

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY CELEBRATIONS 2014

REPORT DOSSIER

STATE CONVENTION CENTRE, SHILLONG & HOTEL PINEWOOD, SHILLONG



World Environment Day
5 June



*Forest & Environment Department
Government of Meghalaya*

INAUGURAL | CHIEF MINISTER'S ADDRESS | MISSION SPEECHES
CEREMONIAL TREE PLANTING | BREAK OUT GROUPS & DISCUSSIONS
ART & CRAFT EXHIBITION FOR SCHOOLS | PANEL DISCUSSIONS
SUSTAINABLE FASHION & WEAVING

ANNEXURE 1: RECORDS OF ACTION POINTS & DISCUSSIONS

ANNEXURE 2: RECORDS OF ATTENDANCE AND AUDIENCE DEMOGRAPHICS



INTRODUCTION

World Environment Day 2014 was celebrated in Shillong on 5th June with several programmes at the State Convention Centre. The theme this year was Raise Your Voice, Not the Sea Level and the key message from the day was to bring the youth on board to create positive change and be involved in the decision-making process. The raising of the sea level is essentially down to climate change, an issue that affects Meghalaya directly. Actionable ideas were put forward in the breakout groups, panel discussions and were demonstrated through a fashion show that highlighted Meghalaya's ability to create a sustainable business that can generate employment and put the state's name on the global map while remaining environmentally friendly.



Chief Guest Dr Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister of Meghalaya, being felicitated during the inaugural session.

INAUGURAL SESSION

The anchor of the inaugural session was Dr Bremley Wanbantei B Lyngdoh, Founder & CEO, Worldview Impact Foundation, UK.

Speeches were made by Mr Barkos Warjri, IAS, Addl Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya; Mr WMS Pariat, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya; Mr Prestone Tynsong, Minister of Forest and Environment, Government of Meghalaya; and

the Chief Guest, Dr Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister of Meghalaya.

A presentation was made by Mr Cyril D Diengdoh, IAS, SDO, Sohra Civil Sub Division, on the Eco Club initiatives.

A performance was given by the Aroha Choir with an environmental message and there were two short video messages by Mr Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United National Environment Programme, Nairobi, and Miss Karen David, Khasi singer-songwriter and actor, followed by the presentation of awards/citations to winners of the Eco Clubs and Greenathon as well as a ceremonial planting of trees.



Chief Minister Dr Mukul Sangma presents an award to members of Maurice Patrick King Memorial Secondary School, Laitryngew, in recognition of their efforts as part of the Sohra Eco Club during the inaugural session.

Shri Barkos Warjri highlighted the efforts taken by Dr Sangma, Mr Tynsong, Mr Pariat, IAS and Mr R M Mishra, IAS, MBDA Chief Executive Officer, in bringing the issue of the environment to our doorstep and by promoting environmental consciousness.

“It is important for us not to be swamped by global warming. The rise in sea levels will affect coastal peoples – this is demonstrated by science. Our waters and rivers have been poisoned and our hills ravaged by fire. Children are our hope to bring new ideas and create awareness” – Barkos Warjri, IAS





Chief Secretary, Shri WMS Pariat, IAS, focused on the Mission Green initiative taken by the Government of Meghalaya. He explained that the project was begun with the cooperation between government departments, local communities and indigenous leaders with a High Level Committee chaired by the Chief Minister. Mission Green involves the Deputy Commissioners of every district in the state and he added that if it is to be successful, it has to be a grassroots movement.

The main objectives of Mission Green as laid out by Mr Pariat can be broken down into two main categories.

- 1) Enhancing sustainable green cover, setting up nurseries, afforestation schemes and tissue culture labs, promoting green agriculture, eco-tourism and green construction.
- 2) Mobilise the youth with the help of at least two green volunteers in every village of Meghalaya to take the mission forward.

“The tribal way of life is closely wedded to nature and we are the most adversely hit by environmental problems.” – WMS Pariat, IAS

Shri Cyril Diengdoh, IAS then elaborated on one of the successful initiatives taken by the government in the world famous tourist destination of Sohra through the Sohra Eco Club.

Some of the main environmental problems of the town include litter generated by residents and tourists alike as well as devastating fires during the dry winter months that removed forest cover.

To mobilise the community schools were reached out to in order to enable children to be **“change agents”**. Fourteen schools were approached and they adopted certain tourist spots (such as Nohkalikai Falls and Kynrem Falls) and worked with the local authorities and traditional institutions.

In starting with schools, there was a spillover effect when the children then took the environmental message to the wider community. By putting into practice what is taught, more visibility is created thereby giving an incentive for other schools to join the club model. **“There is more chance of sustainability by working with schools,”** Mr Diengdoh said.



Shri PrestoneTynsong, Minister Forests & Environment, called for development and environmental concerns to go hand in hand. He also noted positive moves taken by the state government in deciding to transfer the Pollution Board to the Forest and Environment Ministry and to have a separate Environment Department.

He also appreciated the efforts taken by the non-governmental sector, noting the initiative taken by the Khasi-Jaintia Presbyterian Assembly to adopt a resolution to use one Sunday in June as an 'Environment Sunday'. Mr Tynsong also humbly requested that other denominations take up a likeminded programme.

There are six key environment problems affecting the state, he pointed out.

- 1) Loss of biodiversity
- 2) Deforestation
- 3) Damage done by shifting cultivation
- 4) Pollution of water bodies
- 5) Mining
- 6) Urbanisation

He also mentioned that as part of government schemes, 295.55 square kilometres of degraded forests have been improved upon in Meghalaya.



Mr Prestone Tynsong, Minister of Forest and Environment, presents an award to Greenathon runner Mr Stilin Jyrwa during the inaugural session.

Dr Sangma then told the assembled audience that as global citizens the environment is the concern of all of us. Under Mission Green many types of interventions can be created, as demonstrated by the Sohra SDO, providing enormous opportunities for all departments.

He is also a believer in the state's youth, counting on them to take the green message forward.

"The objective is to reach out to our young friends, who can influence older friends. Children can change the understanding of their parents. We need to catch partners among students. Our young friends can then become green ambassadors and a bridge between government and the community in villages." – Dr Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister, Meghalaya.

Dr Sangma also said that more can be done at the government level. He elaborated on new and old technology, applying new construction techniques, the challenges of electrification and waste management, constructing new roads and affordable and sustainable housing for all.

"We need to take the environment into consideration when planning government expenditure," he said, focusing on water supply, groundwater use and catchment areas. **"Health is impacted adversely by environmental conditions,"** he added. He also put forward an actionable idea in switching light bulbs in government offices to more efficient varieties, which despite the initial cost, will bring down energy bills in the long run and reduce pollution.



(Above) A diorama produced by the students of Brookside Higher Secondary School on deforestation.

(Left) Shri RM Mishra, IAS, MBDA Chief Executive Officer, and Shri CP Marak, IFS, Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, water a newly-planted sapling on the premises of Pinewood.

BREAKOUT GROUPS

WED 2014 was globally hosted by Barbados, a small Caribbean island nation and one of the Small Island Developing States, that is overcoming environmental challenges by transitioning to a green economy.

With its focus on empowering the youth to be the change and lead the way forward in environmental protection, four breakout groups were formed with school and college students gathering together to discuss four themes from WED 2014. Each group was led by two local facilitators to steer the discussion and help create an action plan for change.

THEME #1 | Connect to Go Greener



With humans consuming more than our planet can provide or sustain, it has become imperative to find ways to go greener, reduce carbon emissions, stop destroying forests and filling our seas with waste.

The Connect to Go Greener team, in this regard, came up with an action plan that would take small but meaningful steps in the right direction.

Their action plan included the following:

- Every student will be encouraged to bring plant to school and take care of it
- With the help of the Forest & Environment department, locally suited plants and trees can be identified and grown
- Dispose of waste properly by separating biodegradable and non-biodegradable rubbish
- Encourage recycling of paper

Students from schools such as Phudmuri Presbyterian Secondary School, Kiddies Corner Secondary School and St Edmund's identified the low priority given to green cover in the congested city of Shillong. One of the teachers present suggested that grace marks can be awarded to students as part of **Socially Useful Productive Work** to encourage the students to plant trees and take care of them, a plan of action that can be introduced throughout the state. The students also suggested planting trees on the roofs of school buildings to improve greenery inside their campuses.

THEME #2 | Reduce Your FOODprint!



With one-third of all food produced being thrown away – thereby wasting land and water resources and contributing to greenhouse gases as the disposed of food rots in landfills – the Reduce Your FOODprint team was set the task of considering ways to change the harmful situation.

In their presentations, the students identified that the excess provision of food items in educational institutions, hostels, hotel and the home are the main factors in generating food waste. They suggested a proper action plan by calculating the total consumption of food by each member and plan more efficiently.

Further points were also identified by the students:

- The quality of food provided through the mid-day meal scheme must be improved as that would cut down on waste
- Eco Clubs were felt to be an effective option in inspiring the reduction of waste. The need for community participation and a proper disposal site identified by each community was also noted
- Segregation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste is a must. Vermi-composting and soak pits were suggested as recycling methods
- Junk food was identified as one of the factors that affects the ability of children to eat proper meals.

The group stressed on the need to carry out massive awareness programmes in urban and rural areas by June-July this year and introduce training programmes on waste management by October-November. They also pledged to maintain cleanliness in the surrounding areas and spread awareness to the people through various means. At the school level this would include poster campaigns, flash mobs and cleaning drives.

Acts of kindness are also one of the solutions to the problem. The group was of the view that surplus food from hotels, schools, etc, can be packed and redistributed to street children rather than wasting them.

Overall, the group hoped to start the change by managing their meals smartly, storing food properly, using leftovers, buying imperfect vegetables and encouraging supermarkets and restaurants to cut food waste. It was expected that the action plan drawn out will be effective starting from June 2014 to June 2015.

THEME #3 | Purge Plastics



Although it only takes a minute to throw out a plastic bag or plastic bottle, the consequences last forever as they end up as non-biodegradable waste that fill landfills or kill marine life. The Purge Plastics group came up with a radical plan to reduce the use of plastics. Radical stands for:

- R** – recycle
- A** – alternative
- D** – discourage
 - intervention
- C** – clean
- A** – amend laws
- L** – living a plastic-free life

Armed with a four-point agenda that is, **the declaration, calendar and budget**, the group expressed the negative aspects of plastics, alternate solutions, ways and means to curb plastic use and a one year plan to achieve this goal.

The team highlighted the problems associated with the use of plastics, discussed at length the various aspects of it and tried to reach a viable solution.

Under **declaration**, the team resolved to reduce the use of plastics in every way possible starting by carrying paper bags and bags made out of jute or cloth. The team also vowed to spread the zero littering message at the grassroots level through various media, including social networking sites and the press.

Under **calendar**, the team chalked out a roadmap to carry out the various awareness campaigns, which include street plays, upstream cleaning of rivers and streams identifying the dirtiest localities and by involving the communities and traditional heads. The team also decided to segregate bio and non-biodegradable waste, especially enlightening scrap collectors thereby turning this practice into an economic affair.

Under **budget** the team decided to go for crowd funding and sustain itself in its various endeavours.

THEME #4 | Power Down



Accounting for 85% of the increase in the Earth's temperature in the past 10 years, carbon dioxide is the single most prevalent and destructive greenhouse gas emitted by human activity.

The Power Down group realised the importance of cutting down power use in a number of ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The team was divided into two groups to discuss the various issues and come up with a plan of action.

Group A put forward simple ways to reduce their carbon footprint, such as saving electricity by turning off unnecessary lights at home, in schools and in offices. Taking public transport and walking more rather than using private cars is another effective method of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The group also looked at rainwater harvesting, which would reduce energy use by requiring less water to be pumped from reservoirs, and developing solar power, although the cost of solar panels was recognised as a major factor.

Group B wanted to promote the use of seasonal fruits and vegetables. In today's modern society, which has more money to spare, we have become used to eating what we want to eat when we want it, not recognising the environmental costs involved in growing and transporting food that is not seasonal vast distances from the farms that may be in foreign countries to our homes.

When the two groups came together, Selsine Marak of Brookside School was chosen to take the team's message to the panel discussion. It was decided that the team would focus on a plan of going to classrooms and raising money for greener LED bulbs. Solar power and rainwater harvesting would also be promoted and included in the plan.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

A panel discussion was held on Hotel Pinewood on the WED 2014 theme – Raise Your Voice, Not the Sea Level. Bringing together several notables of Meghalaya, who care passionately about the state, ideas were shared, problems discussed and solutions put forward by the luminaries as well as the students from the breakout groups.

The panel discussion was divided into two sections – Framing the Policy and Taking the Action.

The anchor throughout was Dr Bremley Wanbantei B Lyngdoh. In the first panel were Mr RV Warjri, IFS (retired), former Indian Ambassador to Colombia; Prof BK Tiwari, Department of Environmental Science, NEHU; Mr Toki Blah, President, ICARE; and Dr AK Nongkynrih, Department of Sociology, NEHU.

Dr Lyngdoh, in his introduction, noted that diseases such as malaria are spreading further into Meghalaya than before and there is no policy as such on diseases or on people forced to move because of rising sea levels.

Mr Warjri suggested adapting the WED theme for this year to be Meghalaya-specific : **Raise Your Voice, Raise Your River Level**. He said he was shocked to see the state of the Umtyngar and other rivers.

Garbage is the responsibility of the government and the people, but in India, he lamented, many expect the government to do everything. Drawing on his experience in Latin America, Mr Warjri pointed out that Costa Rica aims to be a **carbon neutral** country by 2020 and the country is actively promoting green tourism.

“We have to be optimistic of the future. Meghalaya has the advantage of having a low population density. It is thus easier to achieve things, such as starting an orchid sanctuary to promote biodiversity,” he said.



(From left) Dr Bremley Wanbantei B Lyngdoh, Mr RV Warjri, Prof BK Tiwari, Mr Toki Blah and Dr AK Nongkynrih during the Panel Discussion (Framing the Policy).

Mr Tiwari who has spent 37 years in Shillong, noted that not all sections of society are as vulnerable to climate change, with the poor, landless and farmers most at risk.

Various species of animals and plants are also being affected. With the warmer weather, they are gradually moving to higher altitudes, but those found naturally inhabiting high altitudes have nowhere further to go and therefore face local extinction.

Mr Blah, who took part in the Purge Plastics discussion, said that he took heart from seeing the convinced and committed youngsters. He called for more planning by the government, especially with regard to a policy on natural resources. Not having one is a “missed opportunity”, he said. The government, he added, needs to work with the people to create effective change. Villages are also much better at managing themselves than towns have proven to be in Meghalaya, Mr Blah said.

“Rivers don’t pollute themselves, it’s people. And not just people who live on the riverbank, but everyone in the watershed who litters” – Toki Blah

Dr Nongkynrih was of the opinion that there needs to be proper green economic planning. In decisions taken by the Central Government, he wants to see the regions separated out in national plans so as to make for increased effectiveness. Promoting garbage recycling as a business is also another way that can help the people and the environment at the same time.

The second panel discussion revolved around taking appropriate action on the ground with regard to the problems identified in the first session.

The panellists were Mr Toshi Sanglir, Director, North East India Drug and Aids Centre; Mr Nicholas Kharnami, of Pla lew Club; Lam Warjri of Ru Meghalaya; and Dr HJ Syiemlieh, Professor at NEHU.



(From left) Mr Toshi Sanglir, Dr H J Syiemlieh, NEHU, Dr Bremley Wanbantei B Lyngdoh, Mr Lam Warjri and Mr Nicholas Kharnami following the Panel Discussion (Taking the Action).

Two innovative ideas were elaborated upon by **Messrs Sanglir and Syiemlieh**.

Mr Sanglir has developed briquettes that use waste products from newspaper, pine needles and sawdust, which have been introduced to Shillong and going to Ri-Bhoi next. He explained the simple briquette making press that allows them to be made in the home and in rural areas with the ultimate aim being to use less firewood and LPG.

Dr H J Syiemlieh, Professor of Geography at NEHU, talked about the development of a drought-resistant type of rice. He explained, however, that drought-resistant strains are usually better suited to shifting cultivation and it needs to be seen whether the same strains can grow on a single farm.

“We are in an advantageous position in a biodiversity hotspot but that also puts more responsibilities on us,” Syiemlieh said.

University students are not energised enough and we need many more people to do this research into environment. More knowledge could also fuel green tourism, he added.

Mr Warjri hit the nail on the head when he pointed out a very simple method of climate change mitigation that anyone can engage in – walking.

“There is no carbon footprint in walking or running. Just walking around small Shillong would be an effective means of climate change mitigation,” he said.

Mr Kharnami wants more of a focus on the rural population, which is far larger than the urban. **“When I talk of social entrepreneurs, we have to look at the rural populace,”** he said. Mr Kharnami also called for increased knowledge sharing at the grassroots level.

SUSTAINABLE FASHION & WEAVING

The final session of WED 2014 featured a fashion show by Meghalaya designer Daniel Syiem. There was also a presentation by North East Ethnic Fashion design winners showing their collection of Sustainable Fashion Designs, along songs sung along the lines of the WED 2014 theme by NE Voice Fusion singers.

Prizes for the young singers and designers were given away by Ms Ampareen Lyngdoh, Urban Affairs Minister, Government of Meghalaya; and Principal Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Shri R M Mishra, IAS respectively.

The evening’s show centred on the collection of Daniel Syiem, released through Daniel Syiem’s Ethnic Fashion House. Entitled ‘Lush’, it was a celebration of North East nature’s untouched blissfulness, according to the designer.



Mr Daniel Syiem with a model wearing one of his latest creations.



Not simply about fashion, Mr Syiem has focused on promoting indigenous styles and materials in his work, bringing to the fore the weavers of Umden and the material they produce, known as *ryndia*. Through its encouragement of weaving, Meghalaya is not only promoting employment, but sustaining a traditional way of life that is sustainable and the very real example of the green economy.

Members of the Weavers’ Community take a bow at the end of the evening.

ANNEXURE 1

RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS, LIST OF ACTION POINTS

A. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr Mukul Sangma

1. As global citizens we are taking part in a very important programme. Meghalaya has responded appropriately to environmental issues. Under **Mission Green** all kinds of interventions can be created and Mission Green provides enormous opportunities for all departments.
2. The SDO Sohra has demonstrated this. The objective is to reach out to our young friends who can influence older friends. Children can change the behaviour and understanding of their parents.
3. The Youth for Green Movement was launched in 2011. We need to catch partners among the students. Our young friends can then become **green ambassadors** and a bridge between the government and the community and this is especially so in villages.
4. We need to effectively utilise the many platforms to achieve our objectives. The environment is the concern of us all and we can achieve success if we combine our strengths and energies. Let us fall back on the concept that 'charity begins at home'.
5. The younger generation are **agents of change**. Everyone can ideate but we need to bring people together to share ideas and look at actionable agendas.
6. The government must take the environment into consideration when planning expenditure. The health of individuals is impacted by environmental degradation and adverse environmental conditions.
7. All departments should spend less on energy bills with the use of energy efficient light bulbs. This is an actionable idea. Despite the short-term cost of replacing the bulbs, in the long run the change will bring down energy bills and reduce pollution.

B. Additional Chief Secretary (now Chief Secretary) Shri Barkos Warjri, IAS

1. Meghalaya Chief Minister **Dr Mukul Sangma** has taken several initiatives to green Meghalaya and bring the issue of the environment to our doorsteps.
2. Minister of Forest and Environment **Shri Prestone Tynsong** has taken many steps to promote the environment and environmental consciousness by involving communities in conservation.
3. Chief Secretary **Shri WMS Pariat, IAS** has done tremendous work in encouraging various environmental activities.
4. MBDA Chief Executive Officer **Shri RM Mishra, IAS** has done a lot of work in development and conservation by identifying children as the future protectors of the environment.
5. It is important for us not to be swamped by global warming. The rise in sea levels will affect coastal peoples – this is demonstrated by science. We have put chemicals into the environment and this has found its way back through the fish on our table, for example. Our waters and rivers have been poisoned and our hills ravaged by fire. Our rivers and streams have been polluted by chemicals and plastics and our roads are contaminated by garbage.
6. Children are our hope to bring new ideas and create awareness."

C. Chief Secretary, Shri WMS Pariat, IAS

1. This World Environment Day event is part of a worldwide celebration. It is appropriate that we should remember and realise the need for environmental protection.
2. The **tribal way of life** is closely wedded to nature and we are most adversely hit by environmental problems.
3. In this regard Mission Green was begun with cooperation between government departments, local communities and indigenous leaders.
4. A High-Level Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister and the main objectives are:
 - a. To enhance sustainable green cover by setting up nurseries, afforestation schemes, tissue culture labs, green agriculture, green tourism and green construction.
 - b. To mobilise the youth the Mission looks forward to green volunteers in every village of Meghalaya to take the mission forward.
5. Mission Green involves the Deputy Commissioners of each district and if it is to be taken forward throughout the state, it has to be a **grassroots movement**.

D. Minister of Forest and Environment, Shri Prestone Tynsong

1. I greatly appreciate the Khasi Jaintia Presbyterian Assembly for recently adopting a resolution to use one Sunday in June as 'Environment Sunday'. I am really glad and congratulate them for recognising the burning issue of the environment and I humbly request other denominations to take up likeminded programmes.
2. The environmental problems that Meghalaya is facing at the moment include:
 - 1) biodiversity loss,
 - 2) deforestation,
 - 3) use of shifting cultivation,
 - 4) water pollution,
 - 5) mining and
 - 6) urbanisation
3. The state government has taken the decision to transfer the Pollution Board to the Forest & Environment ministry and the government has also notified what exactly constitutes a forest.
4. The decision has also been taken to have a separate **environment department**.
5. With the government's efforts 295.55 square kilometres of degraded forests have been improved upon.
6. The government recognises that development and the environment must go hand in hand.

E. SDO, Sohra Civil Sub Division, Shri Cyril D Diengdoh

1. Sohra is a world famous tourist spot that is suffering from a lot of litter.
2. To mobilise the community we started with schools with **children being the change agents**. We got schools to adopt tourist sites and work with the Rangbah Shnong.
3. Fourteen schools were approached with the idea that they choose their mandate and we will help with the adoption process.
4. In this way children took the environmental message to the people. The Eco Club creates the right model and puts into practice what the children learn at school.
5. We thus create more visibility as an incentive of change, which encourages other schools to come on board. There is a greater chance of sustainability of the project with we work with schools.
6. The idea is to start with schools and then that will **spill over into the wider community**. It is a simple initiative but it is a start.

F. Breakout Group #1: Connect to Go Greener

Action Points

1. Every student will be encouraged to bring a plant to school and take care of it.
2. With the help of the Forest & Environment department, locally suited plants and trees can be identified and grown.
3. Dispose of waste properly by separating biodegradable and non-biodegradable rubbish
4. Encourage recycling of paper.

G. Breakout Group #2: Reduce Your FOODprint!

Action Points

1. The quality of food provided through the mid-day meal scheme must be improved as that would cut down on waste.
2. Eco Clubs were felt to be an effective option in inspiring the reduction of waste. The need for community participation and a proper disposal site identified by each community was also noted.
3. Segregation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste is a must. Vermi-composting and soak pits were suggested as recycling methods.
4. Junk food was identified as one of the factors that affects the ability of children to eat proper meals.
5. Calculate total consumption of food by each member and plan more efficiently in homes, hostels and restaurants.

H. Breakout Group #3: Purge Plastics

Action Points

1. Carry paper bags and bags made out of jute or cloth.
2. Spread the zero littering message at the grassroots through media, including social networking and the press.
3. Conduct street plays, upstream cleaning of rivers and streams.
4. Identify dirtiest localities and work with communities and traditional heads.
5. Segregate bio and non-biodegradable waste and enlighten scrap collectors, thereby turning this practice into an economic affair.

I. Breakout Group #4: Power Down

Action Points

1. Save electricity by turning off excess lights at home, schools and offices.
2. Encourage use of public transport and walking rather than using private cars to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Promote rainwater harvesting, which would reduce the amount of energy used in pumping water from reservoirs to homes and schools.
4. Go to schools to spread the message of a greener lifestyle at the grassroots level.

ANNEXURE 2

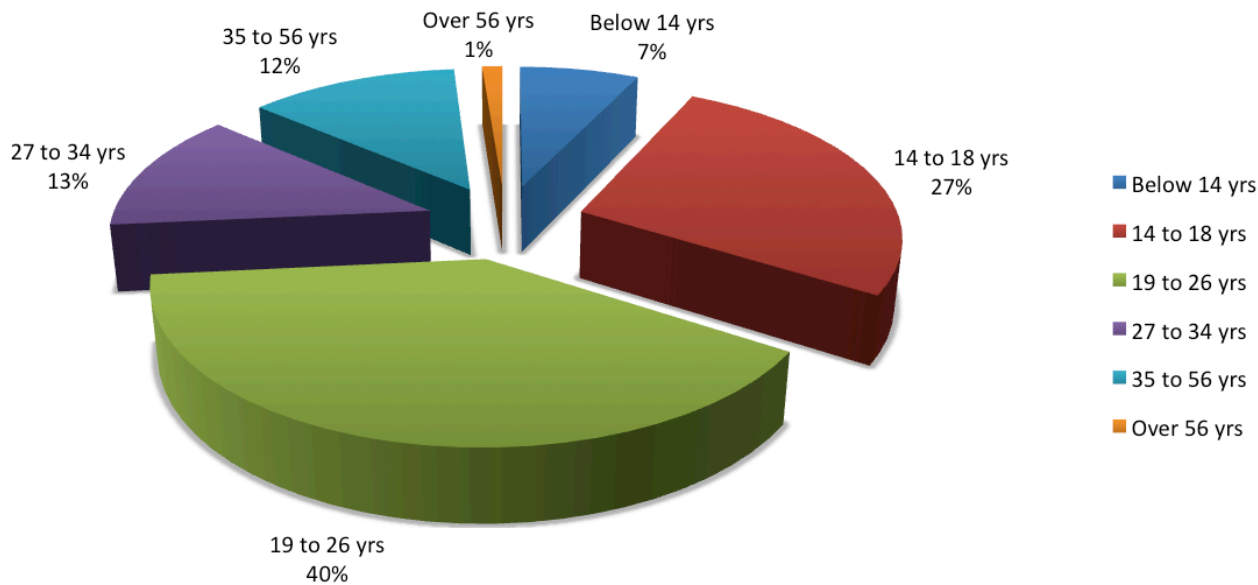
RECORD OF ATTENDANCE & AUDIENCE DEMOGRAPHICS

ORGANISATIONS, SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES PRESENT

NAME OF INSTITUTION / ORGANISATION	PARTICIPANTS
1 SHNONG	1
H & VETERINARY	4
AAKHYA MEDIA SERVICES	1
AROHA CHOIR	1
ARYA KANYA VIDHALAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL	25
AVENUES	92
K BAJORIA	1
BETHANY SOCIETY	4
BETTER LIFE FOUNDATION	8
BRDC	3
BROOKSIDE ADVENTIST	9
BROOKSIDE ADVENTIST SCHOOL	11
CATAPULT	6
CGWB	1
CHURCH OF GOD (ESC) H.S SCHOOL	8
DANIEL SYIEM'S ETHNIC FASHION HOUSE	3
DDK SHILLONG	2
DINET MANIK SYIEM MEMORIAL SCHOOL	16
DIPR	2
DIWON (NONGTUDH WOMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY)	5
DPS VADODARA	1
EARTH STUDIO	2
ECSTAN PCUKUR	1
ERIBEN PRESBYTERIAN	5
GRASSROOT	3
HILL CREST HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	5
ICFAI UNIVERSITY	9
IIPH	2
INDEPENDENT	13
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH	2
JPSS	1
KC SECONDARY SCHOOL	9
KENDRIYA VIDHALAYA	1
LABAN ASSAMESE GIRL'S GUIDES UNIT	20
LURMANGKARA	2
MAURICE SECONDARY SCHOOL	1
MAWLONG PRESBYTERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL	6
MBDA	28
MEDIA	1
MIDC LTD	2
MIE	13

NAME OF INSTITUTION / ORGANISATION	PARTICIPANTS
MIG	1
MKW	1
MLCU	32
MSC	1
MSPCB	1
MTDF	1
NATIVE EYES	2
NE FUSION COMPETITION	8
NEEDS	1
NEHU	5
NEIDAC	1
NERCORMP	1
NETV	1
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER WATER RESOURCES	5
OFFICE OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT	1
OFFICE OF THE SOIL WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT	2
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES	4
PCN	1
PHED	1
PHUDMURI PRESBYTERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL	13
PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY	2
RETIRED PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FOREST	1
RUPANG	2
SCHOOL: UNKNOWN	6
SDO SOHRA CIVIL SUB DIVISION	1
SES/YWCA	1
SHIATS	36
SHIATS	1
SHIATS ALLAHABAD	1
SHILLONG PUBLIC SCHOOL	8
SSCM	1
S ANTHONY'S COLLEGE	12
S EDMUND'S SCHOOL	13
S JOHN'S BOSCO GIRLS H SCHOOL	10
S ROSE SCHOOL	16
S ROSE SECONDARY SCHOOL	13
S URSULA BORDER AREA H SCHOOL	5
SUNDERLAND MEMORIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL	16
THE SENTINEL	1
THE SHILLONG TIMES	1
TOURISM DEPARTMENT	5
UNRC	1
VHAM	1
WOMEN'S COLLEGE	1
WORLD VIEW IMPACT	9
Grand Total	577

AGE DEMOGRAPHICS



GENDER BREAK

