

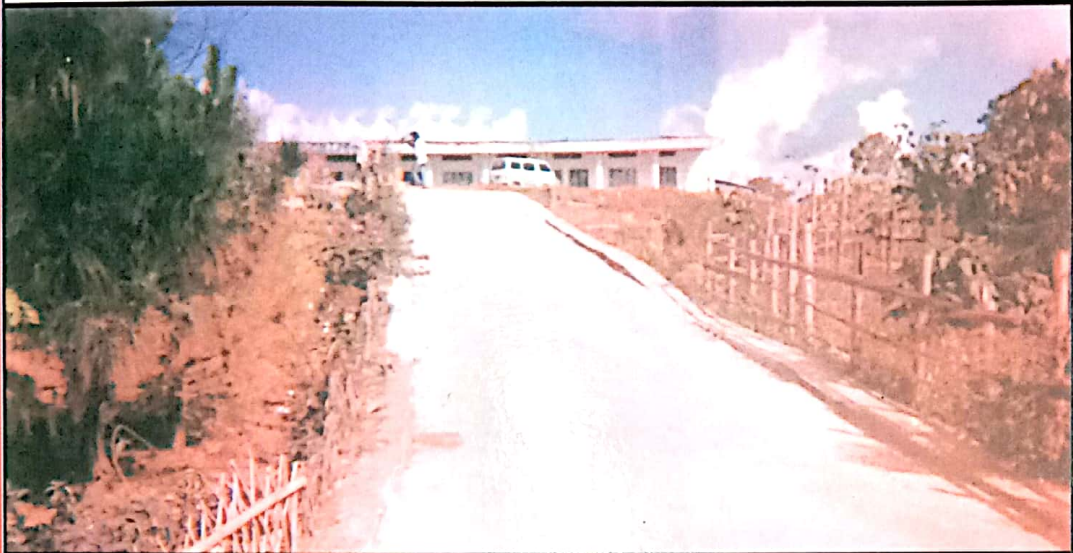
JAINTIA EASTERN COLLEGE

Affiliated to North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

Motto : Education for All



COLLEGE MAGAZINE - 2004 - 05



KHLIEHRIAT, JAINTIA HILLS, MEGHALAYA
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EDITORIAL



Magazine is the medium of discharging the latent talents of the novice authors and writers. The hidden authors can peep into the world of writing and expose their wisdom for the benefit of mankind. With utmost care and sincerity though tried to make the magazine pregnant with wisdom and knowledge yet, there may have some mistake which is not impossible for which your valuable suggestion will be appreciated.

With the contribution of the articles from the authors and co-operation of well wishers have created the opportunity to have this publication.

Not to the extent, yet atleast, if this magazine could meet the little interest of hope and expectation of your then our endeavour would have been waged.

I would like to thank the contributors of this magazine, the teachers and the students who have done a lot in publishing it. At last, Mr.P.Nongtdu, Principal, his striving has not only made the institution one of the good colleges but also paved the way for this publication. Had his hard labour not been here with us then the making of the magazine would have remained as a Dream.

(N.Sarkar)

Editor

Chief Donor :

Jaintia Coal Miners and Dealers Assoication, Khliehriat, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

FROM PRINCIPAL DESK'S DESK

The college has decided to publish the annual magazine and its activities for the session 2004-05, the publication of this magazine is meant for to provide opportunity to the students and teachers community to exhibit their talent and emotion which would help to raise the literary temper of students and teachers as well.

In our original proposal we had made ambitious plans for introducing major courses in several subjects to make teaching and learning process more effective as well as powerful. Apart from education, the development of infrastructure has been a major issue to cater not only to the need of the college but also the entire area. However the college could not materialize its plans due to financial shortage. A major course in history was introduced and other subjects too will be upgraded in the next academic session.

The college as a whole is marching ahead with the support of all higher authorities in the University as well as the Government, the NGOs, public, people representatives. In December 2004 the college attained 'PERMANENT AFFILIATION' from North Eastern Hill University.

The Permanent Affiliation to this college is a landmark, that the college has achieved in the field of higher education in Jaintia Hills District. The performances of the college in various examinations has been showing upward trend since the inception. Other than academic activities the college excelled in various field of cu-curricular activities.

I take this opportunity to thank the public of Khliehriat Civil Sub-Division, members and staffs of the college for their support for the last 13th years and also I would like to extend my gratefulness to the Editorial Board and their team for bringing out this magazine.

Dated Khliehriat

The

(Shri. P. Nongtdu)
Jaintia Eastern College
Khliehriat



MESSAGE

Since its inception, the Jaintia Eastern College, Khliehriat has acted as the perfect platform for the youth of the area to showcase their myriad talents in various spheres of education. The dedication shown by the management, the staff and the student body in uplifting the standard of the College, is indeed commendable.

Understanding that the Annual Magazine of the College for the session 2004- 2005 is going to the press as we speak, I extend my congratulations to all involved in breathing life to the magazine and I hope that the articles and other contributions serves to enlighten and at the same time entertain the readers.

While wishing the Magazine success, I also hope that the future heralds greater triumphs for the Jaintia Eastern College, Khliehriat.

[Dr. D.D.Lapang]

Shri NEHLANG LYNGDOH,
Minister of State
Border Area Development, Mining &
Geology, Transport & Trade,
Meghalaya, Shillong.



Offi. (SH) - 2224046
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D. O. No.



MESSAGE

Date. 25th Nov 2004.

It is my great pleasure to learn that the Jaintia Eastern College, Khliehriat, Jaintia Hills, will be publishing the Annual College Magazine for the session 2004-2005.

Publishing a College Magazine form an integral part of the college curriculum. It gives a platform for the students to express and share ideas, thoughts and talents. I am sure; the college magazine to be published will enrich and impart a new dimension to all the college inmates and will also be a threshold record for years to come.

I extent my warm regards to all the inmates of the college and I wish the publication of the magazine all success.

(Nehlang Lyngdoh)

डा० कमल टावरी

सचिव

Dr. KAMAL TAORI, IAS
SECRETARY



भारत सरकार

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय

उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद सचिवालय

शिलांग (मेघालय) - 793001

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

SHILLONG - 793001

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to note that the Jaintia Eastern College located at Khliehriat, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya will bring out its second issue of Annual Magazine for the year 2004-2005 shortly. I am sure, the Magazine plans to highlight the activities carried out during the years along with future course of action.

My best wishes to the Management of the College for preparation of this Magazine in a befitting way.

— (Kamal Taori) —



Shri B. DHAR, IAS.

DIRECTOR

Higher & Technical Education
Meghalaya, Shillong.



2226015 (Office)

2534829 (Residence)

Ref. No.....

Date 17th Dec. '04

I am happy to learn that the Jaintia Eastern College, Khliehriat is publishing its Annual Magazine for the second time.

The College was established in the year 1992 and is growing from strength to strength in striving quality education due to the continued and committed endeavours of its Management, the Fraternity of its Teachers and the sincerity and hard work of its alumni.

I convey my warm greetings to the management, staff and students and may the College continue its dedication to render valuable service in the years to come to cater to the all round development of the student community.

(B.Dhar)



Mrinal Miri
Vice-Chancellor

पूवोत्तर पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय
पू. प. विवि. परिसर, शिलांग-७९३०२२ (मेघालय)
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25th November, 2004.

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to say a word on the occasion of the release of the Jaintia Eastern College Annual Magazine (2nd issue). The college has made very commendable progress since the time it was established in 1992 and I have no doubt that, very soon it will acquire the status of being a premier college affiliated to this University. I applaud the efforts of the Principal, the Governing Body of the college and the students for their contribution in making the college a vibrant academic institution.

My best wishes to the future progress and prosperity of the college.

Mrinal Miri
(Mrinal Miri)

**Meghalaya State Commission
for Women**
Main Sectt. Building, Room No. 309
Shillong-793001



2224408 (O)
2228683
94361-05190

D.O. No.

Date 31/3/2025

MESSAGE

It is my privilege to be associated with Jaintia Eastern College, Khliehriat. Jaintia Hills for more than 3 years. I congratulate the College for bringing out the magazine, which I believe, will be the main source disseminating useful information about the college and the work undertaken by the public toward the cause of education.

I congratulate the Governing Body members, Principal Staff and towards for the work being done in the area.

With best Wishes

Sd/-
Biloris Lyndem
Chairperson,

MESSAGE


It is a matter of great delight to know that Jaintia Eastern College is on the verge of publishing the second edition of the College Annual Magazine.

In a few short years since its inception, the College has come through immense hardship in its relentless struggle to fulfil its vision with the noble objective of bringing higher education closer to the people in this remote and less-developed part of Meghalaya. A Pioneer in this field, the institution has emerged as a fountain of hope, by opening the gateway of college education to the economically weaker aspirants, giving an otherwise unattainable opportunity to the poor and the needy right at their doorsteps. Through the untiring services of the management and the teaching faculty, their contribution and sacrifice, the fuel of its life is assured. The light of knowledge and education will incessantly glow and serve to uplift the social, cultural, economic and intellectual status of the people of this Sub-Division.

The dark cloud of ignorance encompassing the society is being slowly peeled away and the glowing light of knowledge is embracing the present generation. Much has been achieved and much more is still left to be done. In its never ending battle to serve the society, the challenges have been bravely met and difficulties overcome.

A few hundred yards from the busy highway, Jaintia Eastern College is standing proud and tall.

I take this chance to wish the College 'Success' in every field tread upon. May it continue to sow the seed of knowledge in the young and eager minds and build a golden bridge with the rest of the civilized world.


Shri R. Rapthap
Additional Deputy Commissioner
I/C Khliehriat Civil Sub-Division



Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

(A Government of Meghalaya Undertaking)

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Ref. : MIDC

Date: 20.12.04.

To,

The Principal,
Jaintia Eastern College;
Khliehriat.

I am happy to learn that you are going to publish your annual magazine for the session 2004-05, therefore, I wish to convey my best wishes to all the Teachers and staffs and students of your College in their endeavour to make it one of the best colleges in the State in the near future.

May the New Year brings forth and showers abundant blessings on you all.

(O. Nongthou)
Co. Chairman
Meghalaya Industrial Development
Corporation Ltd.

Jaintia Eastern College at a Glance

Jaintia Eastern College an Educational Institution of Khliehriat © Sub-Division, Jaintia Hills, is set up with the permission of the education department, Government of Meghalaya as per vide order No. CE/GA/GR/2/92/4 Dated.2nd.July.1992.

The College belongs to and managed by the Society for Higher Education, Khliehriat Sub-Division which is duly registered under the Societies Registration Act.7 of 1990 No.SR/TSHE 235/92).

The college is permanently affiliated to North Eastern Hill University and provisionally to Meghalaya Board of school Education.

The jurisdiction of the college extends to the state of the North Eastern Region in general and the Jaintia Hills District in particular especially the Khliehriat Civil Sub-Division, which is the most backward area whose literacy rate is comparatively low.

Initially the college functioned in hired building. Later, however it acquired two plots of land measuring approximately 33,000 sq.mts donated by Khliehriat Dorbar and Kong patty Phawa of Dkhiah West, for setting up its permanent campus. The construction works was taken up in 1996 and the ground floor was completed in 2000 A.D. The newly constructed building was inaugurated by shri.E.K.Mawlong the then honorable Chief Minister Government of Meghalaya on 8th.December 2000 A D in presence of (L) T.H.Rangad the then honorable minister of Education government of Meghalaya.

Though the college is located in the remote corner of the state, it has been able to establish itself as an institution of repute. The college is offering general and major courses in arts stream and + 2 level of education in Arts.

The college has also organized a number of awareness campaign under National Service Scheme, they included Seminar and workshop for the benefit of rural students in collaboration with various Government agencies.

The college enrolment during the current academic session has a strength of about 610 students, 18 teaching staffs with 2 non- teaching staffs and a fulltime principal to supervise the college activities, the college is co-educational institution.

The Library, which was set up with the inception of college has a collection of 2500 books, 4 journals, 2(two) magazines, reference material facilities and 2(two) local daily newspapers are subscribed for the library. The average number of users is 50 per day. Currently 300 members are registered users of the library. The college library is fully functional with a fulltime librarian. Besides, a service to the college, the library is also opened to non-students and the community as a whole.

On the students' front, our boys and girls have been doing well in public examinations. After passing from this college, most of them are engaged in teaching in Government and Private schools of the remotest

villages of this area and some are placed in Government offices with dignity. Indirectly, the college is also playing a major role for an all round development of the Sub-Division through its product scattered over the area.

The over all achievement of the college is commendable and true to our motto as the entire college community has the spirit "education for all" with adequate grants the college can go a long way in full filling the objectives set forth.

Sd/- Secretary
Jaintia Eastern College
Khliehriat

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, KHLIEHRIAT

(Sponsoring of Jaintia Eastern College)

The society was founded in 1992 under the initiative of late Rev.T.Dkhar and Late Rev. S.W.Lyngdoh with a bunch of social workers and well wishers. Late Rev.S.W.Lyngdoh was elected as a convener to convene the public meeting on **16th April, 1992** at Khliehriat, he was also authorized to invite all the headmen and prominent social workers of the Khliehriat Civil sub-Division to the public meeting, in the august meeting the convener highlighted the aim and objectives, that in the present day good numbers of students from this rural area were denied admission in colleges at shillong and most of them are not afford to continue their higher studies outside the sub-division, because of these problem the rate of dropout is increasing year after year. The meeting discussed at length and felt the necessity that elders of this area should do something to overcome that problem otherwise the number of dropout may increase in many fold within no time. The meeting unanimously decided to constitute a Society comprising prominent personality of this area to promote higher education. In this regard The Society For Higher Education was constituted on 16th. April. 1992 with (L) Rev.T.Dkhar and (L) Rev.S.W. Lyngdoh as the president and the secretary respectively. The Society duly registered under the Registrar of Cooperative Society Government of Meghalaya in 1992.

The Society for Higher Education, foreseeing the urgent need of having a College and to overcome the problems faces by the student community of Khliehriat Civil sub-Division. The general meeting held on **26th. June 1992** has decided to set up a college at Khliehriat a project to full fill their long aspiration. To materialise the project a delegation to the then Chief Minister and the education Minister of Meghalaya respectively under the leadership of Shri.O.L.Nongtdu, the then Home Minister of Meghalaya for setting up the only College at Khliehriat, a special permission was granted from the education department to start a College with Pre-University (Arts) Courses under North eastern Hill University. Hence, the name **JAIN TIA**

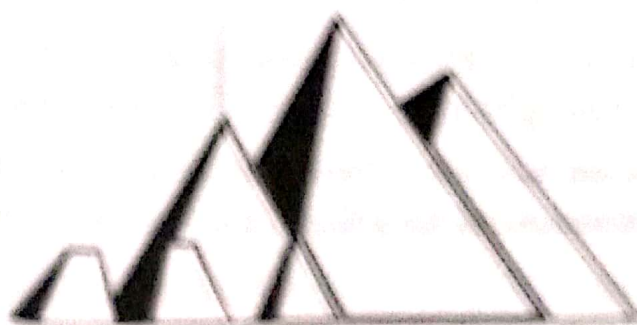
EASTERN COLLEGE came into being on 1st August 1992. The College was formally inaugurated on 23rd October 1992 by Shri. O. L. Nongthliu the then Home Minister Government of Meghalaya.

The Society faces hardship in the process of full filling its project, the Jaintia Coal Miners and Dealers Association, Khliehria came for their rescue and graciously donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- for setting up the only college in Khliehria Sub-Division at Khliehria. The people of Khliehria generously donated a plot of land for the same. Temporarily the society housed the college in the community hall of Khliehria Town Social and Cultural sports club. In 1996 the college and its activities is shifted to permanent campus.

The College started its classes with 11 Nos. of students and (six) lecturers. At present, the College enrollment is 600 students strength with 18 lecturers, a fulltime principal and 5 non-teaching staff to supervise the smooth functioning of the college activities. The college library had its function with small number text books at the humble beginning. By the course of time the college library is rich with 2000 Nos. of textbooks, besides journals, magazines and newspapers. A fulltime librarian and a staff are appointed to manage the library activities. The college is permanently affiliated to North Eastern Hill University and Meghalaya Board of School Education for Degree Arts (General) and a 2 level (Arts) courses respectively. The College building was inaugurated on 24th Dec. 2000 by Shri B. K. Mawlong the then Chief Minister of Meghalaya in Presence of (L) T. M. Rongthliu the then Education Minister Government of Meghalaya.

L. Lamsar

Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Pol. Science



Education For Healthy Environment

- Ms R.Pasi
Dept of Education

In modern culture we find a certain fall in the artistic standard, and a modern civilization all over the world the trends are toward gross materialism and naturalism, and the modern art does not address itself to the elevated emotion of the spirit and soul instead the appeal is low mass emotion. The art is become physicalistic, natural and realistic. The naked body of human being is the most appealing subject of art today. Everywhere we find sex-oriented themes. This is so because people or youth of today paid more attention to these type of entertainment. Thus, we find Cabarets in place of Classical dances, especially in the western world a number of filmmaker produce movies like adultery, rape, groupsex, incest cunnilingus and fellation most graphically. As man moves himself we find man living in an artificial atmosphere because nature is so enslaved by machine, the Piety, sincerity and respect for life, religious virtues have been replaced by Commercial machination. However in spite of all these man needs entertainment. It is the best source of such change. Entertainment is not only deviation from the routine work but it also relaxes and removes mental tension. During entertainment even if one has toiled physically his brainwork is not exhausted but on the contrary no strain is felt, as a matter of fact it displaced strain. Mostly in advance cities after a hard day workman undertakes sheer pleasure in entertainment like Party, Drive, Concert, etc. without any conscious end and in which man becomes so engrossed that he forgot himself and his problem. Entertainment in short implies activities which relieves boredom and besides providing mental, physical and emotional satisfaction. Example a man confine himself feels lonesome and is unable to relieve his mental tension, but in the company of others he forgets his narrow self and thus ables to enjoy himself and dissipates the tension. Thus entertainment satisfies not only the biological need but also satisfies the social needs of a man. Generally an entertainer, likely to be most appropriate will depend upon the special taste and interest of people, their sex and age.

Entertainment are said to be healthy if they have the following aspects

1. Entertainment for physical Exercise:-Example various type of games, dancing, horse riding, boating, mountaineering, etc. These entertainment help to relax the tension by diversion of attention and physical labour. They also develop man physical's capacities. Therefore all entertainment involving physical exercise in the pleasant atmosphere are healthy.
2. Entertainment for social function:-Example Picnic, Singing, Competitive Sports, Community Welfare, Festival, Concert and Visiting Fare, etc. All these help to develop and mature social aspect of man.
3. Entertainment for Cultural Activities:-These comprise Music, Dance, Drama, Debate, Poetry and Various sort of Competition, etc All these help Creative development of a man.

In order to develop all aspects of personality, the Government should arrange healthy entertainments like Cultural Programme, Sports, Games and Social Festivities in each and every village of the country and educational institution are the most important in this respect in providing a vitals role for healthy entertainment to young men and women.

Megalithic Culture of Meghalaya

With special reference to elaka sutnga
- Miss. P Syrpailin. Phawa
Dept. of History.

The first Megaliths are very important sources of information in regards to the Pre-Historic and Proto-Historic period, and they yield very valuable information on the origin of the people and some important aspects of their culture. Megalithic practices are very common among the tribal societies of North Eastern India. Stone monuments are raised in memory of the deceased by their kins or they may have been erected for religious and political purposes. The Khasis of Meghalaya, one of the predominant tribal groups in North Eastern India had also practiced such megaliths traditions. Visitors to Meghalaya are raising above the green landscape. The Khasi megaliths are unique not only for building varieties but also due to social and ideological significance attached to them. Each stone structures, erected either for funerary or commemorative purposes is given as proper name in Khasi that clearly signifies this place of importance in the society. Usually the surfaces of stone are generally rough as they are untrimmed.

Khasi megaliths may be broadly classified into two sections-

- i). Monumental/Commemorative stones or Mawbyinna-nam
- ii). Ossuaries/Bone Repositories or Mawbyinna-niam.

The common megalithic stones consist of three mentris in a group accompanied with a dolmen, but if the mentris vary to 5, 7, or 9, then more than one dolmen are associated. While mentris represent male i.e. (Mawshynrang), dolmen stands for female persons (Mawkynthei). Such stones are found along the roadside, market places, on lands near houses and occasionally on top of mountains or lands which are located far away from the villages.

The next type confirms to a bone burial an ossuary, where the bones of the death of a particular clan were kept together inside, and this type of monument were erected either in the lands of a particular clan itself or on lands which are located far away from the villages.

Having discussed in brief about the megalithic practices in Khasi hills, we shall now discuss about the megalithic practices present in one area of the Jaintia hills district, with special reference to the Mookympad

village, under the elaka sutnga dollloiship from where the syiem or King of Jaintia kingdom was chosen.

Short History of Mookympat Villages:- Mookympad village is about 2.KM. from sutnga village. Settlers of this village were originally people from the sutnga village, but with the increased in population, people began to move out from sutnga, in search of greener pastures. One such group, therefore, under a person named U Laman Kympad, along with his families settled in this new village. He erected some megaliths, the purpose of which is not known, which the people today called Mookympad (name after U Laman Kympad). Thus, to commemorate U Laman Kympad and the stone structures he erected, the future settlers, unanimously decided to name this new village as Mookympad village.

Mookympad village is one of the important sites where both - commemorative megaliths and ossuary/Bone Repositories are found in abundance. The best examples of commemorative stones are the Moo-Lephaw Chynrang, literally meaning "Stone of Thirty Men" and the Moo-Chien Sutnga of the Sutnga clan are best example of the Bone Repository category.

Moo-Lephaw Chynrang: These commemorative megaliths or mawbynnanam are found within the settlement areas, by the roadside. Here one would find a large dolmen (mawkynthei), erected on top of nine stones for support. Several mentris (mawshynrang) surrounded the large dolmens.

These megaliths were erected to commemorate a woman, named, Ka Kampadwat, who supposedly had more than 30 husbands. According to one story, a Kymoadwat was a woman whose character was against the customs and behaviour of the society. Thus, as a symbol of warning and reminding the future generations of the importance of social behaviour, the elders decided to erect these megaliths, where the large dolmen (mawkynthei) signifies ka Kympadwat, and the mentris (mawshynrang) signifies her husbands.

However, the other version of the story is that Ka Kympadwat was a very rich woman of her time but unfortunately, each of her husbands died just after marrying her, thus, the numbers increased to more than thirty. Desperate and unhappy with life, she left home and finally disappeared, leaving her death as a mystery. Therefore, her kins decided to erect these megalithic structures, in her memory.

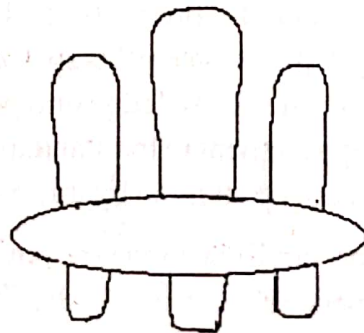
Moo-Chieñ Sutnga or the Bone Repository of the sutnga clan:- These megaliths fall under category of funerary stones or the mawbyinna niam. The bone repositories of the Sutnga clan is said to have been given as a gift by the King of Jaintiapur. It is located on the outskirts of the main area of settlement, in the middle of a small forest. Surrounding this forest, are several mentris, numbering around 60 plus and ranging from 3 feet to 17 feet approximately in height, served as natural fencing or as land holding, which protected the mawshyieng (where the bones of the sutnga clans were kept) within the forest. These mawshyieng, are rectangular in shape and megaliths ranging from 2 feet to 8 feet are found.

Interestingly, the bones of persons whose death were unnatural (iapmynsaw) or persons who committed crimes were taken to a river to purg them of any unseen blemishes, before keeping them together in the bone repository. Thus, the Sutnga Clan dug the Umkoi Sutnga, opposite the Moo-Chieñ of Sutnga, to serve this purposes.

The elaka Sutnga also had the common Kpep or the Thep mawbah (great ossuary) where all the clans under the elaka Sutnga collected the bones from their respective Bone Repositories which served as a temporary resting place, to the permanent common Kpep. This ceremony of transferring the bones to the Kpep could be done only at the death of a King, which means that this ceremony occurred only once in a lifetime of a King's reign. Thus, the bones of the Kings were kept in this Kpep, along with bones of his people. The biggest stones structures, which probably belonged to all the Clans under the elaka Sutnga.

However, since the custom was already falling into disuse, the fact that the people are being Christianized, it becomes a pathetic right to see that all these wondrous works of our ancestors are being neglected. The worst part is that people are destroying these structures to suit their various interests and no authority has taken the initiative to prevent these destruction. If these sites are properly tended and beautified, it would definitely attract tourist, which would boost the economy and most importantly, would provide employment to many of our unemployed youths, and also add to the aesthetic value of our places.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT : This small effort of mine, in trying to find out more about the rich culture and heritage of our ancestors, are based purely on oral sources, and I am very grateful to shri.Narain Dkhar, a resident of Mookympad village, including the elder members of the village council, for their immense cooperation in providing information and accounts related to this subject.



Environment Developments And Sustainability

- By M. Sutnga
By M. Sutnga
Dept. of Pol. Science

Environment is a complex system of physical, chemical, and biological conditions which influence life on earth. Environment is essentially made up of both nature and man, has positive or negative impact on all forms of life on earth. Man's limitless ability to alter environment has two major consequences. One of them is on himself and the other is on all non-human components be they animals, air, water or forests.

In all societies, be they democratic or authoritarian, a decline in the quality of environment has occurred due to man mindless and greedy use of natural resources. A major conflict of interests has developed between those who wish to continue to plunder the nature and those who opposed to it. A voice is now being raised for a saner use of natural resources in the manner that does not destroy the environment but preserved it at the same time, so that it may last in the long-run (sustainability).

Man is one of the many species on earth. He is a major actor and component in environment. Nature has its own way to create and maintain balance among the various components. However today man has been mindlessly exploiting natural resources for development and prosperity with the growth of industrialization. This has created imbalances. In other words, the process of development brought about by industrial revolution has depleted the natural resources faster than the natural replenishing capacity of the environment. Hence, the race for development led to the crisis of environment.

Development is an extremely nebulous, deceptive and therefore ambiguous concept. It is usually associated with modernization, industrialization, urbanisation, science and technology. It essentially cannot change growth and progress. In order to increase productivity, large industries were set up by employing capital and resources-intensive-technology, unfortunately this approach resulted in increasing inequality poverty and environmental crisis. The gap of income, knowledge and power was growing and large segments of population experience no significant improvement in the standard of living. The goal of human welfare and meeting basic needs of the people could not be attained by this model of development.

Degradation of environment has occurred due to chronic poverty, uneven industrialisation and unscientific method of mining like in our area. The general situation is such that the elites pay only a lip service to environment value and actually go on ecological rampaging. Even if they value environment they are often unwilling to part with the profits. In most of the case, their stock defence and ready excuse is contained in their argument about lack of financial viability and absent of viable technical know how. Another one is that due to unawareness of the people and their hunger for wealth, possessions, position and prestige. Protest to safe guard environment are often viewed and dismissed by the elites interest.

CAUSES OF ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

- Shri. Julius Dkhar
Dept of Economics

The North Eastern Region (NER) comprising of the seven sister states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The NER is a region endowed with rich natural resources. The region abounds with flora and fauna. Study shows that 80 % of the main species of flora is found in the region. It is one of the highest rained areas in the world. Assam specially, is full of rivers besides the mighty Brahmaputra. These rivers are ideal for generating Hydro electricity. Then what are the causes of economic backwardness of this region?

North Eastern Region (NER) is struggling with the problems of economic development. The entire region is caught up in a low productivity and low income syndrome in all sectors of economic development. The value system of the societies of the different ethnic and cultural group of North East India are mostly grounded to fatalism based on continuity and tradition, customs and wages. The potentialities created by modern sciences and technologies are either not really known to the people or not readily available or not systematically applied owing to the advice to preserve the tradition and heritage.

Some of the main causes for the economic backwardness of this region are as given below:-

1. **Belated Integration :-** The British ruled India for about 200 years and they managed to build the National Market in the country through the construction of roads, railways and other means of transport and communications. But the NER remained neglected from being integrated with the National Market. Even after Independence from the hand of the Britishers it took almost 100 years for the whole of NER to be integrated with the National Market.
2. **Security Concern :-** If we look at the map of India we found that the NER has been surrounded by many countries like China in the North, Bangladesh in the south and Myanmar in the East. In 1947 India and Pakistan were divided on the basis of religion between Hindu and Muslim. In 1962 there was a war between India and China. Then in 1965 again there was a war between India and Pakistan. Recently, in 1999 the Kargil war broke out which causes mass destruction to property and life. All the above consecutive wars created insecurity in the mind of the people. As a result there is no incentive to investment in this region either by the government or the private entrepreneurs, which led to the backwardness of this region.
3. **Peripheral Location :-** It means the distance of a particular region from the main center or market. NER is far away from the main center or market. It is around 1500 km from Kolkatta, 2000 km from New Delhi and around 3000 km from Chennai and Mumbai. Since this region is far away from these main centers there is high transportation cost. As a result it lead to high production cost. As a result the local product will not be able to complete with the product of those main centers.

4. **Lack of Transport and Communication :** Except Assam, the other six states are having either no rail link or very insignificant rail link with the rest of the country till today. The development of railway and road transport facilities in this region is very minimum considering its need. Even roadways are possible only in urban areas but not in rural areas. Hence, the local markets remain isolated from each other.

5. **Rapid growth of population :-** The NER is experiencing a very high rate of population growth since 1951. The decennial growth rates of population of the entire NER were as high as 39.4 % during 1951-61, 28.15% during 1961-71 and 35.9% during 1971-81 which remain all along very high in comparison to that of all India. Even during 1981-91 it remained as high as 56.8 % in Nagaland, 38.9% in Mizoram, 35.8% in Arunachal Pradesh, 33.7% in Tripura and 31.8 % in Meghalaya.

6. **Difficult Terrain :-** The NER is also facing peculiar problems due to its difficult terrain. The difficult terrain of the region surrounded by hills innumerable rivers and dense forests leads to increase of the cost of administration, cost of all developmental projects.

7. **Lack of Skilled personnel :-** The North-Eastern part of our country is also suffering from acute shortage of skilled labour. Most of the workers of this region is unskilled. For obtained higher skills, the region has to depend upon other states and foreign countries. Thus the constituents' states of the region have to pay higher wage rates for skilled labour than in many other states.

The knowledge of all the above problems, potentialities and prospects for regionalisation can help in laying down a strong foundation for planning economic and social welfare for the people of North East India. To collaborate in development to achieve mutual benefits all the seven states of the region must work together to find a workable formula for sharing cost and benefits of the development of water, minerals, industries and human resources. Only through the cooperation of the seven states and proper utilization of our resources that we can achieve economic development and prosperity.

Some of the important measures for the economic development of North Eastern Region are as given below.

1. **Human Resource Development :-** "Man is the creator of all the wealth, and without man all other resources remain idle" said Karl Marx. Thus, man is the central focus point of all development efforts. Man produces wealth and wealth is produced for the use of mankind. Hence, Human resource development is a crucial factor in the development of its economy. In the North Eastern Region human resources development is the need of the hour. The Government should take initiative in this regard by providing more technical institutions, Medical colleges, Engineering colleges etc so that the people of this region will be able to improve this skill and technology. Hence Human Resources development is a key to economic development.

2. **Development of Infrastructure :-** The development of railway and road transport facilities in this region is very minimum considering its need. Excluding Assam, the other six states are having either no rail link or very insignificant rail link with the rest of the country till today. Even roadway is available

only in urban areas but not in rural areas. Therefore, the people of this region together with the government and with the help and guidance of the North Eastern Council should cooperate and work hand in hand to construct better roads and railways for the economic development and prosperity of our region.

3. **Scientific Agriculture :-** The method of agriculture needs to be modernized. First and foremost Jhum cultivation should be controlled by the government. The government can increase irrigation canals by building dams, digging wells and ponds to increase the agricultural productivity of this region. Better seeds, improved fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides etc should be provided by the government to this region to improve the economic life of the people. The primitive tools used for agriculture etc so that they will be self-sufficient in terms of food grain.

4. **Improvement of Allied Agriculture :-** The climatic factor and other natural facilities are favorable to the growth of allied agricultural activities like dairy farming, poultry farming, piggy, fishery, etc. Therefore, efforts should be made to improve the allied sector. The whole of North Eastern Region is a fish and meat importing zone. The people of this region can earn their living by involving themselves in animal husbandry and fishery industries. The development of these industries will promote economic development in this region.

5. **Proper utilization of Resources :-** This region is abundant in flora and fauna. It is also rich in natural resources like Petroleum, Natural gas, Lime stone, Coal, uranium etc. But these resources are generally not properly utilized or extracted. The practice of Jhum Cultivation has destroyed most of these resources. Most of the people do not even have any knowledge of the value of these resources. Therefore, they should be immediately protected and used properly for the economic growth of this region.

6. **The Desire for economic development :-** The most important requirement for economic progress is that the people must have the desire to progress. It is commonly agreed that economic development is not possible unless there exists a strong willingness for economic progress among the people. The keen feeling for development among the common masses provides lubricating oil to the wheels of economic development. Capital is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for economic development. A strong desire for material betterment, a willingness to work hard and in a regular and punctual manner are pre-requisites to economic growth. As Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of U.S.A. said that we should not think what the government could do for us but instead we should think what we can contribute or do for the welfare and betterment of the nation in general and our North Eastern Region in particular.

Hence, I conclude by saying that the development of the N.E.R. depends very much upon us. If we cooperate with the government, the NGOs, N.E.C. and many other institutions by giving our land for making of roads, railways, airways etc then our N.E.R. will surely progress and prosper within no time.



Decinial Celebration - 2002



Dr. B. Lyngdem at Fresher's Meet Drt. CDC NEHU, Shillong



Shri R. Rajithap Mco. SDO (C) Kthiehrat Chief Guest YSA - 2004



Students Welcome Song at Freshers Meet - 2004

With Best Compliments From :

B. Shylla Filling Station

**Byndihati, Jaintia Hills
Meghalaya**

With Best Compliments From :

Swer Service Station

**Dkhiah East
Khliehriat, Jaintia Hills**

With Best Compliments From :

Nongtdu Filling Station

**Mynkre, Jaintia Hills
Meghalaya**



College Picnic at Umiam



Kriti and Veena welcoming the freshers 2004



Tracking to Malidor

Academic Activities - 2004

Student's at work



Principal leading the Pledge for National Integration



Pupils of Near by Schools participating in the Drawing and Painting Competition
at J. E. College at the YSA' 04



Library and Student at work

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN INDIA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY

By Laxmi K. Sha
3rd.yr BA

May 1: Observed as May Day in certain states of India. It was first observed by the labourers of Chicago in USA in 1886, demanding 8 hours of labours, 8 hours of social and cultural activities and 8 hours of rest. 1897 Ramakrishna Mission was established by Swami Vivekananda.

1926 Jim Corbett killed the man-eating leopard of Rudraprayg which took a toll of 125-lives. 1960 Bombay state was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat.

May 2 1921 Satyajit Ray was born.

May 3 1913 the first fully Indian feature film "Rajha Harichandra" was exhibited in Bombay.

May 4 1799 Tipu Sultan of Mysore was killed in the battle of Srirangapatnam. The British captured the city and fort under Major General W. Popham. 1854 India's first postage stamp was officially issued. 1980 it was declared the Coal Miners Day.

May 5 1479 the third Sikh Guru Amar Das was born. 1916 Gyani Zail Singh was born. 1984 Phu Dorje was first Indian to climb Mty. Everest with out oxygen.

May 6 1861 Motilal Nehru was born. 1944 Gandhiji was released from Aga Khan Palace in Pune, which was his last prison term.

May 7 1861 Rabindranath Tagore was born. 1907 the first electric tram car of Bombay came operation and the city's last one ran on 31st. March 1964. 1973 Foundation stone of the new capital of Arunachal Pradesh was laid at Itanagar.

May 8 Observed as the World Red Cross Day in India, being the birthday of the organisation's founder Jean Deeraant. 1954 Government of India decided to integrate Chandernagar (earlier under French possession) with West Bengal.

May 9 Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar was born. 1866 Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born. 1975 First electric typewriter was produced.

May 10 1526 Babar enters Agra, the then capital of India after his victory in the first battle of panipat. 1857 Real outbreak of sepoy mutiny of 1857 occurred in Meerut.

May 11 1857 the Sepoy Mutiny broke out in Delhi

May 12 1915 Ras Bihari Bose left India for good on the Japanese Sanuki Maru under the assumed name P.N. Tagore.

May 13 1648 Red Fort of Delhi by emperor Shah Jahan was completed. 1905 president Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was born. 1962 Radhakrishna became the second president of India, 1967 Zakir Husseini became the third president of India.

May 14 1960 Air India crossed the Atlantic to New York.

May 15 1958 the Gift Tax Act comes into force.

May 16 1975 Sikkim lost its Independence statehood when it integrated with India as the 22nd state.

May 17 1498 Vasco de Gama anchored for the first time near Calicut. 1857 Bahadur Shah II was declared as the Independent Mughal emperor of India.

May 18 1974 India's first nuclear detonation was effected underground in Pokhran Rajasthan.

May 19 1913 President Neelam Sanjeva Reddy was born.

May 20 1965 the first team on the commander M.S.Kohli reached Mount Everest summit Major A.S.Cheema and Sherpa Nawang Combu who were the first among the nine climbers of the team who climbed the peak.

May 21 1994 Susmita Sen was crowned as Miss Universe in Manila.

May 22 1772 Ram Mohon Roy was born. 1989 India successfully test fire its Intermediate Range Ballistic missile, Agni.

May 23 1984 Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

May 24 1875 Syed Ahmed Khan established Mohammedans Anglo-Oriental School in Aligarh latter known as Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. 1956 2500 birth anniversary of Lord Buddha was observed.

May 25 1611 Jehangir married Meherunessa, who was latter name Noor Jahan. 1886 Ras Bihari Bose was born.

May 26 1957 Janata Insurance policy was launched in Bombay.

May 27 1957 copyright bill was passed.

May 28 1572 Rana Pratap Singh ascended the throne of Mewar. 1883 V.D.Savarkar was born.

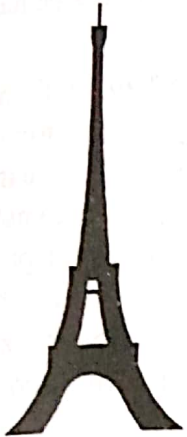
May 29 1947 Indian standard institution was established 1968 Dara Singh won the world Championship title in wrestling.

May 30 1919 Robindranath Tagore re-enunciated his knighthood ('Little Sir') as protest against Jalianwalabagh massacre by the British. 1987 Goa became the 25th full-fledged state of India union.

May 31 1818 the first vernacular news papers samachar Darpan was published.

IT'S UP TO YOU

- Hemlata Nankani
2nd.BA



One Song can speak a moment
One flower can Wake the dream,
One tree can start a forest,
One bird can herald Spring.
One handclasp light a soul,
One Star can guide a ship at sea,
One word can frame the goal.
One Vote can change a Nation.
One Sunbeam can light a room.
One laugh will Conquer gloom.
One Step must start with journey.
One word must start each prayer.
One hope will raise our spirits.
One touch can show you care.
One Voice can speak with wisdom.
One life can make the difference.
You see, it's up to you.

The Wonder of Life

- James Sutnga
2nd.BA

- 1 They are born with the innocent that we,
As adult, spend the rest of our lives
Trying to reclaim
- 2 They do not judge or have trouble
Expressing themselves instead, they
Appreciate the wonder of life.
- 3 They are the best of ourselves,
Magical creations of our souls
Who live only to love
And to be loved
- 4 We watch, everyday, as they changed,
Knowing there is nothing we can
Do to delay this precious time.



Events and Activities

Games & Sports : - The College arranged the annual college meet in which the various curricular activities were conducted including indoor and outdoor games and various entertainment are conducted to deviate the students mind from academic activities or routine work to help the students to relax and remove mental tension, the college is regularly participating in the university inter college tournaments in the field of Football, Badminton and Table Tennis in which our college used to perform well. 2(two) students (Shri.Edison Swer and Shri Present Bareh) of this college were selected to represent the University in the East Zone Football Tournament held in Varanasi (UP) in 2004. In 2004 Inter College football tournament college has qualified for semi-final and lost to Sehng Khasi college in Tie - Breaker shoot-out.

National Service Scheme : - The National Service Scheme (NSS) was instituted in 1992 with the permission from National Service Scheme NEHU Cell Shillong and shri. Davidson Diengdoh lecturer of Khasi department was appointed as Programme Officer. The aims and objectives of NSS are to pave the way for students to serve the community through NSS works. Under the banner of NSS the college organised various awareness campaigns for public awareness about AIDS & DRUGS, Total Literacy campaign, preservation of environment and sanitation. Under the theme University Talk Aids Programme NSS unit also conducted 10 days special camping at Diengchynrum an adopted village in collaboration with NSS Regional Centre (NER), Guwahati, Wooden toilet was constructed at Lotus Secondary School Deingchynrum and the same was handed over to school management for maintenance.

In addition the unit constructed a NSS park, a permanent septic tank at College campus and tree plantation was organised every year on the world environment day.

Seminars & Workshops :- The College has conducted seminars and workshops -cum-motivation programmes as a part of the college curricular activities. In 2003-04 the college in collaboration with various Government agencies organised programme on margin money scheme for rural educated unemployment youth, seminar cum workshop on quality improvement of school management and seminar on self-employment opportunity and workshops on rainwater harvesting. Recently the college has organised Year of Scientific Awareness 2004.

In addition, shri P.Nongtdo Principal of the College has been invited to deliver a lecturer on Higher Education in rural area at the state level workshops on strengthening Higher Education in Meghalaya organised by College Development Council, NEHU Shillong and sponsored by the University Grant Commission on 30th.Oct.2004.

Celebration of Important days :- Every year the college celebrates Independence Day, Republic day, No tobacco Day, World environment day, Quami Ekta Movement/Year of Scientific awareness 2004 in college premises.

Charity Works :- The College has done many charity works towards the development of the nation especially during the time of requirements: Donation to Prime Minister Relief Fund (Tsunami 2004).

D. S. Diengdoh
Senior lecturer, Dept. of Khasi

EMBRACE THE MOMENT...

HISTORY LYNKGOT

I (L.) Rev. Tiplang Dkhar
(Founder President Jaintia Eastern College)



Mrs. S. Bareh
Rymbai Village

I Pastor Tiplang Dkhar idei I khun phrangsngi jong I kong Delsimai Dkhar bad I bah Daplin Lyngdoh, Rymbai. La kha ia I ha ka 30th. Nov. 1961 ha PHC Khliehriat. Ki iadon khyndai ngut shi para, I wan na ka ing baduk ki kmie ki kpa ki long ki nongrep. Ha ka jingiadei bad ka jingpule I pator I la pyndep ia ka Matrik na Rymbai Hiigh School ha ka snem 1982. ia ka B.Th. ha ka snem 1987 na Cherra Theological College, Sohra bad ia ka B.D ha u snem 1990 na Eastern Theological College, Jorhat, Assam. La ordain pastor I ha ka 14th. March 1992 ha ka KJP Synod ha Balang Mawlangwir.

Ha ka 10. May 1992 pat I la shimti ia ka kam pastor ha ka Balang Shilliang Umshong, Iapmala District. I la trei ruh I part time Executive Secretary jong ka Rymbai Presbytery ha ka snem 1995 bad la bat ia ka kam Senior Executive ka Rymbai Presbytery haduh ka sngi ba in khladnoh.

Naduh ba I dang long u khynnah samla u ju sngewtynnad bad ba smat bha ban wan sha ki jingiaseng, khynnah, jingiasengsamla jong ka baling Rymbai. I long I pastor I ba trei shitom ha ki kam ialap ia ka ktien U Blei bad I nongseng ia ka Balang ha Lumsken. Ha ka por jong I kum I Senior Executive Secretary I la ai jingmut ban don ka Church House jong ka Presbytery ha Rymbai bad la I la pyndep ia katei ka ing ha ka snem 2000. A.D. bad ka Rural Health Centre ha Rymbai lyngba ka jingbei pisa ka seng kynthei Balang kmie na Ri Wales.

I Rev. T. Dkhar, I long I nongaibuit ba ha khmat ha ka jingiadei bad ka Rymbai Presbytery naduh ki seng kynthei haduh ki seng samla, bad kum I dkhot ha ki komiti bapher bapher jong ka syond.

I Rev. T. Dkhar, nalog ka kam niam I la pyllut ruh ia ka por jong I ban trei na ka bynta ka bha ka miat ha ka imlang sah lang jong kane ka dong Khliehriat Sub-Division, ha ka snem 1992 I la pynkhih ia ka jingmut jong ki paidbah ban don kawei ka seng bhalang kaba iadei bad ka pule dangle. Kumta ha kajuha ka snem la seng ia ka Society For Higher Education, Khliehriat ma I kum I President ba nongkong bad ha ka juh ka snem la seng ia ka Jaintia Eastern College ha Khliehriat bad I long ruh I president ba nongkong (founder) jong katei ka college. I la bat ia ka kam President haduh ka sngi kaba khadduh ha ka jingim jong i. Kum I president jong ka college I la pyllut ia ka por ba kordor jong I ban kyntiew ia katei ka college na ka bynta ka jingmyntoi u luk u lak jong ka thain.

I Rev. T. Dkhar I la khlad na kane ka pyrthei ha ka 30th Jan 2004 ka jingklad jong I ka long ka jingduh kaba khraw ia ka Jaintia Eastern College bad ia ka thain hi baroh.

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Vill. & BPO Rymbai, Jaintia Hills.
Ph.No.03652220192

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Vill. & BPO Sutnga, Jaintia Hills,
Ph.No.03655276209

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Ph.No.03655 23010003(O) 230103 ®

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Mr.Nehlang Lyngdoh, MLA
Vill & BPO Rymbai, Jaintia Hills
Mr.Homlington Bareh
Vill & BPO Dkhiah, Jaintia Hills.

Representative :

Teachers

NEHU

Mrs.R.Merika Nongtdu, MA
Mr.Lakhon Lamare, MA
Prof.Surendra Singh, Department of Geography.
Dr.B.Mishra, Department of Economics.

Departments and name of faculties

Principal	:	Mr.Phervision Nongtdu
English	:	Shri.N.Sarkar (HOD) Md.Komal Uddin Mr.Carmelo.L.Lakiang
Khasi	:	Mr. Davidson Diengdoh (HOD) Miss.Percia Phawa Mr.Lancestar Nongtdu
Economics	:	Shri.Immanuel Shangpliang (HOD) Miss.Cherry Pahoh Shri.M.Bareh
Political Science	:	Shri.Lakhon Lamare, (HOD) Shri.Mekithi Sutnga Mrs.Jinalin Pymnge Mr. Nishwa Rymbai
History	:	Mrs.R.Merika Nongtdu, (HOD) Mrs.Womphaidien Wann Mr.Marki Passah Miss.P. Syrpailin Phawa
Education	:	Mrs.Raise Up Pasi (HOD) Mrs.J.P.Hynniewta
Man & Environment	:	Shri.Cladius Nongtdu
Librarian	:	Miss.Moonshine Suchiang

Non-Teaching Staffs:

1. Shri.Mihsalan Pala
2. Shri.Mohit Das



Performance of the College in the Last 12 Years in the External Examinations (MBOSE/NEHU)

Sl. No	Examinations	Years	No. Appeared	No. Pass	1st. Div	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	% Pass
1	PUC (Arts)	1994	38	37	X	20	17	97%
2	PUC (Arts)	1995	28	24	X	02	22	85%
3	PUC (Arts)	1996	24	11	X	x	11	45%
4	HSSLC	1997	48	05	X	x	05	10%
5	HSSLC	1998	23	20	01	02	17	87%
6	HSSLC	1999	47	08	X	x	08	17%
7	HSSLC	2000	51	37	02	07	28	72%
8	HSSLC	2001	38	25	X	6	19	65%
9	HSSLC	2002	103	94	01	40	53	91%
10	HSSLC	2003	75	61	01	10	50	81%
11	HSSLC	2004	125	98	X	14	84	78%
12	BA	1996	02	01	X	x	01	50%
13	BA	1997	14	12	X	x	12	85%
14	BA	1998	05	01	X	x	01	20%
15	BA	1999	17	05	X	x	05	30%
16	BA	2000	11	09	X	x	09	81%
17	BA	2001	51	43	X	02	41	84%
18	BA	2002	30	23	X	09	14	76%
19	BA	2003	31	21	X	08	13	68%
20	BA	2004	42	38	X	10	28	90%

EDITORIAL BOARD :

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College excursion to Mumbai, Goa & Bangalore - 2004