THREE WEEK WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR NYK & NSS VOLUNTEERS IN THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA

FROM 7 Feb to 27 Feb 2017 [INALGERAL FINCTION] NAME Designation instruction Badahun L Marshillong Student Nongstom College By Marshillong Designation Desig							
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Three weeks workshop on Human Rights for NSS and NYK volunteers.

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The Shillong Times

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SHILLONG MONDAY FEBRUARY 6, 2017

for all 60 seats, adjustments later

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: Despite the unil for pre-poll alliances from several quarters, the BJP is preparing its ground work for all the 60 constituencies to be ready for the WHE WILL

State BJP president
State BJP president
State BJP president
State BJP president
The recent meeting of the
State Executive Committee
at Turn, the BJP is preparing to strengthen the purty
in all the 60 constituencies.

Now our plan is to pre-

"Now our plan is to pre-e for all the 60 constitu-ties. But when election a comes we will see about have to be finally decided by the Centre," Lyngdob

He said the district-wise ecting of the BJP is on full ling and the party cov-id Ri Bhoi district recent-

"We will have a meeting of the party in Nongstoin on Monday and will also plan Kisan Sabla in Gare 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 DP did not win any seat in the district council by-polls, the feedback the party received will be useful for the 2018 polls.

party received will b

Sasikala set to be Tamil Nadu CM

CHENNAI: V K Sasikala, shadow of Jayalalithau 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?

YESTERDAY'S RESULT Question: Should the Cen

YES SIX NO SX

Marvelene's a den of sexual activities

Police examine HDR, family and five sex workers

manager of the guest house and also from call records, police found that at least five sex workers were frequent visitors to the

By Our Reporter

HILLONG: The Marvelene's Inn at illbong, run by the family of Home Minister half plagdoh, was habitually used as an for saxual activities, as per the investitation by police.

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

Recently, police examined the Home Rome Soon after a 14-year-old girl filed a complaint of sexual (Contd on P-10)



People hold a hunner reading 'Make America hate again' at a gathering to g U.S. President Donald Trump's recent travel ban to the U.S. at Trocaders b next to the Elftel Tower in Parks, on Saturday. People gathered to protest Tr-order temporarily bassing immigrants from seven Muslim-majority coun-from entering the U.S. and suspending the nation's refugee programme. (PT) ** Related report on P-9

Now, teacher accused of raping student in Sohiong

By Our Reporter

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

The FIR follows the sensational cases in the past two months invalving the

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.

ter conservation.

As per the FIR lodged by
CSWO and TUR on behalf
of the victim, one Konesshon Rodbom, a teacher at
Tlong Umiam Secondary
School at Weilyngkut 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. on the scho

the school premises. After the FIR was sent to Sohiong outpost through Sadar police sta-tion, a case was registered at Laban police station on Saturday evening as So-hiong falls under its juris-diction. Home Minister HDR Lyngdoh represents Sohiong constitu

rngdoh represents chiong constituency. The FIR said the teacher

has been using the video he took of the victim, to in-timidate, 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.

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

"Out of fear she relent-ed and he raped her in the room of Sir Chaudhury on the school premises on Jan-uary 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) 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

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. of the party.
Soon after the controver-

Soon after the controver-sies surcounding former Meghalaya Governor V. Shunnuganuthan surfuced, state BIP president Shibun Lyngdoh had written to na-tional president Amit Shah for an impartial probe into the matter.

lor an impartial probe into the matter.

Lyngdob 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 throroughly before taking a decision, hence the delay," Lyngdoh said.

The state BIP leader said that he wanted a clear pic-

that he wanted a clear pic-ture to emerge. "Otherwise, d said now you people will say the BJP tried to hide the facts as the Governor was appointed by the BJP-led (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 lime-stone from other countries instead of Meghalaya as exporters here are finding it difficult to meet the demand in the neighbouring coun-try due to the imposition of various rules by the State Government.

Government.
The Meghalaya Mineral
Exporters Chamber of Comexponers Chamber of Com-merce has expressed con-cern that if Bangladesh stops importing limestone, then the local economy would be affected.

Stodar Dkhar, president of the Association, said

Bangladeshi importers have intimated a few exporters in India that if sufficient amount of limestone from Meghalaya is not forthcom-Meghalaya is not forthcoming, then the Government of Bangladesh has a proposal to impart the interest from other South East Asian countries like Indonesia. Singapore, Malaysia, Java and Sumaira, among others. "If such proposal of the Government of Bangladesh becomes a reality, the entire border area whisse main occupation is limeston quarrying and minest mental properties."

rying and mining will great-ly suffer as their limestone products do not have mar-kets in this region," he add-

stan (now Bangladesh), dur-ing the British regime, got limestone minerals from the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District, then in Assam. Dkhar said rural indige

Dikhar said rural indigenous people in the border areas have been earning their livelihood from lime-stone 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 diffi-culty."

culty",
"Because of the rules a



'Nangbah name of village not surname of freedom fighter'

It's Kiang Susngi not Nangbah, says new book

JOWAI: The name of Kiang Nangbah, the freedom fight-er from Jaintia Hills who is also called Khla-wait ki Pnar, is actually Kinng Susngi, a recent book on the history

recent book on the history of Susngl clan states.

Ka Kur Susnyi, written by Seriallyone Susngi, says there is no such title called Nangbuh in the Khusi-Puar society.

society.

Nangbah, the author says, is the name of one of the oldest villages in West Jaintia Hills and not a sur-

Jaintia Hills and not a sur-name. The biggest market of the Pnar. known as lawma-siung, was shifted from Nangbah to Jowai. Kiang's mother was Sah Suongi of Tharuh clan from Nangbah shilage and his fa-ther, a blacksmith, was from the Paic clan. The family mi-grated from Nangbah to

Jowai and cluse to thre near a stream as they needed plenty of water. Kiang Susngi or U Kiang Nangbah was also a black-smith. The place where Ki-ang and his father stayed is the present day Wah-Nang-hab.

the present day Wah-Nang-bah.

The book, which was re-leased on Firday at Nang-bah viliage, also telis that when Kiang's father died, he was cromated at Tpep-Pale as it is known today. Kiang's mother was known as Kong Nangbah as she was from Nangbah vil-lage. Later, it became the ti-tle of the freedom righter. When British soldiers ar-cested und hanged Kiang

When British Soldners air-cested and hunged Kinng Susngi, his entire clan was afraid and they did not clare to come forward and claim his body and therefore he died as Kinng of Nangbah village. (Contd on P-10)



ates / Farmers / Doctors. Also evallable in ESD."

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DATSUN PROVICE

BJP youth wing for judicial probe into Guy case

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: The Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha (BJYM) has claimed that the (BJYM) has claimed that the alleged molestation charge against former governor V. Shummuganathan was politically motivated and demanded independent judicial inquiry into the cuse. In a statement to the press, BJYM president Bugenstar Kurkalang contended that the turn of events at Raj Bhavan is vague to the public.

events at Raj Bhavan is vague to the public. "Till now, the public are unclear whether this is true or just a game plan of some-body who is in power by using the officer for politi-cal interest." he said. Kurkalung criticised the State Government for keep-ing mum on the issue and demanded that the truth be made known.

KSU against BSF camp in Nongstoin

From Our Correspondent

NONGSTOIN: The KSU in West Khaxi Hills has de-manded that the State Gov-erument cancel its permis-sion to the Border Security

sion to the Border Security Force to set up sump at Unijaran in Nongstoin. John Fisher, president of KSU Nongstiang unit, told The Shiltong Times that Home Minister HDR Lyngdoin inspected the site of the proposed SSF cump on January 26 making it clear that the Government has given the BSF go-ahead for the base in the Givernment has given the BSF go-ahead for the base in the Sirker Mills. Instead, there will be a feeling of insecurity," be said.

said. The KSU said instead of The KSU said instead of posting the security force to the border areas, the government is giving permission for a camp in the heart of Nongstoin, which is hundreds of kilometres away from the international bor-der. The move, the union said, would be a cause for worry, "especially for young girls and women". "The camp will lead to influx of non-tribals in the area".

Nongkhnum fest from Feb 23

From Our Correspondent

NONGSTOIN: The annual

Nongkhnum Pestival, jointly organised by the District Arts and Culture Society in West Khasi Hills and Apple Society Nongstoin. will start from February 23 at Nongkhnum River Island. S. Warjri, BAC and member secretary of the District Arts and Culture Society, said the organisers are looking forward to a great turnover from all corners of India. He requested all subcommittee members to work diligently to make the two-day event a grand one. Warpi said the main attraction would include events like oultural songs and dances. Kudiang (tree climbing), baby show, BMX and skating, beach football, country road cycling, horse racing, among others.

Also, there will be a handicrafts exhibition and sale by the district commerce industries unit and the Basin Development Unit in Nongstoin. Kynton Mawsor, chairman of Apple Society, appealed to locals to be hospitable to the visitors at the festival and that the venue will be a no-plastic zone.

OBITUARY

Myra Diengdoh, resident of Lower Nongrim Hills passed away on February 5. Her fu-neral will be held on Febru-ary 6 at the Church of Jesus Christ cemetery, Mawroh.

Deitimal Barch, resident of Mawlai Nonglum, passed away on February 5. The funeral will be held on Feb-mary 8.

Meghalaya asks Assam to Vendors back on footpaths, stop harassment of drivers

Restriction on carrying luggage on vehicle roofs

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: Taking note of the harussment met out to Meghalaya tourist taxi drivers by Motor Vehicle Inspectors (MVIs) and police personnel in Assam, the State government has written to its counterpart to ensure that the practice is stopped immediately. The new guidelines of the Joint Commissioner of Transport in the neighbouring state, which restrict londing of luggage on the roof of vehicles, are caus-

ing numerous problems for the tourist vehicles from Meghalaya. Following the order issued on December 9, the divers of various tourist taxis have been facing harasment due to whinsical collection of fine by the MVIs and police personnel. After Sumo Owners and Drivers Assuciation submitted a memorandum to the office of Meghalaya State Transport Authority, the matter was taken up with the Assam Transport Authorit

Assam Transport Authori-

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of Assam State Transport Authority and Indiana Secretary, Meghalaya State Transport Authority, aid harasament by Assam police by way of collecting heavy fine, especially from those running mata cubs with light loggage on the roof carriers, on the Shillong-Gruwhahir road is a cause for concern. Sangma pointed out that

Sangma pointed out that according to Rule 128 of the Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1989, the restriction on lug-gage is only for tourist bus-

es. Tourist cabs, maxi cabs and taxi cabs have no space at the rear or at the sides like at the rear or at the sides like heavy passenger vehicles and the passengers will face immense hardships if they carry luggage including bags and sultcases along with them inside these vehicles." Sangma said.

The Assam Transport Authority was urged to stop the 'harassment' met out to Meehalava vehicles.

out to Meghalaya vehicles and allow roof carriers on tourist cabs and maxi cabs in the interest and conven-ience of public service.

nodal officer to submit report

SHILL ONG: With the vio. lation of the status quo or-der of the High Court by vendors continuing by way of encroachment on foot-paths, nodal officer T. Lynpaths, nodal officer T. Lyn-gwa, appointed by the gov-ernment to conduct spot study on the cleanliness of the city, will submit his re-port to the Chief Secretary. An official source said that the report will then be filed as an affidavit before the High Court of Megha-laya during the next hearing on February 10. The disappearance and sudden appearance of street

sudden appearance of street vendors near Civil Hospital junction in the city and oth-

er places is viewed by many as an unusual phenomenon. Those who are witnessing the trend for the last many days are of the opinion that it is an attempt by these vendors to ignore the civic

Since the last week of

Since the last week of January, pedestrians have been compelled to take the highways whenever these wendors block the footpath. While the stand of the vendors indicates violation of the recent High Court order, many vendors feel that they are at the receiving end as the authorities are yet to provide them a space for business.

The Shilling Musicinal

The Shillong Municipal Board (SMB) and Megha-

laya Urban Development Authority (MUDA) are now exploring all means to see how the Issues arising out of the High Court order can

The pedestrians, howev-er, are annoyed at the luck

natise the violators.

Earlier in December, the street vendors and hawkers of Shillong also protested outside the office of the outside the office of the SMB to highlight their plight. The hawkers and street vendors have been demanding the implementa-tion of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood

TUR for internal complaints panel at govt offices

State Govt yet to implement related Act

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: The Thmn U Rangli Juki (TUR) has de-cided to launch a campaign this week to sensitise women workers about their rights and the laws against sexual harassment. TUR in a statement on Sunday said it will distrib-ute pumphlets amon

Sunday said it will distribute pamphiets among
women workers to encourage them not to tolerate any
form of sexual harassment.
The NGO said that recent
incidents involving the
Governor and an officer of
the Meghalaya government
have brought the focus on
campant sexual harassment
that women workers face in
the State. Referring to a case
of peon, who was allegedly
harassed. TUR said, "It was
shreking to learn that the
Chief Secretary decided to
set up merely an inquiry
committee rather than set-

and awareness programues at regular intervals sensitising the employees with the Act besides providing assistance to the woman if she chooses to file a complaint under IPC or any other law. TUR said, adding, "Sexual harassment should be treated as misconduct under the service rules."

According to TUR, the State Government and other employers have to constitute by an order a Committee to be known as the Internal Complaint Committee and Local Complaints Committee and Local Complaints Committee.

ting up an internal complaints committee and local complaints committee as mandated by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Probibition and Redressa). Act, 2013.*

"Seen after three years, the State Government has done nothing lowards it implementation in the State indicating the government and its bureaucratt do not want to break the silence as work places are rife with sexual harassment cases, TUR said.

It is mandated that every strong the second of the second of the service rules.*

TUR said, adding, "Sexua harassment should be the service rules," State Government and othe employers have to constitute to senow as the time and Local Complaints Committee and Local Complaints Committee to enquire into the complaint of Sexual Harassment of Sexual Harassment and Local Complaints Committee to enquire into the complaints of Sexual Harassment at the workplace.

"The government should also organise workshops tee to be known as the in-ternal Complaint Committee and Local Complaints Com-mittee to enquire into the complaints of Sexual Har-assment. "Just like NEHU. which tried to escape its le-gal responsibility, the Gov-

CEMs write to Centre for release of council fund By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: In a joint pe-tition, the CEMs of the ition, the CEMs of the three autonomous district councils. KHADC, HADC and GHADC. Shot off a letter to Union Finance Minister Arean Jailtey urging hint or release the Rs. 1,000 crore allocated to district councils in the North East.

"Though the financial year is coming to un end, Rs. 1,000 crore is yet to be released to the respective states and autonomous district councils." the letter

trict councils," the letter

Meanwhile, KHADC CEM P.N Sylem and report-ers on Sunday that a Forum of Councils under the Sixth Schedule (FOCUSS) will be held to flag issues relating

to the funding.
"The FOCUSS will discuss how the Centre has reduced the allocated amount from Rs 1000 crore to Rs 500 crore, when it should have enhanced it to Rs 2000

crore," he said.
"This issue will be discussed at FOCUSS meeting (to be held either in Shillong or Guwahati) and we will proceed to Delhi for a will proceed to Dolhi for a meeting with the Finance Minister Arun Jaitley to re-quest the release of fund as allocated in the 2016-17 budget," Sylem added.

More local reports on P-10



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(Dr. M.S. Nonghuloo)
Adviser Ophthalmology,
Cum Member Secretary,
MBCS, Shillong

'No difference between MUDA and KHADC building laws'

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG: Chairman of Grand Council of Chiefs of Meghalaya John F. Kharshibang has asserted that there is no difference between the KHADC (Land Development and Building) Regulable premission, drawing plans by engineer/architect and

both authorities (MUDA and KHADC) will have to collect labour cess. He add-add that both laws have strin-gent provisions relating to number of storeys and up-hold the provisions of Dis-aster Management Act, (Contd on P-10)

uman rights workshop

NONGSTOIN: A three-week workshop on human rights will be organised by Nongstoin College from Feb-ruary 7 to 27 for NSS and NYK volunteers. Registra-tion will open on February 7.

Office bearers

The UDP Youth wing East Khasi Hills District elected new office bearers at a gen-eral meeting on Pebruary 2. While Hamlet Dohling was named the president, Teibak Kurkalang, Rymphang Wansai and B. Kharumnuid are the vice presidents. GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE SHILLONG

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed quotations affixing with non-refundable court fee stamp of Rs.1000/-(Rupees one thousand) only are invited from the Govt. Registered firms/suppliers during 2016-2017 for:

Supply of Ration to the Observation Homes (Boys / Girls) Shillong & Tura: Children's Homes (Boys / Girls) Shillong, Jowai, Nongpoh, Tura, Williammagas, Baghmara & Resubelpara: Shelter Homes (Boys / Girls) Shillong, Nongstoin, Khildrias, Ampai, Baghmara & Resubelpara. The terms and conditions of the Tender slong with the list of food items to be supplied are available in the office of the undersigned, Joint Director of Social Welfare, Tura and in all the District Social Welfare Offices during Office hours.

The last date of receipt of quotation(s) is on 23.02.2017 upto 2.00 p.m. to be submitted to the office of the undersigned for Observation Romes, Children's Homes Shillong, Jowsi, Nongatoin, Nongolo, Khildurist and to the O'o. Joint Director of Social Welfare, Tura for the Homes in Garo Hills. The quotasion will be opened thereafter on the same date after 2.00 p.m. in the presence of the Tenderers or their authorized agents (if any) if they like to do so.

Director of Social Welfare, Moghalays, Shillong

New book shows Sohpetbneng's Neolithic link

SHILLONG: Archaeologi-cal exploration at Lawnong-thron village on the north-ern slopes of Sohpetbneng hill in Ri Bhoi district reveals an array of records left be-hind from an uncient settle-ment. Through a systematment. Through a systematical rachaeological excava-tion, which was recently conducted in the northern part of the ridge of Lawron-gthroh village, the antiquity of human occupation of the hill can be traced best the Neoli

mei Lariti Bad Ka Khana
Puteng u Lum Sohpetbneng, released by Sumar
Sing Sawian on Saturday,
delves into the facts of the
archaeological Inadings.
A vantage point of reference for cultures to interact
with their past. Sohpetbneng, survived in the people's memory us a crudle' of
culture and u symbol of
identity' for the Khasi-Phar
community of Meghalaya.
The book attempts to
show Sohpetbneng hill's
transformation from a 'profune' to a Sacred' landscape.

transformation from a pro-fane' to a 'sacred' landscape. (Contd on P-10)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTUR OF REGRERAL TECHNICAL SDOCATION MEDIALAYA :: SHILLONG

NOTIFICATION As Entrance Enamination for Admission to Class VIII in the Resistive Inches Military College.

Debashing for humany 2018. Term will be conducted as suiccoed consess that will be spoilfed later on 10 (Therefor) & III (Friday) June 2017 for Buys cuty: Application Forces will be excepted on as before the 11" Merch 2017 in the Office of the undersigned. The Candidates should either be studying in Class VII or passed Class VIII from any recognized School. They should not be less than 11 H. pezer in age and they should not have studened the age of 13 yes on 01 January 2018, i.e. they should not be born earlier than 02 lammy 2005 and not later than 01 July 2006. Desaits on how to apply may be read in the Press Talence of the UNIC or in the Gaterineous Website happinens appelleration per in likely inheleration transity hand, or may be obtained from the Office of the Director of Higher and Technical Education, College Branch, Xuose No. 206, Additional Servariat Building Shillers.

Sd-Rum Singh LAS., Director of Higher and Technical Ed Meghaloys, Shillong.



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FETE POSTPONED

7th April 2017 due to on the 15th - 16th December 016 has been postponed to 6th he draw date for the lucky circumstances. haw is rescheduled on 7th he Fete of Nongtalan ollege which was schedule mavoidable pril 2017.

Principal

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Workshop

week workshop on human rights conducted by the IQAC cell and the depart-ment of Political Scierce, 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 vol. unteers participated in the NONGSTOIN: A three

Detailed Report

on

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



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

SPONSORED BY: RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTTE 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 7th to 27th 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 7th 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 22nd 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

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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 move 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.

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

civilians at Heirangoithong (Manipur) on14th 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 sentened 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.

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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 belp 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 no countries and five continents. An estimated 2/3 of the total 350 million population of Indigenous worldwide live in Asia. Most of these people are small in numbers. Some have populations of just 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 initiative 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 son 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. Similiarly, **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-powermental 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 it s 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 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 directive 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 necessary 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 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 27th 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 funs 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 Commissioner, 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.