

THREE WEEK WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR  
NYK & NSS VOLUNTEERS IN THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA  
FROM 7 Feb to 27 Feb 2017

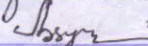


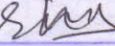
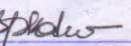

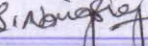
(INAUGURAL FUNCTION)

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1	Dadahum L Marshilling	Student	Nongstoin College	B. Marshilling
2	Baridashisha brahlang	"	"	Baridashisha
3	Dianghuhlin Kharlyngdoh	<del>Student</del> " " <del>Health Dept</del>	"	D. Kharlyngdoh
4	C. Syiem	LPA	Health Dept	C. Syiem
5	Bibilyeng Nongdthar	B.A. IV sem	Nongstoin college	B. Nongdthar
6	Balang mawtyllup	B.A. IV sem	"	B. mawtyllup
7	Realda pumien	"	"	R. pumien
8	Bat Kynti Lyngkhao	BA. 2. Sem	"	B. Lyngkhao
9	Apdonuk Nongboi	"	"	A. Nongboi
10	Franki Maruier	BA. 2 Sem	"	F. Maruier
11	Kularskhem Marbaniang	B.A. 2 sem	"	K. Marbaniang
12	Pynshingain Mawlieh	B.A. 2 Sem	"	P. Mawlieh
13	Barkitbar L. Barui	B.A. 2 sem	"	B. L. Barui
14	Daniulang L. Nongdait	B.A. 2 Sem	"	D. Nongdait
15	Pynskhembar Roy Maruier	Student	"	P. Maruier
16	Shri Mupsting Maryam	NSS volunteer	"	Shri Mupsting
17	Shri Victor Syiemlieh	"	"	Shri Victor
18	Shri J. Diengdoh	"	"	Shri J. Diengdoh
19	Shri K. L. Hajden	"	"	Shri K. L. Hajden
20	Shri R. Diengdoh	L.A.	PWD	Shri R. Diengdoh
21	Smt. P. Shardaewasau	L.A.A.	DEIC	Smt. P. Shardaewasau
22	Smt. B. Lyngdoh	L.D.A.	Supt of Taxes	Smt. B. Lyngdoh
23	Smt. T. Kharbami	L.D.A.	Att & Vty	Smt. T. Kharbami
24	Smt. B. Mawlot	L.D.A.	D.E.E	Smt. B. Mawlot
25	Smt. B. Syiem	L.A.	Township office	Smt. B. Syiem
26	Igiwell Mangsang	Student	Nongstoin co.	Igiwell Mangsang
27	Piedlang Maryam	Student	Nongstoin College	Piedlang Maryam
28	Shailang Nhanglang	Student	Nongstoin College	Shailang Nhanglang
29	Holstar Mawsoe	Student	Nongstoin college	Holstar Mawsoe
30	Bioles Kharlyngdoh	Student	Nongstoin College	Bioles Kharlyngdoh
31	Enweltsisha Nongsieij	Student	"	Enweltsisha Nongsieij
32	Eusebia Nongsieij	Student	"	E. Nongsieij
33	Baridashisha Kharlyngdoh	Student	"	B. Kharlyngdoh
34	Rosefullity X. Tahrin	Student	"	R. K. Tahrin

SNO	NAME	Designation	Institution/organization	Signature
35	Elisha K. Deusaaw	Student	Nongstoin college	E. K. Deusaaw
36	Italin Thongnibah	"	"	I. Thongnibah
37	Ibadondoh Ramri	Student	Nongstoin college	I. Ramri
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40	Felisha Lymbh Maudoh	"	"	F. L. Maudoh
41	Banriisha Marwein	"	"	B. Marwein
42	Ebelugrace Thongri	"	"	E. Thongri
43	Peacefull Marngar	"	"	P. Marngar
44	Tistalin Wahlang	"	"	T. Wahlang
45	Shanylla K. Synthia	"	"	S. K. Synthia
46	Saidmon Thongri	"	"	S. Thongri
47	Tubinisha Dingdoh	"	"	T. Dingdoh
48	Ellisly Nongrum	"	"	E. Nongrum
49	Linsany Nongbri	Student	NYK Volunteer	L. Nongbri
50	Dasiika Nongbri	"	"	D. Nongbri
51	Nancy Marbariang	student	nongstoin college	N. Marbariang
52	Wanabishisha Marwein	"	"	W. Marwein
53	Ricashisha L. Nongrum	"	"	R. L. Nongrum
54	Dapsuk Okhar	"	"	D. Okhar
55	Aibestak Musulman	"	"	A. K. Musulman
56	Michael F Nongpik	"	"	M. Nongpik
57	Ri-akor Pyndang	"	"	R. Pyndang
58	Sukmyndiang Nongrum	"	"	S. Nongrum
59	Ibanthun A. Jauphniau	"	"	I. Jauphniau
60	Ibanpiphun Okhar	"	"	I. Okhar
61	Sophia nylla Mawielh	"	"	S. mawielh
62	Baibianghis Tyndang	"	"	B. Tyndang
63	Yedion Okhar	"	"	Y. Okhar
64	Heding Nenglong	"	"	H. Nenglong
65	Morningstar Sangriang	"	"	M. Sangriang
66	Ricky Paul Sangriang	"	"	R. Sangriang
67	Sony Nongpung	"	"	S. Nongpung
68	Arques Puwein	"	"	A. Puwein

NAME	Designation	Institution / Organisation	Signature
Kynjohbostang Diengdoh	"	"	
Wakborang Wanyang	"	"	
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DORISHALINCY BYRSAT	Lecturer	NCH	
playing star Dima	Asst - prof	Nongstoin college	
Bostick Mawso	"	"	
Bloomingstar Syren	"	"	
Rupatylli Syiemlieh	Lecturer	"	
Shailin Shyrkon	Student	"	
Babiangdoh Nongriang	"	"	
Santimai Lyngdoh	"	"	
Resiful Thongri	"	"	
Felixstar K. Bani	"	"	
Sarabadapbiang Marwein	"	Nongstoin college	
Merrylyne K. Bani	"	Nongstoin college	M.K. Bani
Presbitia Marwein	"	"	P. Marwein
Lohan B. Madial	NYK Volunteer	Tura	
Devobirch B. Maral	NYK volunteer	Tura	
Tejrang Ch. Sangma	NYK Volunteer	Tura	
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Russilin K. Bani	Student	"	R.K. Bani
Bimoriaity Marwein	Student	"	B. Marwein
Rishalin Lyngdoh	Student	"	R. Lyngdoh
Sharonbanylla Marbaniang	Student	"	S. Marbaniang
Cashmilin Dkhari	Student	"	C. Dkhari
Goldenmerry Wanniang	Student	"	G. Wanniang
Sunbatemon Thongri	Student	"	S. Thongri
Briliancy K. Bani	Student	"	B.K. Bani
Litbokhem Diengdoh	Student	"	L. Diengdoh
Combines Thongri	Student	"	C. Thongri
Fuldingstar Jyndiang	Student	"	F. Jyndiang
Pyerkhatskhern Lyngdoh	Student	"	P. Lyngdoh
Wanshembing Lyngdoh	Student	"	W. Lyngdoh

SL NO	NAME	Designation	Institution / Organization	Signature	SL No.
102	Comnesstarzul Marwein	Student	Nongstom college	C. Marwein	135
103	Albinus Lyngkhai	Student	Nongstom college	A. Lyngkhai	136
104	Stable Davidson Wanniang	Student	Nongstom College	[Signature]	137
105	Wienisha Ryntalliang	Student	Nongstom college	[Signature]	138
106	Rilaakor Sun	Student	Nongstom College	R. Sun	139
107	Bapynkmenlang Tjywa	"	"	B. Tjywa	140
108	Johnbertson Marwein	"	"	John Marwein	141
109	Benaventuro B. Norgkseh	"	"	B. Norgkseh	142
110	Amastor wanniang	"	"	[Signature]	143
111	Isakynthiew Lyngkhai	Student	"	M. Lyngkhai	
112	Medalin Lyngdoh	"	"	[Signature]	
113	Mina Thongni	"	"	M. Thongni	
114	Daphin Tympruin	"	"	[Signature]	
115	Ibalahunshi Zhi Wah'ang	"	"	J. Wah'ang	
116	Kalakynthiwa Wah'ang	"	"	B. Wah'ang	
117	Memorus Mawlich	"	"	[Signature]	
118	Pynkhrav Lang Sangriang	"	"	[Signature]	
119	Saiterko Mawlong	"	"	[Signature]	
120	Tivastar Oshar	Student (PGDY)	"	[Signature]	
121	Walarida Wahlay	"	"	W. Wahlay	
122	Pulbimartin Kharmsalman	"	"	P. Kharmsalman	
123	Matsiewdo K Bani	"	"	M. K. Bani	
124	Ausidora K. Dowsan	"	"	A. K. Dowsan	
125	Susana - S. Syiem	"	"	S. S. Syiem	
126	Reckolly Labunian	"	"	R. Labunian	
127	Banylo Kharrit	"	"	B. Kharrit	
128	Shimtilin Kharrit	"	"	S. Kharrit	
129	Lilitilda Kharbani	"	"	L. Kharbani	
130	Rilianay Sthshay	"	"	R. Sthshay	
131	Magdalin L. Ryaich	"	"	[Signature]	
132	Mrs P. Bysat	President Senglongknie	new-nongstom	[Signature]	
133	Mrs J. Nongleat	Member	"	[Signature]	
134	Mrs A-KHARSYNTEIN	Socy Senglongknie	New-Nongstom	[Signature]	
135	Mrs S. Thongni	Member	Senglongknie	[Signature]	

S. No.	Name	Designation	Institution / Organi.	Signature
135	Smt Baiolin Syiem	Secy Nongstai Nongstai	Nongstai	
136	Smt Nesikel Syiemlieh	Seylongkhel Upp. New Ngn	Upp. New Nongstai	
137	Smt Shiantina Mahyar	Seykenthel Upp. New Ngn	Upp. New Nongstai	
138	Mr. Badonbok Palicar	Student	NEHU, SHILLONG	
139	Smt Phaintionarie L. Densai	Member	M.W.S.W.O	
140	Smt. Remem ber Okha	Member	M. W. S. W. O	
141	Smt. Suissity Belbet Nangiej	Member	M.W.S.W.O	
142	Smt. Vivalapreeda Khonglam	Member	M.W.S.W.O	V. Khonglam
143	Smt. Elysee Elvert Byrsat	Member	M.W.S.W.O	E. Byrsat

# Three weeks workshop on Human Rights for NSS and NYK volunteers.

## Valedictory Function

SLNO	NAME	Designation	College / Organisation	Signature
1.	Dr. Arvind Kumar Yadav	<del>Guest of Honour</del> Guest of Honour	Dr. B.P. Ambedkar College, DU	
2.	Shri Kulkarni Padmaoj	NYK volunteer	NYK	
3.	Santimoi Lyngdoh	NCC Cadet	Nongstoin college	S. Lyngdoh
4.	Babiangdoh Nongriang	"	"	Buang
5.	Shailinda Lyngkhaoi	"	"	
6.	Nobility K. Bani	"	"	Nobility
7.	Meharishisha Lyngkhaoi	"	"	Meharishisha
8.	Pdianglin Dkhar	"	"	Pdianglin
9.	Shantik Sehlong	"	"	Shantik
10.	Pulfilan John Lyngkhaoi	NSS volunteer	"	Pulfilan
11.	Rielashisha L. Nongum	"	"	Rielashisha
12.	Dapsuk Dkhar	"	"	Dapsuk
13.	Songebhangella K. Shandi	"	"	Shandi
14.	Suphiana R. Marak	"	"	S. Marak
15.	Sundaybirth M. Sangma	"	"	Sundaybirth
16.	Kyntiewlin Kharbor	NSS volunteers	Nongstoin college	K. Kharbor
17.	Surety R. Marak	NSS Volunteers	Nongstoin College	Surety
18.	Wanborlang Malngiang	NYK Volunteers	NYK	Wanborlang
19.	Lahidhok Liting	NSS Volunteers	NSS	Lahidhok
20.	Tejrang Ch Sangma	NYK Volunteer	Tura Govt College	Tejrang
21.	DEVOBIRTH B. MARAK	22	22	Devobirth
22.	MISHAL SYIEM SAD	NYK VOLUNTEER	NYK	Mishal
23.	Morningstar Gayang	NSS Volunteer	Nongstoin college	Morningstar
24.	Luisancy Nongbri	NYK volunteer	NYK	Luisancy
25.	Daxisha Nongbri	NYK volunteer	NYK	Daxisha
26.	Aidarahun Rani	NSS volunteer	Nongstoin college	Aidarahun
27.	Noondayslar Pohrmen	NSS volunteer	Nongstoin college	Noondayslar
28.	Shimlilin Kharvic	NCC cadet	Nongstoin college	Shimlilin
29.	Shinda Mawlich	NCC cadet	Nongstoin college	Shinda
30.	Raiamonlang Shyrkar	NCC cadet	Nongstoin college	Raiamonlang
31.	Phyrnailin Synrem	NCC cadet	Nongstoin college	Phyrnailin
32.	Felixstar Kharbani		Nongstoin college	Felixstar
33.	Kyllumlang Diengdoh		Nongstoin college	Kyllumlang
34.	Merrylyne K. Bani		Nongstoin College	Merrylyne

SLNO	NAME	Designation	College / organization	Signature
35	Presbivally Marwein		Nongstoin college	P. Marwein
36	Bialdavis L. Nongchai		Nongstoin college	B. L. Nongchai
37	Aisidora Nongsig		Nongstoin "	Ass
38	Meis Rynthong		Nongstoin "	M. Rynthong
39	B. Marso	Visiting Lecturer	"	(unintelligible)
40	N. Marwein	Asst. Prof.	Nongstoin College	(unintelligible)
41	R. Nongbri	Security Guard	Nongstoin College	(unintelligible)
42	S. wanley	Asst. prof.	"	(unintelligible)
43	H. Khao		"	(unintelligible)
44	L. Rynthong		"	(unintelligible)
45	C. Thongni		Nongstoin college	C. Thongni
46	Ridaphin Rynthong		"	R. Rynthong
47	Danasha Nery Marwein		"	D. Marwein
48	Wansukhin Marwein		"	(unintelligible)
49	Tubinisha Diengsh	NSS. volunteer	"	Diengsh
50	Tistalin Xahlang	NSS. volunteer	Nongstoin Collg	T. Xahlang
51	Ibalakhynties Okhar	NSS. volunteer	"	Okhar
52	Nylla Pauwin		Nongstoin college	(unintelligible)
53	Kisinda Sawren		Nongstoin college	(unintelligible)
54	Gilbert Kharbani		Nongstoin college	(unintelligible)
55	Phynnaitbar Thongni		Nongstoin College	(unintelligible)
56	Michael F Nongsig		Nongstoin Collg	Nongsig
57	Kambha Rongun		Nongstoin college	(unintelligible)
58	Ibanphum Okhar		Nongstoin College	I. Okhar
59	Baiabianglin Tyndiang		Nongstoin college	B. Tyndiang
60	Banteiboulang Wanniang		Nongstoin College	B. Wanniang
61	Ibanphum K. Ibanphum		Nongstoin College	I. Ibanphum
62	Sophia nylla mawich		Nongstoin college	S. mawich
63	Merylinda Pauwin	N.C.C	Nongstoin College	M. Pauwin
64	Bashixhalang Lyngkhon	N.C.C	Nongstoin College	B. Lyngkhon
65	MS. BLESSIE LYNGKHON	NSS. VOLUNTEER	Nongstoin College	Lyngkhon
66	Ms. Skinkelin Tyndiang	Student (PSDYA)	Nongstoin college	Skinkelin
67	Aristone Marngax	Student (PCDXD)	Nongstoin College	Marngax

SLN	NAME	<del>College</del> / Designation	College / Organization	Signature
68.	Sarabadapbiang Marwein	Student	Ngazun College	Stanet
69.	Megithost R. Marak	Student	"	Shub
70	Kivdams Okhar	student (PSOYD)	"	Ekhar



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## BJP prepares for all 60 seats, adjustments later

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: Despite the call for pre-poll alliances from several quarters, the BJP is preparing its ground work for all the 60 constituencies to be ready for the 2018 polls.

State BJP president Shibun Lyngdoh said after the recent meeting of the State Executive Committee at Tura, the BJP is preparing to strengthen the party in all the 60 constituencies. "Now our plan is to prepare for all the 60 constituencies. But when election time comes we will see about pre-poll arrangements, but the subject of alliance will have to be finally decided by the Centre," Lyngdoh said.

He said the district-wise meeting of the BJP is on full swing and the party convened Ri Bhoi district recently.

"We will have a meeting of the party in Nongstoin on Monday and will also plan Kisan Sabha in Garo Hills. There will be a lot of activities in the whole year for the benefit of the poor as envisioned by Prime Minister Narendra Modi," he added.

According to Lyngdoh, though the BJP did not win any seat in the district council by-polls, the feedback the party received will be useful for the 2018 polls.

## Sasikala set to be Tamil Nadu CM

CHENNAI: V K Sasikala, shadow of Jayalalitha for nearly three decades, was on Sunday set to become the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as the AIADMK Legislature Party elected her as its leader. Details on P-5

## ST POLL

Question: Do you agree that the State government should have ordered a probe into the Raj Bhavan scandal?

(Poll closes at Midnight)

### YESTERDAY'S RESULT

Question: Should the Centre intervene and go ahead to order a probe into the sex racket case in the State?

YES 87% NO 13%

Total votes: 231

## Marvelene's a den of sexual activities

### Police examine HDR, family and five sex workers

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: The Marvelene's Inn at Riblong, run by the family of Home Minister HDR Lyngdoh, was habitually used as a den for sexual activities, as per the investigation by police.

A police source said after examining the manager of the guest house and also from call records, police found that at least five sex workers were frequent visitors to the hotel.

Recently, police examined the Home

Minister, his wife, son, manager and the receptionist of the Inn, besides five sex workers.

Police secured the contact numbers of the sex workers from the call records of the manager of the guest house.

Recently, the Home Minister had pleaded ignorance about what was happening in the guest house though the POCSSA Act makes it mandatory to report to the police about illegal activities in the Inn.

Soon after a 14-year-old girl filed a complaint of sexual (Contd on P-10)



People hold a banner reading 'Make America hate again' at a gathering to protest U.S. President Donald Trump's recent travel ban to the U.S. at Trocadero Plaza next to the Eiffel Tower in Paris, on Saturday. People gathered to protest Trump's order temporarily banning immigrants from seven Muslim-majority countries from entering the U.S. and suspending the nation's refugee programme. (PTI) • Related report on P-9

## BJP to raise Guv probe demand at natl level meet

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: If there is no early probe into the Raj Bhavan scandal, the State BJP is planning to raise the matter during the next National Executive Council meeting of the party.

Soon after the controversies surrounding former Meghalaya Governor V. Shanmugasubramanian surfaced, state BJP president Shibun Lyngdoh had written to national president Amit Shah for an impartial probe into the matter.

Lyngdoh said on Sunday that though the Centre may take some more time to probe the incident, he would raise the matter at the National Executive Council meeting of the party.

"After we wrote a letter for the probe, we are still waiting for the reply. The Centre may discuss the matter thoroughly before taking a decision, before the delay," Lyngdoh said.

The state BJP leader said that he wanted a clear picture to emerge. "Otherwise, people will say the BJP tried to hide the facts as the Governor was appointed by the BJP-led (Contd on P-10)

## Now, teacher accused of raping student in Sohiong

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: An alleged rape of a student by her teacher after blackmailing her with a video, was reported in an FIR lodged with the Sohiong police outpost on Saturday.

The FIR follows the sensational cases in the past two months involving the rape and trafficking of a 14-

year-old girl, the subsequent arrest of legislator Julius Dorphang, the Raj Bhavan scandal and the complaint of a peon against the director of soil and water conservation.

As per the FIR lodged by CSWO and TUR on behalf of the victim, one Konesshob Rodbom, a teacher at Tong Umiam Secondary School at Wellyngkut in

Sohiong, has been, since last year before the SSLS Selection exams, stalking, molesting and taking videos of himself forcibly kissing, hugging and molesting a student of Class X, who was then 17 years of age, on the school premises.

After the FIR was sent to Sohiong outpost through Sadar police station, a case was registered

at Laban police station on Saturday evening as Sohiong falls under its jurisdiction.

Home Minister HDR Lyngdoh represents Sohiong constituency.

The FIR said the teacher has been using the video he took of the victim, to intimidate, blackmail and threaten her into allowing him to have sex with her.

He showed the video to a classmate of the victim and caused the victim to faint out of fear and he even blackmailed her by using his authority as a teacher, the FIR said.

According to the FIR, on January 20 as she went to the school for her test, the teacher threatened the girl that he would provide the video to the head of the

school and the people of the village if she did not have sex with him.

"Out of fear she reluctantly and he raped her in the room of Sir Chandraby on the school premises on January 20 around noon. After this act, he gave her his mobile and said now you can delete the videos," the FIR said.

(Contd on P-10)

## Limestone exporters may lose B'desh market

### 'Stringent rules' trouble miners in State

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: Bangladesh might start importing limestone from other countries instead of Meghalaya as exporters here are finding it difficult to meet the demand in the neighbouring country due to the imposition of various rules by the State Government.

The Meghalaya Mineral Exporters Chamber of Commerce has expressed concern that if Bangladesh stops importing limestone, then the local economy would be affected.

Stodar Dikhar, president of the Association, said

Bangladeshi importers have intimated a few exporters in India that if sufficient amount of limestone from Meghalaya is not forthcoming, then the Government of Bangladesh has a proposal to import the minerals from other South East Asian countries like Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Java and Sumatra, among others.

"If such proposal of the Government of Bangladesh becomes a reality, the entire border area whose main occupation is limestone quarrying and mining will greatly suffer as their limestone products do not have markets in this region," he added.

The erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), during the British regime, got limestone minerals from the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District, then in Assam.

Dikhar said rural indigenous people in the border areas have been earning their livelihood from limestone export for decades but present system of rules and regulations for mining and transportation of limestone "have landed the working class in these areas in difficulty".

"Because of the rules and regulations imposed by the state (Contd on P-10)

## 'Nangbah name of village not surname of freedom fighter' It's Kiang Susngi not Nangbah, says new book

From Our Correspondent

JOWAI: The name of Kiang Nangbah, the freedom fighter from Jaintia Hills who is also called Kila-wait ki Pnar, is actually Kiang Susngi, a recent book on the history of Susngi clan states.

Ka Kur Susngi, written by Seriallyone Susngi, says there is no such title called Nangbah in the Khasi-Pnar society.

Nangbah, the author says, is the name of one of the oldest villages in West Jaintia Hills and not a surname. The biggest market of the Pnar, known as lawm-siang, was shifted from Nangbah to Jowai.

Kiang's mother was Sah Susngi of Tharun clan from Nangbah village and his father, a blacksmith, was from the Pajo clan. The family migrated from Nangbah to

Jowai and chose to live near a stream as they needed plenty of water.

Kiang Susngi or U Kiang Nangbah was also a blacksmith. The place where Kiang and his father stayed is the present day Wuh-Nangbah.

The book, which was released on Friday at Nangbah village, also tells that when Kiang's father died, he was cremated at Tpep-Pale as it is known today.

Kiang's mother was known as Keng Nangbah as she was from Nangbah village. Later, it became the title of the freedom fighter.

When British soldiers arrested and hanged Kiang Susngi, his entire clan was afraid and they did not dare to come forward and claim his body and therefore he died as Kiang of Nangbah village. (Contd on P-10)

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**NONGTALANG COLLEGE  
FETE POSTPONED**

The Fete of Nongtalang College which was scheduled on the 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016 has been postponed to 6<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017 due to unavoidable circumstances. The draw date for the lucky draw is rescheduled on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

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SHILLONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 2017

## Human rights workshop

**NONGSTOIN:** A three-week workshop on human rights conducted by the IQAC cell and the department of Political Science, Nongstoin College in collaboration with the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Tamil Nadu, concluded on Monday. 32 resource persons and 40 NSS and NYK volunteers participated in the workshop.

# **Detailed Report**

**on**

## **WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR NYK & NSS VOLUNTEERS IN THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA (W.e.f. 7<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2017)**



**ORGANISED BY: IQAC CELL & DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, NONGSTOIN COLLEGE**

**SPONSORED BY: RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT,  
SRIPERUMBUDUR, CHENNAI (MINISTRY OF YOUTH & SPORTS AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT  
OF INDIA)**

## Preface

The Three weeks workshop on human rights is the first ever workshop conducted in the North-East India with effect from 7<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 for NSS and NYK Volunteers in the State of Meghalaya at Nongstoin College in collaboration with the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Chennai. The main objective of the workshop is to create awareness, to sensitize the various issues on human rights and to develop capacity building among the volunteers for the promotion and protection of the rights of the tribals, women and especially children who are vulnerable in the present society. There were more than 40 Volunteers and 32 Resource Persons who attended the workshop. The workshop mainly addressed issues on human rights including case study analysis which was followed by Lectures, Group Discussion, Question-Answer Sessions, Video Presentations, Field Trips and Visit to Orphanage. It was an amazing experience. The College is looking forward to continue working on other issues relating to Youth development in Collaboration with RGYID, Chennai as suggested by the Volunteers in their Feed Back Report.

## Detailed Report

On 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2017, the Inaugural Programme was chaired by Smt. B.Rani, MCS, Extra Assistant Commissioner, office of the West Khasi Hills District. Shri B.K.Laitflang, principal of the college welcome to the chief guest, resource persons and participants of the workshop. Prof. Debbarmbha, Head Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong was the chief Guest of the august function. He highlighted the importance of the Human Rights as the order of the day. He cited different examples throughout the history of the world that the people fought for the protection and promotion of the human rights. As a result, many kingdoms perished and new nation gave birth too. He also pointed that the issues on human rights are so important that the youths of the today should understand the various issues challenged to the society need to be protected for tomorrow. In the end, Dr. Trilochan Dash, Programme Co-ordinator pronounce the vote of thanks.

After inaugural function, two resource persons are **Shri Bright Marbaniang**, Asst. Professor in Political Science and St. Anthony College and **Dr.Manbor Wajri**, Dept. of Pol.Science, Sankardev College, Shillong delivered lecture on 'Introduction to Human Rights and its Evolution'. According to them, Right is defined as an interest, respect for which is a duty and disregard of which is a wrong. It is an advantage, conferred upon a person by a rule of law and which is protected by law and in case of violation by another, can be enforced through a court of law. A wrong presupposes an existence of right of another person. A wrongful act means an act which is contrary to law i.e. which violates some legal right vested in another person. In this sense, in order to hold an act to be wrongful, such act must be known to law as a legal wrong and only then one will have a remedy. Reference may be made of the maxims of "Damnum sine injuria" and "Injuria sine damno". There are cases where a person has received actual injury but the law does not count such an injury to be an actionable wrong as the same is not a legal injury. Causing of damage however substantial to another is not actionable in law, unless there is also a violation of a legal right of another. This is well illustrated in an old celebrated case called Gloucester Grammar School case in England. There may be cases where a person has not suffered any injury actually, but the law considers that to be a legal injury which may result in case of infringement of a right that has been conferred to a person, by a law. For an interest to become the subject of a legal right, it must obtain not merely legal protection, but also legal recognition. The interests of the beasts are protected by law under The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 made cruelty to the animals, to be a punishable

act. But beasts do not possessed legal rights. He who ill treats a pupil in a school violates a duty imposed upon him by the Right of the Children to (free and compulsory) Education Act, 2009.

**In the Second day**, the session began with the lecture on 'Theories on Human Rights' by **Dr Tapan Das**, Assistant Professor in political science, Assam Central University, Silchar explained about the various theories for the development of basic concepts on human rights and followed by Shri Rubenkar Nongrum, Assistant Professor in Political Science, Nongstoin College explained by the classification of human rights. **Smt. Angela Ryngaid**, Eminent Lawyer and Founder of TUR ( Thma-U- Rangli-Juki) delivered lecture on 'Development of the Juvenile Justice System' explained that the justice system for the juvenile or the child which is different from the criminal justice system. This justice system is applicable to a person's below the age of 18 years. This justice system is applicable to a person's below the age of 18 years. She discussed the historical evolution of the Juvenile Justice System from the British period till date. In 1986 a Uniform Juvenile Justice Act was enacted for the whole of India. It incorporated the principles of UN Standard Minimum Rules for administration of Juvenile Justice, (Beijing Rules) 1985. A review of the JJ Act 2000 was undertaken to make amendments to the existing legislation. In 2006 the Act was further revised with 26 amendments and came into effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug 2006 and Juvenile Justice (care and protection) Act 2016. The second lecture she cited the comparative study between Juvenile justice system Vs Criminal justice system in India. The underlying rationales of the juvenile court system are that youth are developmentally different from adults and that their behavior is malleable. Rehabilitation and treatment, in addition to community protection, are considered to be primary and viable goals on the other hand Rehabilitation is not considered a primary goal in the criminal justice system, which operates under the assumption that criminal sanctions should be proportional to the offense. Deterrence is seen as a successful outcome of punishment. Secondly, the juvenile justice system follows a psychological casework approach, taking into account a detailed assessment of the youth's history in order to meet his or her specific needs. The juvenile offender faces a hearing, rather than a trial which incorporates his social history as well as legal factors on the other hand, Defendants in the criminal justice system are put on trial, which is based largely on legal facts. Thirdly, Law enforcement has the option of preventative detention -- detaining a youth for his own protection or the community's protection on the other hand, Defendants have the right to apply for bond or bail. Fourthly, not all states afford juveniles the right to a jury trial on the other hand; all defendants have a constitutional right to a jury trial. Lastly, A juvenile offender is judged "delinquent" rather than "guilty." Because of the individualized nature of the juvenile justice system, sentencing varies and may cover a wide range of community-based and residential options. The disposition is based on the

individual's offense history and the severity of the offense, and includes a significant rehabilitation component. The disposition can be for an unspecified period of time; the court can send a youth to a certain facility or program until it is determined he is rehabilitated, or until he reaches the age of majority. The disposition may also include a restitution component and can be directed at people other than the offender, for example his parents on the other hand, a defendant is found "innocent" or "guilty." The offender is sentenced to a specified period of time which is determined by the severity of the offense, as well as the defendant's criminal history.

**Prof. H. Srikanth**, Dept. of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong in his lecture on 'Women's Movement in India for protection of Women Rights' highlighted that the roots of the Indian women's movement go back to the nineteenth century male social reformers who took up issues concerning women and started women's organizations. Women started forming their own organization from the end of the nineteenth century first at the local and then at the national level. In the years before independence, the two main issues they took up were political rights and reform of personal laws. Women's participation in the freedom struggle broadened the base of the women's movement. In post independence India, large number of women's autonomous groups have sprung up challenging patriarchy and taking up a variety of issues such as violence against women, greater share for women in political decision making, etc. both at the activist and academic level. India has a rich and vibrant women's movement but it has still a long way to go to achieve gender equality and gender justice. In his second lecture on 'Dalit movement in India' highlighted the origin and development of the caste system arose out of historical, ideological and cultural necessity. Before and after independence, many reformers and legislators took initiative for its removal from the rigid society. In consequence to it, many political parties were developed and are continuing to raise this issue for dividing our society in post-independent India. Now it is the need of the hour, the civil society and NGOs should come forward to raise their voices for its removal for promoting and protecting unity in India.

**Dr. Moses Kharbithai**, Assistant Professor in Political Science, Assam University, Silchar in his lecture on 'The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, or AFSPA: and the Issues of Human Rights Violation' explained that the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance on May 22, 1958 to confer 'special powers' on the armed forces as well as provide them the legal framework to function in the 'disturbed areas' of Assam and the Union Territory of Manipur. The bill received the President's assent on September 11, 1958 and was printed in the Statute Book as The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

(28 of 1958). Currently, AFSPA is applicable to the seven states of the North-East, i.e. Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. Since 1990 this Act is also made applicable in Jammu & Kashmir under the The Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990. It empowers the governor of the state, or the central government to declare any part of the state as a 'disturbed area', if in its opinion there exists a dangerous situation in the said area which makes it necessary to deploy armed forces in the region. In J & K it empowers the governor of the Central government to declare any part of the state as 'disturbed area' if in its opinion special powers are required to prevent (a) terrorist acts aimed at overthrowing the government, striking terror in the people, or affecting the harmony of different sections of the people and (b) activities which disrupt the sovereignty of India, or cause insult to the national flag, anthem or India's Constitution. He further explained that under section 4 of AFSPA it gives the armed forces the following special powers: Any commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or any other person of equivalent rank in the armed forces may, in a disturbed area,- (a) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for the maintenance of public order, after giving such due warning as he may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force, even to the causing of death, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force in the disturbed area prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons or the carrying of weapons or of things capable of being used as weapons or of fire-arms, ammunition or explosive substances; (b) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do, destroy any arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed attacks are made or are likely to be made or are attempted to be made, or any structure used as a training camp for armed volunteers or utilized as a hide-out by armed gangs or absconders wanted for any offence; and (c) arrest, without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence and may use such force as may be necessary to effect the arrest; (d) enter and search without warrant any premises to make any such arrest as aforesaid or to recover any person believed to be wrongfully restrained or confined or any property reasonably suspected to be stolen property or any arms, ammunition or explosive substances believed to be unlawfully kept in such premises, and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

Again he explained that AFSPA has become an epitome of human rights violation by the state entities particularly the military agencies of the state. Wherever AFSPA has been in operation, enforced disappearances, extra-judicial executions, torture, rape and arbitrary detention are routinely reported. The case of Manipur and J & K are two grave examples. He cited few examples such as 1. The massacre of

civilians at Heirangoithong (Manipur) on 14th March, 1984- 13 civilians died and many injured; 2. The massacre at the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (then Regional Medical College, Manipur) on 7th January, 1995- 99 innocent civilians died; Malom (Manipur) on 2nd November, 2000-10 civilians died including a 60 year old woman and a boy who had been awarded the bravery award by the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. 3. The horror of torture and human rights violence continues in the North-East and the list includes: 1. The Operation Blue Bird (Manipur) in 1987; 2. Operation Rhino (Assam) in 1991; 3. Indiscriminate firing on civilians by armed forces personnel when a tyre of their own vehicle burst in the town of Kohima (Nagaland) in March 1995; 4. The shelling and destruction of the town of Makokchung (Nagaland) in 1994; 5. The enforced disappearances of Loken and Lokendro (Manipur) in 1980, of C. Paul and C. Daniel (Manipur) in 1982, and of L. Bijoykumar (Manipur) in 1996; 6. Sexual assault on women at Ujanmaidan (Tripura) in 1988, at Namtiram (Manipur) in 1995, the gang-rape of Mrs. Ahanjaobi Devi in front of her disabled young son (Manipur) in 1996, and the rape of Miss N. Sanjita (who subsequently committed suicide) (Manipur) in 2003. In Manipur, Irom Sharmila has been on an indefinite fast since 2000 seeking the repeal of the act in Manipur. Till date, the government has not agreed to this demand.

The second lecture on 'Non- state actors and human rights' stated that every individual and every organ of society shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures both in national and international level. The UNHR tries to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of member States themselves and among other peoples of territories under their jurisdiction. It is necessary that all states and non- state actors create a conducive atmosphere to enjoy human rights. The primary responsibilities are with the states and not with NGOs and International organisations, Non-State entities such as indigenous and minority groups; autonomous groups; Human Rights Defenders, Terrorists, paramilitary groups; autonomous areas, internationalized territories, multinational enterprises and finally individuals. Supporting to the argument **Padmashree Patricia Mukhim**, Editor of Shillong Times expressed her opinion that the poor and marginalized sections of the society become easy targets of police brutality. Mostly poor people are unaware of their rights and do not know how to seek protection against such brutalities. The crime rate in the state of Meghalaya is high in case of especially women and children. She suggested that there should be a police accountability commission to be set up in order to enquire the serious misconduct of the police officer like death in police custody, grivious hurt, rape or attempted rape or illegal arrest or detention. Further, **Dr Nazia Khan** in her lecture stressed more international humanitarian law need to be strengthened for the promotion and protection of the under privileged sections of the society.

**Prof. T.Hari**, Department of Political Science, Assam University delivered lecture on 'Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and his contribution towards Dalit Community'. He discussed briefly about the early periods of childhood and how he was suffering being members of Mahar community which was caused by their social oppression in a caste-ridden society. Thus it sowed the seeds of discontentment about the Hindu social system in the life of Ambedkar. In South Asia, these countries are followed in prevalence by Nepal (0.823% of the population, 228,700 people), Bangladesh (0.435%, 680,900), Afghanistan (0.435, 132,800) and Sri Lanka (0.359%, 73,600). Across India's population of over 1.2 billion people, all forms of modern slavery, including inter-generational bonded labour, trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced marriage, exist. Evidence suggests that members of lower castes and tribes, religious minorities and migrant workers are disproportionately affected by modern slavery. Modern slavery occurs in brick kilns, carpet weaving, embroidery and other textile manufacturing, forced prostitution, agriculture, domestic servitude, mining, and organised begging rings. Labour is particularly prevalent throughout India with families enslaved for generations. Thus the Dalits have the least social protections and are highly vulnerable to severe forms of exploitation and modern slavery. At present, it is approximately 90 percent of India's labourers are in the informal economy.

**Shri B. Mawsor**, Assistant Professor in Political Science, Nongstoin College in his lecture on 'Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights' explained that despite fifty years of existence, the UN is not only far from having fulfilled its objectives of maintaining international peace, encouraging friendship between countries, ensuring economic development and promoting respect for human rights, but is in fact a helpless observer to the explosion of tremendously violent conflicts, admits recognized dictators as members, applies different criteria to reward or punish countries and during the last five decades has noted with indifference the growing inequalities between rich and poor nations. Nevertheless, in spite of its deficiencies, its slowness and its lack of autonomy in relation to the great political and economic powers of the world, the UNO does have many uses and this planet would probably be an even more violent, arbitrary and unjust place without it. The main objective is to provide a collection of practical and up-to-date facts which will help indigenous users to benefit from the numerous UN human rights mechanisms. This will enable and encourage indigenous participation in the different international forum. Currently, an estimated 350 million indigenous peoples worldwide. About 5000 indigenous groups, approximate 7000 languages, living in over 70 countries and five continents. An estimated 2/3 of the total 350 million population of Indigenous Peoples worldwide live in Asia. Most of these people are small in numbers. Some have populations of just a few thousand or even just a few hundred. Their ways of life, spirituality and identity is very much

attached to their territories, and displacement from the territories, does not just imply the loss of livelihood, but of identity and therefore is a threat to their very existence as peoples. Language specialists predict that up to 90 per cent of the world's languages are likely to become extinct or threatened by the end of the century. Indigenous peoples considered one of the world's most disadvantaged groups. Excluded from decision-making process, many have been marginalised, exploited, forcefully assimilated and subjected to repression, torture and murder when they speak out in defence of their rights. Fearing persecutions, they often become refugees and sometimes must hide their identity, abandoning their languages and traditional customs. Many indigenous peoples continue to suffer discrimination, extreme poverty, illiteracy, less development, negligence, and land lock states, lack of communications, soft target and exclusion from political and economic power. Their belief systems, cultures, languages and ways of life are threatened, even to the point of extinction. Supplementing to it, **Prof. G.K.Arora**, Principal, Dr B.R.Ambedkar College, University of Delhi stressed for the need of sustainable development for the tribal regions especially in the State of Meghalaya for making regional balance in India.

**Dr B.M.Dash** in his lecture on 'Child Labour in India- Nature, Prevalence and Legislations' explained that Since time immemorial, the child labour is as old as practiced in the whole world. Even before and after Independence of India, there are number of legislations were introduced for regulating in factories, mines and ports to prevent child labour. Even if, our framers of the Indian Constitution delineated clearly about the prohibition of child labour below the age of 14 years in our constitution. Despite various legislations enacted by the various Central and Meghalaya governments, there are still evidences found that the child labour is practicing in various States in India including Meghalaya State. In his second lecture, he tries to give a broad comprehensive strategy in order to eradicate the child labour. There is the need for comprehensive, inclusive and participatory approach to address the problem of child labour. The consultations with child labour should form the basis for new set of policies and programme for proper rehabilitation and empowerment of child labour. Thus the NGOs have to develop strategies to deal with the problem. It is now a challenge for voluntary organization to address the issue of child labours not just on the periphery but should bring structural and concrete reforms. They should take steps in organizing the unorganized sector, micro finance provisions for the economically weaker sections and instilling a process for securing community participation can bring a halt to the inflow of children into the workforce. Further he also stressed that there must be an economic change in the condition of struggling family to free a child from the responsibility of working. It should be seen that apart from income generation schemes, there are greater chances for the poor to have access to easy credit from rural banks. This can most importantly help

them pay back any debts which might be responsible behind their working. It is necessary to initiate new strategy for improving agricultural productivity; diversification of economic opportunities and higher returns to labour. The provision of economic incentives is must for the elimination of child labour because the perpetuation of poverty has adverse impact on child labour. Child labor is not an isolated phenomenon that can be tackled without simultaneously taking into account the socio-economic milieu that is at the root of the problem. A strong policy is that no child should work and children should be in schools. School is the most suitable institutional mechanism which can draw children away from the work force. School provides children with guidance and the opportunity to understand their role in the society. Teachers of these schools should have proper training and area based understanding to teach these children. The policy of these educational centres should be simple and according to the need of the child labour, especially time flexibility should be there. In the urban slums vocational training centres with the availability of skill training in different areas requiring minimal education should be opened. Child labour enrolled in school should be given continuous advice, guidance and financial support for those in learning. The poor economic conditions make conflicting demands upon children between work participation and schooling. Thus, even the easy accessibility to schools doesn't increase the enrolment of children if their economic status doesn't permit it. The NGOs and Social workers should provide guidance and counseling to the child labourers in confronting their problems and tackling them. Counseling is also needed for the families of the child labourers as well as those who are on the verge of sending their children to the labour market. Counseling and guidance are also needed for those children who are poor in studies and are truants so that they are prevented from dropping out of the school and entering into the labour market. NGO's and Social work intervention is necessary at the family level, especially where the fathers are drugs addicts or are unemployed. Voluntary agencies need to work closely with these families and provide counseling and referral services depending on their need. Social workers should work with children to bring about a change from an essentially welfare-based, charitable approach to a more children-centered, rights based approach. The social workers should take systematic efforts to ensure that work places and communities remain child labour free. This can be facilitated by awareness raising activities by using participatory approach involving employers, parents, and adult workers in the work places, community leaders, service providers and enforcement agencies. The social workers should ensure that the children withdrawn from work remain and complete their schooling and that new children do not enter work force. This can be done in the schools or educational centers, in the work places and in the communities. Social workers should focus on the establishment of local child welfare and vigilance committees to oversee the welfare of the

children in the community. Thus the social workers should have participatory approach and actively involve the children, their parents, community leaders and teachers. The social workers should mobilize the media to focus on the rights of the children when dealing with exploitation of children, and should encourage them to give ample coverage to issues related to children, and child labourers. Children-friendly schools can provide a safe learning environment, equitable access, and also recognition of children's rights and responsibilities. Social workers should use a multifaceted approach to prevent early dropout and involvement in job, by motivating parents, and bridging the gap between home and school. Similarly, **Dr. Riju Sharma**, Associate Professor, Don Bosco University, Assam highlighted the importance and need of the juvenile system need to be restructure for the protection of the rights of the children.

**Shri Toki Blah**, Retd, IAS and Founder of ICARE lecture on 'Right to Good Governance in the State of Meghalaya' expressed his unhappiness for the rights of the tribals that were overlooked since formation of the Meghalaya State. The framers of the Indian constitution stated that the fundamental guidelines the State is expected to apply in framing and passing laws towards good governance. The ability of the political system and the elected representatives should manage resources for the overall good/ wellbeing of society. But it is surprise to say that it is misnomer in our society. The main reasons are Power will go to rascals, rogues, freebooters. All leaders will be of low calibre & men of straw. They will have sweet tongues & foolish hearts. They will fight amongst themselves for power & a day would come when even air & water will be taxed (sold)". In conclusion I would like suggest that we have a duty to give onto ourselves persons capable of delivering good governance. The need of the hour of the voter is to elect such leaders who can deliver good governance. It is possible only when we can provide political education to the people.

**Dr B.P.Sahu**, Associate Professor, DACE, NEHU, Shillong in his lecture on 'Rights of the aged' stated that Human Rights are universal, and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights belong to all human beings, including older people. The Human Rights of the Aged are explicitly set out in the (1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (2 )The International Covenants, (3)The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and ( 4) And other widely adhered to international human rights treaties and Declarations. The UN General assembly clearly explained that there are necessary to take appropriate national policies and programmes for the elderly, Governmental and non-governmental organizations collaborate in the development of primary health care, health promotion and self-help programmes for the elderly; Older persons are viewed as contributors to their societies and not as a burden; and Policies and programmes are to be developed which respond to the special characteristics,

needs and abilities of older women. Families are supported in providing care. Similarly, *Cairo Programme of Action* under UN further explained the following objectives such as 1. To develop systems of health care as well as systems of economic and social security in old age . 2. Paying special attention to the needs of women; 3. To develop a social support system ... with a view to enhancing the ability of families to take care of elderly people within the family.... and 4. Governments should seek to enhance the self-reliance of elderly people to facilitate their continued participation in society. 5. In consultation with elderly people, Governments should ensure that the necessary conditions are developed to enable elderly people to lead self-determined, healthy and productive lives and to make full use of the skills and abilities they have acquired in their lives for the benefit of society. 6. Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, should strengthen formal and informal support systems and safety nets for elderly people and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against elderly people in all countries, paying special attention to the needs of elderly women.

**Smt. Iadalyne Tariang**, Member Secretary, MSCW, Shillong and **Smt. Teilin Phanbuh** in their lecture on 'Role of MSCW on protection of socio-economic rights of Khasi Women' highlighted the role and functions of the Meghalaya State Commission for Women. She also explained about the status of Khasi Women as confined to reproductive role, House keeper, Custodians of Family property, Helpers in the fields and groves and in the modern age, the status of women depend on educational and job status and the system they follow. The statistical figure shows that Khasi Women are suffering in each and every sphere of the society. She recommended the following suggestions such as Women need to know their rights to question the authorities and to claim their rights, Engage and network with various stakeholders for a rights based approach to development is essential, Intensify awareness programme to be conducted by the state government agencies or committed NGOs, Legal rights and related documents which empower women should be translated to the local language and lastly, awareness and dissemination of Information on the availability of different schemes for women by the Government and other Institutions and Public announcement system in market place for publicity and information.

**Shri Skhemborlin Wahlang**, Assistant professor in political Science, Nongstoin College and also Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong delivered lecture on 'Impact of Multinational Companies and human rights violations in India'. He also cited few examples of MNCs such as UCC/ UCIL, Coca-Cola, Apple, Fast Food who had violated human rights in India and abroad. Various Reports found that there are concern areas includes health violations,

environmental damage, child labour, poor working conditions, kidnappings, torture, discrimination etc in India. Thus MNC has the responsibility to protect human rights by honestly spending 3% profit from its Income for Corporate Social Responsibility. Both National and State Laws should ensure strictly for proper protection of human rights. Thus, there is a need for NGOs and Civil Society should be vigilant on MNCs for protection of human rights as and when it is necessary. And the Second Lecture on 'promotion and protection of human rights' is one of the main directives of the UN. The Preamble of United Nations determined to protect fundamental human rights – dignity, equal rights. In charter of UN, Chapter- I, Article 1 (3) states that there is a necessity for promotion and encouragement of human rights without distinction of caste, creed, colour and etc. He developed some standards and norms as well as mechanisms to promote and protect those rights.

**The Session began with Dr. Ravindra Singh**, Asst. Prof, Department of Social Work, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, University of Delhi in his lecture on 'Role of N.G.O in protecting Human Rights' explained that the NGOs play an important role in upholding human rights, as envisaged under the United Nations Declarations of Human Rights and other human rights instruments. They put pressure on Government and compel them to enforce human rights of persons and be vigilant in order to prevent infringement of these rights. Further, these organizations have helped in bringing instances of human rights violations to the notice of the State/government, so that they can take action in that regard. They also provide human rights education to those in positions of authority particularly the army, the police and prison, officials and circumscribed the limits of their power so that they cannot abuse others by virtue of their positions. Article 71 was implemented in due course by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and it established a formal system that enables qualified NGOs to obtain consultative status with the ECOSOC. Since then, the human rights NGOs have played a very important role for the promotion and protection of human rights and in trying to make it work. Again, the concept of Human rights in India has been modeled upon the definition given in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Section 2 (d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 lays down definition of Human Rights: "Human rights mean the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India". In his second lecture, he cited few case studies relating to the violation of the human rights and the various movements initiated by the NGO activists in India and abroad.

**The Post Lunch session initiated by Dr T.Dash**, Head Department of Political Science, Nongstoin College, explained about the concept on Youth and their rights. The main objectives are to Create a productive workforce that can make a sustainable contribution to India's economic development, to develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges, to instill social values and promote community service to build national ownership, to Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance and to support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged & marginalised youth. He highlighted about Youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.5% of the population. India is expected to become the 4th largest economy by 2025, contributing about 5.5%-6% to the world GDP, only after the United States, China and Japan. While most of these countries face the risk of an ageing workforce, India is expected to have a very favourable demographic profile. The population of India is expected to exceed 1.3 billion by 2020 with a median age of 28 which is considerably less than the expected median ages of China and Japan. The working population of India, is expected to increase to 592 million by 2020, next only to China (776 million), pointing to the fact that youth will make a significant contribution to the economic development of the country. This 'demographic dividend' offers a great opportunity to India. At present, the Government of India (GoI) currently invests more than Rs 90,000 Crores per annum on youth development programmes or approximately Rs 2,710 per young individual per year, through youth-targeted (higher education, skill development, healthcare etc.) and non-targeted (food subsidies, employment etc.) programmes. In addition, the State Governments and a number of other stakeholders are also working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation. However, individual organisations in non-Government sector are small and fragmented, and there is little coordination between the various stakeholders working on youth issues.

**In the Last Day i.e 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2017, Dr. Arvind Kumar Yadav**, Assistant Professor Department of Political Science Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College University of Delhi, Delhi in his lecture on 'Democracy and Rights of Prisoners in India' highlighted the importance of fundamental rights as enshrined in the constitution for rights of the citizens. He also explained about the status of prisoners before Independence and explained that prisons were developed for the criminal person and against any illegal activity or against British Government. After Independence, Government of India has reforms "jails" or "prison" system with help from United Nation. It has divided into different level like National level, State level and District level prison system developed. Prison establishments in India comprise 8 categories of jails. The most common and standard jail institutions are Central Jails, District Jails and Sub Jails. The

other types of jail establishments are Women Jails, Borstal Schools, Open jails and Special Jails. The statistics shows that the number of prisoners increased from the year 2011 (11.2%) to 2015 (14.4%). It is surprising to note that the expenditures for all states and UTs in India had a combined sanctioned budget of 42,788.12 million (US\$640million) in 2014-15 for prison related expenditure. The right to speedy trial is one of the basic important fundamental rights enjoyed by the prisoners as per the constitution. It is sad to say that the funds spend from the exchequer by both the states and central govt can be minimized by way of speedy trial. Apart from, it is also noticed that eighty percent of the inmates in the jails are under trials and they faced many problems such as, in human treatment in jails, facing poor conditions, lack of proper medical treatment, etc. There are various statutes such as the Prisoners Act, 1894; the Model Manual Prison India, etc. and various precedents which have been laid down inland mark cases which provide for the rights which these prisoners are entitled to "However, the problem today lies not in the availability of these rights but in the implementation of these rights and precedents". He suggested that the following measures such as (1) Judiciary should be to think carefully and exercise all possible ways to reform the person rather than sending him to jail, (2) The courts should treat minor offences differently than the major ones, (3) The cases should be dealt in a *speedy manner* so the number of under trials would be *decreased* and (4) thus, through judicial activism initiated new tools and devised new remedies for the purpose of protecting the most precious Human Rights of the prisoners. The second session by **Dr. Sanjay Kumar Agrawal**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Deshbandhu College (University of Delhi), New Delhi in his lecture on 'Non-governmental Organisations (NGOS) and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges' explained the brief introduction about the role and functions of the NGOs in the civil society for the protection of Human Rights. It play an important role in upholding human rights as envisaged by the UN. The concept of Human rights in India too has been modelled upon the definition given in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 as well as other Human Rights Covenants. Under Section 2 (d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 lays down definition of Human Rights. In the Indian context, the NGOs movement towards human rights activism owes its origin to emergency era during the Reign of Indira Gandhi. As a result of the severe repression of civil liberties by the government, several individuals and organizations came to the forefront, as champions of human rights. Thus the most prominent among these was socialist stalwart Jayaprakash Narayan's Peoples Union for Civil Rights.

The Post Lunch session began with the Valedictory function and Distribution of Certificates to the Volunteers. Shri P.D.Sangma, Additional District Magistrate, Office of the Deputy Commisisoner, West Khasi hills District as the Chairperson, Shri W.R.Lyngdoh, IAS, Secretay of Education Department,

Government of Meghalaya and Dr. Aravind Kumar Yadav, Associate Professor in Political Science, Dr B.R.Amedkar College, University of Delhi were the Chief Guest and Guest of Honour in the above programme. The Chief Guest highlighted in his Speech about the educational rights of the tribal children and the Guest of Honour highlighted the Status of human rights in compare to the State of South Africa. The Chief Guest distributed the certificates to the Participants and followed by the Vote of Thanks from Dr. T.Dash, Programme Co-ordinator. The workshop ended with the National Anthem from the NCC Cadets.