

BOSCOANS

2019

DON BOSCO COLLEGE
TURA, WEST GARO HILLS, MEGHALAYA



Inauguration of the Academic year 2019





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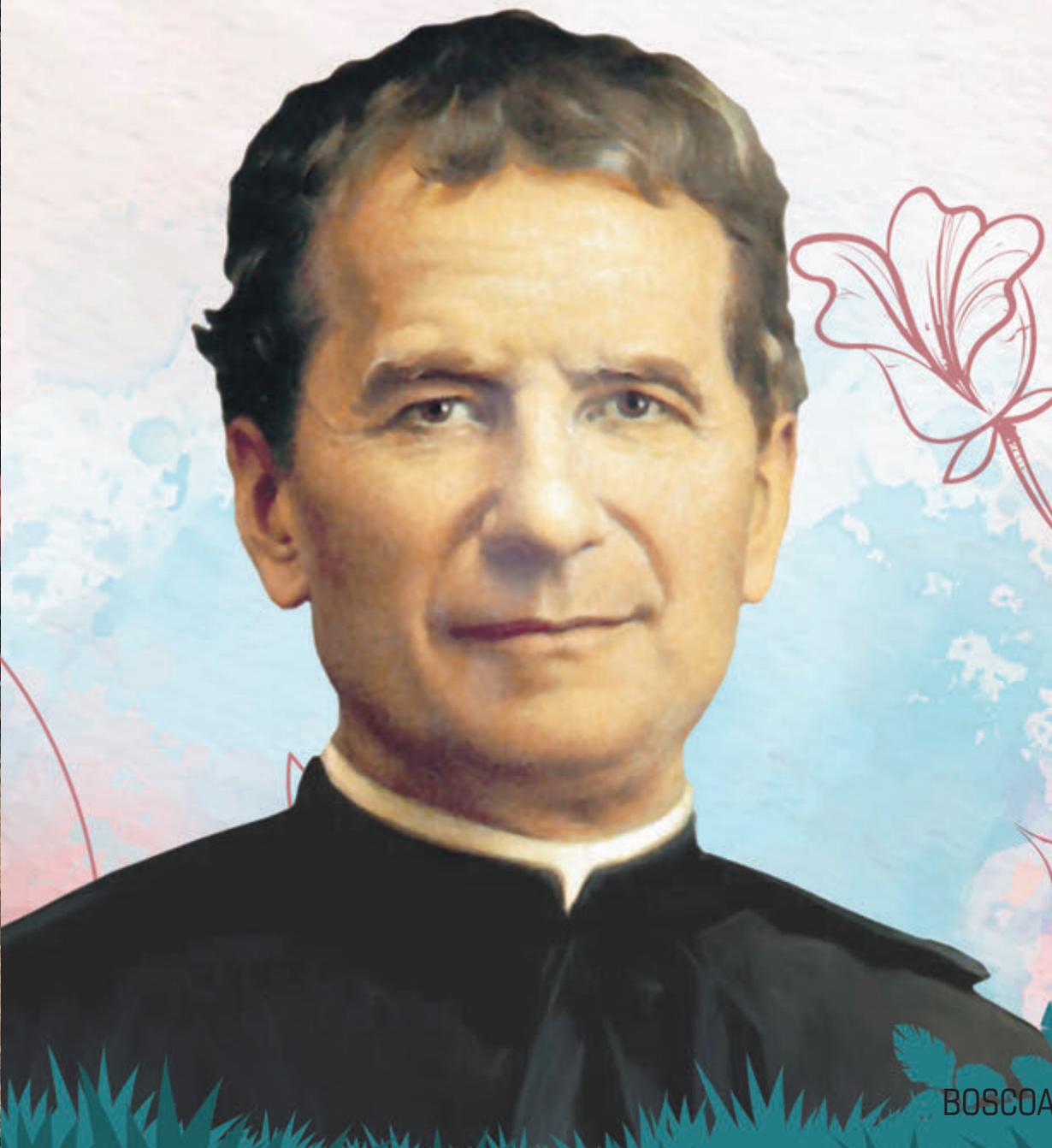


Editorial Board

Convener : Dr (Sr) Lucy R. Marak

Editors : Dr. Barabara S. Sangma
Dr. Meuller Beul M. Sangma

Photography : Dr. (Sr.) Lucy R. Marak
Mr. Jevelline A. Sangma



Editor writes...



What is the great need to write an editorial and bring out the annual college magazine amidst the pandemic!?

This is both a wonder and a question.

But I have more than one valid answer to both.

For a start, I am not about to break the tradition of Don Bosco College, Tura of publishing a magazine annually. The magazine may not get printed because of the protocols of the pandemic. But there are other ways of getting the magazine reach the students.

I believe that a lot of effort has gone into the writing of articles and in compiling the photography. And it would be one of the saddest things if we allow the Year 2020 to lapse into oblivion and not give ourselves something to remember it by. There is a meme that is doing the rounds: “I am not going to add 2020 to my age because I did not use it.” It is a nice line to read, to forward to others and have a good laugh. However, no one alive till today can say that we did not use 2020. Did we not live, did we not laugh, did we not learn something new and made attempts to fit ourselves into the “new normal”?

I have heard it said often “Look at what can be and not what is.” With this belief in what can be... that the college goes forward in pursuit of excellence.

The Editorial Board believes that whoever chances upon this annual college magazine *BOSCOANS-2020* will be grateful that the year 2020 had not been in vain.

Trusting God, who has carved us all in the palm of His hand...

Dr. Barbara S. Sangma

Chief Editor

Principal's Message



Dear Friends,

We are passing through a very tough and unpredictable phase in our life. COVID-19 has changed substantially the way we live. Many newly emerged burning issues stare at us. With little warning, colleges and universities had to move from classroom teaching to online instruction this year. No doubt, it will take quite some time to gauge the impact of this type of instruction on student learning. This pandemic will, however, force institutions of higher education to examine just what is most crucial to achieve their missions.

However, every challenge opens up a new opportunity. Higher Education has come face to face with many possibilities and challenges during the COVID-19 period. India is one of the largest nations with many geographical variations which make the learning process a difficult proposition in this period. But online classes using various platforms offer big opportunity to reach out to students in remote locations. Virtual classrooms have already become a popular reality. But online education has its own limitations too. The main hindrance is the DIGITAL DIVIDE due to the non-availability of high-speed internet in rural and remote areas. The second issue is the financial backwardness of the students. A large section of our students still cannot afford to buy good quality smartphone or laptop which is a necessity for the online educational system.

Despite all these odds we need to move on in with 'new normal'. Before the pandemic, technology was just considered as a means of entertainment. Earlier, teachers were not so familiar with online teaching, except, may be, for the computer lecturers. Now, along with teachers, every profession has chosen the virtual platform, providing precious opportunities to both new learners and experts. We at Don Bosco College are moving with the time and new technology during the lockdown due to COVID 19. The college had conducted many webinars as well as a two-day International Web Conference with almost 1500 participants from 17 countries spanning over four continents of the globe.

Don Bosco College values the notion "Future is for those who believe in the Present" and the College believes that the students and the lecturers are the next level of COVID warriors, as both are fighting for the nation and shaping the future of tomorrow.

As I conclude, I would like to express my respect and admiration for all. I could see the determination you all have in order to succeed and find opportunity amidst the challenges of the present situation. It is the true excellence of the human spirit and endeavor to find new opportunities, new paths of service and certainly to be of use to one another when the going gets tough. Excellence surely looks good on you and I trust that you are both willing and able to continue in 'Pursuit of Excellence' for it will serve to make our bond much stronger, richer and more meaningful.

God Bless You All!

Fr. Bivan Rodriques Mukhim SDB
Principal

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A GLANCE AT 2019: DBC CHRONICLES

Tengme K. Marak, Asst. Professor, Department of English

The *International Women's Day* was observed in Don Bosco College, Tura on the 8th of March 2019 in a befitting manner. The Chief Guest for the occasion was Smt. Lutherine R. Sangma, Retd. IAS. During her speech she touched upon issues of gender equality and empowerment of women. She stated that women are always soft targets and victims in society. However, they are able to transcend all difficulties and with a lot of effort and struggle empower themselves. The Chief Guest also expressed her gratitude to the Government of India for launching various schemes to help and uplift women such as "One Stop Center", "Working Women Hostel" and the "Ministry of Women and Child Development" to support women entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups and NGOs etc. The Guest of Honour, Smt. Ferline A. Sangma, Retd MCS accentuated on the value and importance of women and made a categorical statement: "There is nothing women cannot do." The Resource Persons for the International Women's Day 2019 were Smt. Agatha Christie, MPS, DSP, Tura and Second in Command, 2nd MLP Battalion, Goeragre, Tura and Dr. David R. Sangma, MD spoke on the topics 'Women-Safety' and 'Women-Health' respectively. The celebration was organized by the Committee for Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Women's Cell) with the collaboration of Red Ribbon Club, Don Bosco College Unit.



In a bid to create health awareness, the Red Ribbon Club (RRC) of Don Bosco College, Tura organized a one-day *Dental Health and Examination Programme* for the students on March 15, 2019. Dr. Menoketchi D. Sangma, Senior Dental Surgeon, Tura Civil Hospital and Dr. Easter A. Sangma, Dental Surgeon, Selsela Community Health Centre examined over ninety (90) students and teachers. The surgeons offered some advice on oral health and on practices. The programme was spearheaded by the Principal with the help of Dr Barbara Sangma, Nodal Officer and Dr Mueller M. Sangma, Assistant Nodal Officer, RRC. Dr. Ivonne M. Sangma an alumna of the college, gifted special Diabetes Check Up for the teachers.

On the 25th of March, 2019, The District Maternity and Child Health Office, West Garo Hills, Tura under Rashtriya Kishor Swachta Kryakram in collaboration with the Red Ribbon Club of Don Bosco College, Tura organized a *Session on Non-Communicable Disease* to the students. Dr Ivonne M. Sangma, the Maternity and the Child Officer, in her presentation warned the students that the causes of non-communicable diseases can lead to premature deaths. Smoking and chewing of tobacco at a young age which lead to fatality and the detrimental effects of consuming junk food were also touched upon by the officer. After the session teachers who are above thirty years of age were offered free non-communicable disease screening and counseling to avail of the opportunity.

To raise awareness among students about helping to save lives and improve the health of others by donating blood, the IQAC and Red Ribbon Club (RRC) of Don Bosco College conducted *Blood Donation Camp* in collaboration with Tura Civil Hospital on 24th April, 2019. Fr. Bivan R. Mukhim, the



Principal while welcoming the gathering spoke on the need to donate blood which aims to inculcate awareness that blood donation is a humanitarian act. Dr. Semida K. Marak, Pathologist, In Charge of Blood Bank, Tura Civil Hospital spoke on the awareness of blood donation and on the growing need of blood in Tura who also commended the young volunteers for their noble act. Other staff members present on the occasion were Dr. Tamina G. Momin, Senior Medical and Health Officer, Sister Dimse S. Marak, Staff Nurse and Shri June Wesley R. Sangma. There was an overwhelming response as the number of

NSS volunteers took part and had turned up to donate blood to show their service to humanity.

The NCC cadets and NSS volunteers of Don Bosco College conducted an Awareness activity to observe World Anti-tobacco Day on 31st MAY 2019. The theme for poster writing and essay competition was 'Smoking Kills'. Altogether thirty (30) students participated in both the competitions and showcased their creativity. The students even took pledge to say 'no' to tobacco and to help those who are prone to addictions.

As a part of World Environment Day, a seminar on the global theme, "Air Pollution" was conducted by the IQAC cell of the College on the 6th June (5th being Sunday). IQAC Coordinator, in his welcome address spoke with great enthusiasm to the students to make optimum use of the beautiful College campus to promote their careers and to make a responsible contribution to the society. Anu P James, IFS, Asst. Conservator of Forest, the Chief Guest of the Programme said that Garo Hills is fortunate to have a clean and green environment with the least air pollution compared to the rest of India. The NSS volunteers and NCC cadets planted saplings of indigenous plants at the site of Edenbari catchment area, which was followed by Cleaning Drive by the students.

On the 4th of June 2019, the students of Don Bosco College undertook a cleanliness campaign to mark the World Environment Day 2019. The Cleanliness Campaign was initiated by IQAC cell of the college in collaboration with Geography Department, Campus Committee, Green Club, NSS and NCC Unit of the college.

On the 4th of July 2019, the NCC wing of Don Bosco College participated in the Cleanliness Awareness Programme as part of the *Mega Pollution Awareness Pakhwada* based on the theme "*Cleanliness is Next to Godliness*". A *Painting Competition* was conducted under the supervision of Prof. Bravewell Mawthoh, CTO in order to create awareness among the students of their responsibility towards Mother Earth, especially with regards to maintaining the environment pollution. Thereafter, the painting of the students was displayed.

On 1st August 2019, the NSS unit of Don Bosco College Tura inaugurated Swachhta Pakhwada. The Programme was inaugurated by Shri Ram Singh IAS, the Deputy Commissioner of West Garo Hills. He exhorted the students to be environment conscious people and love the environment. Dr. Jadambe Momin, Registrar for Birth and Death, Tura Municipal Board (TMB) delivered a message on cleanliness, hygiene and its impact on human health. The Action Plans which included cleaning of the college campus, cleaning of Tura TB hospital, awareness Programme for the people of the locality, visit to the adopted village and the declaration of a Green College on 15 August were discussed during the inaugural Programme.

An Awareness Programme was conducted by the NSS Unit of the College on the importance of cleanliness for the students of Don Bosco High School, Tura. Dr. Madhusudhan Saha, Department of Chemistry in his lecture on Solid Waste Management and Environment Enrichment made the students aware of the proper usage of different waste bins. The NSS functionaries also educated the students to make India open-defecation-free and Tuberculosis-free country.

The NSS volunteers undertook the Cleanliness Drive at Babadam, the adopted village of the College, which is about 32 kms away from the College. The range of activities undertaken by the volunteers include cleaning of the Babadam market, the stream, the community playground, the road leading to PHC and providing essential care to the saplings planted during the previous tree plantation drives.

On 13 August, 2019, the NSS volunteers of the college undertook the Cleanliness Drive at the District T.B. Hospital, Tura under the supervision of the Programme Officers. The volunteers were appreciated and lauded by the staff of the District T.B. Hospital for their noble task.

Tobacco and Drugs Awareness Programme was organized by the IQAC of the College jointly with Alumni Association, Red Ribbon Club and Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) on 19 August 2019. Dr. Ivonne M. Sangma, Senior Medical and Health Officer, Maternity and Child Hospital was the resource person. In her message, she made the students aware of the ill effects of the consumption of tobacco and drugs. She further said that the College and school going students mostly become a prey to alcohol because of the influence of their peer group. The students of St. James Memorial School, Sampalgre also participated in the Programme with great enthusiasm.

Blood Donation Camp was held successfully on 28 August 2019, in Don Bosco College in collaboration with the District Blood Bank, Tura Civil Hospital. A number of student-volunteers came forward to donate their blood. Dr. Semida K. Marak, Blood Bank In-Charge, Tura Civil Hospital, in her talk accentuated the benefits of blood donation that a regular blood donor has a less chance of suffering from cancer as the iron in blood keeps changing. The Principal welcomed the team of doctors and encouraged students to donate blood to save lives and to be a part of a noble cause.

The NSS Unit of Don Bosco College observed Fit India Movement on 29th August 2019. While addressing the gathering, the Principal of the college, Fr. Bivan Rodrigues Mukhim urged the students and staff to maintain good health condition and fitness regime on daily basis. He further encouraged the students to partake in various sporting activities conducted by the college. A total number of 73 NSS Volunteers, teachers and Non-teaching staff of the college participated in the run which started from the college to Sampalgre L.P.School, Tura.

The NSS Unit of Don Bosco College organized the 'Fit India 2 km Plogging' sponsored by the Lions Club, Tura on 2nd October 2019 aims at spreading the latest work-out trend of plogging and to increase concern about plastic pollution. About 140 participants registered in the programme .The programme was flagged off by Shri Ram Singh, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, West Garo Hills. While addressing the volunteers he said that the event was to mark the 150th Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. By taking part in the plogging himself he further put emphasis on the need to reduce the carbon footprint by avoiding the use of vehicles for a short distance by the students. The programme commenced with a short prayer led by the Principal of Don Bosco college, Tura.





The Inaugural Programme of the five-day 'Residential NSS Capacity Building of Youth in Leadership and Personality Development through Life Skill' was held on the 4th of November 2019 at Don Bosco College, Tura. Altogether 50 NSS Volunteers from various colleges of Garo Hills took part in the programme. The NSS volunteers of Don Bosco College presented the welcome song. Shri Ramakrishna Chitturi, IAS, ADC, West Garo Hills, was the Chief Guest for the occasion. In his high-powered speech, he exhorted students to distinguish between Empathy and Sympathy. Prof. C.P.Suresh, Head,

Department of Horticulture, NEHU, Tura Campus spoke on being an entrepreneur and developing one's skill for it. He further shared life experiences on how young people have become successful after starting their own business. Others those present included Prof. Terence D. Marak, Principal, Tura Government College, Tura. Programme Officers (Pos) of Tura Government College and Durama College.



The five-day 'Residential NSS Capacity Building of Youth on Leadership and Personality Development Through Life Skills' programme came to the conclusion on the 8th of November 2019. Shri Ram Singh, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, West Garo Hills attended the programme as the Chief Guest for the occasion in the presence of Mr. Dipak Kumar, Regional Director of NSS, Programme Officers and NSS volunteers. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Ram Singh rhapsodized over the efforts made by the college in organizing the programme of this kind. Furthermore, he said that the NSS programme helps many college students to be aware of their responsibilities to the society. He wished that the volunteers through skill training imparted on them during the last 5 days could make a difference. Mr. Dipak Kumar, Regional Director of

NSS also wished that the youth of the North East become an asset to the society. The NSS Volunteers of Tura Government College presented the NSS theme song while the NSS Volunteers of Capt. Williamson College, Baghmara presented the welcome song.

1st BSc & BCom Orientation Programme





First Assembly 2019



COMMANDMENT FOR BLESSED LIFE

(CULLED FROM THE HOLY BIBLE)

Wednesbellina S. Sangma

3rd Semester, Dept. of Commerce



If we continue to live in obedience the commandment of God, we automatically begin to move towards the prosperous and successful life. Here are some commandments that I have compiled from the *New Testament*.

- Live your life in harmony with people. (Mathew 5:24)
- Do to others the same what you want them to do on to you. (Mathew 7:12)
- Love your enemies. (Mathew 5:44)
- Forgive yourself and others. (Mathew 6:14-15)
- Love your God with all heart, soul and understanding. (Mathew 22:37)
- Do not worry about tomorrow (Mathew 6:34)
- Bless those who curse you, do good to those who hate you and Pray for those who spitefully use you and persecute you. (Mathew 5:44)
- Give to the poor and feed the hungry. (Luke 3:11)
- Avoid those who cause divisions and offences. (Romans 16:17)
- Honour others more than yourself. (Romans 12:10)
- Stay away from evil fellowships. (I Corinthians 15:33)
- Glorify the Lord in whatever you do. (I Corinthians 10:31)
- Do not device yourself. (I Corinthians 3:18)
- Walk according to the spirit. (Galatians 5:25)
- Be filled with Holy Spirit. (Ephesians 5:18)
- Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness. (Ephesians 6:2)
- Respect your parents. (Ephesians 6:2)
- Pray with thanks giving. (Philippians 4:6)
- Be thankful for everything. (I Thessalonians 5:18)
- Grow in the grace and knowledge of the Lord. (2 Peter 3:18)

PEACE, PEACE: SHALOM, SHALOM

Sengrik T. Sangma

5th Sem, Dept. of Economics

Once far, now near
Wise men scoff, while simple reverse
Rich men live like a king and does not know the value of life.
Poor men live life like a beggar but knows the value of life.

Once old, now new.
God created men for his purpose to fulfill his wish.
God showed a way too, but men go his way.
There is a way for life and that is GOD.

Once Hate, now Love.
From sword to ploughshare
From serpent to dove,
From Judas to Job
From past to present.
Everything has been paid by God.

Once God, once King.
SHALOM, SHALOM
Peace with the Lamb being
Only through CHRIST, Only through CHRIST!

Distracted: I believe everyone gets distracted when they are busy doing something. Be it study, making music or painting, writing poetry or even while watching your favourite show. Well, in my case I got distracted when the inspiration kicked in and finally when I got motivated to study. Isn't it amazing? When I was going so strong with my lessons, my imaginative mind decided to screen the events that took place during the day time at college. And so...I got distracted from my lesson and got an inspiration to write an article for you all...

Hello folks! And welcome aboard, not to my YouTube channel but to my a-r-t-i-c-l-e.

So, like every last day in the college before semester exam or any exam starts, this day, the 13th November was no different. We had no class! So we sat in the college lawn comfortably talking and enjoying all day, singing, eating, laughing and talking again. And as the conversation proceeds further, we all became nostalgic and went back to our childhood days (we here is Tengsuang, Warcy, Neharani, Alkanur and I) and talked about how we used to enjoy so much those days.

Our conversation started from small petty talk about the previous day's picnic, planning for yet another picnic (ha ha) and from "chiring chibisik" to our childhood days; from climbing trees, playing games, drowning in small streams, to our favourite Garo films. It was such a nostalgic memory for all of us and I could not sleep without penning it down.

Everyone has a memory of their childhood. I have same kind of friends (Tengsuang, Warcy, Neha) who experienced same amount of excitement and memories from childhood. From climbing 'bolchupret' to 'gue bijak sol·sola', 'misam misam', 'mande mande' and addiction to Power Rangers. We recalled playing Power Rangers whole day...shouting XPD emergency and what not.

All of these was life before social media. We have changed a lot and so has time. Apart from watching and playing games, our conversation

took a U-turn as we recalled all the Garo movies we watched as kids. I know all of us used to watch "Asi Malja" ...and remember how it used to frighten us all! and how can we forget the living "Dombe Wari"? The A·chik love story of Joreng and Dombe. The entering of long-haired buga - raja (merman) into the scene and sale of 'sanggong' to Dombe to lure her. We all laughed recalling that scene. And Tengsuang was telling us how he watched a movie called "Mangchaa" and had a disturbing sleep at night which made all of us laugh heartily. Warcy was joining in with a story about "Gingchokdeng" and Sundaystar's "Hau Hau" video. I chipped in about how I used to urge my uncle to tell the story of Gingchokdeng whenever he came home from Shillong for a holiday. The story was never-ending and unfortunately, he never got to finish it and I never got a chance to listen to it again...

Time passed quickly from days to months and then to years. Never knew I'd regret not getting to listen to it completely. We also recalled "Nose Dimse" Garo horror movies, whose titles we've forgotten and bits and pieces of Garo stories and movies we've known as children. Recalling them left us all contended but at the same time, we felt little sad along with it. We wished to watch and listen to the stories again. It would have been nice if there was remake of all the movies in better quality and gave us a chance to relive parts of our childhood again. It would have been a great way to make our younger generation know more about the stories of our Garo community. To lighten the somber mood, I joked that I would request Sir Dominic Sangma to remake the movies we saw during our childhood. To be honest it would have been really exciting and proud for us all to watch those films again. We ended our blissful conversation short as Alkanur (she was with us the whole time) was going nowhere with our extended talk (she's non-Garo) and repeatedly complained about being hungry. So we headed east towards home.



1st Sem BA Entrance Test



150 Anniversary: Periodic Table



Of late environment has received a lot of attention not only by intellectuals but also even the ordinary men and women are becoming aware of the need to have a clean environment. As a result, what is detrimental to environment is opposed today. SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN is one of the steps taken by the government to aware the citizen regarding the importance of neat and clean environment.

In its simplest connotation the term "SWACHH" means clean and neat surrounding habitat of man. In its widest sense it refers to the entire Earth with its green forests, vast oceans, the layer of air and oxygen etc. In its narrowest meaning "SWACHH" means the immediate clean surrounding of man his home, workplace, market, neighbourhood etc. SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN is one of the most significant and popular missions to have taken place in India. SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN translates to clean India mission. This drive was formulated to cover all the cities and towns of India to make them clean.

This campaign was administered by the Indian government and was introduced by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi on 2nd October 2014 to honor Mahatma Gandhi's vision of clean India and served as great initiative in making people aware of the importance of cleanliness.

The campaign set a lot of objectives to achieve so that India could become cleaner and better. In addition, it not only appealed the sweepers and workers involved in the cleanliness but all the citizens of the country. This helped in making the message reach wider. It aims to build sanitary facilities for all households. One of the most common problems in rural areas is that of open defecation. SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN aims to eliminate that. Similarly, they also wanted to make people aware of health and education through awareness programs. After that, a major objective was to teach citizens to dispose waste responsibly.

India is in dire need of cleanliness drive like SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN to eradicate grubbiness and also for the overall development of citizens in terms of health and well being. As the majority of the population of India lives in rural areas, it is a big problem, generally in these areas where people do not have proper toilet facilities. They go out in the fields or roads to excrete. This practice creates a lot of hygiene problems for citizens. Clean India mission can be of great help in enhancing the living conditions of people.

The importance of good and clean environment cannot be described adequately. According to many scientists the factor which influences the growth of individuals most is environment such as air, water, land etc. are polluted and contaminated urbanisation, industrialisation and overcrowded living have primarily been responsible for this menace. Pollution is also caused by vehicles, supersonic jets, smoke-producing factories etc. The careless dumping of solid wastes in open places, streets and in the rivers has further aggravated the problem.

The polluted environment is a health hazard and causes several diseases and ailments. It ruins our chance of survival. Hence, an all out attempt must be made to have a clean environment.

One of the best ways to have a clean environment is to dispose waste properly and in proper places, planting more trees, having efficient knowledge about cleanliness. Secondly, pollution caused by dumping of waste in streets, rivers, near living places must be stopped at all cost and this indeed is a right step and is in the right direction towards the clean India mission.

Thus, on the whole, people need to become more aware of the vital need to have a good and clean environment. The awakening of the general masses in this respect is a welcome sign and would make our India and world as a whole a better place to live in.

Father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi envisioned and dreamt of a clean India where sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness were the indispensable components. In order to fulfill his long-cherished dream of “Bapu”, 'Clean India Mission' was launched across the country on Gandhi Jayanti i.e, 2nd October, 2014. Shri Narendra Modi had rightly remarked that “A Clean India Campaign would be the best tribute that India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary 2019”.

The 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' aims to eradicate the problem of open defecation by construction of toilets for households and communities and do away with manual scavenging to adopt better solid waste management techniques. Mr. Modi has rightly quoted that open defecation, especially by girls and women is a blot on our society. Besides, it was meant to create awareness about the importance of cleanliness among the masses. On the day of its launch, the 'Cleanliness drive' was received with a positive note across the different segments of society with locals, students, politicians, industrialists, celebrities contributing their share.

“A seed of thought” about cleanliness and its importance was planned in the minds of millions of Indians. In no time “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” became a topic of households as well as national discussion. A country that shied away from talking about toilet and defecation was actually discussing these. This is definitely a positive step in the direction of 'Clean India Mission'. To take it one step further, the government introduced the rankings for the cleanest cities in 2016 with Mysuru bagging the first place followed by Chandigarh. This move of the government encouraged the cities and starts across the country to work on the different areas of cleanliness and sanitary in their territory.

Cleanliness and sanitation are known to play an important role in the promotion of tourism in India. India is one of the most sought after tourist destinations in the world. It is a home to picturesque locations, historical monuments and splendid architecture, craftsmanship and art.

Besides our country is known for its hospitality all over the world. With the tourist visiting the particular place, there is a boost to the local craftsmen and economy of that particular area. More tourism means more growth of our economy. Tourism contributes a major share of the GDP as well as it adds on the foreign reserves of the country.

It is the unhygienic conditions at the most exotic tourist destinations that leave a bad impression on the mind of the tourists. Thus, cleanliness is all the more important for India. Undoubtedly, the official statistics and numbers released by the government agencies claim 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' to be a success. But the success of any government programme or scheme is directly proportional to the response it receives from the public. In 1999, a drive similar to the 'Clean India Mission', 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' was started with a similar mission and vision. However, it was doomed and was left merely as a project in the government records.

India is our motherland and we owe a lot to it. We, the people of this country, need to understand our social responsibility towards the country. No programme or scheme can be successful without the active participation of public in it, no matter which celebrity endorses it. 'Swachh Bharat' is not restricted to keeping the main roads and public place clean. It has many more dimensions to it. People need to keep their surroundings clean whether it is their home, office or neighborhood as well as the streets. Cleaning can't be limited to a particular day and has to be practiced throughout the year. Every single effort in this directions counts.

Cleanliness should not be left on sanitation workers only. It has to be the mission of billions of peoples of our country to make our motherland clean. With the government doing its parts by providing funds and building infrastructure, it is on the people to cooperate with the government to make this mission a success. Social media platform can be used widely to highlight the small actions of cleanliness and make people aware of

the benefits of clean surroundings. Parents, school and education institution need to sensitise a children on different dimensions of cleanliness. NGOs must actively participate in this drive and guide the citizen with innovative methods of waste reduction. They should work in collaboration with different research institutes to come out with some innovative technique.

The highlights of the government of India's the 'Clean India Mission' are that the mission covers 4041 statutory towns to make the roads, streets and

infrastructure for clean towns by October 2019. This mission is implemented by the Union Ministry of Urban Development.

It is the moral duty of all the citizens and government to work in collaboration to make India clean and fulfill the unfulfilled dream of 'Bapu'. This type of programme brings behavioral changes in the people which is a must for any social change. Yes, it takes time for such changes to take place but a positive start is always WELCOME!



Academic Audit: 2019



Avanti Scholarship Exam



Children are a gift and blessing to a family. They deserve the unconditional love and care of the parents. It is inhuman to take advantage of their innocence and helplessness. However, in India, a lot of children are being subjected to child labour, probably due to lack of awareness. They are deprived of a happy and normal childhood. Child Labour involves engaging children to produce goods or services for financial gain. It denies their right to attend regular school and enjoy a happy childhood. It nips their capacity to have a good future in the bud. It affects the overall development of their physical and mental facilities.

When children are involved in full or part time work, it affects their schooling, recreation and rest. However, any work to promote and develop the child's capability without affecting these three components must be given positive encouragement.

Poverty is the primary cause of Child Labour in India. Indian children have the history of working as labourers along with their parents in order to provide for the family. It may seem right for the poverty-stricken parents to involve their children in labour for the sake of their family's welfare. However, the right of that child for education and normal childhood is denied in the process. Some illiterate parents often subject their children to bonded labour unaware of the exorbitant interest rates, they exploit their children by allowing to labour against their debt. Sometimes, the non-availability of affordable education in the village are a cause of child labour.

When parents are sick or disabled, the need to earn the living falls heavily on the children's shoulders. In such cases, they are not in a position to abide by the law. Rather than stealing and begging, they tend to allow their children to work at a young age. Some families traditionally believe that the next generation should continue their family business. The children of these families are hindered from pursuing their own goals in terms of education and career. In the Indian society, there are still people who believe that girl children are fit only for domestic chores. So, girls often lose their right for education and normal childhood.

Child Labour laws were formulated to prevent child labour, monitor and punish violators and rehabilitate the victims. These laws were laid down as early as 1938 during the colonial rule. But year after year, during the various Government regimes, several amendments had been made. In the 1974 policy, children were declared as "Nations supremely important asset." The need to prioritize their welfare in national plans was recognized. The overall development of their sound spirit, soul and body was emphasized.

The 2003 policy underlined the right of the child to enjoy a happy childhood, to clear the hindrances to their development, to educate the society, to strengthen family ties and to protect them from all kinds of maltreatment. The key priorities of the 2013 policy were the rights of the child to survive, enjoyment of good health, nourishment with nutritious food, development of their personality, opportunity for good education, protection from abuse and participation in decision-making of their future life, etc. The policy is due for review every five years.

The Government is working closely with social agencies and common public to solve the issues of Child Labour. Since 1988, National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLPS) started to rehabilitate the rescued child labourers working in hazardous occupations. When children are rescued, they are enrolled in special training centres and given education, meals, stipend, health care and recreation. Eventually, they are directed towards mainstream education. Adolescents rescued are given skilled training and later suitable jobs are made available to them.

The present Government has revived this scheme in 2017 with the latest use of technology to register child labour complaints online. With aims to eradicate child labour, the PENCIL (Platform for effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) portal serves to relieve complaints, rescues the child with the help of local police and tracks the progress until he/she is successfully enrolled in a school or vocational training.

Conclusion: Child Labour should not be practiced under any circumstance. Instead of child labour entire focus should be shifted to child education. If the boy or girl takes up a small job as a domestic help or restaurant boy against a nominal salary, he or she does not get enough time for primary and secondary education. Illiterate and unskilled population cannot make a great nation. Hence, it is in the benefit and interest of all that no child should be engaged as labour both from legal point of view as well as the child's future interest.



Adin Rongmei Memorial Basketball Tour: 2019



Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu South Garo Hills a·jani, Chokpot Dareng chijolo saksa lekka serakgipa ong·a. Ua dal·e·chue poraina man·pajaoba aro skia·poraia man·begipa ong·jaoba, sea·jotanina gisik nangbegipa aro sena changbegipa ong·e, jatna on·gilaniko dakgipa saksa ong·a.

Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu an·tangni atchiani sal aro tarikko agane on·na man·jaha. Ua Chokpotgre songo 1950 bilsini wa·cheng ramkario Baseng Ch. Marak sagi aro Jemoi S. Rongmuthu sagini nokdango gittamgipa depante ong·e atchiaha. Bilsichet ong·ahaon ua Chokpot Junior Basic L. P. Skulo poraina a·bachengaha. 1958-1964 bilsiona poraie, 1965-1967 bilsioa Chokpot ME skulo matchote poraienba, Chokpot High Skulo Class VII aro VIII ko matchote poraiaha. Ua 1970 bision Bibragre songni Ma Pebinbala Ch. Marakko bia ka·e, nokdang·ba·ku dake da·alona kingkingan Bibragre songon songdongenga.

1973 bilsioni Rampragre songo, Village Courtni L.P. skulo jao Rs. 40/- na bilsidok kam ka·e, 1978 bilsio kamko wataha. Indake 1978-1980 bilsirango Krimea No. VII ni BYF Secreary aro ABDK BYF ni Vice President ong·e kamrangko ka·engmitingo, Chokpot Mondolini bipek ong·e Bibragre songo gital mondoliko songna ua an·tangan dilgipa ong·e gital mondolina krengdilaha. Uni krenge dakdilanichi 1981 February 10 tariko Bibragre songo gital mondoliko songaha aro Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu an·tangan skanggipa Pamong ong·e mondoliko rikdilaha. 1981-1997 March jaona Pamong ong·e ua an·tangan kamoni neng·takaha.

Adita bilsirangni ja·mano, 2005-2008 bilsiona ua Krimea Vii Magazineni Editor onge kam ka·aha. 2011 bilsioni 2015 ona Krimea VII ni President onge Krimako redilaha. Ua Krimani President ongmitingon, Krimea Golden Jubilee ko Headquarter Silkigre Mondolio 2013 bilsio manidilangaha. 2012 bilsini February jao Dobogre Mondoli ABDK Sobhako uan sokachakdilaha. 2000 bilsio Lindrid D. Shira sagi Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu ko Tua Ringrey-o grongdike

Dombeni gimin sandie ki·tap sechina aganaha. Indake Pa Awensing S. Rongmuhtu, 2000 bilsioni a·bachenge dingtang dingtang manderangona re·ange sing·sandianiko dake 2006 bilsiona kingking sandirikote see, 2007 bilsini January 20 tariko “Dombe Rani” ki·tapko chapa ka·chengaha. Uni ja·mano “A·chikrang Tibet A·songoni Brangbaa” ki·tapko chapa ka·attaiaha. Uni ja·mano Milton S. Sangma, Caroline R. Marak. Faneline K. Marak- iamangni bang·a ku·pattianirangko man·e ua adita ki·taprangko sedapna jotton ka·aha. Uni segimin ki·taprangko ka·mao sulsul mesokatenga:

1. Dombe Rani,
2. Atchu Songgitchan Tibetoni Brangbaa,
3. Atchu Songgitcham Katta Ma·gitcham,
4. A·grong Matgrik,
5. Jikrongdik,
6. A·chik A·songona Baptist Ma·malni Sokbaani,
7. Wangalani Bimik,
8. Nokpante,
9. Bethlehemo Aski,
10. Okgilo A·soksni Jangatgipa, A·keo Adramsni Be·atgipa,
11. A·chikrangna Missionaryrangni Kamrang,
12. Atchu Ambini Poedorang,
13. A·chik Kristianrangni Ku·rang,
14. Atchusongni Chera Sola,
15. Ikgilo Chi·tanggipa, A·keo Gol·motgipa,
16. Grong Wa·dare, Ki·me A·rore.

Uni bilmitingode Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu, saksa robol kal·rakgipa, git ring·rakgipa, sikar ka·rakgipa aro lekka serakgipa mande ong·a ine bang·a manderangan agana. Da·o ua blsi 70 ong·ahaoba aro b·en an·senggipa ong·jaoba, South Garo Hillsni mingsingbegipa a·bri, onchregipa chidarerang aro biaprangni gimin sekuenga. Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu “Garo to Garo” dictionarykoba seenga.

Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu ki·tap seanirango jakma·ba·ku minan baksa dingtang dingtang namgipa gunrang gnang. Ua ki·tapko sea jotanirangoba agan·me·apa aro katta ku·jikserangko jakkale seronga. Ua jinma tom·anirango, aganchanchigrikanirangoba agre agan·bel·belgipa ong·ja; nanga gitasan aro chanchiesan aganronga. Basakoba jinmani namatna man·gijagipa, jekon rake chanchina nangengachim ukoba ua agane namatronga.

Pa Awensing S. Rongmuthu chawari sakbonga man·aha; ua chawari demechikrangni nirok-simsakanio, an·tangni dedrang-su·drang baksa Selbalgre songon dongkuenga.



Adolescence Awareness and Oral check up: 15th March 2019



Bakdil products exhibition sale

States Re-Organization Act

The States Reorganization Act of 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of Indian states and territories following the linguistic lines. Although additional changes to India's state boundaries have been made since 1956, the State Reorganization Act of 1956 remains the single most extensive change in state boundaries since the independence of India in 1947.

The Act came into effect at the same time as the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, which (among other things) restricted the Constitutional framework for India's existing states and the requirements to pass the States Reorganization Act 1956, under the provisions of Part I of the Constitution of India, Article 3 and 4.

Formation of Meghalaya

Meghalaya is a hilly state in north-eastern India. The name means “The Abode of Clouds” in Sanskrit. Tucked away in the hills of eastern sub-Himalayas is Meghalaya, one of the most beautiful State in the country. Nature has blessed her with abundant rainfall, sunshine, virgin forests, high plateaus, tumbling waterfalls, crystal clear rivers, meandering streamlets and above all with sturdy, intelligent and hospitable people.

Emergence of Meghalaya as an Autonomous State on 2nd April 1970 and as a full-fledged State on 21st January 1972 marked the beginning of a new era of the geo-political history of North-Eastern India. It also marked the triumph of peaceful democratic negotiations, mutual understanding and victory over violence and intrigue.

The State of Meghalaya is situated on the north-east of India. It extends for about 300 kilometers in length and about 100 kilometers in breadth. It is bounded on the east by Karbi Anglongs and North Cachar Hills districts, all of Assam, and on the South and West by Bangladesh. Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya is located at an altitude of 1496 metres above sea level. Shillong, which was made Assam's capital in 1874, remained so till January 1972, following the formation of Meghalaya. The capital city derives its name from

the manifestation of the creator called Shyllong. During the British rule of India, the British imperial authorities nicknamed it the “Scotland of the East”.

Meghalaya is subject to vagaries of the monsoon. The climate varies with altitude. The climate of Khasi and Jaintia Hills is uniquely pleasant and bracing. It is neither too warm in summer nor too cold in winter, but over the plains of Garo Hills, the climate is warm and humid, except in winter. The Meghalayan sky seldom remains free of clouds. Meghalaya is predominantly an agrarian economy with a significant commercial forestry and industry. The important crops are potatoes, rice, maize, pineapple, banana papaya, spices, etc. The service sector is made up of real estate and insurance companies.

Meghalaya was formed by carving out two districts from the state of Assam: The United Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills on 21st January 1972. Before attaining full statehood, Meghalaya was given semi-autonomous status in 1970.

The Khasi, Garo and Jaintia tribes had their own kingdoms until they came under British administration in the 19th century. Later, the British incorporated Meghalaya into Assam in 1835. The region enjoyed semi-independent status by virtue of a treaty relationship with the British Crown. When Bengal was partitioned on 16th October 1905 by Lord Curzon, Meghalaya became a part of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. However, when the partition was reversed in 1912, Meghalaya became a part of the province of Assam. On 3th January 1921 in pursuance of Section 52 A of the Government of India Act of 1919, the governor general-in-council declared the areas now in Meghalaya, other than the Khasi states, as “backward tracts”. Subsequently, the British administration enacted the Government of India Act of 1935, which regrouped the backward tracts into two categories; “excluded” and “partially excluded” areas.

At the time of Indian Independence in 1947, presentday Meghalaya constituted two districts of



CM - E Champion Challenge

Assam and enjoyed limited autonomy within the state of Assam. A movement for a separate Hill state began in 1960. The Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act of 1960 accorded an autonomous status to the state of Meghalaya. The Act came into effect on 2nd April 1970, and an autonomous state of Meghalaya was born out of Assam. The autonomous state had a 37-member legislature in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Indian Constitution.

In 1971, the Parliament passed the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971, which conferred full statehood on the autonomous state of Meghalaya. Meghalaya attained statehood on 21st January 1972, with a Legislative Assembly of its own. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi inaugurated the full state of Meghalaya on 21st January, 1972 at Polo Ground, Shillong, thus fulfilling the long cherished political aspiration of the Hills people of the Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills.

In 1970-1971 there was political reorganization of areas in the North Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971 (Act 81 of 1971). By this Act statehood was granted to Meghalaya and accordingly, the state of Meghalaya with its capital at Shillong was formed on 21st January, 1972 and before that, till January, 1972 Shillong was the capital of Assam and autonomous state of Meghalaya.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 229 of the Government of India Act, 1935 as adopted by the Indian Provincial Constitution (Amendment) order 1948, the Governor General of India was pleased to

promulgate the order with caption as “Assam High Court Order 1948” culminating into establishment of the High Court of Assam on 5th day of April, 1948 in the then province of Assam. Later on, the Assam High Court came to be known as High Court of Assam and Nagaland under the state of Nagaland Act, 1962 which came into existence w.e.f. 1st December, 1963.

Under the North Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971 a common High Court in the name of Gauhati High Court was established for Five North Eastern states namely, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and two Union Territories namely, Union Territory of Mizoram and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, which also attained their statehood by the enactments called the state of Mizoram Act, 1986 and the state of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.

Under the North Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971 and other related laws Amendment Act, 2012 separate High Court of Meghalaya w.e.f. 23rd March, 2013. The High Court of Meghalaya was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya and the then Hon'ble Union Minister of Law and Justice on 25th March, 2013 in its new.

Conclusion

It has a positive impact on our country as it fulfilled the aspirations of people of Meghalaya to have autonomous political unit of governance. It also led to the development of vernacular languages and imparting of education in them, thus facilitating literacy.

“One sip of this will bathe the drooping spirits in delight, beyond the bliss of dreams.” - John Milton

“The spirit of the tea beverage is one of peace, comfort and refinement.” - Arthur Gray

The origin of green tea is traced to China, all the way back to 2737 B.C. The discovery occurred by accident when the Chinese Emperor Shennong mistakenly drank water that had a dead tea leaf boiled in it. Emperor Shennong found the flavour incredibly refreshing and thus a new beverage was created. Green tea became accessible to the general public for enjoyment and medicinal purposes. Around 800 A.D. during the Tang Dynasty, an innovative book titled, “Cha Jing,” also known as “The Classic of Tea” was written by a Chinese man named Lu Yu. As he grew older, his interest in tea blossomed and his abilities to make tea improved. His book became the first written work to explain the culture and art of green tea.

In 19th century, the highly favoured green tea eventually travelled West by the European explorers and became Great Britain's National beverage, along with black tea. Soon after, when green tea made its grand appearance on America when it was shipped overseas with the settlers, the colonists quickly obsessed over the tea and it became so popular that the Parliament imposed a Tea Tax in 1767.

However, in the last few decades the popularity of green tea has steadily increased that one can find numerous green tea beverages ranging from a hot jasmine green tea to an iced matcha latte. In addition to its versatile flavours, many health discoveries are taking place due to its high number of antioxidants.

So, we can say that the healthiest beverage on the planet is green tea since it is loaded with antioxidants and nutrients that have substantial effects on the body. These include improved brain function, fat loss, a lower risk of cancer and many other impressive benefits. Green tea produced in India has been consumed and hailed globally for centuries for its health benefits. However, the green tea consumed worldwide is only about 20 percent. Green tea is made from unoxidized leaves and is one of the less processed types of tea. It

therefore contains the most antioxidants and beneficial polyphenols.

Green tea may help prevent a range of ailments including cancer. More research is needed to prove many of the health claims surrounding green tea. Green tea is used as traditional medicine in India to control bleeding and healing wounds, aiding digestion, improving heart and mental health and regulate body temperature.

Recent studies have shown that green tea can potentially have positive effects on everything from weight loss to liver disorder, type 2 diabetes and Alzheimer's disease. Consuming green tea effects a modest reduction in total and bad cholesterol, lowers the risk of stroke and prevents cancer. Studies have shown the positive impacts of green tea on stomach, skin, bladder, ovarian, breast, lung, colorectal, oesophageal and prostate cancer. Green tea might be helpful in preventing dental cavities, stress, chronic fatigue, treating skin conditions and improving arthritis by reducing inflammation. Researchers believe that it is the high level of natural chemical called polyphenols in tea that helps kill cancerous cells and stop them from growing. However the exact mechanisms by which tea interact with cancerous cells is unknown. According to Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2005, there is no credible health claims for green tea consumption and a reduced risk of gastric, lung, colon, rectal, oesophageal, pancreatic, ovarian and combined cancers. Researchers have discovered that a natural antioxidant commonly found in green tea can help eliminate antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) can restore the activity of aztreonam, an antibiotic commonly used to treat infections caused by the bacterial pathogen—*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Green tea may promote a small, non significant weight loss in overweight and obese adults. Research published in the journal *Psychopharmacology* suggests that green tea can

enhance our brain's cognitive impairments associated with neuropsychiatric disorders such as dementia.

Unsweetened brewed green tea is a zero-calorie beverage. It contains relatively small amount of caffeine approximately 20-45 mg/8 ounce cup. Green tea is approximately 20-45 percent polyphenols by weight of which 60-80 percent are catechins such as EGCG that prevent cell damage. Hence, green tea is considered as one of the world's healthiest drinks and contains one of the highest amounts of antioxidants among any tea. It

appears that the more we learn about this amazing tea, the more impressive and beneficial it becomes.

However, if taken with stimulant drugs, green tea could increase blood pressure and heart rate. People with severe caffeine sensitivities could experience insomnia, anxiety, irritability, nausea or stomach upset. Green tea supplements contain high levels of active substances that can trigger side effects and interact with other herbs, supplements or medications. Therefore, it is always wise to check with a doctor before starting any herb or supplement regimen.



Blood donation, 2019



Homage to Don Bosco (Bosco Jayanti)

The much awaited and an award-winning movie MA·AMA was finally screened on 18th and 19th October 2019 at Tura. The people of Garo Hills had waited with bated breath for a long time and could finally breathe a sigh of relief as they sit to watch the movie Ma·ama. It was written, directed and produced by Mr. Dominic Sangma, who became the first A·chik to win accolades and awards. Everyone was excited as soon as the tickets were out. I called up all my friends to ask them to watch with me, and finally when the day came, I watched it on 18th October with a friend and again on 19th as well, as I was lucky to get a free ticket. The first time I watched the movie I fell in love with it. It is a very silent movie and needs concentration to understand the concept.

Ma·ama comes from the A·chik word 'to moan'. The term can also be split into two and imply 'mother' (ma) and 'to long, to search' (am·a); though the implications are not explicit in the movie. Ma·ama centres around the memory of an aged man, Philip Sangma who longs for his dead wife whom he still loves. He lingers around the memory of his dead wife throughout the movie and it becomes difficult for him to enjoy the present moment or to move ahead in life. Right at the beginning of the movie, Philip dreams that he is in an open space surrounded by women whom he could not recognize. He sensed the presence of his dead wife but is unable to make out her face.

Doubts whether it is possible for the dead to change their appearance assail him. He travels all the way to the city to visit his daughter, a middle-aged nun in a Catholic Convent, to ask this question. She directs him to a priest who quotes the Bible, but Philip returns home unsatisfied with no certain answer. Next, he consults a young girl who has visions, but with the same result.

Tormented by the thought that he may not meet his wife again, Philip obsessively cleans her grave. He is haunted with a question "Why can't I recognize her face? Do our faces change after death, or will I be able to meet my wife after death?" All throughout the movie, he is haunted by this question and out of curiosity he goes around looking for an answer but in vain. Having been told by the prophet that he still needs to forgive, Philip went searching for an old rival and found him in jail where he receives a shocking revelation. Kasak revealed and blamed the old Philip that he was never there for his wife; often leaving his wife alone at home. He had never bothered to look deeper into his wife. He never knew his wife fully and may be looked for the superficial appearance of his wife rather than her soul.

Philip becomes so engrossed in his past that he treats his second wife as a housekeeper without the slightest show of love or affection. The second wife remains a shadow in the film. He tries to make amends to his second wife in the latter part of the movie but he failed. He tried by dedicating a song for his second wife but the song happens to be the favourite of his first wife. For he never bothered to ask his first wife about her favourite song and does not know it. He could not build a relationship with the second wife till the end.

The movie Ma·ama is a very interesting one but it is difficult for everyone to grasp the concept just by watching it. It needs a lot of patience to understand the story behind it. I love the movie, what it tried to portray and convey but at the same time I also learned that the movie is able to reach only few audiences in the town. If there is another chance, I would definitely watch it again and won't regret it.



Dorang Dekam, Youth Parliament Winner



Career Guidance



Dept of Education - Symposium



English Dept - Elocution 2019



THE GAROS: A MATRILINEAL TRIBE

Megamchi D. Sangma
5th Semester, Dept. of Sociology

The Garos are one of the few remaining matrilineal societies in the world. The Garos are a Tibeto-Burman ethnic group in Meghalaya also known as A·chik Mande (literally hill people). The Garo language belongs to the Bodo-Garo languages branch of the Tibeto-Burman family. According to their own tradition, the Garos originally came from Tibet and settled down in Koch Bihar for about 400 years. They settled down in different regions for centuries. These isolated settlements resulted in the long run, in the evolution of certain regional linguistic and cultural variations amongst them. Thus, in accordance with these linguistic and cultural differences, the Garos are divided into eleven groups, namely, the A·kawes or A·wes, the Chisaks, Duals, Matchis, Matabengs or Matjangchis, Chiboks, Rugas, the Garas or Ganchings, the Atongs and the Me·gams. But, however, today, with the progress in education, transport and communication, these regional differences are fast disappearing. And the educated Garos like to call themselves only as “A·chik” (a Garo word by which they call themselves) and not by those divisional names.

The most important part of the kinship system of the Garos is constituted of the clans. Clan is called “Chatchi/Mahari” by the Garos. Originally there were only two clans viz. Sangma and Marak. Later on, Momin, Areng and Shira have been evolved out of the two original clans. Each of these clans have a number of sub-clans called “Ma·chong” or motherhood. Literally “Ma·chong” means a group of people descending from one common mother (Ma means mother and chong means a heap or group). The Garo society is a matrilineal society, all the members of a “ma·chong” claiming descent from one common mother or ancestress. Sangma and Marak Chatchi are found in all areas inhabited by the Garos. In the Garo society sub-clans are affiliated to one of the five “chatchis”. Viz., Sangma, Marak, Momin, Areng and Shira. Number of sub-clans are affiliated to the Sangma and Marak are highest than that of other clans.

The Garo “Chra” (maternal uncle) and “mahari” have certain duties and responsibilities to be followed. They have to look after the welfare of all the families of the motherhood. If they perform their duties as entrusted to them by custom and tradition, they are regarded as honest and truthful “chra”. But if they fail to do so, they are no longer regarded as “chra”. It is also the duty of “chra” or “mahari” to maintain peace and give protection to family when needed. The “Chra” or “mahari” have no power over the self-acquired movable properties but he shall have power only over both the movable and immovable properties inherited from the common ancestors. Both the acquired and the inherited properties are in the name of woman.

The “chra” or the “mahari” while exercising the power in the affairs of his mother's family, over his sisters, nieces, mother, brothers and other relations shall have the power not only in matters of the welfare of the “mahari” and maintenance of peace and protection but he shall also have an effective voice in all the important matters of the family. It is the “chra” and the “mahari” that decide on the general welfare of the family by keeping close understanding between the “ma·chong” themselves and on any important issues. The “chra” are the most honoured and respected persons in whom the authority is vested in the Garo matrilineal society.

The advantages of having “mahari” is that, “Ma·chong” plays the most important role in Garo social life. If someone does not have daughters, then “ma·chong” selects the heiress or “nokna” for the property. Within “ma·chong” there are smaller groups locally known as “mahari”. “Mahari” includes only the most closely related people within the same “ma·chong” where closeness and sense of collective group is higher. “Mahari” is exogamous. Being exogamous and having a preference for cross-cousin marriage, as a result all the “mahari” are related to each other. “Mahari” is an important unit of clan organization of the Garos. In the traditional Garo society, a “Mahari”

is all powerful. “Mahari” plays an important role in selling property, settling of marriage of a girl, selection of heiress, settling of dispute etc. In the event of death of a person, respective “mahari” provide both mental and material support to the family of the deceased. “Mahari” help the family when help is required.

Some of the disadvantages of having “mahari” is that in the earlier times young girls were compelled by the “mahari” to marry much older or even very old men who was old enough to be their fathers. It invariably happens that even if the girl is not willing to marry, she has to obey the “mahari” and bow down to their decision. Sometimes Garos

give so much of importance and priority to “mahari” that they lose good relations with their neighbor. There is always a tendency to help their own “mahari” only rather than helping everyone equally. And when it comes to marriage, the girl and the boy has to be very careful about their “mahari” since marriage among the same “mahari” marriage is not acceptable in the culture of the Garo. This makes it difficult especially in the present generation. So, whether decision made by the “mahari” is good or not, once it has been decided all the members of that “mahari”, it has to be followed.

Excel Spread Sheet Programme for Non-Teaching staff, 22 May, 2019



Fit India Flogging, 2nd Oct. 2019



English is one of the languages known and used world-wide. Statistics reveal that more than a quarter of the world's population speak English, which means that 1.6 billion people understand English. It is an official language of many countries like United Kingdom, Australia, and U.S. A, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand and the Caribbean islands. Even in India English is the medium of instruction in most of the states. The largest film industry Hollywood is produced primarily in English.

Learning and knowing English has become a necessity in our life today. English is used for communication in the school, business centres, companies, banks and organizations. Most of the important meetings and conferences are organized in English. Therefore, it is very important to learn and know English language.

Learning English language accords great scope in various fields such as travel, tourism, telegraphy, wireless telecommunication, hospitality, education and learning IT and ITE, private sectors, international organizations like UNO, UNICEF and WHO, etc. and business, marketing, diplomatic relationships with other countries. When the growth of economic condition in India vis-a-vis its relation to other countries learning English becomes pertinent as it facilitates communication and job opportunities in various sectors and fields. Learning English can help us pursue and obtain more career opportunities. These days the job market is global; many companies need employees who can communicate with partners and clients all over the world. Very often that means finding employees who speak English.

In the field of education, English is the medium of instruction in most of the countries and states within countries like India. In India most of the higher education text books are printed in English. Therefore, knowing English is not only important but compulsory

English is the topmost language of the internet with nearly 1 billion users typing and chatting in

the language. If a person is able to understand English, he or she will be able to access and enjoy more resources online in more convenient ways. English can help to make our knowledge broader. The latest news and discoveries, the most important scholarly discussions and the various fields of art like books, movies, music are available firstly or just in English. The language of technology like computers, i-phones is written In English. Therefore, it is evident that a person with a knowledge of English can take recourse to these technological facilities.

English opens more opportunities to express ourselves. Today we live in the era of media and technology. Young and old uses social media to share their views, their interests, culture, traditions, and further more to promote and spread unity and diversity. The mode of communication in social media is mostly English. Thus, people can communicate in English and broaden the chances to express themselves in the form of discussions, debates, songs, music, literary write-ups, poems and so on.

English also acts as a bridge in building relationships in a place like North-East, where numerous languages and dialects are spoken. It bridges the gap as it is commonly used and known by almost all. Therefore, English helps to build relationships and keep away the prejudices and bias among multi-languagual people. English helps us in translation. It is a very rich and comprehensive language. Many of the works and books are translated into English thus giving more opportunities for the students and those interested in the works and books to improve their knowledge.

Therefore, we come to understand the importance of English in our day- to-day life. English helps us to understand each other and the cultures of other countries and their lifestyle. Knowing English can help us to explore more knowledge and make more and new friends. It will enhance and improve the studies also. Therefore, English is very important in our day to day life.



Drug Abuse Awareness Programme, 2019



Farewell of Fr. George Plathottam



Farewell of Sunil Sarkar

Information Technology has transformed the way people work. Electronic Commerce (e-commerce) has unleashed yet another revolution, which is changing the way business buy and sell products and services. Associated with buying and selling of information, products and services over computer communication networks, e-commerce helps conduct traditional information, since it is information which is at the heart of any commercial activity. Information is electronically transferred from computer to computer, in an automated way.

E-commerce refers to the paperless exchange of business information using electronic data interchange, electronic mail, electronic bulletin boards, electronic funds transfer, world wide web and other network-based technologies. E-commerce not only automates manual processes and paper transaction, but also helps organisations move to a fully electronic environment and change the way they operate. After the commerce framework was announced by the US Govt. in 1997 – at the time when the Internet was allowed to be used by commercial organisations – it was the US Government's announcement that all federal purchases would be made paperless that gave an impetus to this new way of conducting trade and commerce. Surprisingly, it is an application, that is today associated with e-governance, namely e-procurement. In fact, e-procurement using e-commerce tools turned out to be one of the member e-procurement. In fact, e-procurement using e-commerce tools turned out to be one of the major drives in the growth of e-commerce. In the last decade, organisations have started conducting e-commerce over the internet, the network of networks. The internet gave yet another boost to e-commerce because it is a low-cost alternative to proprietary networks. The more well-known Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), the inter-organisational exchange of business documentation in structured, machine-processable form over computer communication network, is still the dominant part of e-commerce.

The history of e-commerce begins with the first ever online sale on the August 11, 1994 when a man sold a CD by the band Sting to his friend through his website Net market, an American retail platform. This is the first example of a consumer purchasing a product from a business through the world wide web – or “e-commerce” as we commonly know it today.

Benefits of E-Commerce

The following are the benefits of e-commerce.

- 1) Facilitates the globalization of business: E-Commerce facilitates the globalization of business by providing some economical access to distant markets and by supporting new opportunities for firms to increase economies by distributing their products internationally.
- 2) Provides increased purchasing opportunities for the buyer: as e-commerce increases sales opportunities for the seller, it also increases purchasing opportunities for buyer.
- 3) Market-based Expansion: An e-commerce is open to entirely new group of users, which include employees, customers, supplier and partners.
- 4) Lowering Staffing cost: As in e-commerce, the selling and purchasing process is outlined, the amount of interaction with staff is minimized.

Change the World

E-commerce has no doubt changed the world we live in in a number of ways. The first being the way we transact business. The internet is one of the greatest twentieth century break-through in the world. This is due to the number of people who already rely on the internet for day to day activities. For instance, long ago tele-marketing and TV marketing were the leading marketing platforms, however these days online marketing is now the largest marketing platform. E-commerce, on the other hand has helped the growth of the world economies due to the accessibility to machines. Due to e-commerce a farmer in central Africa can buy tractor online and have it delivered to the farm with no hassle. He can use his tractor to increase the crop output by as much as 10 times.

This means that e-commerce also plays a huge role in preventing extreme famine in third world countries. All through there are a lot of ways in which e-commerce has changed our world.



Fit India Movement: NSS-2019



Geography Survey

Introduction

Consumer protection is a term given to a practice whereby consumer are protected from the unfair practice. It also includes educating the consumers about their rights and responsibilities and also redressal of their grievances.

History

Consumer protection Act 1986 (COPRA) is the Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 1986 to protect the interests of consumers in India. It makes for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumer's grievances and the matters connected with it. The Act was passed in Assembly in October 1986 and came into force on December 24th, 1986.

New Consumer Protection Bill 2019

The consumer Protection Bill 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan on July 8, 2019. The Bill replaced the consumer Protection Act 1986. The new Act proposes a slew of measures and tightens the existing rules to further safeguard consumer rights. Introduction of a central regulator, strict penalties for misleading advertisement and guidelines for E-Commerce and electronic service provider.

Key Provision of Consumer Protection Bill 2019

- The consumer Protection Bill aims to protect consumers' interests through a redressal mechanism that would ensure timely and effective settlement of disputes.
- It seeks to enlarge the scope of the existing law and make it more effective and purposeful.
- It seeks to establish a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to protect consumer rights and look into the issues related to false or misleading advertisements.
- It has provisions for post-litigation stage mediation as an alternative dispute resolution

mechanism. It provides for product liability action.

Consumer Protection Bill 2019: Penalties

- The Bill provides for fine and ban on celebrities for endorsing misleading advertisements.
- In the case of first offence, the penalty would include a fine of up to Rs 10,00,000 and a 1-year ban on any endorsement.
- For the second offence, the penalty would include a fine of up to Rs 50,00,000 and a 3-year ban on endorsement.
- For manufacturers and companies, the penalty would include up to Rs 10,00,000 and up to 2 years of jail term for the first offence.
- For any subsequent offence the manufacturers and companies would have to pay a fine of Rs 50,00,000 and a serve a jail term of 5 years.
- The bill also provides for penalty up to life term jail sentence in case of adulteration.

New Bill Benefits to Consumer

- Deterrent punishment to check misleading advertisement and adulteration of products.
- Product liability provision to deter manufacturers and service providers from delivering defective products of deficient services.
- Scope for early disposal of cases through mediation.
- Provision for rules for new age consumer issues - E-commerce and direct selling.

Conclusion

All-in-all the 2019 Act is a positive step towards reformation and development of consumer laws, in the light of dynamically changing socio-economic developments. One has seen many other similar steps adopted recently, for example, homebuyers being considered Financial creditors under Bankruptcy code and the coming into effect of RERA. But the real test for the 2019 Act is in its implementation and some leeway needs to be given for it to actualize the relief for the consumers.



Freshers' Social, 2019



Folk Dance Exchange Programme

THE ECONOMY OF MEGHALAYA

A Socio-economic and Sectoral Analysis

Brave Well Mawthoh

Asst. Professor, Department of Economics

Introduction

Meghalaya is one of the eight states of North East India and is located in the remotest part of the country and shares an international border with Bangladesh in the South. Meghalaya is inhabited predominantly by three major tribes – Garos, Jaintias and Khasis. The primary means of occupation of the people of the state is agriculture which is characterized by low productivity due to primitive methods of farming, like shifting cultivation which is commonly practiced in the hilly areas. Although Meghalaya has abundant natural resources, it is industrially backward because of poor infrastructure and financial crunches. It falls under the special Category states (SCS) along with all other North Eastern States of India which entitled it to get various financial incentives from the Central Government. Meghalaya, just like any other North-East states, is clubbed under the SCS because they are geographically isolated and industrially backward states. Meghalaya as a state largely depends on central transfers to run its day to day economic activities. Being labelled a special category status, Meghalaya enjoys numerous financial assistances from the central government. The state is entitled to nearly four times per capita plan assistance compared to other states. Other financial incentives include various excise exemptions and income tax holidays. However, one of the defects of special category status is that although Meghalaya has been receiving huge financial incentives, the flow of transfers is not properly accounted for and monitored. This promotes corruption and hence mismanagement. This has resulted in a vicious circle of financial dependency on central government funds and transfers. The state is characterized by low industrialization and backwardness, low standard of living, low growth rate, high cost of production, low productivity, low investment, lack of private investment and initiative, excessive loss-making Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), deteriorating financial

position and low employment economy. The unemployment rate is quite high among the educated youth. At the national level, India has achieved a lot through the adoption and implementation of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG). However, the LPG model adopted by India has little or no impact on the economy of Meghalaya.

Socio-economic Profile

The population of Meghalaya as of 2011 Census was 2.9 million out of which 2.3 million are rural population and 0.6 million are urban population. The decadal population growth rate during 1991-2001 was 30.65% while during 2001-11 it was 29.95%. The sex ratio which indicates the number of females per 1000 males is quite satisfactory as compared to other states of India which was 989 as of 2011. The literacy rate of Meghalaya is 74.43% which is slightly higher than all India levels at 72.9%. The birth and death rates are 23.7 per thousand and 6.6 per thousand respectively as of 2016. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which indicates the number of deaths per 1,000 live births under one year of age for that state was 39 in 2016 which is higher than the all India level of 34. The unemployment rate of the state measured by usual status where the reference period is 365 days is 4 per 1000 in rural areas and 28 per 1000 in urban areas as of 2011-12. With regard to the poverty rate, the number of persons falling under the poverty line based on the mixed recall period (MRP) as of 2011-12 was 0.36 million which is about 11.87% of the population. Under the MRP method, the information on five broad items of household expenditure with a low frequency of purchase namely clothing, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durables are collected on year-long recall basis while information on consumption expenditure on all other items is collected on the basis of a month-long recall period.

The developmental experience of Meghalaya is not a very encouraging one. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary indicator of the level of achievement in human well-being. It measures achievements in the basic dimensions of human development – health, education, and income. The HDI of Meghalaya as of 2005 is 0.585 which ranks 26 among other states and union territories of India. It is way behind other North-eastern states of India such as Mizoram which rank 4, Nagaland which rank 7, Manipur which rank 11 and Sikkim which rank 13. The state also has a low per capita net state domestic product (NSDP) of Rs. 72,870 which is below the national average of Rs. 1, 14,958. For a state with low per capita income, it is almost impossible to achieve a high physical quality of life indicators like high literacy, high life expectancy, and low infant mortality.

Trends in Growth of State Income

The contribution of different sectors to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is almost stable over the years based on the trend available from 1993-94 to 2002 where the contribution of the primary sector is about 33%, secondary sector is 15% while the service sector contributes about 52%. The annual growth rate of GSDP is about 3.69% in 1994-95 which increased to 10.51% in 1995-96. It decreased to 3.71% in 1996-97 and then slowly rose to 6.20% and 9.87% in 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. However, in 2000-01, it again came down to 3.74% before rising to 6.80% in 2001-02. The data available from Economic Survey 2018-19 for the period 2012 to 2018 shows that the growth rate of the Meghalaya Economy is quite low and unstable compared to its neighbouring North-eastern states of India. The growth rate of net state domestic product (NSDP) at current prices in 2012-13 was 9% and it came down to 3.9% in 2013-14 and lower to 1.4% in 2014-15 before rising to 8.8% in 2015-16. The growth rate of NSDP as of 2017-18 was 10.7% which is slightly lower than the all India NDP

growth rate of 11.2%. In terms of per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), again the performance of Meghalaya is very poor compared to other North-eastern states. The per capita NSDP growth rate of Meghalaya was 6.7% in 2012-13 and it descended to 1.7% in 2013-14. In 2014-15, it recorded a negative growth rate of -0.7%. No other NE states experienced a negative growth rate during the period 2012-2018. The per capita NSDP growth rate picked up to 5.9% in 2016-17 and further to 8.4% in 2017-18 which is again below the all India per capita NNI growth rate of 9.8% in the same year.

Performance of Agriculture

Some of the major agricultural produce of Meghalaya are rice, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseeds, fruit crops such as pineapple, banana, and papaya; vegetables such as potato, spice crops such as ginger and turmeric and plantation crops such as tea and areca nut. With respect to agriculture too Meghalaya has performed poorly over the years. The data available for the period 2006-07 to 2012-13 indicates that the Compound Annual Growth rate (CAGR) of the total area under rice cultivation has increased only by 0.81% during the period. Similarly, the CAGR of the total area under food grains cultivation which includes pulses has increased only by 1.34%. It is interesting to note that the CAGR of the total area under pulses and oilseeds cultivation increased by 14.59% and 5.64% during the period 2006-07 to 2012-13 which is higher than CAGR of the total area under food grains. The CAGR of rice production which includes rice produce under different seasons such as autumn, winter and spring increased by 4.12% over the same period. The CAGR of total food grain production is 4.90%. There is a remarkable improvement with regard to the production of pulses and oilseeds both registering a CAGR of 25.94% and 13.49% respectively. Rice accounted for about 83% of the total food grains in the state. The total production of rice was 2, 31,613 metric tonnes in 2006-07

which increased to 3, 08,650 metric tonnes in 2012-2013. Most agricultural commodity markets generally operate under the normal forces of demand and supply. However, with a view to protect farmers and encourage increased production, the government fixes minimum support price (MSP) for some crops like paddy, wheat, jute, etc. The Government of Meghalaya has also set up two Regulated Markets – one at Mawiong in East Khasi Hills District and the second at Garobadha, West Garo Hills District. Besides, there are also 7293 Wholesale Markets and 27,294 Rural Periodic markets.

Industrial Sector

Meghalaya is an industrially backward state. The geographical isolation, poor infrastructure and political instability of the state act as a deterrence to private investment both from within the state and outside. Other factors that cause industrial backwardness are a high cost of production on account of infrastructural deficiency and acute shortage of power, lack of risk-taking behaviour on the part of local entrepreneurs, high cost of transportation of raw materials and finished products, lack of skilled laborers, etc. According to the State Development Report 2008-09, there are only 116 units of large and medium industries in the state. The majority of the large and medium industries in the state are cement, steel units, limestone mining and crushing plants, foods, etc. There are 17 state public sector undertakings (SPSUs), out of which one is a non-working SPSU. The working SPSUs registered an aggregate turnover of Rs. 935.69 crore as per their latest finalized accounts as of September 2016. This turnover was equal to 3.43 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rs. 27,305 crores for 2015-16. The working SPSUs incurred an overall loss of Rs. 389.50 crore as per their latest finalized accounts as of September 2016 as compared to the aggregate loss of Rs. 220.92 crore incurred by the working SPSUs as of September 2015. The increase in the aggregate loss of working SPSUs was mainly on account of net overall losses of Rs. 365.30 crore incurred by power sector companies in 2015-16. There are 22,520 units of small-scale industries (SSI) in

Meghalaya which is about 0.21% of the total number at all India level. The SSI provides employment to about 65,586 workers.

Banking Sector

The number of banks and other non-financial banking institutions (NBFIs) in the state has increased over the years. However, most of the banks especially private banks are mostly concentrated in urban areas. A large number of rural areas and villages are yet to be connected by banks. The regional rural banks (RRBs) in its effort has tried to provide banking facilities in rural areas, however, most of them are again located in rural areas where there are large markets. As of 2018, there are only 343 scheduled commercial bank offices and 93 regional rural bank branches. The credit-deposit ratio which indicates how much banks lend out of its mobilized deposits is around 25 to 28% for Meghalaya which is also very low. This indicates that few people take loans from banks for entrepreneurial purposes. The credit-deposit ratio for all India level is 76.7%.

Fiscal Scenario

The fiscal scenario of Meghalaya is characterized by a growing fiscal deficit. The state depends on grants and borrowing from the central government to finance its expenditure. It has never experienced a cash surplus. The Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) which depicts the excess of total expenditure over revenue receipts and a measure of the amount that the state needs to borrow has been widening over the years and it was about Rs. 11.5 billion in 2018-19. The reason for growing GFD is also triggered by the obligations of the government to undertake social sector expenditures. The social sector expenditure of the state government as of 2018-19 was Rs. 63.9 billion. The fiscal strength of the state can be understood by looking at its financial dependency and the ability to raise revenue on its own. In 2018-19, the Meghalaya State Government had a total revenue receipt of Rs. 9273.48 crore out of which the share of the revenue raised by the state was only 1816.73 crore which is only about 19.59% of the total revenue receipts. This figure itself speaks louder about the financial dependency of the state on the central

government in the form of transfers and grant-in-aid. The contribution of revenue receipts by the Government of India was Rs. 7456.75 crore which is about 80.41%.

Concluding Remarks

The analysis above indicates that the Meghalaya economy is still poor and backward. The state lags behind in terms of basic infrastructure, industries, sound financial and fiscal management. The state cannot achieve growth and development because of factors such as low growth in different sectors, the poor performance of the SPSUs, low level of investment, unstable financial and fiscal situation, and continuous dependence on the central government. In order to achieve the required growth and development, the state must develop and implement alternative plans and strategies. The state must make a tremendous improvement in terms of agriculture and industries. It should encourage more private investment in the industrial sector. The state must also identify its comparative advantages with respect to other states and regions of the country. The state should invest more in identifying the sectors that can help in the development of the state and provide employment to a large number of people. Although the state is quite behind the rest of the states in the country in all spheres, it has a lot of potential to develop itself as a self-reliant and prosperous state. The state has abundant natural resources that are yet to be exploited. Meghalaya is also blessed with beautiful natural landscapes, magnificent caves, mesmerizing waterfalls, rich

culture, and tradition, etc. The state can convert this opportunity to augment its revenue by using tourism as a unique selling point. The state can work on attracting tourists from its neighbouring South East Asian countries. The state should also capitalize on its social assets like the good education system, English-speaking youth, and natural beauty. Given the fact that the state government has a little financial resource, it should focus on attracting private investment from other states of the country and also foreign direct investment (FDI) from abroad in those sectors which can help in the development of the state.

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Independence Day Celebration, 2019





College Week, 2019





AUTOMOBILE SECTOR IN INDIA IN THE RECENT TIMES

Subhro Deep Ghosh, 5th Semester, Dept. of Commerce

The automobile sector in India has a huge contribution on our GDP (Gross Domestic Product). In the recent years this sector has come up as the most developed and employment generating sector to the public in general. In today's world the demand for one's own car or a two-wheeler has increased to such an extent that the government has started to impose higher amount of taxes on the manufacturers to gain the maximum profit from them. But recently, after the implementation of GST (Goods and Services Tax) and the strict rule on the implementation of BS IV (Bharat Stage) engines on two wheelers and BS VI on the cars in general by the April 2020 has brought down both the manufacture and sales to a great extent. The new customers who are willing to buy their vehicles are in a dilemma of whether to go with the older ongoing engines or to wait for the manufacturers to launch their updated models with BS VI engines, that would come up at a higher price because of its redesigned research and development. The manufacturers too have more or less stopped manufacturing the BS IV models and started focusing on the new engines. And to clear up the old stock at the earliest they have started giving the customers attractive discounts, offers and accessories.



Governor's visit - 18th Feb, 2019



Mathematics Workshop, 2019



Inter Class Basketball, 18th Oct, 2019



MCTA Meeting



Parents Meet IQAC

Introduction To Wildlife

Wildlife Act states “Wildlife includes any animal, bees, butterflies, crustacea, fish and moths; and aquatic or land vegetation which form part of any habitat”. The Act also defines that “Animals includes amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles and their young, and also includes in the cases of birds and reptiles, their eggs”. The same Wildlife Act states that “Habitat includes land, water or vegetation which is the natural home of any wild animal.” Again, in the same Act “Wild animals” means “Any animal found wild in nature and includes any animal specified in Schedule I, II, III, IV or V wherever found”.

Hence, in broad sense, wildlife includes whole flora and fauna found in its natural habitat which embraces all living organisms. But in the strict sense, it includes animal, birds, amphibians, mammals, reptiles, bees, butterflies, fish, their young and eggs and their habitat. However, in the strictest sense, wildlife includes mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes which are untamed and generally hunted.

Importance of Wildlife

If we view wildlife from close quarters and juxtapose our observations and all the major disciplines, we simply cannot believe how important wildlife is.

We may nail down the following cardinal points:

(i) Ecological Balance:

Wildlife maintains balance of nature through:

- (a) Regulation of population of different species by self-regulation and feedback,
- (b) Food-chains or passage of food and energy through series of populations comprising producers, consumers and micro-organisms, and
- (c) Natural cycles or circulation of inorganic nutrients between biotic and abiotic environments, prevention of leaching and run-off.

Thus, it preserves the environment as a self-sustaining system. It balances population and maintains food-chains and natural-cycles.

(ii) Gene Bank:

The most direct relationship of preservation of wildlife to human progress is its significance as gene banks for breeding programs in agricultural, animal husbandry and fishery. Wildlife serves as gene banks for breeding improved varieties in agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

Plant and animal breeders have been able to produce high-yielding and disease-and-stress resistant varieties which form the backbone of modern agriculture. Average life of a crop variety is 5-15 years.

More application of fertilizers, irrigation and pesticides cannot raise production unless a variety of a crop or of an animal has the genetic potentiality to respond to improved inputs. To develop such varieties, a very wide range of plants or animals has to be screened and selected.

Scientists have been constantly examining the wild relatives of crop plants for the presence of useful genes that can be introduced to breeding programs. Hence, gene-bank maintenance is essential.

Let us see how this point has held well in practice:

(i) Some old rice varieties from Kerala saved rice cultivation when *Nilaparvata lugens* (Brown Plant Hopper) attacked all modern rice varieties.

(ii) Wild rice provided the resistance to the grassy stunt virus which has threatened rice cultivation in 1970's. It was incorporated in IR-36 by Dr. Khush and others.

(iii) In potatoes, resistance to late blight has been incorporated from *Solanum demissum*, mosaic virus and leaf roll virus from *Solanum acaule*, mosaic virus Y from *Solanum stoloniferum* damping-off and nematodes from *Solanum spagazzini*.

The production of high-yielding, disease-resistant crops, livestock and fish cannot continue without the wild relatives of the cultivated varieties. This is

because pests and pathogens evolve new strains, climates change, soils vary, and consumers' demands change with time. Since the average life of a crop variety is only 5-15 years, new varieties are constantly being produced to meet the changing demands.

We cannot predict which species will become useful to us in the future. With increasing knowledge and skills, man is busy finding new uses for the traditionally used species. If penicillium had been eliminated from the earth before man could discover its antibiotic properties or Cinchona had become extinct from Peru before quinine was discovered, some of the severest infectious diseases would have continued to ravage the world.

Man is the only species who has widely used the hidden values of a wide range of species around him. He is aware that the rich diversity of organisms today is the product of natural evolution stretching unbroken through 3.5 billion years.

A species once lost cannot be retrieved. Therefore, it would be unethical to be responsible for the destruction of a species. We have an evolutionary responsibility to conserve biological diversity for our descendants.

(iii) Plant Propagation:

Pollination in certain plants is performed by wild animals like birds; insects etc., and thus help in plants propagation, which is very essential.

(iv) Cleaning of Environment:

Scavengers and decomposers, wild animals as well as micro-organisms, which feed upon dead animals, convert them into different nutrients and release energy back to the nature increasing fertility of the soil. They perform a very important work of cleaning the environment; otherwise what the fate of this planet will be can only be imagined!

(v) Scientific Importance:

As far as science is concerned, wildlife's importance lies in research purposes and studies of anatomy, physiology, ecology, evolutionary aspects; wild animals are used, which help in saving human life.

(vi) Soil Erosion:

Soil erosion is prevented by plant cover, litter, mixing of litter by movement of wild animals and conversion to spongy humus by micro-organisms.

(vii) Experimental Animals:

Wildlife such as monkeys, rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats etc. contribute greatly to experiments of various kinds

(viii) Economic Importance:

Timber, firewood, paper, gum, resins, tannins, several drugs, essential oils, spices, lac, silk, honey, hair, feathers, guano, leather, musk, ivory etc. are obtained from wildlife, which are of very high economic importance.

Besides these, benefits are also obtained from:

- i) Tourists
- ii) Exports
- iii) Hunting of surplus stock
- iv) Procurement of food materials
- v) Hide, ivory etc. after death of wild animals; though now-a-days it is legally banned and not in practice.

(ix) Potential Uses:

Just as all present day cultivated/domesticated plants and animals are derived from wildlife; new foods, beverages, drugs and other useful products may be obtained in future from wildlife.





Physics dept. cleaning drive





MP Election Awareness Programme



National Science Day - 28th Feb, 2019



Parents-Teachers' Meet: Arts

Time Murders Friendship

Tengsuang A. Sangma
5th Semester, Dept. of English

Life filled with laughter and chatter
Dreams of growing older.
Wandering over the riverside
Pretending to be in the riptide.

“World is incomplete without friends”,
This thought seems to come to an end.
'Tomorrow' was what we always talked about;
Enthusiastic about us growing together.
'Yesterday' will be missed by 'tomorrow',
Bluebirds around us, is, but a sorrow.
“Climbing the highest mountain”
Was what we aimed for...
But these dreams were broken
Once it fell on the floor.
Distressed about you going away,
I wished you would have just stayed.

But time flies.
Everything changed,
Bereft friendship; very strange.

A Poet, A Lover, An Observer

Tengsuang A. Sangma
5th Semester, Dept. of English

Let's walk for a mile
Not on the street laid with tiles...
But the road amidst the nature
Where the feeling of love is assured.
Let's get lost in the country
Where there are rivers and trees,
Birds chirping where Camelia blooms
Katydid at night, the harvest moon.

Let's walk for another mile...
Pictures became blurred.
Do we still wonder about the stars
That shines in the dark sky?
Life has become vulgar
There's no time to wonder.

Now, let's walk for another hundred miles
And look... we've come so far!
Where are the birds flying in the sky...?
I see a “flying machine”
Stars replaced by the city lights...
We have sinned!

Let's stop for a while and think
Let's go sit beside the river brink.
What did we do to our nature...?
Whose heart so kind, so pure?
Let's seek for an answer
Get a pen and a paper.

Plant Tissue Seminar, 4-6th March 2019





NCC Programmes



NSS Programme on Capacity Building on Leadership



System of Political Parties in India | *Dept. of Political Science*

All over the world where there is a democratic way of governing the people, political parties play a very big role. These are the heaviest political weight, along with pressure groups and their role, importance and significance can in no way be under-estimate. In a country there can be single as well as multiple political party system.

Political party system in India has its own background. The origin of the system can be traced back to 1885 when India National Congress was founded. It discussed national political and economic issues though at the initial stages its aim was not to capture political power. Its aim was to get political reform from masters.

The party, however, got divided into two parts namely the moderates and the Extremist. Almost at all same time, Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan tried to bring the Muslim together under an umbrella named Muslim league. The aim of the party was to protect political rights of the Muslims. As a reaction of Hindus formed Hindu Maha Sabha. Subsequently such political parties as the Justice party. The Krishak Praja party, the scheduled caste party the Unionist party, etc. were formed. But speaking in a minor sense, none of the parties was strictly speaking a political party because none aimed at capturing power but only to have some representation in the Government.

In India political parties can be placed under various categories. Broadly speaking, these are National, regional, local and adhoc. At the national level some parties are secular and without any ideological commitment eg., Indian National Congress including Congress (I), Janata Dal, Janata party, etc. Then at the national level are ideologically committed rightist and leftist parties.

In the former category can be placed Bhartiya Janata party and Bhartiya Lok Dal whereas in the latter category fall both the Communist parties. Then there are regional parties both communal and non-communal. Communal Regional parties include Akali Dal, Indian Union Muslim League, etc.

Non-Communal regional parties include peasants and workers party, Maharashtra Gomantak party, Forward bloc etc. Then there are political parties which have their influence in a particular area e.g, Jharkhand party, Manipur people party, Naga National Convention, Sikkim Sangram parishad.

Then come adha and fringe parties in which are covered parties Ram Rajya Parishad, All India Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Congress (O) and Hindu Mahasabha.

The days of communal parties in India are almost over because under the new rules each political part is to amend its Constitution in such a way as to, provide that it believes in secularism, socialism and in the unity and integrity of the country. Only after the party accepts these basic conditions that the election Commission will register it for contesting election, and not otherwise.

In India a national party means a political party which has the support of 4% of the electorate in any four states. It has organizational set which spreads in many parts of the country. On the other hand a regional party is one which has its hold in a particular region. The activities of a local party are confined to a particular area and does not spread beyond that.

Indian National Congress (I), Janata Party, Janata Dal, Bhartiya Janata Party and CPI and CPI (M) fall under the category of national parties. These were so recognized by the Election Commission in 1992.

National Conference has its influence in Jammu and Kashmir, Akali Dal in Punjab, All India Muslim League and Kerala; DMK and AIADMK in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Naga National part in Nagaland; Republican party Maharashtra; Forward Bloc in West Bengal; Telugu Desham in Andhra Pradesh and so on.

In fact, the number of political parties and groups in the country runs into hundreds. Some other regional parties include Assam, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha in Bihar; Maharashtra Wadi Goamantak part in Goa, Bahujan Samaj party and Samajwadi

party in UP; Sikkim Sangram Parishad in Sikkim; Mizo National Front in Mizoram; Shiv Sena in Maharashtra etc.

The national and regional politics are dominated by different political parties in our country which fight against each other to obtain the different political position.

These political parties in the public election where they are elected by the public votes and after winning, they stay in power for 5 years.

In this way the political parties are involved in our political system.



Nokdang ge·sao depante sakgni gnangchim. Nokni pagipa uamangni chonmitingon siangaha. Ma·gipa saksan bosturangko ra·jojoe pale uamangko aldumitange dal·ataha aro skulchi wataha. Adatangko Bimchip minga aro ua pilak kamon bimchipgipa ong·a. Bimchip lekka man·gipade ong·ja; indiba poraina bimchipgipa aro ma·gipako dakchakna gisik nanggipa ong·achim. Jonggipa Namrengde pilak kamkon namreng ra·aigipa ong·a, lekka man·a; indiba poraina gsisik nangja aro kamnaba aratachim.

Salsao nokmikkang bol ja·pango balwa balsri balao ma·ningsa sakgittam asonge balwa ringengachim. Ma·gipa uamangko gisik nange poraichina agane attamona bi·jak songna ta·gong tarijollolengachim.

Bimchip: Jong, na·ara mai gadangona poraipagne?

Namreng: Angade dal·e chue poraija namgniara gri. Poraia matchotgiparangba kam gri rotoakaengade.

Bimchip: Angade amani dakchakna man·a dipetde poraipagne. Poraia matchote kam ka·esa amana dakchakpanaka, unikosa jekoba dakpagne.

Namreng: Am, dakchakboda namgneba. Angade matric semanjokode me·chik silako jik ra·gen. Bagan bari dake jikko·deko alduaigne.

Ma·gipa: Ma·gipa uamangni agangrikako knae namjokba nang' chanchiade. Aldurakjanan nang·ko jikba·deba a·rikatpilgne unode angonan return. Jikni petchalko chakna skang nang ja·rikingko ua wa·tokchi doke nicheng, uno chakna man·osa jik·deni inako chakna man·anane. Skangni manderangde jik ra·na skang ja·rikingko wa·tokchi doke nichengbo inako.

Aditani ja·mano ma·gipa mi bijak song·mane uamang adasako mi cha·na okamata.

Ma·gipa: Na·song adasara name poraitokbo. Matric porikara sepangjok gipinrangde napchipe poraitokengjok. Anga cholgrioba dedrangko mande ong·atpana ska. Na·song

adasani brange donganiko anga nikna sikja. Anga na·simangko ama dipet dakchakgen.

Bimchip: De, Ama angade poraignokba.

Namreng: (Namreng) Ban poraia ban maia. Dal·e raja angade. Jikko·deko okumu donjaode ong·jok. Poraigipaba poraigijaba apsan mikon cha·ara cha·aia.

Ma·gipa: Ah, na·ade namako aganoba indinesa ina. Ua an·chingni noksulo donggipa Rikjabrangko nikja! Ma·a pani poraina aganmitingo porajae mai ong·enga. Nikaba niikpajama? Nokgri·jamgri, gangri·chingri dakakoba. Cholijanan jikba uo gale katangjok. Na·ade.....

Namreng: (Jaksujoljole) Poraia donggipaba apsanaiake. Tebiloni gue pan donako kole cha·e babilsioni ong·kate sorokchina mikkanganga.

Bimchip: Cha·mane turantangchi napange ua attamonin porika sepangbaengahani gimin gisik nangbate poraiaha.

(Porika matchote rejat man·a) Adasan rejat man·ako knae skulo tapako nina nokoni re·anga. Adatangde rejat name kusi ong·e nokona re·bapila; indiba ma·gipa bostu palna re·ange noko dongjachim. Jonggipa Namrengde bimingtangko nikjae pel ong·e ripengskarang baksa roramange nokona waltingosa sokbaa.

Ma·gipa: Ma·gipa noksulchi robajole on·tisa waltingkalosa sokbae depanteni tuako nike dedrangni rejatkode sing·eja.

Pringosa

Ma·gipa: Na·song adasani rejata mai rokom?

Bimchip: Angade gnigipa ong·paa.

Ma·gipa: Namjok mikkangchide krengbate poraibo. Ian nang·ni bimchipe poraiani bite. Ma·gipa mikchi ong·kata.

Namreng: Mikkang simdike, a·achiko nikome gambregija "Angade namja ama."

Ma·gipa: Am, pel ong·giparangsa bidani krongnaba. Nang·na tangka bon·ade wal·ku gitasajokde, bangbango gimangaijok.

Aganmitingo wak nachil dakani da·ode mai ong·jok! Mikkang bilside pass ka·na krengbo, name poraibo.

Namreng : (Cha ringani ja·mano A·mikbrangde palangtango asonge chanchia ja·mano. Amani aganako knachakjae da·ora.....)

Adita bislirangni ja·mano...

Bimchip: Bimchip poraia matchote kam ka·e ma·gipako alduaha aro nirok simsakaha. Ua nokdango nogipa abitangrang dongjae an·tangan nirokna nangaha.

Namreng : Namrengde agananko ra·jae, matric pel o·ng·e jik ra·e nokdang dakara uko iko dake nioba cholijaha.

(Salsao Namreng an·tang jik deko rimbite ma·gipani nokona i·bara)

Magipa: (Ma·gipa gisiktango pangnade saksansa re·baronga da·alde mainasa jik – deko rime i·bara.) Mainasa da·ora jik deko rimchimonge i·bara.

Namreng: (Kratcha aro duk ong·a gngang) Iko uko dake nioba jik dekon aldurakjajokai, attamonan mirong grijok unasa mi cha·na i·bara.

Magipa: (Gisiktango ka·o nange skang poraina agnamitingode ban porai ban maia inani bite....) Angode tangka palisade dongja . Su·drangko nike ka·sachake je dongako song·e chadilangbo ine namchiktango aganata.

Bimchip: (Nokona sokon jontangko nike) Mainaba re·bachimtoka ma robaiasama?

Namreng: Attamonan mirong grijok unasa i·bara.

Bimchip: Na·ara da·ora maiko dake cha·dilenga.Bi·sarangsai?

Namreng: Bao gue bagan dakaba, terik bagan dakaba cholijajok..... (Uni agana matchotkujaon)

Bimchip: Na·ara bilsiba chonkuengake, gisikba dambe name poraitaibora.

Namreng: Poraibo.....? Porainaba sawa dakchakkugne? Amade dakchakna man·jajokai. Bebegitaba angko sawa dakchakgen aro angni poraimitingo sawa angni bisarangko nigen?

Bimchip: Mandeo sikani dongode cholba dongaba, bebegita na·a gisik nange poraigen ong·ode anga dakchakgen aro nang·ni jik aro bi·sarangba ianon dongchina amako nirokjolagita. Indiba iasan poraimitingko gipinming pante dake denggu dakna man·jawa. Denggu dakode angade dakchakjawane.

Namreng: Am, ong·aigen na·a dakchakpaode anga gisik nangen poraitaigen.

Ma·gipa : Da·on namjok; nang adatang nang·na namgipa cholko on·enga name poraie cholko dake ra·bo.

Namreng: A·mikbrang krengge gisik nange poraina a·bachengaha aro matrickoba name pass ka·aha.Uni ja·mano jol jol poraie grejuet ong·aha.Ua adatangni dakchakanichi poraianio chu·sokgipa ong·e skigipani kamko ka·e jik dedrangko name alduna chol ong·aha. Duk chakani ja·mano poraitaiosaa ua bidani gamchataniko ma·siaha.



Industrial Awareness & Placement Programme



Parting Social: 2019



Prayer service for Archbishop Dominic Jala



SWA members



Student Satisfaction Survey



Career Guidance by Tata Institute of Social Sciences



Swaach Pakwada Programme 2019



Traffic Rules Awareness Programme



Tura Talks



Teachers' Day Celebration





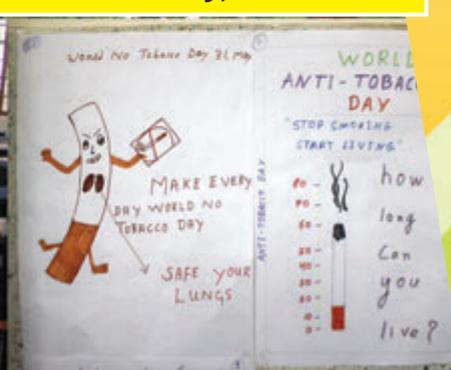
Visit to All India Radio: Physics Department



Women's Day Poster Competition: 2019



World No Tobacco Day, NCC & NSS





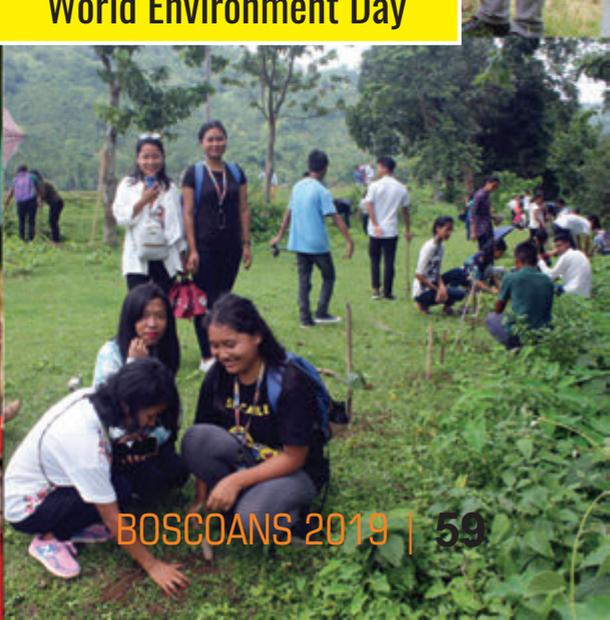
World Consumers' Rights



Workshop on Innovative Physics



World Environment Day





World Population Day



Zoology Dept. Seminar: 24th April, 2019



Botany Dept. Seminar: 26th Oct., 2019



Chemistry Dept Seminar: April 2019



History Dept. Seminar: 2019



Mathematics Dept. Seminar: 14th Oct., 2019



Philosophy Dept. Seminar: 2019



Physic Dept. Seminar: 2019



Political Science Dept. Seminar: 2019



Garo Dept. Seminar: 3rd Sept., 2019



Sociology Dept. Seminar



Soft Skill Seminar - Fr. Abhilash (Resource Person)



Soft Skill Seminar - Prof. B.N. Singh, IIT Kharagpur (Resource Person)



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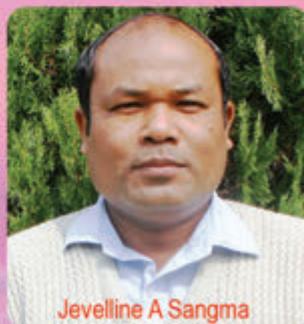
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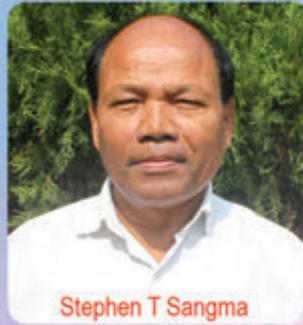
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2 Sem, Botany Honours



Back L to R: John N Sangma, Salsrang Ch Marak, Leechang N Sangma, Sengjrang T Sangma, Sengchang S Sangma, Vembaron N Sangma, Sutzen D Shira

Front L to R: Jimbe Dipsera B Marak, Norimmi Ch Sangma, Naomy Silgrim Ch Sangma, Kangkana Banai, Laishbinda K Sangma, Laksia M Marak, Meekuina Marak, Isha Silkame Ch Sangma, Pinky M Sangma

2 Sem, Chemistry Honours



Back L to R: Ripon Saha, Leo M Marak, Enrick Adrew N Marak, Chirac M Momin

Middle L to R: Changme R Marak, Gamku Ch Marak, Salgra Ch Marak, Lohit Prasad, Chubath D Marak, Tintin K Sangma, Markush T Sangma, Chiringsa A Sangma

Front L to R: Dome Dipchira A Sangma, Jullian Norimbia R Marak, Megrikchi A Sangma, Wandaris Lyngkhoi, Christie Liza R Marak, Charechiana N Sangma, Veronica Goyari, Derica Adora C Marak

2 Sem, Mathematics Honours



Back L to R: Gailbare A Sangma, Liam S Momin, Enrico Jerimi J Sangma, Tengrak R Marak, Ryan Reeves G Momin, Deanchus N Marak, Grikra Saljaring R Sangma
Front L to R: Blossom D Sangma, Tangge Cherime B Marak, Rupchana Begum, Ellora Somaina Mochahary, Nikcheba A Sangma, Newyear Talang, Uma Tamang, Torulata Boro

2 Sem, Physics Honours



Back L to R: Soyod Mahmudul Hassan, Erimflower Narzary, Cheseng Matgrik R Marak, Tingjoyril Halam, Hriday Modak, Palseng Ch Sangma
Middle L to R: Arick Sengkan Ch Sangma, Bosonjit Hajong, Bibek Kumar Mishra, Betchuel Ch Momin, Sengbath T Sangma, Bulbul G Momin, Bhaskar Saha
Front L to R: Bertila T Sangma, Mimansa K Sangma, Silme N Sangma, Sansika D Momin, Traviana K Sangma, Sonia Biswas, Poonam Rai, Nokatchi S Sangma

2 Sem, Zoology Honours



Back L to R: Jerryyoungkey N Marak, Tenang R Sangma, Rohit Koch, Chedil Paolo A Sangma, Riksim K Marak, Jodha Ch Marak, Balsin Ch Marak

Middle L to R: Chimchim N Areng, Millennium K Marak, Behryl Ch Marak, Mahabir Swarnkar, Rakesh Ch Saha, Anggammars M Marak, Lance Beniver A Sangma, Grikkkan K Marak, Chechina M Sangma, Jayanchi N Marak, Cheanchi R Marak

Front L to R: Amba P Marak, Daiana T Sangma, Beljia R Marak, Louisa N Sangma, Abikel M Marak, Techira D Sangma, Julekha Islam Piya, Sengkamchi Ch Momin, Pringchime R Marak, Nomilitha D Sangma

4 Sem, Economics Honours



Back L to R: Ayurshing Khayi, Brilliant M Sangma, Janjera S Marak, Chamanta Ch Marak, Balchina D Sangma, Gutchilla D Marak, Batnang G Momin, Heningbath G Momin

Front L to R: Kritika Hajong, Cheangchina K Sangma, Chiame D Sangma, Chechiana M Sangma, Aname M Marak, Karvarine M Sangma, Chonchiama N Sangma

4 Sem, Economics Honours



Back L to R: Nikseng M Sangma, Bartholomew D Sangma, Sengpang T Sangma

Middle L to R: Omabell M Marak, Nokamchi M Marak, Nobantyra Ch Marak, Jamay N Sangma, Silpi Saha, Trabian Ch Marak

Front L to R: Pretina Ch Sangma, Walmatchi G Momin, Valliammai Ch Marak, Muktana M Sangma, Winky Afrisa D Sangma, Japamchi R Sangma, Pooja Yadav

4 Sem, Education Honours



Back L to R: Kredrick M Sangma, Cheksime A Sangma, Apsara B Marak, Chesilbea G Sangma, Shirantha Madushan Perera, Donrikchi R Marak, Gunnia K Marak, Mon Ch Marak

Front L to R: Meni R Marak, Dinba Chengki Ch Sangma, Clara B Marak, Guanglinlu Gloria Thaimej, Beronika Rabha, Cronsie Arittim G Momin, Jacinta Rongpipi, Gloria B Marak, Chonmeranche A Sangma

4 Sem, Education Honours



Back L to R: Thingtu D Sangma, Saviour R Marak, Nikchira Ch Sangma, Chayarani Ch Marak, Nobamchi R Sangma, Smimai A Sangma, Jaksram B Marak, Walsang A Sangma

Front L to R: Salname Dilchina D Sangma, Silturachi N Sangma, Rikkimchi R Sangma, Gita Molsom, Samantha K Marak, Rosa Nogama M Sangma, Netjak M Marak

4 Sem, English Honours



Back L to R: Robart R Marak, Biljakra D Sangma, Chigo Tenggam G Sangma

Middle L to R: Anera B Marak, Anna Dikkanchi K Sangma, Jaksrame D Shira, Damse Tera B Marak, Chekchimsa M Sangma, Balbara S Marak, Bidimchi A Sangma, Dyana Sangma, Gracefil Ritimchi A Sangma

Front L to R: Anamika Annu, Gresame B Sangma, Karimchi Ch Marak, Ensanni N Sangma, Jessamine D Shira, Chonsil Salname M Sangma, Chokchime Chidilsa M Sangma, Chingkame D Sangma, Eva Jarimchi K Sangma, Hanna Lisa B Marak

4 Sem, English Honours



Back L to R: Thurshey Miami D Sangma, Lucy Rikmatchi A Sangma, Rikmatchi Ch Marak, Tenggrimchi N Marak, Priya Sharma, Bornali Saha

Middle L to R: Renitha D Sangma, Silsimmitha Ch Marak, Sentilla Ch Momin, Lejia K Sangma, Namsime R Sangma, Sanchena D Sangma, Romi Eleash Ch Momin, Silsime D Sangma

Front L to R: Tarsha T Sangma, Mikatchi A Sangma, Thanmertiha D Marak, Sushmita N Areng, Lakchi G Momin, Missaya Ch Marak, Donalisha D Sangma, Mikkimchi Ch Sangma, Onnesa M Marak

4 Sem, Geography Honours



Back L to R: Leobirth M Sangma, Akhim Ashlee R Sangma, Begio A Sangma, Dawnbirth Ch Marak

Middle L to R: Josua G Momin, Milton M Marak, Pralal Jamatia, Caneya D Sangma, Dalani Hajong, Astle Bonkam M Marak, Khakwchang Debbarma, Johnbosco R Marak

Front L to R: Pema Yangchen, Princila M Sangma, Silkame R Marak, Frijitha Ch Marak, Pinky Hajong, Iachiana G Momin, Norimchi Ch Sangma, Puja Devi Hajong, Lily Ch Marak

4 Sem, Garo Honours



Back L to R: Lasan R Marak, Chegrik A Sangma, Pearson M Marak

Middle L to R: Lathseng D Sangma, Jaksram Momin, Nomichidilsa D Shira, Bunokgi D Sangma, Cherry M Sangma, Jimbirth D Momin

Front L to R: Chubame Ch Sangma, Marsilish Ch Marak, Branche N Marak, Jaiana S Sangma, Momatchi R Marak, Pringchi Sonabal M Marak, Ajanchi D Sangma, Amalia M Sangma, Premitha M Sangma

4 Sem, Garo Honours



Back L to R: Rikkimsalki N Marak, Robinath R Marak, Senggrak A Sangma

Middle L to R: Saplingbirth D Sangma, Modil Ch Sangma, Silgrik J Sangma, Tengchak M Sangma, Walsimrak D Shira, Slan S Sangma

Front L to R: Sengno R Marak, Tayana B Marak, Pinu Ch Marak, Pringmechysil Ch Marak, Sachi Chonkame D Sangma, Salsano G Momin, Chridil Ch Marak, Nosha Holina S Marak, Trishbhi R Marak

4 Sem, History Honours



Back L to R: Kenedy Ch Momin, Asan Rikkim Ch Marak, Chonseng M Marak, Brillian R Marak
Middle L to R: Changbirth Ch Marak, Dorik Rokime N Marak, Frianchi Ch Marak, Chinchira Chisame M Sangma, Blessdia N Sangma, Chesiltheora T Sangma, Chidesa R Sangma, Barvado Marchief M Sangma
Front L to R: Chonme B Marak, Chonme R Marak, Jessi Priya R Marak, Dimrimchi M Sangma, Kashmira M Marak, Domeroza M Marak, Dikkimchi A Sangma

4 Sem, History Honours



Back L to R: Rakme R Marak, Taguchi M Sangma, Romi George R Sangma, Mrinal Rabha, Tenera N Sangma, Riksha Cheana R Marak
Middle L to R: Sanikha Ch Marak, Misim Kakkatchi M Marak, Sengangchina M Sangma, Sonia N Areng, Tangmie Kunoichi R Marak, Saleba T Sangma, Tamanda S Sangma
Front L to R: Makdaline Ch Marak, Silshe K Sangma, Rimchilla Ch Marak, Mary Ziniya Ch Sangma, Vandana Chuma A Marak, Ranitha G Momin, Rikmatchi S Marak, Niminipimpy Ch Marak

4 Sem, Philosophy Honours



Back L to R: Elijush Ch Marak, Breni Buther D Sangma, George M Sangma, Brutush G Momin, Lulu G Marak, Hillary Ch Marak

Front L to R: Godfield A Sangma, Jammi Stachys M Sangma, Chekamchi G Momin, Fathima Ch Marak, Last Marry R Marak, Dimsil D Sangma

4 Sem, Philosophy Honours



Back L to R: Sanggitha Shah, Chonkey D Sangma, Vicky Basfor, Teman Ch Marak, Nokraki N Sangma

Front L to R: Terisha A Sangma, Saldime D Sangma, Noatchi Anggame D Sangma, Bilme Diana A Sangma, Tamanchi G Momin, Mommy T Sangma

4 Sem, Political Science Honours



Back L to R: Mark Bradley K Sangma, Ignatius M Marak, Didichrist Ch Marak, Jeremia M Sangma
Middle L to R: Chigarik D Marak, Jrang Mansal Momin, Alisha R Marak, Dimrime M Momin, Channing A Sangma, Kalseng P Marak
Front L to R: Liliana Ch Momin, Baberia M Marak, Chuame G Momin, Meritha T Sangma, Dhrenillish Ch Marak, Jecksime Ch Marak, Chemera N Marak

4 Sem, Political Science Honours



Back L to R: Sundaybirth Ch Marak, Trusbirth A Marak, Prasanjit M Marak, Riksrang D Momin, Tomy N Sangma
Middle L to R: Sabirth M Sangma, Venus Hajong, Soronodoy Koch, Rikwent A Sangma, Rakkam B Marak, Tengsuang M Sangma
Front L to R: Tengkimchi T Sangma, Nomitchi R Marak, Minggamchi B Sangma, Tenangchi D Shira, Tengsime M Sangma, Walchi Ch Marak, Rosemary M Sangma, Simtera N Sangma, Sengmitchi A Sangma

4 Sem, Sociology Honours



Back L to R: Anitha R Marak, Amse Viana R Marak, Chonsil Balname R Marak, Batseba R Marak, Fransha B Marak, Kinchirik K Sangma

Front L to R: Kerubi M Momin, Lastme M Marak, Claudia R Marak, Dinchi Norik B Marak, Diyana Mery K Sangma, Grizarina M Sangma, Amisha Tengsuchi Ch Sangma

4 Sem, Sociology Honours



Back L to R: Silseng B Marak, Moris Makri, Ranggam R Sangma, Salku N Marak, Roppilson R Marak, Mebith D Sangma

Front L to R: Rujina Ch Marak, Silchira M Sangma, Salkimchi S Sangma, Tengno D Sangma, Tengsera R Marak, Tanya Namchi Marak, Sengringchi G Momin

4 Sem, B. Com. CA Honours



Back L to R: Arkelius S Sangma, Silgrik R Marak, Harwell Ch Momin, Probin A Sangma, Munna Basfor, Rikcheng Ch Sangma, Justine D Marak, Barkrim N Marak

Front L to R: Thinley Wangmo, Rikchimbe Ch Marak, Poppy G Momin, Dechen Euden, A. Mary Ch Marak, Jhocia T Sangma, Tengkimchi R Marak

4 Sem, B. Com. MM Honours



Back L to R: Chegrak Ch Momin, Chesrang T Sangma, Achikra R Marak, Lucksmarth G Momin, Chacheng M Sangma, Chuang D Shira

Middle L to R: Joelbirth A Sangma, Chichang R Marak, Bornali Hajong, Balnetera R Marak, Derina M Marak, Dhona A Sangma, Jayami A Sangma, Bekhil Ch Marak, Greatscience Marak

Front L to R: Devika Newar, Kyntiewrilang M Sangma, Dimchira D Sangma, Chaksime Ch Momin, Ishabel R Marak, Malika A Sangma, Avantika Saha, Cheksisa N Sangma, Elshadora N Marak

4 Sem, B. Com. MM Honours



Back L to R: Ryan Pringkam G Momin, Sencebirth R Sangma, Tendulkar B Marak, Rosmitha Rabha, Wednesbellina S Sangma, Chonme Jinya G Marak, Luther N Marak, Sukrosen R Sangma, Viannie Caldo Mukhim

Front L to R: Guddu Lohar, Jasmina R Sangma, Mary Bairitha R Sangma, Nirma Ch Sangma, Manora R Marak, Mary Chikambe A Sangma, Noringchi Ch Momin, Muche B Marak

4 Sem, Botany Honours



Back L to R: Srma D Shira, Balsanchi Chumera Ch Momin, Anosa R Marak, Zubin Hajong, James A San'gma, Gradgrind Ch Momin

Front L to R: Jonali Devi Hajong, Niksame B Sangma, Diljekrebea Ch Marak, Norami A Sangma, Ivatency T Sangma, Jaksil M Sangma, Chakrime Nokrake N Areng, Maria Gorethy A Marak, Chelsia K Marak

4 Sem, Chemistry Honours



L to R: Cheansal Ch Marak, Don Bonner B Sangma, Bornforth B Marak, Tangkim S Sangma, Mebia R Marak, Ritik A Marak, Sushmita Hajong, Lisana M Sangma, Gracy Sangma

4 Sem, Mathematics Honours



L to R: Salbasal K Sangma, Gamsildigo I Sangma, Abel N Marak, Tangchuba C Marak, Barnias K Marak, Santoshi Pandit, Poonam Kumari, Kambeo N Sangma

4 Sem, Physics Honours



Back L to R: Chingsal D Sangma, Dingkrang M Sangma, Bapan Rabha, Nikush N Areng, Amrikriksang A Sangma, Saintstar D Shira
Front L to R: Tera Bonkame S Marak, Manasha M Sangma, Rakiasa K Marak, Parmita Bharali, Akhinur Nehar, Demisha R Marak, Suratee K Sangma

4 Sem, Zoology Honours



Back L to R: Jeet Dey, Binoy Rabha, Chichakra R Sangma, Ahmed Florida Easmin, Molitha Ch Marak, Rikkambe D Sangma
Front L to R: Bonse A Sangma, Dillangchi M Sangma, Florina R Marak, Nodowe M Marak, Cherosaley Ch Sangma, Maybechinik G Sangma, Mandiamky Lamin

6 Sem, Economics Honours



Back L to R: Gamie Rogra M Sangma, Chanang M Sangma

Middle L to R: Evening S Sangma, Bilgamjine T Sangma, Chonkam N Sangma, Chedambe R Marak, Gladston R Marak, Enjaman G Momin

Front L to R: Amasa S Sangma, Momika M Marak, Lonisha Jakkira M Sangma, Mollika Paul, Lisha D Marak, Florina D Sangma, Era Bansil S Marak, Bebira D Sangma

6 Sem, Economics Honours



Back L to R: Raksrang K Sangma, Rahambell N Marak, Saju Koch

Middle L to R: Cherimchi Rikrime N Marak, Sengman T Sangma, Silgring N Sangma, Walgatchi D Sangma, Ringrang K Sangma, Twinstar M Sangma, Tinitha B Sangma

Front L to R: Nikita Bhattacharjee, Pinky Hajong, Youngme B Marak, Anju Kushwaha, Simchirik S Momin, Rashmi S Sangma, Mousumi Paul, Umita Hajong

6 Sem, Education Honours



Back L to R: Monalisha S Sangma, Mumphi T Sangma, John Andrew S Momin, Asish Koch, Deep Thapa, Jenolish D Marak, Kamche M Marak

Middle L to R: Dainty A Marak, Bie Manasa M Momin, Chenora B Marak, Chibame Chima S Marak, Krishma D Sangma, Lutda A Sangma, Chigisil Chira K Sangma, Lerybiginchi K Sangma, Junistha Gare Momin, Danse M Marak

Front L to R: Chebaniang B Marak, Lusha A Marak, Grikchi D Sangma, Hamsera A Sangma

6 Sem, Education Honours



Back L to R: Naomi B Marak, Newton Rabha, Theobald Challang B Marak, Nikrang R Marak, Sagar Paul, Walgera A Sangma, Rakman B Marak, Terokchi M Sangma

Front L to R: Rupna M Marak, Rumi Hajong, Orestina S Marak, Silme Mary Ch Momin, Priya M Sangma, Swapna Dalu, Therimse Ch Marak, Tuli S Marak, Newcy Ch Sangma, Albidha Ch Marak

6 Sem, English Honours



Back L to R: Chearish A Sangma, Christwithi Marak, James Basumatary, Dimchang G Momin, Akash Lohar, Gracy D Sangma, Archime Ch Sangma

Front L to R: Chingkilchi R Marak, Kasaan Chokchim M Sangma, Alkanur Nehar, Dorothy Lhouvum, Bhanita Koch, Chingkame M Sangma, Kasanchi K Sangma, Cicilia R Marak

6 Sem, English Honours



Back L to R: Tengsuang A Sangma, Silman Ch Sangma, Walseng M Marak, Sengting K Sangma

Middle L to R: Sengbera A Sangma, Pahtiangamchi K Sangma, Warcy R Sangma, Riprey R Sangma, Tesilchi B Sangma, Neharani A Sangma

Front L to R: Wandisha M Sangma, Spiarani T Sangma, Louisha T Sangma, Prosbina D Sangma, Pandora R Marak, Nirvana N Marak, Silje T Sangma

6 Sem, Garo Honours



Back L to R: Jadeja T Sangma, Isaac Ch Marak, Balnith R Marak, Hom Watseng G Marak, Albirth Ch Sangma, Anikit R Marak

Middle L to R: Chesrang R Marak, Gresilda B Marak, Ambika D Sangma, Gobitha T Sangma, Kranchina D Shira, Ferina R Marak, Chegring W Sangma

Front L to R: Kiltera M Marak, Kasri R Marak, Jemaritha Ch Marak, Elsadora A Sangma, Chijejupe B Marak, Chesime G Momin, Balmilla A Sangma, Chonkimchi T Sangma, Jeny M Sangma

6 Sem, Garo Honours



Back L to R: Pringkam R Marak, Lukhi B Marak, Mathews K Marak, Namban G Momin

Middle L to R: Patchia Ch Marak, Pinky N Sangma, Riksilchi R Sangma, Priya R Marak, Mekchina G Sangma, Tudinmony Ch Marak

Front L to R: Welfrida A Sangma, Meritha Ch Marak, Linsay Justina N Sangma, Salchira Ch Marak, Silmeni R Sangma, Maithomish D Sangma, Redhina B Sangma, Sengnatchi M Sangma

6 Sem, Geography Honours



Back L to R: Raju Jamatia, Tetam D Sangma, Marshal R Marak, Paul Debbarma, Sengrik T Sangma, Sayan Moni Jamatia, Ram Chauhan

Middle L to R: Samit Jamatia, Theophil A Sangma, Grimchy A Sangma, Lenora B Marak, Anna Dosea D Shira, Almalisha G Momin, Cheganov Kerassa R Marak, Niksilchi Ch Marak, Sengsa Sengrim Ch Sangma

Front L to R: Nokrikra Ch Momin, Victoria A Sangma, Tangkamchi R Marak, Naomi N Marak, Thaimie Sussanne N Sangma, Eleen Tama Ch Marak, Lecia B Marak, Beronica M Sangma, Chegamchi D Sangma

6 Sem, History Honours



Back L to R: Demio Pringprang D Sangma, Dorning M Sangma, Daryl Grimra M Sangma, Brighten Ch Marak, Jakgrang R Marak

Middle L to R: Bernardo N Marak, Dikme Silchi T Sangma, Bidanchi Ch Marak, Indrana R Sangma, Arphiush B Marak

Front L to R: Giting Rani A Marak, Bijimchi K Marak, Grespina T Sangma, Christina Rakme B Marak, Dipchi M Marak, Domera N Marak, Dilmera Ch Marak

6 Sem, History Honours



Back L to R: Marcuch Sangma, Sengsan M Sangma, Tengku M Marak, Khoni A Sangma

Middle L to R: Rikmame M Marak, Nosrangchi D Shira, Twnalish G Momin, Sengmatchi R Marak, Nazma M Marak

Front L to R: Jaksilchi M Sangma, Tangrikme G Momin, Thirtina A Sangma, Sengrimme M Sangma, Tamchi B Marak, Rikkame M Sangma, Thesiana A Sangma

6 Sem, Philosophy Honours



Back L to R: Chesrang M Sangma, Gracebrelliant M Sangma, Jackwill T Sangma, Banchan Chaka Ch Momin, Lotson Ch Marak, Karbiush G Momin

Front L to R: Holybia R Marak, Chaiam Yami Ch Marak, Nikanchi Ch Marak, Jasminna B Marak, Chandira Ch Sangma, Natasha D Shira, Chanda Basfor, Chingre A Sangma, Felicia A Sangma

6 Sem, Philosophy Honours



Back L to R: Salkim M Sangma, Oliviana D Shira, Noksangchila G Momin, Sylbear T Sangma, Shimtilang M Sangma, Preyana P Marak, Rikrang Momin

Front L to R: Norimchi A Sangma, Palche Ch Sangma, Nithisa D Sangma, Pabitra Sharma, Tatyana W Momin, Sildim Jagame K Marak, Tuana S Sangma

6 Sem, Political Science Honours



Back L to R: Cheman M Sangma, Gongba R Marak, Clever T Sangma, Leckuwel Ch Momin, Changbath Sangma

Middle L to R: Dominic M Marak, Ignatius Areng, Griksrang A Sangma, Balsarina T Sangma, Kasantha G Momin, Deepmala Ghosh, Elisha Ch Momin, Kevin Casro D Sangma, Amsrang M Marak, Julius Griksrang M Sangma

Front L to R: Allesandria R Marak, Jachuma B Marak, Jubysya N Sangma, Grace Mary Ch Sangma, Bakame S Sangma, Chamre R Sangma, Lubaina N Areng, Chinai G Momin, Lamasha G Momin

6 Sem B. A. Political Science Hons



Back L to R: Priwel A Sangma, Silkam A Sangma, Saikiash A Sangma, Tangbow G Marak, Jakrimra T Sangma, Sundaybirth Marak

Middle L to R: Ringsong Dambe B Marak, Sanjush D Shira, Saturline Ch Marak, Pianchi Praticia R Marak, Neha Hajong, Priyanka Modak, Panseng G Marak, Patnight A Marak, Munna D Sangma

Front L to R: Wena Kambechi R Marak, Namshilla Ch Marak, Nadira T Sangma, Nomi Chedilsa M Sangma, Rosemina G Momin, Paruna R Marak, Thaimy Sillingchi D Sangma, Maiory I Sangma, Roshmia D Shira

6 Sem B. A. Sociology Hons



Back L to R: Changsan Cheachi N Sangma, Gapseng Sangma, Jimrybath R Marak, Babular B Marak, Bartosh M Marak

Middle L to R: Dokhachi R Marak, Chesil R Marak, Grikchi Cheana A Sangma, Kasinchi A Marak, Gamchichuba R Marak, Heena Biswas

Front L to R: Domey B Marak, Cheanchi A Marak, Chekame B Marak, Chebira M Marak, Cheesa Dona M Sangma, Chiga K Marak

6 Sem, Sociology Honours



Back L to R: Salrangrak M Sangma, Parsepmon N Sangma, Sengsrang D Sangma, Arki S Sangma, Atchinamsal Ch Marak
Middle L to R: Turamia N Sangma, Waijini M Marak, Renchi Ch Sangma, Ringchinora B Marak, Megamchi D Sangma, Shamara D Marak
Front L to R: Pallavi Subba, Prisca G Momin, Pangrangchi Ch Marak, Pangsilchi Ch Marak, Minggame M Sangma, Manikka M Sangma, Mesalchi G Momin

6 Sem, Botany Honours



Back L to R: Arlinna M Sangma, Willastien B Marak, Tuesmor A Sangma, Christopher Tejan S Sangma, Cheansal N Sangma, Sengsal S Sangma, Susmita Hajong
Front L to R: Menisha R Marak, Askinara Agatha K Sangma, Dejiana R Marak, Apphia M Sangma, Tresilitha D Sangma, Nikjame Ch Sangma, Lywisha R Marak, Ashmina R Marak, Dolina R Sangma, Loretho M Sangma

6 Sem B. Sc. Chemistry Hons



Back L to R: Challak D Sangma, Itharson G Momin, Bushan B Marak

Middle L to R: Louis R Marak, Pringsrang Ch Momin, Xavier G Marak, Ritu Raj Rabha, Roopam Mohanta, Saljong B Sangma, Briten George K Sangma

Front L to R: Attamchi K Momin, Anisha Merry N Marak, Nikita Das, Dokatchi D Sangma, Drellina N Sangma, Albina Sangma, Bikita Srivastava, Githa A Sangma, Sengrimchi R Marak

6 Sem B. Sc. Maths Hons



Back L to R: Naman Chetry, Bittu Adhikari, Mangrak Ch Momin, Balaram Chauhan, Piush K Sangma, Silsrang M Sangma, Akash Basfor

Front L to R: Emchukum Child M Sangma, Puja Dey, Plasma Pringchi Ch Momin, Nojimish Ch Marak, Rongjanggi Ch Momin, Kabita Thakur, Livingstand K Sangma

6 Sem, Physics Honours



Back L to R: Dyutimay Saha, Chesil Tean B Marak, Ranu Relly M Sangma, Surya Dahal, Samir Ch Koch, Paul R Sangma, Waivy Chaban M Marak

Front L to R: Rahul Sinha, Chelsea K Marak, Shamim Archina Begum, Mousami Ghosh, Desanchi Ch Marak, Ismerelchi Ch Sangma, Upasana Basumatary, Lebanon D Sangma

6 Sem, Zoology Honours



Back L to R: Naman Chetri, Tengsuang N Sangma, John Gunchang D Shira

Front L to R: Rikchibel D Shira, Pronica Beypi, Kasanchi M Momin, Sengdim M Marak, Blessian Ch Marak, Maleeva Patricia Ch Sangma

6 Sem, B. Com. Accountancy Honours



Back L to R: Justin Bredy G Marak, Telemachus Ch Sangma, Fasty K Sangma, Montimea A Sangma, Elloneara M Sangma, Babra Felix M Sangma, Bilgrak Ch Sangma
Front L to R: Chesilsa A Marak, Dansey D Sangma, Beaney Ch Marak, Jamuna Bhandari, Dilsachi M Marak, Ruma Das, Pallabi Koch, Ratcha N Marak

6 Sem, B. Com. Management Honours



Back L to R: Sani Paul, Draisbon M Sangma, Subhro Deep Ghosh, Raksal M Sangma, Sengwa D Sangma, Sebon R Marak
Middle L to R: Jillims A Sangma, Sanebirth M Sangma, Dominic B Sangma, Saurav Das, Bishnukant Panthi Lohar, Balman Kenosh A Sangma, Priangshu Das, Ramesh Ch Marak, Mongga Ch Marak
Front L to R: Rosemila Wary, Cherimchi T Sangma, Chingsil T Sangma, Menisha Ch Momin, Puja Kumari Singh, Koyal Saha, Sagorika Modak, Venisha Ch Momin, Dombe Chegam Ch Sangma





Address:

Don Bosco College Tura - 794002, Meghalaya

Mob: 09402152496, 09774584383 | Tel: 03651-220554/222361

Emails: principaldbct@gmail.com | principal@donboscollege.ac.in

Website: www.donboscollege.ac.in

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