Ecological development has become one of the basic themes of the NSS programmes. Afforestation, popularising the low cost smokeless choolas (ovens), regulating pollution (air, water, sound), installation of biogas plants, removal of water hyacinth, soil and water management, removal of parthenium are a few important areas of the eco-development activities. Against this background, the government of India entrusted the work to the universities for undertaking the various ecological projects. Motivation was one of the essential elements of mobilising people for such activities.

Vrikshaganga was found to be a mass communication programme. It was aimed at creating an awareness among the people and the student community about the factors affecting the ecological balance. It was aimed at achieving emotional integration, communal harmony and also educating the villagers in family welfare. The programme had therefore the twin objectives of making efforts for eco-balance and family welfare.
The project Vrikshaganga was an offshoot of the ideas of Mr. V. N. Bhide, Assistant Programme Adviser, government of India, Bangalore, who came to Karnataka after serving in Maharashtra. The programme was implemented in Maharashtra with the blessings and participation of Baba Amte.* Several Vice-Chancellors encouraged the activity. Having acquired the experience and being convinced, Mr. Bhide proposed the idea of Vrikshaganga to the coordinators in Karnataka. A number of letters addressed to the Programme Coordinators, Registrars and Vice-Chancellors in Karnataka were received with some scepticism. But Mr. Bhide was firm. He made personal visits to all decision makers and won their appreciation ultimately.

The concept of Vrikshaganga was clearly spelt out in the letters of Mr. Bhide as follows:

a. Establishing contact with 4 to 5 hundred villages.

b. Conducting street plays, skits, group songs.

c. Holding discussions with the villagers on the matters of population education, environment,

* A great social worker, a conductor of a colony for lepers in Madhya Pradesh, a fighter for clean environment, a Magsaysay award winner.
social evils, family welfare etc. All the participants were to have their cycles and these cyclists, coming from different universities, should congregate at Sringeri on the banks of serene Tunga river on the slope of the western ghat.

d. The terminal function would be a lively programme to be addressed by eminent writers, poets, educationists, environmentalists, ecologists and so on.

e. The volunteers would take an oath of promoting national integration and participating in the national development programme.

f. Plantation of about one lakh saplings had to be done en route.

g. Full cooperation of all the government departments of Karnataka, particularly the Departments of Forests, Horticulture, Social Welfare, Youth Services, Health etc. would have to be ensured as complementary to mass participation.
Vrikshaganga Camp: Mr. V. N. Bhide, Assistant Programme Adviser, NSS Regional Centre, Bangalore, speaking on the objectives of the Vrikshaganga camp at Munirabad in Karnataka.
Though the programme appeared to be quite imaginary and difficult, Mr. Bhide was clear in his writings. He narrated as to how to go about. He emphasised that each university should arrange to draft 5 to 10 students from each college having an NSS unit. One programme officer should be in charge of a batch of 30 students. All participants should be inoculated against cholera, typhoid, tetanus etc. They should have an identity card in their pocket giving the idea of their blood group, besides giving other details as usual.

They should be well oriented for participation in accordance with the objectives envisaged in the project. They should be prepared to put up with the inadequacies, difficulties, inconveniences in course of the cycle march as this activity was a mobile one and some difficulties were bound to crop up.

Workshops and discussions should be conducted to prepare mass songs, stage plays, slogans, posters, banners, handouts etc. The participants should be equipped with their cycles, repair kits, air pumps, personal belongings including water bags etc. Each cyclist needed to cover at least 3 to 5 hundreds kms. and hence 40 to 50 kms. a day. Plantation, discussion and cultural activities would be organised at all halting points.
Food and lodging arrangements and places of plantation etc. had to be fixed and hence adequate pre-programme arrangements had to be made by each university.

The cyclists at all university and district headquarters would be flagged off by the Vice-Chancellors, Deputy Commissioners etc.

As a whole, the programme appeared challenging to the organisers involving as it did the difficulty of coordinating the various agencies associated with the project.

In order to minimise the organisational expenses the participants were required to have their own cycles etc. This was one of the new ideas in the programme. Elaborate arrangements to host about 500 students at one congregational place were required to be made and these might last for 2 or 3 days. There would be a massive plantation of about one lakh saplings. The Departments of Horticulture, Forest and Agriculture were required to play a vital role in helping to execute the project.

The last day would be the day of reward. The assembly would rejoice with mass singing and prayers in the presence of
honourable ministers, Vice-Chancellors, writers etc. Oath-taking and silent dispersal would be the befitting finale to the whole saga of tiring activity across the state.

Having spent ten days on outward journey in this mobile camp, while returning to their colleges, a public transport facility might be allowed to those who had to go a long way. But anybody within a range of 100 kms. was to go back on his cycle.

There were clear guidelines on the financial requirement. The Assistant Programme Adviser stated that the normal grants under special camping programmes and part of the regular grants might be utilised for the entire project. The whole programme might cost about 80 thousand rupees. In sum the Vrikshaganga would make it an important annual feature of the NSS to achieve the ultimate objective of creating awareness among the people regarding the mingling of educated youth with its counterpart in rural India. It would be a manifestation of an open university or education on wheels.

After a careful examination of the programme by the university coordinators, it was found that the congregational
point suggested by Mr. Bhide needed to be changed. Except this all other instructions were acted upon by the universities. The Programme Coordinator of Karnataka University was given the responsibility of proposing the new venue. He undertook journey throughout the Karnataka University jurisdiction and nearby places. Ultimately he came up with a place which was accepted by not only the coordinators of all the universities but also by the Assistant Programme Adviser. PAMPAVAN, a Japanese-model garden at Munirabad was found to be the ideal place for following reasons:

1. There was adequate space for a massive plantation.

2. The Department of Forests and Horticulture happily welcomed the project and assured their whole-hearted cooperation.

3. There was an adequate space for accommodation, boarding and for terminal function.

Though the camp site came under the jurisdiction of the Gulbarga University, the NSS Coordinator of the Karnataka University, Dharwad, was made the Project Director and was entrusted with the responsibility of organising the entire programme taking into consideration his past experience and
organising capacity. It was a rare honour given to the 
Karnatak University.

With a view to sharing the challenging responsibilities 
and to discharging onerous duties, two committees were formed, 
headed by two Vice-Chancellors. Dr. S.G. Desai, Vice-Chancellor, 
Karnatak University, Dharwad, headed the state-level coordination 
committee whereas Dr. M. Nagaraj, Vice-Chancellor, Gulbarga 
University, was head of the state-level committee for the 
terminal function. The coordinating committee had to make 
elaborate arrangements and coordinate the activities of the 
various universities and departments, contacting the speakers, 
inviting the guests. Knitting the multifarious activities 
into a single project was a great task before the coordinating 
committee. The terminal committee was expected to organise the 
programme at the congregational place. The place of accommodation, 
boarding, health point, sanitary and bathing arrangements were 
to be taken care of by the terminal committee. The task of both 
the committees was made easy by the spot visit of all the 
programme coordinators. The meeting of all the coordinators 
at the DCC Bank, Hospet, under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. N. Bhide, 
was found to be very useful as it finally chose Munirabad as 
the most suitable place for the final function.
Mr. K. U. Shetty, the State Coordinator of NSS and the Director, Youth Services, played an important advisory role, evinced keen interest and encouraged the project. This he did at the state level coordinators' meeting from time to time. The initial support provided by Mr. K. U. Shetty was very valuable.

In order to secure local involvement a local committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Shivalingayya, Superintending Engineer, Munirabad, was constituted. The Departments of Public Works, Horticulture, Education etc. extended fullest support in making the arrangement on the primary school ground. The gymkhana club building was also kept at the disposal of the organisers for organising this great event.

Some detailed guidelines were issued to all the colleges for the right selection of the campers with a view to making the programme a grand success. The instructions to the colleges included the following points:

i. Students who had completed one year of NSS should be selected so that they had a proper background and motivation.

ii. The upper limit of deputation was 5 students from each college. Above all, it was voluntary.
iii. The other qualities required to be possessed by the campers were that they should have:

a. disciplined,
b. courteous,
c. physically fit,
d. their cycles,
e. knowledge of the various themes to be propagated,
f. able to stage dramas, skits and sing,
g. prepared to execute indemnity bond, risk/safety precautions certificate,
h. prepared to undergo a medical test,
i. have received vaccination against cholera, typhoid, malaria etc.,
j. prepared to incur marginal expenditure from their own pockets, if required,
k. prepared to observe orderliness and cleanliness at mass meetings and en route,
l. prepared to bring their own kit containing their personal belongings, dry food, water bag, minimum bedding, two pairs of dress, warm clothing etc.,
m. prepared to maintain diaries about the contacts and experiences they gain.

Further the principals were advised to exercise their power in selecting committed students for the committed programme.
of state level. Since the Karnatak University was the host, the students of the various colleges were requested to be in the camp site on 20th morning whereas the other participants of the different universities were expected on 21st morning. This arrangement was made to involve the students in preparatory work of the terminal function.

The programme coordinators undertook pilot trips for fixing the en route halts in their respective university jurisdiction. This was necessary to ensure better organisation and to involve the villagers and related agencies. The pilot trips undertaken by the coordinators served as a means of motivation for the villagers for effective participation. The coordinators were expected to draw up the routes, distance to be covered each day, names of the halting places, dates of the arrivals and departures, places of the plantation and presentation of the cultural activities, and arrangement of boarding, contact persons.

The routes prepared by the Karnatak University for the 11 participating colleges give some idea of loud thinking, planning and commitment on the part of the organisers. All such attempts were made by the other universities too.
The foregoing paras will throw light on all aspects of the two-day events of the historical project Vrikshaganga.

The people witnessed the grand confluence. This was not the Ganga joining the Bay of Bengal. It was the Vrikshaganga joining the Tungabhadra at Munirabad. The mighty project of Vrikshaganga occupied two full days, 21 and 22 July 1984. The concluding function was a magnificent event. It was organised on 22 July 1984 and the proceedings, witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd of 10,000, lasted for five hours.

Dr. S. G. Desai, the Vice-Chancellor of the Karnataka University, Dharwad, was in the chair. The chief guest was Dr. M. Nagaraj, the Vice-Chancellor of the Gulbarga University. Registrars of these universities, Mr. V. R. Bhavane and Mr. Mahesh Guggari, the Joint Director of Horticulture, Mr. Mohammed Ali, the author and planner of this novel project, Assistant Programme Adviser of the government of India, Mr. V. N. Bhide, the Finance Officer of Karnataka University Mr. B. B. Patil, the Project Director Mr. M. B. Dilshad, and Mr. S. R. Shastri, the Joint Project Director, Mr. D. M. Seenappa, Mr. R. Narasimhaiah, the coordinators of other universities and plus two stage, the principals and the lecturers, the invitees, nearly 1,000 students, officers
Vrikshaganga Camp: Mr. Mohammad Ali, Joint Director, Horticulture, Karnataka State, giving the valedictory address at Munirabad in Karnataka. On his right is the Karnataka University Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S. G. Desai.
of the NSS, the members of the audience, all these were a
witness to the exhilarating experience of the concluding
function.

The special enclosure neatly sheltered nearly 500 weary
cycles. Well-laid sanitary and water supply arrangements,
kitchen and dining accommodation, sub-extensions, two sentry-
like tents at the entrance, one serving as a reception centre
while the other as a clinic, were part of the set-up. The
central passage was lined by special potted plants leading
to all green, well lighted stage. The public address system
and the All India Radio arrangements functioned perfectly. A
mobile medical van of the Karnataka Medical College, Hubli, led
by Dr. M.V. Kamath and his staff and students, was in attendance.
The open air theatre contained rows of neatly arranged chairs.
The Programme Coordinator, Karnataka University, Dharwad, the
Head Masters of primary schools and the high schools, Munirabad,
the Horticultural Officer, Munirabad, Mr. Ashok Deshpande, Kednur,
the Principal, NSS Officers and the NSS volunteers of the Degree
College of Koppal, had put in hard work to put up the show.
Mr. V. N. Bhide had camped for three days, in advance, to be of
help to the organisers and toiling workers. God Varuna first
tried the nerves of the organisers and arriving participants
Meal-time at the Vrikshaganga camp.
by subjecting them to a stormy, torrential spell on 21 July. The rains upset the arrangements. The whole set-up was rearranged again by round-the-clock work. In reward the God smiled the following day and that brought lustre to the weary faces of the organisers and participants. It may be added here that India's first Vrikshaganga project in Maharashtra last year was planned to coincide with the Asian Games, thanks to the tireless efforts of Mr. Baba Amte. The first Vrikshaganga project of Karnataka or the second in the country, happened to coincide with the Los Angeles Olympics.

The activities began with the NSS song composed by Mr. M.B.Dilshad. He sang the song followed by others. There was a thrill in the atmosphere. The oath of commitment was administered to the NSS volunteers by Mr. R.Narasimhaiah. The national anthem sung en masse at the end solemnised the proceedings. The welcome was extended by Mr. S.R. Shastri. The messages were read by Mr. C.T. Shivappa Gouda. The messages of the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Honourable Minister of State for Forests, and Mr. Baba Amte were some of the important messages read on the occasion. An account of the en route contacts and meetings etc. was given by the various coordinators.
Oath

In the context of the Project Vrikshaganga and in the witness of the pure water of Tungabhadra harnessed by the TB Dam and serene beauty of Pampavana-Munirabad, I, as a volunteer of the National Service Scheme, hereby take solemn pledge that:

I shall always try to develop my personality in physical, moral and intellectual aspects of it through enlightenment and education.

I shall always try to live for the less-privileged as a mission of life by personifying the objectives of the National Service Scheme.

I shall always display culture and understanding that would promote national and international brotherhood and emotional integration of our mother land.

Jai Hind
(Victory to India)
Vrikshaganga Camp: Mr. V. R. Bhavane, Controller of Examinations, Karnatak University, Dharwad, giving away the mementos.
Mr. V. N. Bhide expressed his fullest satisfaction over the way the project Vrikshaganga had lifted off from scepticism and weakness to confidence and strength. The speeches of the guests and the president called attention to the unbelievable efficiency and success of the project. Mr. Mohammed Ali presented the specially prepared souvenirs and the University Registrars presented the satin cloth flags. Mr. M. B. Dilshad proposed a vote of thanks. The cultural programme presented by the universities and plus two stage was a feast of innovative folk-lore and stage art. It brought out the social themes related to the twin objectives of the project, importance of ecological balance and urgency of family welfare. The whole programme was competently compered by Mr. P. S. Madhyastha.

In spite of the limited time available for planning the Vrikshaganga project, all parties concerned extended full cooperation and assistance. The divisional level, district level and lower level revenue authorities, police authorities, officials of the Departments of Education, Forest and Horticulture extended timely help in organising the project. The coordinators in charge of the various batches of officials and volunteers had planned very carefully the routes by which they conducted the cycle march and finally converged on the
focal point of the project. The various state officials were quite helpful. The project was made further successful by the active participation of the PUC (Pre-University Course) students.

The programme coordinators had decided to send circulars to their colleges. The proformas of medical and vaccination certificate, risk/safety/precaution certificate, indemnity bond etc. were given. The following guidelines were given to the coordinators.

1. All students from all colleges need not be selected.
2. Only good colleges be chosen.
3. A dress rehearsal programme be organised at the district level to instil boldness among the students.
4. Each university be allotted a maximum strength of 100 students.
5. The physically fit students, having cycles, possessing knowledge of various themes, to be selected.
6. Students who are prepared to incur some marginal expenses be selected in view of paucity of funds.
7. The students be advised to carry some home-made dry food, water bag, identity card, certificate of blood group, minimum two pairs of dress, cycle tool box, first aid box etc.

8. Anti-malaria, anti-typhoid, anti-cholera vaccination to be administered to the students.

9. The NSS volunteers of medical colleges be sent on scooter en route.

10. Each university should run a van or jeep shuttling in between the groups.

11. The cyclists should display utmost courtesy and humility amongst themselves and with the villagers.

12. Diaries be maintained by the students recording their impressions of their journey.

13. A thorough orientation (to the students) be given before launching the programme.

14. All colleges and institutions should have their flags with the NSS emblem.

These guidelines were adhered to by all volunteers.
Press Coverage

In order to give wide publicity to the project, an arrangement for mass media coverage was made. The correspondents and reporters were invited. They were taken from Hubli and Dharwad to the camp site. This arrangement had to be made in view of the fact that the Project Director was from the Karnatak University, Dharwad. It was also on account of the fact that the mass media teams from Gulbarga could not be invited. A photographer (official) was also requested to join the team of press reporters from Hubli-Dharwad. The All India Radio authorities found it worthwhile to give coverage to these activities.

A team of 12 press correspondents entered the well organised camping premises. They started making observations the moment they appeared on the camp site. Informal interviews, discussions with the camp organisers, and the officials of government of India and Karnataka were held. The Assistant Programme Adviser, Mr. V.N. Bhide, addressed the press correspondents at the press meet on the day of the valedictory function at the open air theatre. The press reporters posed several interesting questions to the Assistant Programme Adviser, regarding the history of the NSS, importance of
eco-development and the rural reconstruction themes. The press meet concluded pleasantly. The press men went round to all the organisational points: stay and food arrangements, cycle parking, plantation place and so on. The authorities of the press information bureau also made special efforts to highlight this novel programme. "Apna Desh" (our country), a poster brought out by the government of India, received special attention under the caption of "Vrikshaganga: A Ganges of Trees." The text was as under:

"Ganga, the great Indian river, is just a bubbling trickle at Gangotri, the place of her origin. But as she dances her course down the valleys and slopes of the mighty Himalayas, other rivers, big and small, join her making her an impressive torrent growing from strength to strength."

The Vrikshaganga emulated her. It is a unique movement started in Karnataka. Small batches of students from each of the five universities of the state started on the novel Odyssey on cycles. The destination was Pampavana on the banks of the Tungabhadra reservoir. Some 4,000 saplings were planted by the students in Pampavana on 22 July 1984.
It was under the aegis of all universities of Karnataka that the Vrikshaganga project, basically an eco-development endeavour, was launched. The aim of the NSS volunteers was to travel along with their NSS officers some 400 kms. across the country-side, converging on Munirabad near the Tungabhadra reservoir. En route they were to plant thousands of saplings and to impress on the rural masses the need to preserve the ecological balance.

The Vice-Chancellors of the concerned universities of Karnataka state and other dignitaries flagged off the Vrikshaganga from the respective universities.

The local newspapers like Samyukta Karnataka, Vishal Karnataka, Vishwabani, Samaadarshi, Raichurwani, Netaji, Kannadamma, Shasana etc. devoted several columns to these activities. Box articles appeared in these periodicals under the caption of novel eco-development camp in Karnataka. The project was described as a silent mission without fanfare.

The march was compared with the historic salt Satyagraha or "Dandi Yatra" in Gujarat. The press teams spread the message of Vrikshaganga with a religious feeling. The sanctity of the
programme was propagated in about 25 newspapers at all levels. The publicity campaign spread the positive philosophy of the NSS among the masses of Karnataka. The NSS was so far known to the urban people and some college-going youths. The cycle march and the mobile camp of Vrikshaganga generated a positive outlook. The Department of Forest recorded its gratitude in various ways. The Department of Horticulture involved at Muniratna was also praised.

The event proved what wonders the mass media could do to boost the morale of the NSS volunteers. The mass media had never participated in such a big way in any NSS camps. The Vrikshaganga provided them with an opportunity to see the interest of the college-going youths in the extra-curricular and co-curricular activities.

The messages sent by the dignitaries evoked much interest. The Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, went to the extent of saying that Project Vrikshaganga was indeed a novel idea, full of promise, with educational and social values complete with a spirit of adventure. He felt that it could be a forerunner of several such projects and this could make our higher education functional. This indicated that the people at
the helm of affairs had started thinking positively and offered remarks on the potentialities of the NSS.

Dr. Jeevaraj Alva, Honourable Minister of Kannada and Culture, and Youth Services and Sports, and Chairman of Karnataka State NSS Advisory Committee, felt thrilled to see that the experiment, imaginatively christened Vrikshaganga opened a new vista of education and extension combined with a spirit of adventure and commitment for creating awareness among masses and the ultimate ideal of national unity. He described it as a bold educational experiment transmitting a twin message of ecological balance and family welfare for dignified human life, particularly for our poor masses. He regretted his inability to be with the participants and thought that this was rather a loss. These words of the Honourable Minister reflected the strength contained in the message of Vrikshaganga.

Dr. S.G. Desai, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwad, observed that there was a tremendous potential to undertake several programmes under the NSS and of these various programmes Vrikshaganga was a programme of immense promise. It aimed at creating an awareness about ecology. For quite some time man had been upsetting the ecological balance which in turn adversely
affected the life and health of both man and animal. In order to improve the life and promote the happiness of man and all other creatures in the world, it was necessary that we took the right steps to improve our surrounding atmosphere and nourish plant life. If we did not take the urgent steps soon, the damage would be beyond repair and the future generations would hold us responsible for our lack of wisdom and timely action.

He felt that from this standpoint the Vrikshaganga project organised by the various universities and the government of Karnataka at Munirabad was a worthy undertaking.

The opinion of Dr. Desai could be taken as a true measure of appreciation as he was associated with this project in its preparatory stage and was also an eye witness to the cooperation, enthusiasm, and constructive efforts displayed by the teams of the various universities and the junior colleges.

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University, said in his message that the Vrikshaganga project was an event of "continental" importance. He observed that the state-wide stir among the villages had lent much strength to the project.
The other messages received were those from Dr. M. Nagaraj, Vice-Chancellor, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Mr. K. U. Shetty, Director, Youth Services and Sports, Mr. Anhip Choudhari, Commissioner for Public Instruction, Bangalore, Captain B. Umapathy, APA, Pune, Mr. B. A. Jivijay, Minister for Forests, Mr. Baldevraj, expert on Youth Affairs, Jaipur.
**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY DHARWAD**

**National Service Scheme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Halt</th>
<th>No. of persons</th>
<th>Date and time of arrival</th>
<th>Persons to be contacted</th>
<th>Place of accommodation</th>
<th>Boarding arrangements</th>
<th>Works to be done</th>
<th>Saplings to be brought</th>
<th>Persons responsible for the arrangements</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kittur</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.7.1984 12.30 pm.</td>
<td>Principal R.V. Paravan-</td>
<td>Choukimath</td>
<td>Swagat Hotel</td>
<td>Plantation at the</td>
<td>Students should carry about 50 saplings from</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>31 kms.</td>
<td>navar</td>
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<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>Mr. M.B. Dilshad, NSS</td>
<td>University Village</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cultural activities</td>
<td>Department of Forest</td>
<td>Dr. Y.P. Vyasamudri, NSS Officer</td>
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<td>Mr. V.K. Naganur, High</td>
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<td>Plantation at Primary School and High School</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Building</td>
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<td>campus</td>
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<td>Mr. G.B. Kushibi, High</td>
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<td>Professor V. L. Police Patil</td>
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<td>20.7.1984 12-1 pm.</td>
<td>Mr. M.B. Dilshad, NSS</td>
<td>Ravindra Kala Kshetra</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>Munirat, Near Hubli</td>
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**Participating colleges:**

Mundargi, Dharwad, Hubli, Nipani, Bailhongal, Gadag, Belgaum, Karwar.
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<th>Place of Halt</th>
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<td>Hungund</td>
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<td>17.7.1984, 12-1 pm.</td>
<td>Mr. M.S. Halapeti, NS Hospital Officer,</td>
<td>Department of Forest</td>
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<td></td>
<td>College authorities</td>
<td>Professor S.S. Angadi</td>
</tr>
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<td>29 kms.</td>
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<td>Mr. K.Y. Kanikur, Primary School Head Master,</td>
<td>Department of Forest</td>
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<td>Primary School, Hungund</td>
<td>Professor S.S. Angadi</td>
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<td>Mr. D.C. Patil, Primary School Chairman,</td>
<td>Department of Forest</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cooperative Society, Muradi</td>
<td>Professor S.S. Angadi</td>
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<td>Mr. M.B. Dilshad, NSS Programme Coordinator,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Munirabad, Karnataka University, Near Hospital</td>
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<td>Tree plantation</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Department of Forest Professor S.S. Angadi</td>
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</table>

Participating colleges:
Banahatti, Talikoté,  Guledgud.

Project Director and Programme Coordinator,
NSS, Karnataka University, Dharwad.