

National
 Use i Seminar on 'Come against tribal violence'
 Dt. 27th & 28th September, 2016

Participants' names	Signature
60. Baidhyanagar Kage	Baidhyanagar
61. Jeddah Kumathi	Jeddah
62. S. Kirankumar Srin	S. Kirankumar
63. WIEKDONAL SYIEMLIH	Wiekdonal
64. Reuben Nguys Wachui	Reuben
65. Rupasylly Syiemlich	Rupasylly
66. A. Anple Rose dyngdah	A. Anple
67. J. Syiem	J. Syiem
68. D. Nunglhar	D. Nunglhar
69. Phyrailang Syieker	Phyrailang
70. S. Syiem	S. Syiem
71. W. Byssat	W. Byssat
72. S. Marbain	S. Marbain
73. M. Byssat	M. Byssat
74. D. Syiem	D. Syiem
75. E. Syiem	E. Syiem
76. S. Thyij	S. Thyij
77. F. dyngdah.	F. dyngdah.
78. RAKESH BABU PRINCIPAL	R. K. Babu
79. BIPIN KUMAR TGT (Eng.) JNV, Nongstoin	B. K. Kumar
80. D. M. Byssat	D. M. Byssat
81. Neelam Borwankar	Neelam
82. DR. R. D. Padmarathy	R. D. Padmarathy
83. Mr. K. Sasikumar	K. Sasikumar
84. Ms. Swapna Sikha Das	Swapna
85. Ms. Nilakshi Sankia	Nilakshi
86. Ms. Jati Das	Jati
87. Ms. Geeta Chetri	Geeta
88. Ms. Lipika Boraiah	Lipika
89. Ms. Shaheen Rahman	Shaheen
90. Miss. Daimonlang, Marshra.	D. Marshra
91. Ms. Wandanur Marwein	M. Marwein

70	Ibasukhin d. dyngkhoi	I. d. dyngkhoi
71	Shemtingenlin Rongrin	S. Rongrin
72	Ibakorder K. Syntien	S. K. Syntien
73	T. R. Saunkmie	Saunkmie
74	A. U. Saunkien	Saunkien
75	Jenorefa W. Pahsynthaw	J. Pahsynthaw
76	Baaphisha Kharsohmat.	Kharsohmat
77	Narisha Nongsem.	Nongsem
78	Elisha Mary Syiemlich	Syiemlich
79	Nancy Mary Syiemlich	
80	Berkades Mawlong.	
81	Peter Johnson Kharbau	Peter Johnson
82	Smt E. Okhar	Okhar
83	Bon Newkon Sohsiang	B. Sohsiang
84	Daiakun. Sohsioh.	D. Sohsioh
85	Nicholas Marsomin	Nicholas
86	Shuntin Kharrit	S. Kharrit
87	Glinda Mawlich.	G. Mawlich
88	S. Wahlang	S. Wahlang
89	W. Pumein	W. Pumein
90	M. Lyngdoh	M. Lyngdoh
91	Sibildaris Rongrin	S. Rongrin
92	Klintis Nongsiong	K. Nongsiong
93	Bashidhalang dyngkhoi	B. dyngkhoi
94	Ibashisha Nongsiey	I. Nongsiey
95	Mebalishisha dyngkhoi	M. dyngkhoi
96	Churchillster Lyngdoh	C. Lyngdoh
97	R. Sunn	R. Sunn
98	D. Okhar.	D. Okhar
99	? Okhar	? Okhar
100	B. Rupsuamp	B. Rupsuamp
101	Smt J. Mawthel	J. Mawthel
102	Deppurbulang Okhar	Deppurbulang
103	Memorialcy Nongsiey	Memorialcy
104	S. Evergreen Syiemlich	S. Evergreen

127.	Banteilin Wahlang	B. Wahlang	89	50
128.	Careful. K. Deubaw	C. K. Deubaw	90	1
129.	Laidame Nongzem	L. Nongzem	91	2.
130.	Asynta Shyikon	A. Shyikon	92	3.
131.	Dwinkle Thyriang	D. Thyriang	93	4.
132.	Eveningstar Maulong	E. Maulong	94	5
133.	Reniosabel Lauren	R. Lauren	95	6
134.	Ripailin Lyngkhai	R. Lyngkhai	96	7
135.	Finestars Okhan	F. Okhan	97	8.
136.	Kordostin Nongsech	K. Nongsech	98	9.
137.	Kyrtwihunlong Lyngkhai	K. Lyngkhai	99	10.
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National Seminar

On

CRIMES AGAINST TRIBAL WOMEN

Date of Seminar: 27th to 28th September, 2016

Venue: Nongstoin College, Nongstoin

Organised by:

Department of Political Science and IQAC Cell

Nongstoin College, Nongstoin

Introduction:

Crime against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women. This has led to discrimination against women by men ultimately leading to the prevention of their full advancement in their social milieu. Crime against women has manifested in different forms like wife-beating, marital rape, dowry related violence, sexual, emotional and physical abuse, desertion, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coercive use of contraceptives, female genital mutilation and other practices such as female infanticide, prenatal sex-selection, sexual harassment, intimidation at work, trafficking in women and forced prostitution. The impact of physical abuse is more visible, subtle and insidious often leading to social humiliation and psychological problems amongst the victims. The psychological and social consequences are devastating, as the prevailing stigma associated with sexual violence often leaves women isolated and increasingly vulnerable. The trauma faced thus goes beyond her own suffering, rendering great costs to her family and community.

The crimes against women identified under the IPC are : (1) rape (Sec 376 IPC) (2) Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes (Sec 363-373 IPC) (3) Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or attempts to commit such crimes (Sec 302/304 B IPC) (4) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec 498-A IPC) (5) Molestation (Sec 354 IPC) ; (6) sexual harassment (Sec 509 IPC) and (7) Importation of Girls (up to 21years of age, Sec 366-B IPC).The Crimes identified under special and local laws (SLL) , enacted to deal with specific problems affecting women are (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1987 (ii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and (iii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

The women in the state of Meghalaya enjoy a little more mobility and visibility than their counterparts in the rest of the country, their life, however, is not free from violence. Desertion is a common phenomenon in the state especially in the villages where de-facto marriages (unregistered marriages) and teenage pregnancies has perpetuated the problem. Rape, sexual harassment and domestic violence are very much in existence. The year 2002 there were 71 cases of crimes against women reported with the police Department which rose subsequently to 255 in 2012. It may be assumed that the actual statistics would be higher as many more violations go unreported. Dealing with domestic violence, other forms of VAW and crimes against women and children in Meghalaya has been made even more difficult because it is dismissed as an issue that

cannot and does not exist given the matrilineal set-up. The idea in operation is that matrilineal as a system inherently guarantees the rights of women and accords them a status higher than that of the men folk who many believe that they are the ones being discriminated against. There is a rise in the crime graph related to violence against women in Meghalaya. While the number of crime cases against women was 73 in 2003, it rose to 110 in 2004 and 138 in 2005. The crime graph escalated further in 2006 with 176 registered cases. The number of cases was 174 in 2007. Meghalaya's female population was 13.16 lakhs as of projected data for the midyear population 2012. There were reports of 164 incidences of rape, 24 incidences of kidnapping and abductions, 1 incident of dowry death and 16 incidents of cruelty by husband or his relatives against women. The rate of rape was 12.46 constituting 0.66 percent of the total rape cases of the country. Surprisingly this is the highest rate among all the Indian states and union territories. The kidnapping and abduction rate for women was 1.82 constituting 0.06 percent of the total cases registered in India. The assault cases on women with intent to outrage her modesty were 43 which account for 3.27 cases per one lakh women. This constitutes a share of 0.09 percent on all India basis. Under Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, Meghalaya reported 7 cases and no cases were reported under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, 1986 and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The age-group wise victims of rape during 2012 was 18 cases up to 10 years of age , 18 cases up to 10-14 years of age, 29 cases up to 14-18 years of age , 58 cases up to 18-30 years of age, 20 cases up to 30-50 years of age and only one case was reported for above 50 years of age in Meghalaya.

Objectives:

1. To review the incident of various forms of crime committed against women registered in the different districts of Meghalaya during the last five years.
2. To understand the profile of the women victims.
3. To analyse the reasons of crimes committed against women.
4. To explore the present status of victimised women on case study basis from different districts of the state.
5. To understand the Psycho- Social trauma faced by the women and children victim.
6. To find the coping mechanisms adopted by the women after the crime was committed on them.

7. To deliberate on the role of police and judiciary for providing justice to the victimised women.
8. To strengthen the rehabilitation measures adopted by the state government to rehabilitate the victimized women and children.

Target Group:

The participants are women's organisation, Village Elders, Pastors and Church Elders, NGO Activists, researchers, academicians, Police Personnel's and Students Community.

Outcome of the Seminar:

The seminar will give an opportunity to think and plan the academic, persuasive and social strategies to bring awareness among people about the crimes committed against women, the problems faced by these women and need of intervention through development of appropriate strategies. The seminar will bring together the academicians, activists and experts working in the field of criminal justice to join their hands and provide justice to these women.

Sub-Themes:

1. Crime against Tribal/ Marginalized Women
2. Eve-teasing, Molestation, Sexual Abuse and Rape
3. Honour Killings, acid attacks and dowry death
4. Forced Prostitution and Trafficking of Woman
5. Sexual Harassment and Abuse at the Workplace
6. Domestic Violence
7. Crimes against domestic servants
7. Cyber Crime against Women
8. Case studies on any of the sub themes

Call for papers:

Academicians, researchers, Civil Societies/NGO's and Students are invited to submit their Research Papers on the subthemes mentioned above.

- Full paper along with an abstract not exceeding 500 words must be sent by email attachment in latest by 15th September, 2016.
- The Sub-Theme being taken up in the research paper must be specified.
- All the submissions must be made in word format, preferably in 12 font size, Times New Roman (with 14 Font size for titles) in A4 size format with 1.5 line spacing.

- Paper submission must accompany a certificate by the author(s) that the paper is his/her original work and has neither been published nor submitted for publication elsewhere.

Registration fee:

For Academicians/Practitioners- Rs 500/-

For Research Scholars -Rs 300/-

The fee will be submitted through Demand draft (DD) in favour of Principal, Nongstoin College Payable at SBI, Nongstoin or cash at the registration counter in Nongstoin College, Nongstoin. Last date for submission of registration fee is Dt 20-09-2016

Travel and Accommodation:

All outstation participants will be provided free boarding and lodging within the Campus.

Chairman

Prof.B.K.Laitflang

Principal

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Organizing Secretary

Dr. T.Dash

IQAC Co-ordinator

Nongstoin College, Nongstoin

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The Organising Committee

1. Dr. Trilochan Dash, (IQAC Co-ordinator)
2. Smt. M. Lyngkholi, Head Dept of Khasi
3. Smt. E.Dkhar, Head Dept of Economics.
4. Shri Nicolas Marwein, Head Dept of English
5. Dr. Iaisan Mawthoh, Head Dept of Education
6. Shri Pynlangbor Marwein, Head Dept of History
7. Sri Playingstar Dkhar, Head Dept of Environment

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Organizing Secretary

Dr. T. Dash

IQAC Co-ordinator

Nongstoin College, Nongstoin

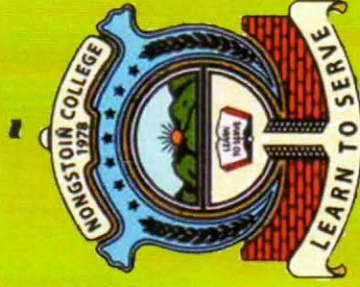
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