



NEHRU GRAM BHARATI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
————— U/S-3 OF UGC ACT 1956 —————

Report on Guest lecture

On the theme

“Rights And Duties of Minorities : The Needs For Inclusive Growth”

held on 6/04/2026 , Monday Time- 11.30A.M- 2.00 P.M

Shashi Campus: Arjun Singh Hall

**Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To be University),
Jamunipur, Kotwa, Prayagraj, (Uttar Pradesh)**



NEHRU GRAM BHARATI

(Deemed to be University)

KOTWA-JAMUNIPUR-DUBAWAL-PRAYAGRAJ



Chief Patron
SHRI J.N. MISRA
Hon'ble Founder Chancellor



Patron
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Hon'ble Chancellor



Co-Patron
PROF. ROHIT RAMESH
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor



Chairperson
DR. S.C. TIWARI
Hon'ble Pro Vice Chancellor



Member Secretary
SHRI S.S. MISHRA
Registrar

GUEST LECTURE

on

Rights and Duties of Minorities : The Need for Inclusive Growth

Date : 6 April 2026, Monday

Time : 11:30 AM - 2:00 PM | Venue : Shashi Campus

Convener :

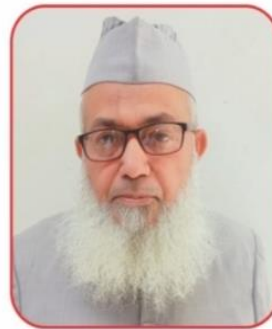
Dr. Yasmeen Bano

Chairperson, Minority Committee

Co- Convener :

Dr. Meeta Ratawa Tiwary

Chairperson, Gender Sensitization cell



PROF. MOHAMMAD SHAHID

Department of Political Science
University of Allahabad, Allahabad

TOPIC :

**Rights and Duties of Minorities : The Need for
Inclusive Growth**

Guest Lecture

On

Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need for Inclusive Growth

Program Schedule : 6 April 2026 Time- 11:30-2:00 PM

Time	Program
11:30 To 11:35 AM	Welcome Address Dr.Meeta Ratawa Tiwary, Chairperson, Gender Sensitization Cell Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to Be University), Prayagraj
11:35 To 11:40 AM	Lighting Of the Lamp Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj
11:40 To 11:50AM	Objective of the Program, About the Committee Dr. Yasmeen Bano, Chairperson, Minority committee, Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj
11:50 To 11:55AM	Words Blessing by Prof. S. C. Tiwari Hon'ble Pro Vice Chancellor, Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj
11:55 To 12:00 PM	Few words by Dean (Academic) Dr. Savyasachi
12:00 To 1:30 PM	Prof. Mohammad Shahid (Guest Speaker) Department of Political science ,University of Allahabad, Allahabad
1:30 To 1:45 PM	Presidential Address Prof. Rohit Ramesh (Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor) Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj
1:45 To 2:00 PM	Vote Of Thanks Mr. S.S. Mishra (Hon'ble Registrar) Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj
2:00 PM	National Anthem

REPORT ON THE GUEST LECTURE

On the theme

"Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need For Inclusive Growth"

held on 6/04/2026

at

Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To be University), Kotwa Prayagraj

Time- 11:30AM to 2:00 P.M Venue: Arjun Singh Hall , Shashi Campus

The Guest Lecture on **“Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need for Inclusive Growth”** was inaugurated with the traditional **Lighting of the Lamp ceremony** at Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to Be University), Prayagraj. The ceremony symbolized the removal of darkness through the light of knowledge, awareness, equality, and social harmony.

The **Lighting of the Lamp** was gracefully anchored by **Dr. Meeta Rawat Tiwari**,



Chairperson, Gender Sensitization Cell. She warmly invited the dignitaries and respected guests to participate in the auspicious ceremony. Her confident and well-coordinated anchoring added dignity and grace to the inaugural proceedings.



The ceremony reflected the core spirit of the guest lecture—**equality, inclusion, mutual respect, empowerment, and the promotion of a just and harmonious society**. The lighting of the lamp marked the beginning of an insightful academic interaction on the rights and duties of minorities and the importance of inclusive growth.

Hon'ble Vice- Chancellor Prof. Rohit Ramesh warmly welcomed our chief guest Prof. Mohammad Shahid with bouquets, shawl and mementoes. He said that Prof. Mohammad Shahid is an experienced academician and administrator associated Department of Political Science, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj. As an academician, Prof. Shahid's major areas of specialization include South Asian Political systems, International politics and the Islamic Diaspora in the world. These areas demonstrate his academic engagement with comparative politics, international relations, political thought and contemporary issues in South Asia.



About the Program by Dr. Yasmeen Bano

Chairperson of Minority committee



The Guest Lecture on “**Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need for Inclusive Growth**” is an important initiative of the Minority Committee of Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to Be University), Prayagraj. The program aims to create awareness about the constitutional rights and social responsibilities of minority communities and to highlight their meaningful participation in the process of inclusive and sustainable development. The lecture will provide a positive and constructive platform for understanding equality, dignity, social justice, educational opportunities, economic empowerment, and peaceful coexistence. It will also encourage students to develop a sense of responsibility, mutual respect, and social harmony.

The program seeks to promote the idea that inclusive growth becomes meaningful when every section of society receives equal opportunities to participate, progress, and contribute to nation-building.

Blessing Words by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor



Prof. S. C. Tiwari

Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to Be University), Prayagraj

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my warm blessings and best wishes on this meaningful guest lecture on “**Rights and Duties of Minorities and Their Need for Inclusive Growth.**” This is a highly relevant and thought-provoking topic in the present social and economic context. A progressive society can develop meaningfully only when every section of society receives equal opportunities, dignity, justice, and respect. The rights of minorities are an important part of our democratic values, while their duties strengthen

social harmony, national unity, and responsible citizenship. Inclusive growth means creating an environment where every individual can participate in the process of development and benefit from its opportunities. Education, awareness, equal opportunities, skill development, employment, and social participation can play a vital role in achieving this objective.

I sincerely appreciate the initiative of the Minority Committee for organizing this guest lecture and providing an academic platform for meaningful discussion and awareness. I hope that this lecture will encourage our students to understand constitutional values, respect diversity, promote harmony, and contribute positively to society and the nation.

With my heartfelt blessings, I wish the program great success and extend my best wishes to all the participants. May this initiative inspire us to build a more inclusive, equitable, and progressive society.

A Few Words by the Dean Academics

It is a matter of great pleasure to be a part of this meaningful Guest Lecture on **“Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need for Inclusive Growth.”** The theme is highly relevant in the present context, as inclusive growth is essential for building a just, equitable, peaceful, and progressive society. The Dean Academics expressed that awareness of the constitutional rights and duties of minorities is an important foundation for strengthening democracy and social harmony. Rights provide individuals and communities with dignity, equality, freedom, and opportunities, while duties encourage responsibility, mutual respect, discipline, and active participation in nation-building.



The Guest Lecture provides a valuable platform for students and faculty members to understand the importance of diversity, equality, social inclusion, and equal opportunities. It also encourages young minds to develop a balanced understanding of rights and responsibilities and to contribute positively to society.

The Dean Academics appreciated the initiative of organizing this academic program and conveyed his best wishes to the organizers, resource person, faculty members, and students. He expressed confidence that such programs will enrich academic understanding, promote social awareness, and inspire students to become responsible citizens committed to **inclusive growth and the development of a stronger and more harmonious India.**

Presidential Address

The Presidential Address delivered by the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, **Professor Rohit Ramesh**, at Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to Be University), Prayagraj, highlighted the importance of **“Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need for Inclusive Growth.”** His address provided an inspiring and thought-provoking perspective on the role of equality, justice, dignity, and social responsibility in building a progressive society.



Professor Rohit Ramesh emphasized that the protection of minority rights is an essential foundation of a democratic and inclusive nation. Every individual and community must have equal opportunities to participate in education, employment, economic activities, and social development. At the same time, rights are closely connected with duties and responsibilities. Respect for the Constitution, national unity, social harmony, mutual respect, and responsible citizenship are important for strengthening an inclusive society.

The Vice Chancellor further underlined that **inclusive growth is not merely about economic expansion; it is about ensuring that the benefits of development reach all sections of society**. Marginalized and disadvantaged communities should be provided with meaningful opportunities to improve their educational, economic, and social conditions. In this context, education and skill development were highlighted as powerful instruments for empowerment and sustainable development.

The Presidential Address also conveyed the message that diversity should be viewed as a strength rather than a barrier. A society that respects different identities while promoting common national values can achieve greater social cohesion and sustainable progress.

The address concluded with an encouraging vision of a society based on **equality, opportunity, participation, dignity, and mutual respect**. The Vice Chancellor's valuable words added significance to the guest lecture and inspired the participants to contribute positively towards building a more inclusive, harmonious, and developed India.

PROF : MOHAMMAD SHAHID

Department of Political Science

University of Allahabad, Allahabad



Guest Lecture -Rights and Duties of Minorities and the Need for Inclusive Growth in India

Minorities: Rights, Duties and Inclusive Growth

Prof. Shahid delivered an insightful address on the Right And Duties of the Minorities : The Need for Inclusive Growth. During his lecture, explained that India is not only a geographically vast country but also a country of diversity in terms of language, religion, culture, traditions, food, dress, and ways of life. Because of this diversity, India is often considered an example of **“Unity in Diversity.”** Minority communities are an important part of this diversity. The discussion on the rights of minorities in India is not limited to any particular religion or community. It is closely connected with **constitutional equality, human dignity, social justice, education, economic opportunities, cultural freedom, and national unity.** Therefore, while understanding the rights of minorities, it is equally important to understand their duties and their role in achieving **inclusive development** in the country.

Meaning of Minority

In general, the term **minority** refers to a community whose population is smaller in comparison with the total population of a particular region or country. In the Indian context, at the national level, **Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsis** are recognized as notified religious minority communities. However, it is important to note that the **Constitution of India does not provide one simple and comprehensive definition of the term “minority.”** The Constitution provides several provisions to protect the interests of religious and linguistic minorities.

Historical Background

The history of India reflects a long tradition of coexistence among different religious and cultural communities. Since ancient times, India has been home to diverse religious traditions. **Buddhist, Jain, Hindu, Sikh, Muslim, Christian, and Parsi traditions** have influenced Indian civilization, literature, art, music, architecture, and social life. During the colonial period, religious and community identities acquired greater political importance. During the freedom movement, leaders such as **Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** promoted an idea of India in which citizenship would be based not on religion but on **equal rights and constitutional citizenship.** The experience of Partition created a major challenge for the makers of the Constitution: **How could a system be created in which both the majority and minority communities could enjoy equal citizenship rights while minorities could also protect their language, culture, and educational institutions?** In this historical context, **Fundamental Rights and Cultural and Educational Rights** received special importance in the Constitution.

Geographical Situation

Minority communities in India are not equally distributed across the country. In some states and districts, certain communities have a relatively larger population, while in other areas they live as smaller population groups. Geographical conditions are directly connected with development opportunities. For example: **Remote Areas → Weak Infrastructure → Fewer Quality Schools → Limited Access to Higher Education → Fewer Employment**

Opportunities → Lower Income Therefore, minority development cannot be understood only from a religious perspective. It is necessary to consider:

Region + Education + Income + Gender + Infrastructure

All these factors should be considered together while designing policies and development programs..

Political Situation

In Indian democracy, every citizen has political rights. Being a member of a minority community does not prevent citizens from **voting, contesting elections, forming political groups, or participating in democratic institutions.**

Major Foundations of Political Rights

- Equal citizenship
- Right to vote
- Political participation
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom to form associations and organizations
- Equality before the law
- Equal opportunities in public institutions.

However, constitutional rights alone are not sufficient. **Real democracy becomes stronger when the voice, representation, and participation of minorities are also effective.** Therefore, minority students in universities and colleges should not be viewed only as scholarship beneficiaries. They should also be encouraged to become **future teachers, researchers, administrators, entrepreneurs, and public leaders.**

Constitutional Rights of Minorities

The **Constitution of India** is the main foundation for protecting the rights of minorities.

Article 14 – Equality Before Law

Article 14 guarantees **equality before the law and equal protection of the laws** to every person.

Article 15 – Prohibition of Discrimination

Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds such as **religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.** It also permits the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes and for certain other constitutionally recognized categories.

Article 16 – Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment

Article 16 provides **equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.** It is an important constitutional foundation for equal opportunities in government employment.

Article 25 – Freedom of Religion

Article 25 provides every person with **freedom of conscience and the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion**, subject to constitutional limitations.

Article 26 – Freedom to Manage Religious Affairs

Article 26 provides religious denominations with certain rights relating to the **management of their religious affairs**, subject to the Constitution.

Article 27 – Freedom from Taxes for Promotion of a Particular Religion

Article 27 provides protection against being compelled to pay taxes specifically imposed for the **promotion or maintenance of any particular religion**.

Article 28 – Religious Instruction in Educational Institutions

Article 28 deals with the **limits on religious instruction in educational institutions that are wholly or partly funded by the State**.

Article 29 – Cultural and Educational Rights

Article 29 protects the interests of groups of citizens having a **distinct language, script, or culture**. Such groups have the right to conserve their language, script, and culture.

It also provides protection against denial of admission to State-maintained or State-aided educational institutions on certain specified grounds, including religion, race, caste, or language.

Article 30 – Right of Minorities to Establish Educational Institutions

Article 30 gives **religious and linguistic minorities** the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

The purpose of Articles 29 and 30 is not to eliminate diversity. Rather, these provisions provide **constitutional protection to diversity**.

Article 350A – Instruction in Mother Tongue

Article 350A relates to the provision of facilities for **instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education for children belonging to linguistic minority groups**.

Article 350B – Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

Article 350B provides for a **Special Officer for linguistic minorities**. The officer examines matters relating to constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities and reports to the President.

Minorities: Rights Along with Duties

Rights and duties are closely connected with each other.

The major duties of citizens belonging to minority communities include:

1. **Respecting the Constitution and the law.**
2. **Respecting the religious and cultural rights of other communities.**
3. **Using education as a means of social change.**
4. **Giving priority to the education of women and children.**
5. **Participating peacefully in the democratic process.**
6. **Maintaining social harmony.**
7. **Avoiding misinformation and hate speech.**
8. **Remaining committed to the unity and integrity of the nation.**
9. **Participating in economic activities and entrepreneurship.**
10. **Protecting their own culture while promoting dialogue and understanding with other communities.**

Similarly, the majority community also has a responsibility to **respect the constitutional dignity and equal citizenship of minority communities.**

Need for Inclusive Growth

The meaning of **inclusive growth** is: **Development in which no section of society is left behind.** Simply increasing GDP does not mean that growth is inclusive. A broader understanding can be expressed as: **Economic Growth + Social Justice + Equal Opportunity + Quality Education + Employment + Gender Equality = Inclusive Growth**

If the economy is growing rapidly but a particular community is deprived of **quality education and economic opportunities**, that growth cannot be considered fully inclusive.

Therefore, **minority development should not be separated from national development.**

Current Situation

Today, minority development should not be viewed only as a matter of problems. It should be understood through both **challenges and opportunities.**

Major Challenges

- Educational inequality
- Digital divide
- Employment and skill gaps
- Informal employment
- Low participation of women
- Regional backwardness
- Limited access to higher education
- Social polarization and misinformation

Major Opportunities

There are several opportunities for improving the socio-economic development of minority communities:

- Digital India
- Online education
- Skill development
- Entrepreneurship
- Start-up ecosystem
- Scholarships
- Financial inclusion
- Vocational education
- PM VIKAS
- PMJVK
- Institutional support through universities and colleges

Universities and colleges need to develop stronger **institutional support systems** for minority students. The rights of minorities do not mean **special privileges**. They mean **constitutional protection and equal citizenship**. Inclusive growth does not simply mean providing benefits to minorities. It means ensuring that **every citizen gets an equal opportunity to develop their capabilities**. Communities that have remained behind because of historical, social, economic, or geographical reasons need appropriate support so that they can move forward.

The real strength of India lies in its **diversity**. Therefore, diversity should not be treated as a source of division. It should be transformed into a **developmental resource**.

Conclusion

The Constitution of India provides strong protection to **religious freedom, cultural identity, educational rights, and equal citizenship** of minorities. Articles **14, 15, 16, 25–30, 350A, and 350B** provide an important constitutional framework for equality, religious freedom, and the protection of cultural and educational interests.

However, constitutional rights alone cannot ensure complete inclusion. **Education, employment, skill development, financial inclusion, digital access, entrepreneurship, political participation, gender equality, and social harmony** are also essential.

Therefore, the goal should be to create an India in which **every citizen, irrespective of community, receives equal opportunities to develop their capabilities and contribute to national development**.

Diversity should not be seen as a division; it should be transformed into a strength for inclusive and sustainable national development.

However, inclusive growth cannot be achieved through constitutional provisions alone. It also requires quality education, scholarships, skill development, employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, women's empowerment, digital inclusion, and social harmony. Today, there is a need for an approach that recognizes the importance of these interconnected factors.

“Minority empowerment is not separate from national development; it is an integral part of national development.”

If young people from every community have access to quality education, acquire relevant skills, pursue employment or entrepreneurship, and maintain faith in the Constitution, the benefits will extend beyond their respective communities to the entire Indian economy and society.

Ultimately, the objective of inclusive growth is not merely to achieve economic growth but to build a social order in which every citizen feels that they are an equal stakeholder in India's development.

This is the essence of constitutional nationalism, social justice, and the true meaning of inclusive growth.

Vote of Thanks by respected Mr. S.S. Mishra



The Registrar of Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) stated that Mr. S. S. Mishra expressed his gratitude to Dr. Mita Ratava Tiwari for constituting this committee. He further stated that this is the first phase of the Minority Committee, which plays an important role in organizing this lecture series. Many children from different castes and religious communities study at our university. However, the number of students from certain communities remains very low, and they have limited opportunities to participate in discussions on sensitive issues such as the one being addressed today. We are fortunate to have the opportunity to select and discuss such important subjects and to invite professors who approach them with sincerity and integrity. I have observed Dr. Yasmeen Bano, who is leading this committee, working tirelessly over the past fifteen days—or, I would say, even over the past month—to ensure that every aspect of the program is properly organized. I hope that she will continue to work with the same dedication in the future. Our respected Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, regardless of the size or nature of a program, always extend their support and make themselves available whenever required. They also ensure that any financial or academic requirements are addressed promptly.

I sincerely thank all our mentors and distinguished guests who are present at this program. I also express my heartfelt gratitude to all the invited teachers, faculty members, and other participants. I would particularly like to thank all the students present here, including those from the Arts and Science faculties and those belonging to minority communities. Many students from minority families have also joined us today, and we are deeply grateful to all of them for their participation.

The program conveys a special message: the idea of an inclusive society. It inspires us to work towards establishing a society in which everyone is respected and included. The

establishment of such a society will become possible only when we also incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into our efforts. We must eliminate discrimination and ensure the protection of everyone's rights and the observance of all necessary safeguards. Only then will we be able to put an end to the mental and social discrimination that continues to exist in our society. The opportunities available to us must also be extended to members of minority communities. By doing so, we can help establish a genuinely inclusive society. Religious minorities or religious communities include six communities: Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Parsis. We must ensure the inclusion of all these communities and explore ways to promote their upliftment on the basis of their needs and circumstances. Various strategies have been developed for this purpose, and the government has established several commissions to address these issues. In your insightful lecture series, you have also referred to various commissions and their roles. You have discussed institutions at the grassroots level and explained how different universities in different states provide degrees and educational opportunities in accordance with the Indian context. If we can establish an inclusive society through accessible and inclusive education, no individual or community should be left behind, whether the barriers are economic, social, educational, or geographical. No such aspect should remain unaddressed.

Today's topic, “*Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need for Inclusive Growth,*” covers all these aspects concerning minority communities.

Today, it is essential that we contribute to promoting social harmony, mutual understanding, and brotherhood in society.



Attendance Sheet

Time: 11:30 AM to 2 PM
Attendance
 Guest Lecture
 on
Rights and Duties of Minorities: The Need for Inclusive Growth.
 Date: 06/04/20

Sr. No.	Name	Department	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Farhat Jahan	Law-L.L.M	9936766968	Farhat Jahan
2.	Ayush Kumar	Law	8840570200	Ayush Kumar
3.	Shyam Kumar Gupta	Law	7068898565	Shyam Kumar Gupta
4.	Ayush Kumar Das	Law	7903416145	Ayush Kumar Das
5.	Murad Ali	Law	8874481390	Murad Ali
6.	Mr. Hamza	Law		~~Hamza~~
7.	Aaunmohd warSi	Law		~~warSi~~
8.	Abu Qais	Law	9696526945	Arif Aun
9.	Arif Ansari	Law		
10.	Upin Tiwari	Law	7387453747	
11.	Ankit Dada	Law	9919428025	
12.	Siddhesh Gupta	Law	7091179105	Sid
13.	Vikas Kumar	Law	7739765937	Vikas
14.	Yash Keshava	"	7007404126	
15.	Piyush Vishwakarma	"	6393439530	
16.	Krishna Mishra	"	8808862302	Krishna
	Srikanth Srinu	"	7955660689	Srikanth
17.	Pratul Yadav	B.A.Hst	7290995490	Pratul

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Signature</u>
18.	Prityanshu Singh	B.Sc II	Prityanshu
19.	Abhay Mawya	BA. LLB - IV	Abhay
20.	Shivam Binal	BA. LLB - IV Sem	Shivam
21)	Abhishek Mawya	Geography	Abhishek
22)	Abhishek Tiwari	Geography	Abhishek
23)	mehak Dubey	Political Science	mehak
24)	Bhairavi Dubey Mishra	Accountancy	Bhaurvi
25)	Resham Bano	B.Sc (Zoo) II	Resham
26)	Rishika Gupta	B.Sc (Zoo) II	Rishika
27)	Pooja Pandey	M.Sc (Zoo) II	Pooja
28)	Priyanka Kushwaha	"	Priyanka
29)	Artema Pal	M.Sc.	Artema
30)	Falak	M.Sc.	Falak
31)	Khushi Yadav	B.Sc	Khushi
32)	Eksa Bano	B.Sc. (Zoo) II	Eksa
33)	Anjum Bano	B.Sc (Zoo) II	Anjum
34)	Srujan	B.A LLB IV	Srujan
35.	Shaista Riyaz	PhD.	Shaista
36.	Aditi	B.A.	Aditi
37.	Sakshi	B.A.	Sakshi
38	Anjali Patra-Pati	B.A	Anjali Patra-Pati

	Name	Mobility	Department	Signature
(37)	Sahiba Banu	9214825406	LAW	<u>Sahiba</u>
(240)	Shekh Shama	8810899190	LAW	Shekh Shama
(361)	Saunnya Pandey	9151137834	LAW	Saunnya
(42)	Nidhi Yadav	9569398961	M.A. (Economics)	<u>N</u>
(43)	Sushmita Singh	8423500372	B.A (Economics)	Sushmita
(44)	Khushi Singh	7458890265	B.A (Economics)	<u>KD</u>
(45)	Annu Pandey	9240182091	BA.LLB Law	<u>Annu</u>
(46)	Satakshi Kesarwani		Law 9369130853	<u>Satakshi</u>
(47)	Rani Pandey		Law 8840668398	<u>R Pandey</u>
(48)	Shalini Pandey		BA.LLB, Law VI th (6306713869)	<u>Shalini</u>
(49)	Alkirti Awaredi	9198652704	BA.LLB, Law VI th	Alkirti Awaredi
(50)	Anita Bhartiya		BA.LLB, Law VI th	Anita
(51)	Vikas singh	66391655631	BA.LLB, Law VI th 7307141852	<u>Vikas</u>
(52)	Shubham Yadav	9236143589	B.A.LLB, IV th sem	<u>Shubham</u>
(53)	Satish Kumar Bindu	92040498	BA.LLB IV	<u>Satish</u>
(54)	Aryan Mishra	89248498	BA.LLB IV	<u>Aryan</u>
(55)	Rashu Mishra	93302170	BA.LLB IV	<u>Rashu</u>
(56)	Kshitij Pal	7390005646	BA.LLB IV	<u>Kshitij</u>
(57)	Shivendra Patel	639473095	BA.LLB IV	<u>Shivendra</u>
(58)	Yash kumar Tiwari	7054489130	BA.LLB IV	<u>Yash</u>
(59)	Surya Prakash Yadav	8604799134	BA.LLB IV	<u>Surya</u>
(60)	Tarashant Dev	6388719516	BA.LLB IV	<u>Tarashant Dev</u>
(61)	Vardika Singh	8924020246	B.Sc II (Maths)	Vardika Singh
(62)	Alfiza	9935835393	B.Sc II (Physics)	Alfiza

④ Sakshi 8923519537	(B.S.C II Sem)	<u>Sakshi</u>
⑤ Amisha mawyer 8331849693	B.S.C II sem	<u>Amisha</u>
⑥ Khushi Yadav	B.Sc II (Maths)	<u>K</u>
⑦ Ekta Bano 7355349353	B.Sc II (Zoology)	<u>Ekta</u>
⑧ Anjum Bano 7458806294	B.Sc II (Zoology)	<u>Anjum</u>
⑨ Anamika Verma 9369179889	B.Com II sem (Commerce)	<u>Anamika</u>
⑩ Vineta Bhattacharya 8081167281	B.Com II sem (Commerce)	<u>Vineta</u>
⑪ Niharika Senkar 7505223013	B.Com II sem (Commerce)	<u>Niharika</u>
⑫ Pratiksha Singh 8408800387	B.Com II sem (Commerce)	<u>Pratiksha Singh</u>
⑬ Dr. S.K. Bhargava	Registration	<u>Dr. S.K. Bhargava</u>
⑭ Dr. Balendra Bhatnagar		<u>Dr. Balendra Bhatnagar</u>

अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकार व कर्तव्य की दी जानकारी : एनजीबीयू में अल्पसंख्यक समिति द्वारा अतिथि व्याख्यान का आयोजन किया गया। मुख्य वक्ता इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग के प्रो. मुहम्मद शाहिद रहे। कुलपति प्रो. रोहित रमेश, प्रति कुलपति डा. एससी तिवारी, कुलसचिव एसएस मिश्रा आदि रहे।



नेहरू ग्राम भारती मानित विश्वविद्यालय में विश्व स्वास्थ्य दिवस पर आयोजित वैज्ञानिक संगोष्ठी में स्मारिका का विमोचन करते अतिथिगण सौ. संस्थान

मानव, पशु एवं पर्यावरण का स्वास्थ्य सबके लिए आवश्यक

प्रयागराज : नेहरू ग्राम भारती मानित विश्वविद्यालय एवं आरोग्य भारती के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में विश्व स्वास्थ्य दिवस के अवसर पर "स्वास्थ्य के लिए एकजुट : विज्ञान के साथ खड़े रहें" विषय पर संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। आरोग्य भारती के राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष प्रो. जीएस तोमर ने कहा इस वर्ष का थीम 'टुगेदर फॉर हेल्थ : स्टैंड विद साइंस' है। कुलपति प्रो. रोहित रमेश ने ग्रामीण परिवेश में नीम आदि पौधों के प्रयोग के बारे में बताया।

स्वागत डा. आशीष शिवम ने किया। डा. एससी तिवारी, डा. किरण गुप्ता आदि रहे।

अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकार व कर्तव्य की दी जानकारी : एनजीबीयू में अल्पसंख्यक समिति द्वारा अतिथि व्याख्यान का आयोजन किया गया। मुख्य वक्ता इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग के प्रो. मुहम्मद शाहिद रहे। कुलपति प्रो. रोहित रमेश, प्रति कुलपति डा. एससी तिवारी, कुलसचिव एसएस मिश्रा आदि रहे।

