improve the quality of undergraduate education is to take out the well established and accredited with high grade colleges from

the affiliating structure. Colleges should have academic and operative freedom for doing innovations and improvements in their academic curriculum, which are difficult within the affiliating system. However, autonomy and freedom must be exercised with responsibility and sincerity.

Examination system is another important aspect, which determines the quality of the output of a higher education institution. Evaluation should be made transparent as much as possible keeping confidentiality of examiners. A student who has written an examination must get a chance, if needed, to see his/her answer script. Already evaluation of some of the common entrance tests has been made completely transparent. Excess confidentiality is responsible for no-trust on examination system. Examination should be conducted to find out how much a student knows about and understands a subject rather than to judge what a student does not know about a particular subject. Common entrance or eligibility tests have become very common nowadays, which has led to the coaching class culture through out the country. For giving an in-depth knowledge of a subject coaching classes cannot take the place of class room teaching. It is time to have some regulatory body of the government to have control over the functioning of coaching centres.

In the north east region due to its geographical position much improvement in the higher education sector can be achieved by allowing students to go for partial full-time and partial distance or e-learning mode. Indian Space Research Organization has launched EDUSAT, a satellite meant exclusively for education sector, on September 20, 2004. By effective use of this new technology progress can be brought about in the distance mode of higher

education by leaps and bounds. The satellitebased interactive network has one-way video and two-way audio facility. The network is capable of data transfer from the teaching end to the remote classrooms. The data can include lecture notes, courseware, presentation material, exercises etc. The network consists of three major elements: teaching end, remote receiving sites called classrooms and spacecraft. The teaching end consists of a small studio and an uplink earth station. The studio, which originates live or recorded lectures, is linked to the uplink earth station. The lectures (visual images and the audio signal) are transmitted to the satellite from where they are beamed back to earth covering a large geographical area, for instance, entire north east region. The live lectures can be received at classrooms of the various colleges of the region that are installed with 1.2 metre antenna. There are two types of classrooms - interactive and non-interactive. In the interactive classroom, the students can interact with the subject expert at the teaching end through a voice link via satellite. The question and the subject expert's response to the question can be heard live in all classrooms. Non-interactive classroom will have 'receive-only' facility and the students can interact with the subject expert via telephone line or mobile phone or internet.

For the success of developmental programme in any sector the first and foremost requirement is the appropriate ambience, which has to be provided by the society and the government. This needs a strong people's will and also political will. Once these are ensured and with the action plan outlined already by the UGC for the north east region, this region can not only catch up with other regions but can also move ahead of other regions in the higher education sector.





Exercise Discrimination in CONSUMPTION



Prof. Mrinmoy Bhattacharyya

General Secretary,

Federation Internacional Sindical De La Ensenanz, (World Federation of Teachers' Unions). FISE-WFTU

Present-day civilisation which is dominated by Western or more particularly American way of life is characterised by thoughtless consumerism. Insatiable desire to possess more and more items of consumption in all their variety is driving economies the entire world over. There are any numbers of consumable items whose utility is at the best doubtful and yet they are in great demand. There are also many items of consumption which are harmful to the Society and even to the consumer himself/herself. Yet such objects are produced, advertised and sold. An endless pursuit of independence, personal freedom and aggrandisement often in direct conflict with public or social welfare distorts the production and investment priorities of the Society. Before going further in this vein, let us give some concrete examples from our own social context.

India is a tropical country and almost eight months in a year the weather remains hot and humid. Our dresses should be loose and permeable to allow quick evaporation of sweat so that the cooling mechanism of our body functions efficiently, children in particular who have delicate constitution should follow such dress-code. Yet we find in our cities in the English medium private schools children are forced to wear uniforms which almost invariably include neck-ties. In our climatic condition except during short lived winter, where it exists, neck-ties are not only uncomfortable but actually unhygienic.

Let us give another example. In city-buses you will often find glass windows which can be opened only half. Such window system has been directly borrowed from the cold countries of the West. In the cold climate of Europe and North America the sky often remains clouded and the weather foggy. Hence, it is important to allow as much sunlight as possible into the vehicles and limited cold air from outside. In our weather condition windows should be so designed as would allow maximum fresh air from outside. Windows have to be closed only during rain and for a few hours in the night or morning of short-lived winter.

Such windows do exist in our buses too where a single piece window cover falls down into the frame below when opened allowing fresh air to gush in. The window cover can be raised during rain or cold. But the first design of sliding glass panes or slit upward moving glass panes to cover the windows continue to be popular because of show and advertisement.

One more example and then we shall move to next point of our discourse. The entire business of cold drinks is now controlled by two American multinational companies which are known by their brand names Coca Cola and Pepsi Cola. Because of their relentless campaigns especially in the visual media through half-clad film-stars the market for these drinks has been growing by leaps and bounds. Yet, doctors, chemists and dieticians are of the opinion that such drinks not only do any good but are actually harmful for human organism. They should be discarded totally.

Our Country produces many types of juicy fruits all the year round. Besides, in many States of India green coconut water is available. Fruit juices and coconut-water are excellent healthy

drinks. Moreover in our Country we have many types of traditional sherbets including herbal and medicinal drinks. Palm juices and date-palm-juice are two such popular items. These are the type of drinks which need be consumed for the good of our health. Instead of all these, the two Colas with their vicious advertisement campaigns and sponsorship are ruining our health and economy.

Everyone knows the classic case of baby-food. Giant multi-nationals like Nestle, Glaxo, etc in 50s and 60s advertised vigorously, showing off chubby-cheeked babies in favour of baby food. They bribed doctors and nursing staff, organised baby shows knowing full well that only mother's milk is good for children. Because of intervention of the World Health Organisation and relentless campaign by social activists, advertisement of baby food has been banned the world over. Once advertisement stops market also dries up. Production and sale of baby food has almost stopped now.

Even after adoption of WHO regulation, consumption of tobacco is on rise, especially in the developing Countries. China and India, the most populous Countries of the World, are also the leading markets for tobacco. The tobacco lobbies have not yet given up their game of death, bribing all sorts of people who matter and basing on the large number of addicted people, they have ensured a steady growth of their clientele. Whenever the State seeks to step in, a big hue and cry is raised in the media, as if, all such measures are detrimental to free choice and free market. It is clear that informed and discerning public opinion is essential to rein in these captains of death.

Let us take up now the well-known instance of capitalistic growth. In the fifties of the last Century, John Kenneth Galbraith, the noted U.S. economist, published his famous book "The Affluent Society". He gave in it an example of an important innovator who designed a car which after five years at a particular time would explode. The car had all the costly gadgets of the time and it fetched high premium, mainly because of its new characteristics that no such car would be older than five years. This funny innovation, fictitious, as it was described by Galbraith, was not funny at all. It continues to

be the mainspring of capitalistic growth. What do we find in our present day market for consumer durables? If you buy a personal computer or a television set and if you are careful enough to ensure its life for five years, you will find to your surprise when the first disorder takes place, the particular parts of your P.C. or T.V. is no more available. That particular brand had gone obsolete. Your only option is to throw away the otherwise good set. This apparent madness has a method in it. This ensures a steady market for new products and that, in its turn, makes for a steady rate of growth of the economy. Nobody raises the question of sustainability of this mode of production and development. Criminal wastage of energy and exhaustible social resources are not accounted for while calculating private profit. If we consider the level of comfort and satisfaction of a consumer, he or she is overawed by the instant result or advertisement. People belonging to the older generation had a different ethos. Read any old Victorian English novel, you will find women of the house repairing torn socks. In our Indian Society, a wrist-watch would last several generations and woollen shawls could be inherited, furniture. utensils and jewellery used to be bequeathed from one generation to the other. People valued such items which had history in them, being used by parents and grandparents.

It is heartening to note that, of late, there has been a change in the thinking at the international level. United Nations took initiative to convene the first Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The second Earth Summit highlighting the concept of sustainable development was held in Johannesburg in 2002. The main thrust of these Conferences was to avoid waste in both production and consumption. As a responsible consumer, each of us has to ask whether the item of consumption that we are going for will improve our quality of life.

Only such items should be consumed which have a positive impact on our health and comfort. Besides, individual consumers should think of the possible effect of this action on his neighbours and also on people in future.







Dr. M. DEY Secretary, Shillong College Alumni Association, Department of Zoology, Shillong College

Made in SHILLONG COLLEGE



Dr. B.P. TRIPATHI
Treasurer.

Shillong College Alumni Association Department of Philosophy, Shillong College

A continuous flow of young enthusiastic groups of boys and girls we engaged ourselves in academic pursuits for a few stipulated years. The environment was quite affable and intimate, so we did not feel out of place but rather became a part of the family the very day we joined as students. We got the greatest possible care and assistance from our teachers whom we respect and revere very much. There were activities other than academic also and we had our share of fun, bunking of classes, spending time in the college canteen, etc.

We had some doubt or apprehension in our mind, to speak the truth. It was not so long ago that our dear Shillong College-made products were considered shoddy under the license-raj where only a few institutions were branded to a category of higher status and glory. But we were not perturbed as we felt homely with circumstances prevailing here and went through all the usual ups and down as it happens in anybody's normal life. This is a home where academic success of a student is not only stressed but also various other co-curricular activities. These activities help to ward all round development in the metamorphism of students fresh from school to graduation and then to become a good and responsible citizen.

How many times has it happened that a student graduating from a College has joined the same institution as a teacher after completing higher education? May be many a times all around us. The authors of this write-up are a fortunate and select band of such students who

could render service to their own college as teaching staff. In fact, ours is a dignified group with Shri Bikash Roy, in-charge, B.B.A. courses, Shri D. Ramsiej of Philosophy Department, Shri W. Lawai of Khasi Department, Shri D. Shadap of Mathematics Department and Smt. W.C.K. Sohliya of B.B.A. Department completing the list. Joining the College as student at the age of around 16-17 years and then as lecturer, we would be associated with the welfare of our 'Alma matter' and hence education, as a whole, for more than 40 years — it gives a tremendous feeling. Our teachers are now our colleagues and that entrusts more responsibility on our shoulders which we have to perform with sincerity, devotion and sense of self-less service. At the same time, it becomes a bounden duty for us to consolidate our group of past students, wherever they may be. We took up this job sincerely and finally, we formed the Shillong College Alumni Association in 2002 which also gave a boost to the preparation of the College for NAAC accreditation. With overwhelming response from hundreds of past students and the College Management and Staff, the Alumni Association is now a strong unit closely associated with the developmental process of the College.

With time, things have changed a lot as a result of winds of change that have swept our College, not as an effect of globalisation or liberalisation. Long ago bells were made of thin plates of iron, riveted and hammered together but served their purpose well and the musical sounds that they reverberated through the halls and corridors of the College. Now there are bells

SHILLONG

that are operated with electrical switch and altogether different sound is heard symbolising technological advancement. There were Assam type buildings with wooden floors, dhoti-clad teachers and so on. These are slowly getting replaced by RCC buildings, teachers (including us) in pants, shirts, jeinsems, and one can also see latest models of cars around. All reflect advancement and modernisation and surely many more of such things are going to come. We are to carry forward these advancement in academic fields also, the process for which has already begun with NAAC accreditation. opening of B.C.A., B.B.A., B.Sc. (Computer science) Courses with professional management and many more are to follow in the near future. In fact, we are now on the threshold of a new era of hope with a vision of a better tomorrow.

During student days, the Students' Common Room was a place for fun, doing a bit of nuisance and also getting associated with students from other streams. Now as a teacher, we observe that our Staff Common Room also is not short of such fun and laughter. Lot of activities go on in the common room - both serious and mundane. Herein, we talk about our rights but not forgetting our duties and responsibilities. But the centre of attraction here is a Carom Board, where there are only four players but double than that on-looker. A lot of leg pulling and teasing goes on around the board but all that acts only to unite us with no room for any illfeeling or rancour of any kind. An interesting feature of this game is that everyone, particularly the non-playing ones, spontaneously comes forward with some advice and on some occasions the advice itself becomes a point of debate. In another corner of the common room there is a Television with cable connection but with very few as audience. Attraction of the corner with carom competition and mock parliament held there seems to be more enticing than programmes like 'Saans Bhi Kobhie Bohu Thi' or 'Oprah Winfrey Show'. In the midst of all these things, some are leaving the game halfway also to attend the classes for that is our primary duty. Of course, a few amongst us leave the place pretending to attend classes just to avoid ignominy of imminent defeat.

The above paragraphs are only to give a glance at the environment that we got as the

students of this College and the situation we are in now. We also express our joy and happiness for being able to be associated with the Golden Jubilee Celebration of our College. For us, the Alumni Association is a dear one and through this organisation we are determined to give impetus to the overall process of development of the College. Finally with malice towards none, let us end this piece of writing with following lines:

Shillong College Everyone and Everything

We are everything in Shillong College We are friends, philosophers and guides! Many are gone, and going, we miss them, Many are coming, we welcome them.

We have a witty critic whose favourite Red Chemistry and Zarda pan. We have a leg puller who chews Kwai all the day.

Toothless Tiger accepts a defeat Again in next game.

We have a lady talking Green colour of Chemistry

Hira-Lala-Eva-Daisa's Kitcheri all of us like.

The King talks to economise things.
The World economy? Look at North-west.
SRD wonders as parrot literates others!

We have a philosopher who forgets where she is? Madam, you are in Class — reminds Three parties.

Herbs-shrubs-trees branching both ways, His-is-a-story they do not know!

Oh! Dear, educate yourself.
Com com dot com log on Commerce.
DM & Co. makes balance
Zo-zoo-zoo-zoo – is a nice tune.

Gaa-nee-Am-Bea-Kaa sings others in Hindi! Bee-bee-A-bee-Cee-A is a lovely rate! Above all we have a Pal Like it or not she is not dull!

Electronic configuration?
He only knows!
Carom board is something loved by all.

Bhopal-Kargil-Bhuj-Tsunami We embrace all. We have everything and we are everything In Shillong College.







SHILLONG COLLEGE

Prof. R.K. MISRA

Chairman, NAAC PEER Team, Shillong College

Formerly Vice Chancellor, Gorakhpur University.
Professor, PRS Chair of Socio-Legal Affairs
and Dean of Law School, Banaras Hindu University

t is pleasure indeed to be associated with Colden jubilee of the Shillong College which I had an opportunity to visit two years back as Chairman of the NAAC appointed Peer Team to assess and accredit the College. The College is rendering yeoman service to the community by providing higher education on a reasonable fee. Though founded primarily to cater to the needs of Bengali population (which migrated to Assam as a result of partition of the country), the College has in course of time acquired a cosmopolitan character and is teaching the students of all the ethnic groups of the State of Meghalaya. It is gratifying to note that all the ethnic groups coexist in complete harmony in the College.

Another notable feature of the College is complete dedication of teachers to their work. Not only the organization of teaching is quite efficient and regular, the teachers are easily accessible to the students and are helpful. The teacher student relationship is quit cordial and there is not student unrest. The College has established itself as a social entity in the town and surrounding areas by its commendable efforts in the area of extension programmes. Actually the College provides to the students coming particularly from the hilly, tribal and backward areas excellent opportunity for all round development of their personality. Keenness and enthusiasm of the students to learn and take advantage of all facilities offered by the College is very encouraging to note. The College is definitely making a valuable contribution towards nation building. The contribution of the College in the field of women's education is no less noteworthy. Nearly 40% of the students and nearly 40% of the teachers are female.

The missionary spirit of the teachers nurtured the College not only during its infancy but still informs the working of the

teachers. The latest manifestation of their spirit is to be seen in the Shillong College Academic Society, a NGO set up by the teachers nearly eight years back. The Society has organized a number of National level and region level conferences, seminars and workshops on subjects of special relevance to the north-eastern region. The society has also brought out a number of publications relating to regional problems. The erstwhile working of the Shillong College Academic Society provides an example of how teachers can raise funds, collaborate with other agencies and serve the College and the society without being hidebound to red tapism of the government.

In the fast changing educational scenario, no educational institution can rest on its past laurels. The Shillong College has always been innovating, developing and thinking of the future. Despite financial crunch, it has introduced a number of new programmes and is planning to start more career-oriented courses. Future needs for expansion have received due attention from the leadership of the College which has recently acquired another plot of land. Amongst other things, a Botanical Garden is being developed here.

Perhaps it would be correct to state that the working of the College demonstrates its commitment to the two prime social objectives of higher education viz. national integration and development. This is very important in a heterogeneous, backward and tribal society. The College deserves to be aided and encouraged particularly in the areas of information technology, Bio-technology and extension work.

There is no doubt that the College under the leadership of its Principal and the team of teachers is assured of a bright future.

RIGMAROLED

Reflections

Shri A. A. SINHA

Former Head, Dept. of English, St. Anthony's College, Shillong



Shillong College is celebrating its Golden Jubilee in 2005 which is indeed a matter of pride (sometimes instrumental and diplomatic) and jubilation (sometimes with ulterior motives) for both students and teachers as well as those who were and are still associated with it in one way or the other.

First of all, my apologies at my rigmaroled reflections. You may call it random thoughts, if you so please. In fact these constitute my thoughts distilled from the matrix of the past – not recollected in tranquillity, but rather under request to write for the Souvenir and I am delighted to have been asked to contribute. But writing the dim past is not an easy task. One has to tumble off the stairs of the past and then pick up titbits to give a semblance of coherency in an otherwise incoherent world.

Well, I can vividly recall the year when I was requested to help the Department of English by taking a "few classes" for "sometime". A "few" became many and "sometime" stretched well over three years. But I have no regrets over this over-stretching, rather have a sense of satisfaction that I was of some use to some more students. My classes were in all disciplines: B.Sc. English, B.A. English, and B.Com. English, not to speak of supra large classes of P.U.

When I look back, montages of memories come crowding in. Some incidents, some events, some pictures are clear while some have become blurred. Perhaps the inner flash is partly defused. I can see Principal Prof. Rawat sitting in the veranda at 7 a.m., the time the morning shift used to begin. There was a contrast between Prof. Rawat and some other

Principals of other Colleges. Very few used to be in their rooms at 7 in the morning. Late Prof. Rawat was of a rare breed – very particular and meticulously punctual. Sometimes I used to adjust my watch the moment his car entered the College campus. He was an epitome of humility, competency, sincerity and magnanimity.

Next to my mind comes the picture of Prof. Nanda – the head of the Department of English – carrying his portfolio stuffed with court papers and books. Prof. (Mrs) Chakraborty too was very cooperative and helpful during my tenure as a part timer. I still nurture pleasant memories of my association with Prof. (Ms) Mamta Bordoloi and Prof. N.K. Sarkar. Both provided the much-needed cognitive infrastructure of sustenance.

Whenever I entered the Staff room, I always found a very congenial, homely, cosy environment. During those days the staff room was a kind of "second home" where one could relax, chit chat, play carom and pour out one's genuine and sometimes, assumed grievances. There were always some ever ready to apply anodyne to our bruised feelings and sentiments. After emotional retching one naturally becomes normal. Though a part-timer, my interactions were not only confined to the department of English but also to the teaching staff of other departments as well. I had very interesting and fruitful chitchats with Prof P. Deb, the then Head of the Chemistry Department. Deb was blunt, outspoken, yet a man of zero ego, whose understanding of Chemistry was as thorough and credible as were his views on the non-chemical topics, ranging from the



Golden Jubilee

great earthquake of Assam in 1950 to the advantages of eating fish during the day time!

I still chuckle at some of the witty and ironical remarks of Prof. Bikash Roy who kept the discussions alive and entertaining. Pulling other people's legs is one of his silent traits. Since the number of teaching faculty was relatively small, the staff room looked quite big, a kind of mighty giant. The teachers herded in one corner of the Staff room reminded me of Gulliver perching on the large palm of a Brobdinagian. Over the years more teachers have been appointed and the Staff room now betrays an air of cramp-ness, a kind of prigophobia, a sense of over-population. I am afraid with the existing pace of expansion and rapid recruitment, the Staff room may one day burst (metaphorically of course).

I feel the College has covered a long distance, yet it has miles to go. Miles and miles. For 'Ideal' is always a mirage, a chimerical reality. It can never be realised yet there is pleasure and satisfaction in striving towards in.

Exploration into the past is a challenging hobby. The past is a mighty ocean, an ever expanding, and widening gyre. Even at this moment when I am scribbling, my thoughts will soon become a thing of the past, and be embedded on the invisible carapace of time. I am told, like in the rest of the Country, the Northeast is also passing through a phase of population explosion. Meghalaya is no exception. And the explosion of knowledge and of education is in consonance with the Malthusian trend. Today Shillong is thickly dotted with numerous coaching institutes, plenty of hostels for girls and boys - a lucrative business. Shillong College too has witnessed the opening of many new departments. The non-traditional subjects have been given equal importance if not more, under today's dispensations. The Principal Dr. (Mrs) Lyngdoh has been rightly pursuing vertical and horizontal expansions. BCA, BBA and Computer

Science are some of the new courses introduced. Some more are in the offing awaiting their final anointation. A student is free to choose what he wishes from a smorgasbord of courses.

Another striking change is that now the campus bristles with new models of sleek cars. However, the owners of these cars appear to be sleeker. Earlier when I used to teach, one could count the number of cars parked in the College one's fingertips. But now with democratisation and dissemination of wealth and easy accessibility of Bank loans, a large number of cars are being added every year to the family of the College.

When I think of the College's performance in the field of academics including University examinations, it is quite encouraging. The "rejected stuff" of "other colleges" are no longer entertained. That more and more students prefer to read in Shillong College is a fact which some may dispute, perhaps due to their lingering 'prejudice' against the College. Here, flowers seem to bloom throughout the year both literally and figuratively. In both cases gardeners deserve a pat. Patches of ecofriendly and student-friendly clouds can be seen descending upon the College.

The strong fencing of the camp a welcome step. Porous entrances are sealed. Now one can come to the College through one entry i.e. the main gate. It has really helped in strengthening and enforcing discipline. The library, which is a vital component of an educational institution, is yet to make its presence felt. Its timings need to be strictly monitored so that it remains open for a longer period. Otherwise a dysfunctional library is useless for it cannot contribute to the educational ethos of the College.

Walking back on the debris of yesterdays, I can see Prof. Pachunga (Department of Mizo) dozing off even while discussing with me some revelatory passages and thoughts from the New Testament. Once



I remember, he told me the date when the World would come to an end. I got so frightened that I immediately left him in the Staff room and rushed to the Bank to withdraw some money - a kind of last withdrawal. Then there was Prof. Ajit K. Gurung (Department of Hindi), my former student giving me company over cups of tea and khyndiat jing bam. His politeness, energy and admirably helpful behaviour charmed me. It is a pity he died so young. Prof. N.B. Rai (Department of Nepali) too is among my former students whom I always remember. He is also a member of the Sahitya Academy like Dr. (Mrs) Lyngdoh and yet both of them maintain a low profile. It is a rare quality in today's world of selfmarketing and self-advertisement.

The past is still playing its game of hide and seek with me. Sometimes I win, but quite often I lose. Now I can see Prof. Tapan Moitra on the dais delivering his speech during the stormy sessions of MCTA's Annual Conventions. A forceful orator, Prof Moitra retired as Vice-Principal of the College. I miss the 'sound and fury' of heated discussions, though at times his arguments were deeply coloured by his ideologies rather than commonsense. I could also recall my halcyon days when I used to play chess with Prof. Bankim Goswami, not in Shillong College but in the annexe of the Staff room of St. Anthony's College (old building). As Vice-Principal, Prof. Bankim always took his classes religiously. Prof. Kakati and Prof. Ranjit Dutta maintained this tradition. I hope their successors would keep up this healthy tradition. Another person who stands clearly in my memory is Prof. Jagadish Purkayastha. His book on Hamlet and King Lear is a tour de force. It is a pity that Prof. Purkayastha was not given due recognition by NEHU although some third rate books have been unjustifiably praised. This is perhaps due to our congenital ego syndrome and selective ethnic flattery as well as our irrational animosity. Most of our academicians in Shillong have become pathetically comical, some sort of deflated balloons betraying their moth eating intellect. I feel honesty, sincerity and competency should comprise the Holy Grail for our academic fraternity.

I can also recall the time of the early sixties when Shillong College was passing through the phase of "teething trouble". And two names outshine – Prof. Sudhindra Ch. Datta, the founder Principal, and Prof. S.K. Acharya. The lambency of their contributions continues to illumine and fertilise the wasteland of our indifference, apathy and detractions.

While trying to disengage myself from the world of disjointed thoughts, I suddenly become conscious of the fact that the College has actually covered a long distance on the path of growth and success. It is justly rated very high by the N.A.A.C.

The Staff room now looks magnificent. Glittering almirahs loaded with books stand silently, enriching the academic ambience. A sleek colour TV is kept in the prominent corner of the room. The intercom facility in the Staff room offers better connectivity among the different wings of the College. Nowadays a sizeable number of Class IV employees are seen sprouting around particularly in the first week of every month; a well-equipped seminar hall has been very useful for holding seminars in the College. The campus on the whole simmers spick and span. For all these changes the credit should go to each and member of the College, teaching and non-teaching, together with the dynamic Principal Dr (Mrs) M.P. Rina Lyngdoh.

I feel the College holds a great future in its womb, and to borrow the motto of St. Anthony's College, Shillong College too is striving towards "ever more, ever better". I am convinced that if we tread on the tomorrows of Shillong College, we are bound to come across greener pastures and brighter academic oases. Spring is no longer a distant dream but a palpable reality, silently whispering upon the landscape of Shillong College. The chrysalis is slowly turning into a charming butterfly ready to crest the peak of excellence.





Shillong College Students' Union



Boney Kharmalki BA II (D) General Secretary SCSU

n behalf of Shillong College Students' Union, it is a privilege and joy for me to write a few lines on the occasion of the celebrations which mark the Golden Jubilee of the foundation of Shillong College.

The Shillong College was established in the year 1956 and has seen 50 years of its existence. Thousands of young boys and girls joined this institution and passed out of it after completing their education, during these years. The institution hopes with its glorious heritage to cater to the needs of many more aspiring youths in the years to come.

In this brief write up, I propose to present the activities conducted by the Shillong College Students' Union.

The founder of the Shillong College Students' Union was Shri Mohit Kumar Das and he was the first General Secretary of the Shillong College Students' Union (1959-60).

In its endeavour for excellence the Shillong College Students' Union, with the help of the Principal, teaching staff, non-teaching staff of the college and most importantly the students discharged its duties during this year as well as in all previous years.

It was in the year 2003 an incident took place at Sahsniang that many people from the villages were evacuated to the nearby forests and many people were homeless. A team from Shillong College was sent to look after the distressed and affected people. We visited the villages, attended the affected people and gave them their basic needs like food, clothes, and medicines and people were overjoyed with our loving care. They wanted us to visit them again.

As a responsible Students' Union, we keep a watch on the discipline of the college, that is to see that all students get along with all kinds of people, to reach class in time, to dress in a decent way, to behave in a very good manner and what is most important is to build a good mutual relationship among us the students.

We also organize in the College Annual Social function under the direction of the Principal, Vice-Principal and teachers. We animate the students in different activities like Athletic, Indoor games, Cricket, Volleyball, Debate, Quiz, Essay etc by encouraging the students to explore their talents and aptitudes and by making them to participate in any activity they like and to see that each student build a sense of responsibility.

Apart from all these, we also have NSS. The NSS unit of our college has been doing commendable work since its birth. Besides the regular activities, the unit has been holding camps for rural reconstruction, camp against dirt and disease, village and market areas cleaning. Our NSS volunteers have been donating blood whenever the need arises. National Integration Camp (NIC) held in Shillong College from 12th to 21st October, 2002 was the hall-mark of the achievements of the NSS Unit of the college. Before I conclude I also urge upon the future leaders of Shillong College Students' Union (i) to build up the youth and empower to reach out to others and (ii) to make the youth effective agent for integrated transformation in the society.

As a leader he/she should have ambition, commitment capacity for hard work and responsibility. So let us join hands together to make this world a better place.

Shillong College Students' Union has always believed that knowledge formation and personality development of students are two major objectives of our college education system. Hence the Union has always come forward to promote and participate in the academic activities of the college including conferences and Competitions. The college students' union also took an active role during the NAAC (National Assesment and Accreditation Council) assessment of the college in close co-operation with the college management and teachers. Under the inspiring guidance of Principal, Vice-Principal and teachers, the Shillong College Students' Union will always remain committed to the academic excellence of the college and discharge its role diligently.

I am deeply indebted to our respected Principal, Vice-Principal and all teachers for encouraging us in many ways and we remain thankful for their helping hands. With this spirit in mind let us all hope that Shillong College will steadily climb its way to the zenith of success and glory following its principle of higher and even higher motto of excellence.

A Pictorial Glimpse of Our Present, 2005, Composition



Governing Body Members 2005-06

Sitting (L to R): Shri K.L. Tariang, Dr. M. Dey, Shri G.P. Kharchandy,
Shri J. War, Shri D.B. Gurung, Shri D.Mukherjee,
Prof.(Mrs.) K.S. Lyngdoh, Dr.(Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh, Shri D.C. Das Choudhury,
Prof. B. Myrboh, Dr. S.K. Gupta, Shri T.S. Rajee, Prof. T.B. Subba.
Not in Picture: Shri W. Khyllep, DHTE, Officer on Special Duty,
Education and Dr.(Mrs) V. Kharmawphlang.



Non-Teaching Staff With Principal Dr (Mrs) M.P.R. Lyngdoh Vice Principal Shri. D. Mukherjee and Vice Principal (Professional Courses) Dr. S.K. Gupta



SCSU Members
With Principal
and Vice Principal

N.S.S. volunteers with Prof. in charge Sri D. Ramsiej Sri H. Iangrai and Sri T.S. Rajee





N.C.C. Cadets With Teacher-in-charge Dr. B.P. Tripathi



Class Xi (Science) Students, 2005



Class XI (Com) Students, 2005





Class XII (Arts) Students, 2005



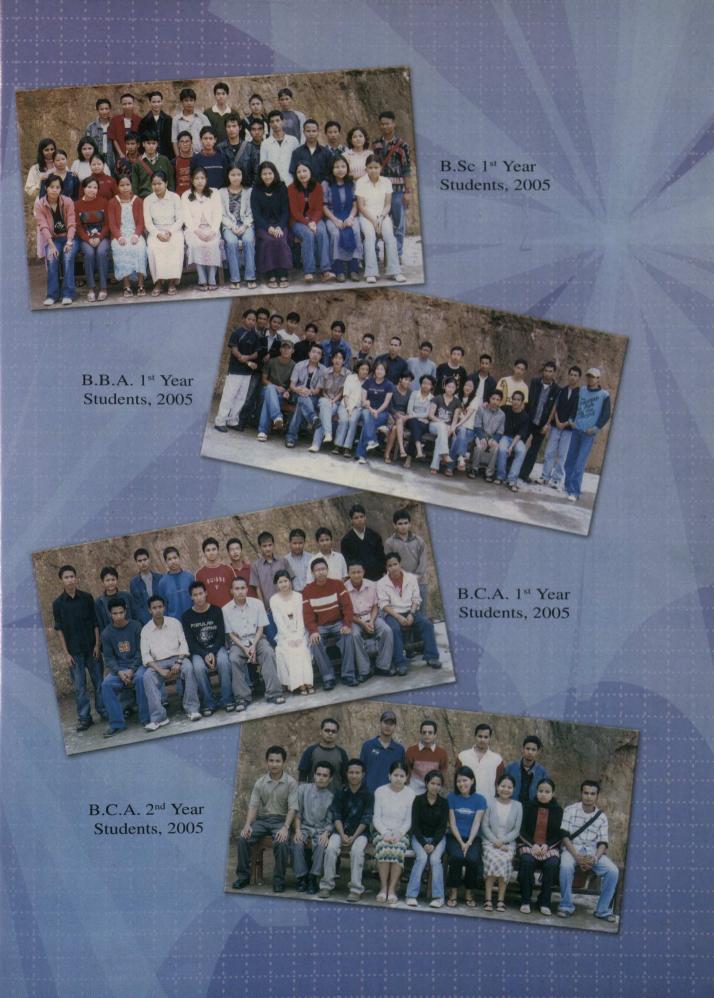
Class XII (Science) Students, 2005

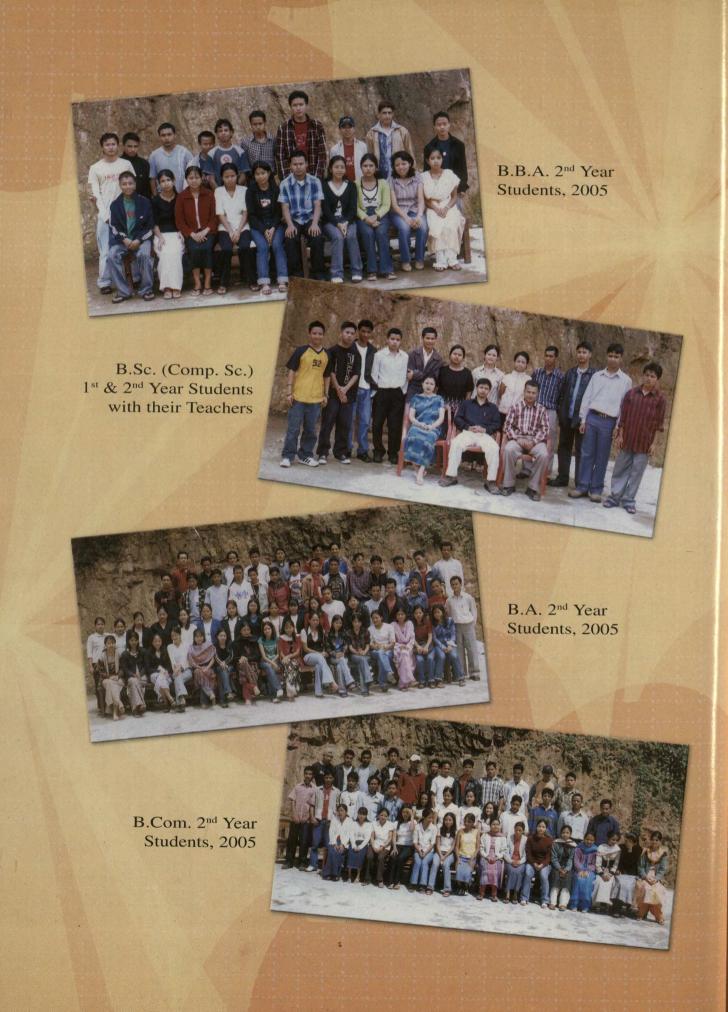


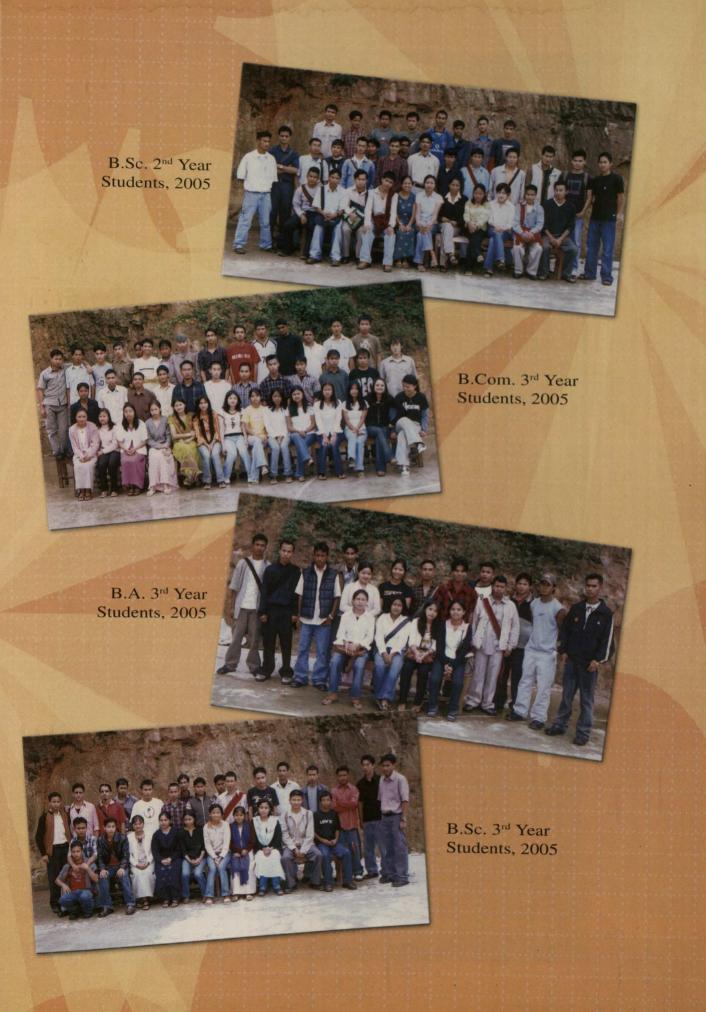
B.A. 1st Year Students, 2005



B. Com. 1st Year Students, 2005

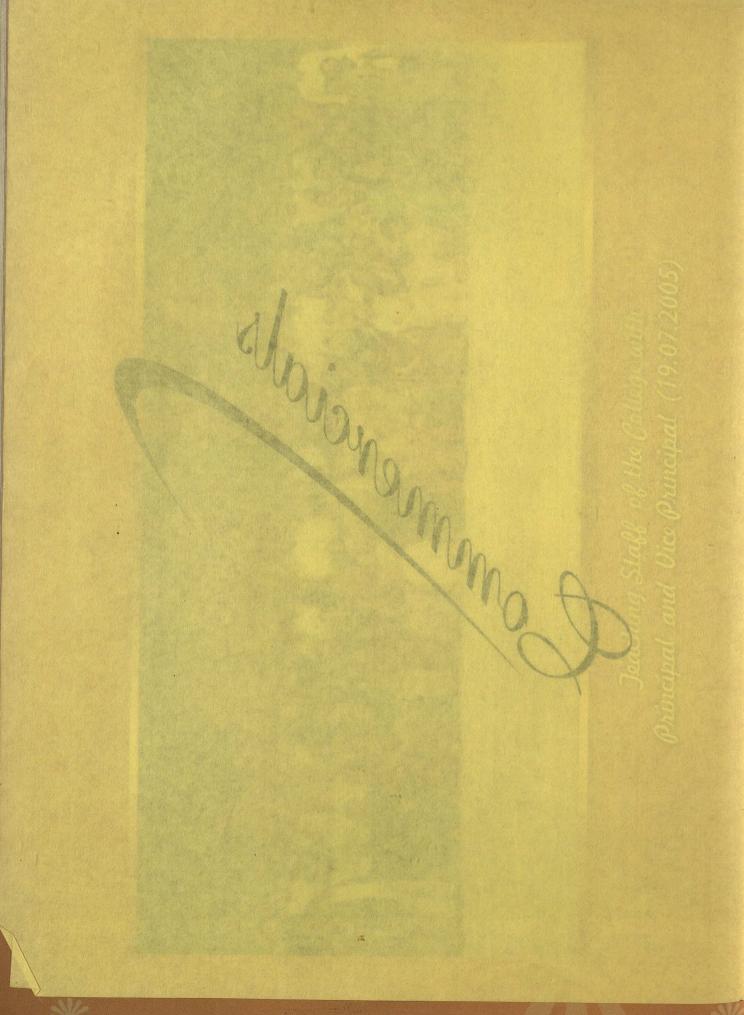








Jeaching Staff of the College with Principal and Vice Principal (19.07.2005) Commercials





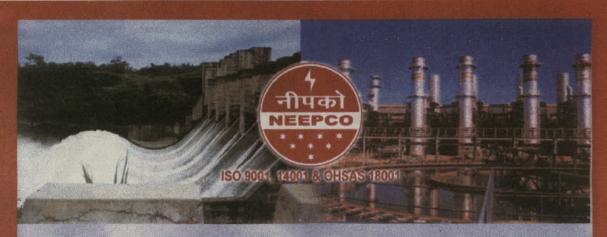
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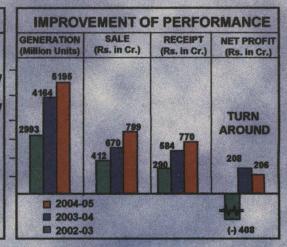
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and Philanthropic Organizations
formerly Chairman
of Shillong Municipality

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SHILLONG

Inserted by:

Mrs AMITA CHOWDHURI (WIFE)
SONS, DAUGHTERS & OTHER
FAMILY MEMBERS

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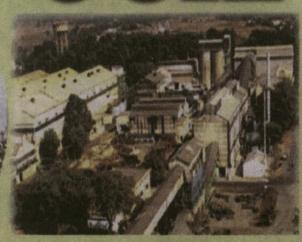
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1.	Book Binding	Class VIII (passed)	1 year	June		
2.	Desk Top Publishing Operator	Cass XII (passed)	1 year	June		
3.	Carpenter	SSLC (passed)	1 year	June		
4.	Welder	SSLC (Passed)	1 year	June		
	[Two Year Courses (ITI)]		ALE WASSE	X		
1.	Wireman	Class VIII (passed)	2 years	June		
2.	Electrician	SSLC (passed)	2 years	June		
3.	Mechanic (Radio & TV)	SSLC (passed)	2 years	June		
4.	Machinist	SSLC (passed)	2 years	June		
5.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	SSLC (passed)	2 years	June		
V	[1 Year Non Formal Courses]	PARTITION OF THE PARTY	(43/0)			
1.	Machinist	Class VIII (passed)	9 year	June		
2.	Welder	Class VIII (passed)	1 year	June		
3.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	Class VIII (passed)	1 year	June		
4.	Book Binder	Class VIII (passed)	1 year	June		
5.	Carpenter	Class VIII (passed)	1 year	June		
6.	Printing Technology	DTP	1 year	June		
	[Short Term Courses]	1				
1.		Class XII (completed)	5 months	June		
2.	Driving (Jan / April/July/Oct)	Class VIII (passed)	3 months	Enquire		
3.	Short Courses in Wireman, Computer,			Liiquiio		
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GENERAL MANAGER, DISTRICT INDUSTRIES
CENTER IN ANY DISTRICT HEADQUARTER.

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no pie in the sky
when you die, you
want something
here on
the ground while
you're still
around"

Muhammad Ali

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- District Census Hand Book 1971.
 Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, and Garo Hills.
- 2. District Census Hand book 1981
 East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills, and West Garo Hills.
- 3. District Census Hand Book 1991. East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills.
- 4. Collection of Acts Ordinances from 1970 to 1979.
- 5. Report of the Land Reforms Commission for Khasi Hills Vol I, II, III.
- 6. Meghalaya Assembly Debates.
- 7. The Meghalaya Cooperative Societies Acts and Rules.
- 8. Meghalaya Civil Service Pension and Rules.
- 9. Meghalaya Financial Rules.
- 10. The Meghalaya Treasury Rules.
- 11. The Meghalaya Travelling Allowance Rules.
- 12. The Meghalaya General Provident Fund Rules.
- 13. The Meghalaya Factories Rules.
- 14. The Meghalaya Motor Vehicle Rules.
- 15. The Meghalaya Sectt. Manual of Office Procedures 1993.
- 16. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Besides, Rules, Acts, Ordinances and other publications brought out by the Govt. from time to time are available.

For details please contact Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong.

Issued by:

The Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Meghalaya is committed to uplift the Socio-economic conditions of rural population in the State by introducing low input Poultry breed of:

"KUROILERS" FOR FARMERS

- 1. Multi coloured birds like Desi fowl but without broodiness.
- 2. Gains 1 Kg. Body weight in 49 days with a very low fat content.
- 3. Birds which can lay 180 eggs in farm conditions and under village conditions 130 and above.
- 4. Highly resistant to environmental stress and Chicks can be put on scavenging at 3-4 weeks of age.
- 5. Resemblance to Desi fowl makes Kuroiler highly acceptable for villages. It can thrive well on rations locally available under village condition.
- 6. Flavour and quality of eggs and meat are similar to Desi fowl.
- 7. Resistant to disease and stress.

For details contact: Manager; Central Hatchery cum Chick Rearing Farm, Umsning

Issued by:

THE VETERINARY INFORMATION UNIT Directorate A.H. & Veterinary, Meghalaya, Shillong

SAVE YOUR CHILD THROUGH TIMELY IMMUNIZATION

IDEAL IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR INFANTS & CHILDREN

AT 11/2 MONTHS	B.C.G. (INJECTION)* D.P.T. – 1 (INJECTION) O.P.V. – 1 (DOSE)
AT 21/2 MONTHS	D.P.T. – 2 (INJECTION) O.P.V. – 2 (DOSE)
AT 31/2 MONTHS	D.P.T. – 3 (INJECTION) O.P.V. – 3 (DOSE)
AT 9 MONTHS	MEASLES (INJECTION)
AT 18 MONTHS TO 5 YEARS	D.P.T. BOOSTER (INJECTION) O.P.V. BOOSTER (DOSE)
MORE THAN 5 YEARS TO 10 YEARS	D.T. (INJECTION)
MORE THAN 10 YEARS TO 16 YEARS	T.T. (INJECTION)
MORE THAN 16 YEARS TO 18 YEARS	T.T. (INJECTION)

- If the infant has been delivered in a hospital/clinic he/she should be given the BCG injection at birth.
- Even if you are late for an injection/dose, you must still get it. Consult your health worker regarding this.

Issued by:

Directorate of Health Services

(MCH & FW)
Government of Meghalaya

WHAT IS A COOPERATIVE SOCIETY?

- A cooperative society is an economic enterprise which can be started by any ten or more person by coming together and registering their organization under the Cooperative Society Act.
- 2. Various types of a Cooperative Societies can be formed by the members coming together as stated at (1) above.
- 3. The primary aim of Cooperative Societies is to render various services to its members as well as to non-members.
- 4. Cooperative societies are formed for distribution of consumer goods in urban and rural areas. Marketing of agriculture produce of farmers from the production areas and giving loans to members for utilization for productive purposes in agriculture and other allied activities, distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs renderingages custom hiring services to farmers, and also for various other purposes.
- 5. Cooperative societies registered under (1) above can avail various concessions and facilities in the form of soft loans subsidies from National Cooperative Development Corporation and other organization.

In Meghalaya, we have transport cooperatives, industrial cooperatives, credit cooperatives, marketing cooperatives, thrift societies, joint farming cooperatives and various other types of cooperatives suited to specific needs of the members.

If you are interested to organize a cooperative society, you may contact the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Shillong or Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, in the districts who guide and help in organizing whenever you require.

ISSUED BY :

THE REGISTRAR OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES
GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
SHILLONG

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- Recurring Deposits
- O Double Double Benefit (Reinvestment) Deposits
- Cash Certificates
- O Housing Loan linked Deposits
- O Children Education Deposits

Crop Loan for Agriculture

NABARD

- Term Loans for Allied Agriculture
- Loans for Housing/Housing Complex

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- Consumer Durable Loans
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- Loans to Educated Unemployed Youths
- Cash Credit Facilities/Accommodation Overdraft Facilities
- Loans for Children Education
- Loans for Shopping Complex
- Education Loan
- Integrated Village Development Scheme
- Term Loans for Tourism Development
- KCC/SCC/IVD Scheme
- Personal loan to Salary earners

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With a view to stand beside the deserving students, our Bank has the STAR EDUCATIONAL LOAN (VIDYABARDHINI) Scheme.

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- b) Inland and overseas studies;

The Scheme takes care of the following:

- Fees payable to institutions/examination fees/Library & Laboratory fees/cost of books, equipments, instruments & uniforms/Caution Deposit Building Fund, Refundable Deposit/Travel expenses (for studies abroad/Purchase of Computers (essential for the Course);
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OUR LOVELY ENVIRONMENT-

OUR MISDEEDS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT
MAY NOT APPEAR TO HAVE
AN IMMEDIATE ADVERSE EFFECT.

BUT IF WE DO NOT THINK AHEAD

TOMORROW WE MIGHT BE LEFT.

WITH LITTLE OR NOTHING TO PROTECT.

LET US THEREFORE HAVE A FARSIGHTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN WHICH OUR EFFORTS SHOULD REFLECT.

LET US VOW TO SAVE ENVIRONMENT TODAY
SO THAT OUR "PRESENT INDEFINITE"
MAY BECOME "FUTURE PERFECT."

Issued by:

THE OFFICE OF THE PRINICIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG

(FOREST & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT)

-LET'S PROTECT IT-

WATER CONSERVATION AND ITS SAFE AND JUDICIOUS USE

- 1. WATER IS PRECIOUS, DO NOT WASTE A SINGLE DROP.
- 2. DO NOT KEEP WATER RUNNING WHILE BRUSHING TEETH, SHAVING, UTENSIL CLEANING, ETC.
- 3. KEEP WATER TAPS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE.
- 4. TURN OFF TAPS TIGHTLY AND GET ALL LEAKING TAPS FIXED BY AUTHORIZED PERSON.
- 5. USE SPONGE AND BUCKET FOR CLEANING/WASHING VEHICLES INSTEAD OF JETS PIPE.
- 6. CHECK FLOATS INSTALLED ON OVERHEAD RESERVOIR REGULARLY, REPLACE NON-FUNCTIONING FLOATS IMMEDIATELY.
- 7. GET LEAKING PIPES REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY TO AVOID CONTAMINATION OF DRINKING WATER.
- 8. PRESERVE THE SURROUNDINGS OF SPRINGS/STREAMS TO ENSURE ITS NATURAL QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE FLOW.
- 9. CONSERVE PLANTS AND TREES IN THE SURROUNDING OF STREAMS AND PRESERVE THE TRADITIONAL SOURCES.
- 10. DO NOT THROW GARBAGE/SOLID WASTE INTO NATURAL WATER BODIES LIKE STREAMS/SPRINGS/LAKES ETC.
- 11. WATER CONTAINERS USED AT HOME FOR STORING DRINKING WATER MUST BE KEPT COVERED AND CLEAN.
- 12. OBSERVE STRICT PERSONAL HYGIENE IN HANDLING DRINKING WATER AT HOME.

Issued by :

CHIEF ENGINEER, PHE, MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG

We didn't inherit this earth from our ancestors, but has just borrowed it from our Children.....join hands in Saving our Mother Nature...."

RILUM FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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rilum_foundation@yahoo.com

R.S. LYNGDOH TRAINING CENTRE

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email us at : rsitc_92@rediffmail.com

THE MEGHALAYA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

(A Government of Meghalaya undertaking)

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Phone - 2226893/2224965

Tele Fax - 0364-2224763

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IAWMUSIANG JOWAI - 793150

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THE MAIN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA, MIDC LTD. HAS BEEN PROMOTING MEDIUM & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS AND SMALL ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS IN THE STATE.

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- Animal Husbandry and Meat Processing Industries.
- Mineral Based Industries.
- Electronics & InformationTechnology

THE CORPORATION ALSO PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING ASSISTANCE:

- Project Identification.
- Guidance in implementation of the projects.
- Loan assistance.
- Incentives as offered by Government of Meghalaya.
- Conducting Entrepreneurship Development Programme.
- Implementing Central/State Government Schemes from time to time.
- Assisting the farmers and artisans in marketing their produces, such as fruits, black pepper, honey, handicraft items etc.

For more details please contact us on any working day at the above addresses.

Managing Director

THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA IS BLESSED WITH PROMISING DEPOSITS OF A NUMBER OF VALUABLE MINERALS. COAL, LIMESTONE, CLAY, KAOLIN (CHINA CLAY) GRANITE, SALLIMANITE, QUARTZ ARE THE NOTABLE MINERALS OF THIS STATE. AS MINERAL DEPOSITS ARE NON-RENEWABLE AND DEPLETABLE EXPLOIT THEM JUDICIOUSLY TO PROTECT ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT VIS - A - VIS ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE STATE

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For details please contact: ******

DIRECTORATE OF MINERAL RESOURCES,

GOVT. OF MEGHALAYA,

RISA COLONY, SHILLONG - 793003

e-mail: dmrcmp01@sancharnet.in

NEC'S ROAD MAP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A NORTH EASTERN REGION

Restructured and statutorily empowered NEC has initiated action to formulate a Vision Document with a 15 years perspective which would provide North Eastern Region a Road Map for Development of the Region based on the immense potentials and resources locally available. It will be VISION – NER 2020. The Vision Document will take into account the hightened consciousness of the people of NER, their aspirations, needs and sensitivities and that touches all sectors of the economy and the vast resource potential of the Region. Special attention will be given to upgradation of relevant skills along with grass-root level science and technology support among the work force, the youth and the women to enable improvement in quality and cost-competitiveness of local products including value addition activities and efficient and accessible marketing support.

The first step towards that objective is for each one of us to dream and think together as to what we want for ourselves and for the region 15 years hence. What the North East should be like by **2020**? Share your ideas and views and be a partner in the preparation of **VISION NER**: **2020** that will help our region emerge prosperous, bright and happy.

Issued by:

DIPR, NEC, Shillong

MEGHALAYA WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

Who is an Ideal Consumer?

An ideal consumer is one who sticks to the principles of **Accuracy**, **Uniformity** and **Equality** in all business transactions to ensure that he gets a fair deal for his money.

- 1. He will insist that all his transactions involving weighing and measuring are weighed and measured by duly verified and stamped weights and measures only, to accuracy.
- 2. He will refuse weighing or measuring by non standard weights or measure like stone pieces, rods, tin containers, baskets etc. to ensure that whatever he buys he gets his money worth.
- 3. He will insist that his transactions is expressed in metric units only and not in non-metric units like tolas, pound, etc, to ensure uniformity and equality.
- 4. He will pay only the amount, which is indicated in the package and not single paise more.
- 5. He will refuse to buy packed commodities whose marked retail price (MRP) has been obliterated and then affixed with selfmade stickers.

If any of these rights are violated he will seek the help of the Controller of Weights and Measures or his nearest Weight and Measures Office for redressal of the grievances.

Issued by the : d

CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Meghalaya, SHILLONG

Telephone No. PABX - 2342

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OUR OBJECTIVE: To Develop Town and Cities in a Planned manner. To

preserve the Environment and scenic beauty etc.

: To provide Health living condition in the Urban Areas

conducive for Economic Development.

OUR THRUST

: Provision. For Accommodating Future Growth.

: Slum Improvement and Development.

: To maintain all Urban Areas Clean.

: Poverty Alleviation.

: Provision of Physical Infrastructure.

: Provision of Basic Civic Amenities.

: Support for upliftment of Urban poor through Employment

Generation.

: Improvement of Urban Environment.

OUR INITIATIVE

: To bring about Citizens involvement in Planning and implementation processes for ensuring sustainable

Development.

OUR APPEAL

: The Co-operation of one and all to ensure a better living condition and facilitate Economic Growth while implementation of various schemes and Project.

: All citizens of Urban Areas to upkeep cleanliness.

: Co-operation with the implementation of door to door

collection of Garbage.

: Proper disposal of house hold waste.

: Use Septic tank system and not direct discharge to the

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: Report on any violation of the rule and law.

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FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS : Meghalaya Urban Development Authority

FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION: Meghalaya Urban Development Agency

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Directorate of Urban Affairs

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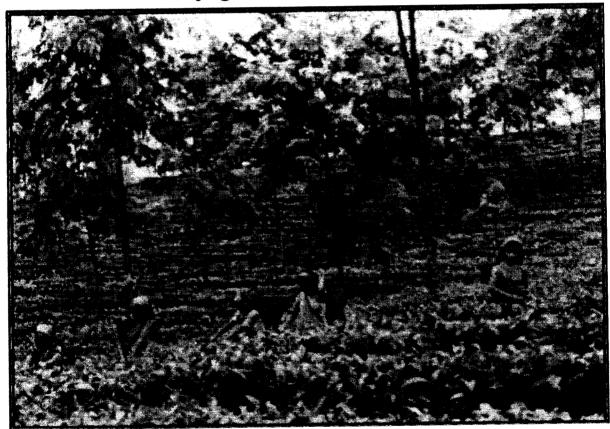
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The Department of Community & Rural Development is implementing different programmes of Government of India and State Government for the development in rural areas - particularly poor folks living below poverty line. The programmes are as below:

- 1. SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY) This scheme aims at bringing the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government Subsidy. It is a holistic programme covering all aspect of self employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit etc.
- 2. SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY) This programme provides Wage employment in the rural areas and also food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development. SGRY Scheme will be available for all rural poor (BPL and APL) who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual in unskilled work in and around his or her village and habitation. Under the scheme 5 Kgs of foodgrains (in kind) will be distributed as per wage per man day. The remaining wages will be paid in cash to ensure 'Minimum Wages' every work.
- 3. **INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)** This scheme helps in construction of dwelling units for SC/ST/ Others and freed bonded labourers free of cost for those people living below the poverty line. The assistance provides Rs. 27,500/- for construction of new houses and Rs. 12,500/- for Upgradation or conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses to pucca/Semi pucca houses.
- 4. **NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (NOAPS)** This schemes provides financial assistance of Rs. 100/- per month to destitutes aged 65 years and above, having little or no regular means of substance.
- 5. **NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME (NFBS) -** This scheme provides a lumpsum financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to household living the poverty line on the death of primary bread winner in the age group of 18 to 64 years.
- 6. **COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRES (CIC) -** The Centre provided with computers and communication infrastructure set up in 32 Block Development Blocks of Meghalaya. The objective of CIC are:
 - to establish Information Technology at the Block Lebel.
 - to create I.T. awareness among the local populace.
 - to provide internet services such as e-mail and web access and to bridge the digital gap between the remote areas of the State and the rest of the Country.
 - to conduct computer based training programmes.
 - to provide Citizen Centre Services.
 - to facilitate distance education.
- 7. State Schemes include Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers, Community Development Schemes, Special Rural Works Programmes through Public representatives, etc.

FOR DETAILS, PLEASE CONTACT
THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER OF THE AREA

Issued by: DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNITY & RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG

— OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — KHASI HILLS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL SHILLONG

The founding Fathers of the Constitution of India in enacting the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, which is the main edifice, sought to embody the hopes and aspiration of the indigenous tribes and the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, keeping in line with this principle reiterates its commitment to preserve the ethnic identities of the indigenous tribes, and allowing them to grow according to their customs, tradition and genius politically, socially and economically.

Therefore, we invite all like minded persons to join hands and co-operate with us to enable us to make the dreams of our Fore-fathers a reality.

By the Executive Committee-

The Directorate of Art and Culture strives to protect, preserve and promote the rich cultural heritage of the three distinct tribes of the State through the following activities:

- INSTITUTE OF ART AND CULTURE
- We give free coaching to willing students in Western music and folk arts.
- **→** PERFORMING ARTS
- We convey and preach the message of integrity through our folk dances.

ARCHIVES

- We preserve old and valuable records, we collect and classify all important records of Government and non-Government.

MUSEUM

- We have many varied articles and display exhibiting our ancient traditional customs and practice along with the contemporary life.
- HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN STUDIES
- We compile and re-print old documents of historical values of our forefathers.
- → TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
- We conduct research on tribal language, culture, history and collection of tribal folklore and folk song, etc.
- ◆ ARCHAEOLOGY
- We protect and preserve the ancient historical sites and monuments in the State.

For Further details please contact:



DIRECTOR OF ART & CULTURE SHILLONG

With best Compliments from:



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on the occasion of the GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF SHILLONG COLLEGE

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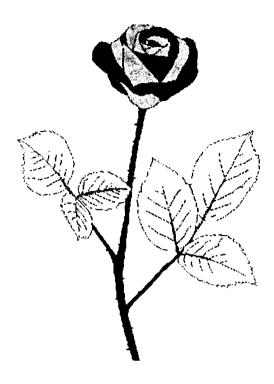
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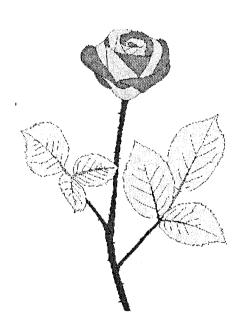
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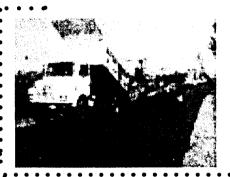


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With your support and our commitment to community development, Meghalaya P.W.D. will continue to bridge the gap between present and future needs of our geographically diverse state.



GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
PUBLIC WORKS (ROADS) DEPARTMENT
MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG
PHONE: 0364-2226481



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- 1. A dealer who has been registered under the following repealed laws:
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 - (b) The Meghalaya Finance (Sales Tax) Act.
 - (c) The Meghalaya Purchase Tax Act;
- 2. A dealer who purchases taxable items from within the state and whose gross turnover of sales during a financial year exceeds taxable quantum of Rs. 1,00,000/- in respect of both tax-free and taxable goods;
 - 3. A manufacturer;
 - 4. An importer of taxable goods;
 - 5. A lessor;
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Price of the forms: Rs. 50/- in cash & Rs. 100/- by post either by IPO or Demand Draft in favour of IGNOU Shillong payable at Shillong. "Student Handbook & Prospectus" can be obtained from the Regional Director, IGNOU Regional Centre, Nongshilliang, Nongthymmai, Shillong-14. Phone No: 2521117(0), 2521271

- 1. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, NEHU Bijni Complex, Laitumkhrah, Shillong-3
- 2. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Tura Govt. College, Tura-794001
- 3. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Tirot Singh Memorial College, Mairang, Meghalaya-793120
- 4. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Sohra College, Cherrapunjee, Meghalaya-793108
- 5. Coordinator, IGNOU Spl Study Centre, KJP Synod, Mission Compound, Shillong-2
- 6. Coordinator, IGNOU Spl Study Centre, Jaintia Eastern College, Khliehriat Jowai-793200
- 7. Coordinator, IGNOU Spl Study Centre, St Thomas Mission Home, Mendipathar Meghalaya -794112
- 8. Coordinator, IGNOU Spl Study Centre, Ri Bhoi College, Nongpoh-793102
- 9. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Kiang Nongbah Govt College, Jowai, Jaintia Hills-793150
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- 15. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Sawlyngdoh Hr Secondary School, Mowkaiaw, Meghalaya
- 16. Coordinator, IGNOU S/C, Sohkha Govt Hr Sec School, PO Dawki, Jaintia Hills, Meghalava
- 17. Coordinator, IGNOU Programme Centre, NIIM, Kharmalki Road, Dhankheti, Shillong- I
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- 19. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Mendipathar College, PO Mendipathar, Meghalaya
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- 21. Coordinator, IGNOU S/C, Capt. Williamson Memorial College, Baghmara, South Garo Hills 794102
- 22. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Geater Mawlai College, Mawlai, District East Khasi Hills 793008
- 23. Coordinator, IGNOU Study Centre, Union Christian College, Barapani Distt. Ri-bhoi, Meghalaya
- 24. Programme Incharge IGNOU Programme Centre St. Mary's College, Laitumkhrah, Shillong- 3, E. K. Hills, Meghalaya

An electronic version of the prospectus is also available at IGNOU website at http://www.ignou.ac.in. Application form can be downloaded from the website and submitted along wiht DD of Rs. 50/- in addition to the programme fee.

Last Dates: Requisition for supply of Prospectus by post

: 15.7.2005.

Submission of filled forms at the Regional Centre : 31.7.2005.

Incomplete application forms shall be summarily rejected. No correspondence in this regard will be entertained.

Last Date: 31.8.05 (With Late Fee of Rs. 200/-)

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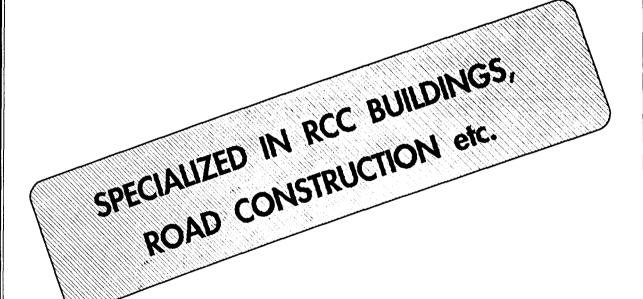
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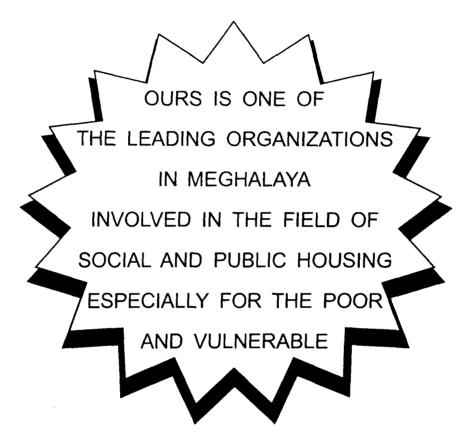
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Director of Housing
Meghalaya, Shillong
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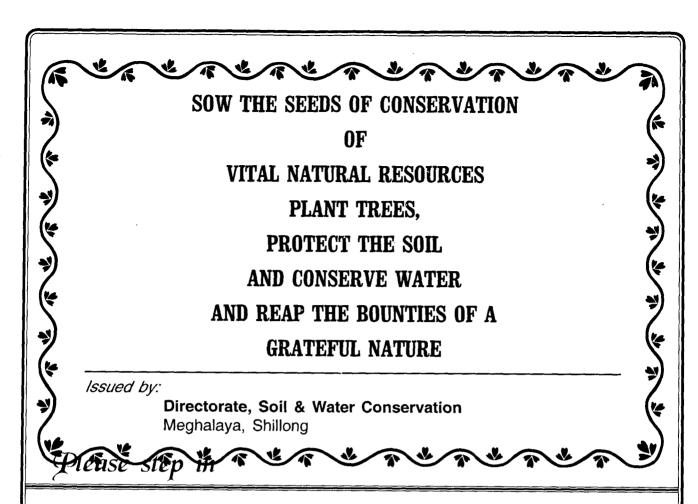
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MISSION:

To ensure effective utilization of Science and Technology for all round development of the State.

FUNCTION:

To identify, formulate, execute / co-ordinate and follow-up programmes / schemes for the State on various

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Contact No. 2232363, Reliance : 98630-65200

TO IMPROVE ECONOMY OF THE BORDER PEOPLE

BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA HAS BEEN INITIATING NUMBER OF PROJECTS AND SCHEMES WITHIN TEN (10) KILOMETRES CROWFLIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL BORDER FOR ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF THE VILLAGERS.

- A 20 Megawatt Micro Hydel Project has been completed and commissioned at Nohran, Mawkynrew Block, East Khasi Hills which is the first of its kind in Meghalaya. Free Electricity connection has been provided to every household of the village.
- Various Schemes on livestock/fishery/bee keeping industries, betelnut soaking ponds etc., are ably provided to the Villagers.
- * Thirty-eight (38) Ropeway projects has so far been completed in East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills to east the Villagers in transporting their produce.
- The illumination of the Mawsmai Cave is a stunning success of the Department.
- The Border Areas Development Department is going ahead with various Schemes to minimise the multitudes of problems of the Villagers of Meghalaya.
- To develop Road communications in the Border Areas with the objects to improving communication network within the Border Areas and diversification of channels of trade for the Border Produces.
- * To augment horticultural production by improving the existing horticultural crops with proper guidance and supply of better inputs and also to develop imigation facilities for horticultural cultivation in the Border Areas.
- To improve marketing facilities for disposal of Border produce by implementing the "BORDER AREAS MARKETING SCHEME".
- To provide financial assistance to the Border Students and Building Grants to no-government Schools and Institutions located in the Border Areas.

Issued by: DIRECTORATE OF BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG.

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There's always a reason to celebrate in Meghalaya.

Issued By:

Directoreate of Tourism

Government of Meghalaya

3rd Secretariat, Nokrek Building, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong 793001

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Psest wishes to Shillong College Family

We express our gratitude to all the Dignitaries. Authors and Sponsors for their excellent cooperation in bringing out this Souvenir.

WITH THE BLESSINGS OF THE FOUNDERS AND
THE WELL-WISHERS OF THE COLLEGE
WE SHALL MARCH AHEAD WITH COMMITMENT AND
DEDICATION FOR A BETTER TOMORROW.

EDITOR



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