



14th Annual Magazine
2019 - 2020

GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE 14th ANNUAL MAGAZINE

LENTUPUI

Soar High

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Govt. J. Thankima College
Aizawl : Mizoram

GOVERNMENT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE



**14th ANNUAL MAGAZINE
2020**

Government J. Thankima College

GOVERNMENT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE
ANNUAL MAGAZINE 2020

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Rebecca Kiangte & Zoramthanga

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

The quest for quality education easily accessible to the youth of the communities of Bâwngkâwn and Durtlâng, as well as Mizoram, was the foundation that resulted in the establishment of Government J.Thankima College. The community of Durtlang established Lalhmingthanga College in 1992 and J.Thankima College was established in 1993 by the community of Bâwngkâwn. In 2002, the two private colleges were amalgamated and thereupon upgraded to a deficit status by the Government of Mizoram with the nomenclature 'L&J College' and then as 'J.Thankima College'. The Institution was provincialized in 2007 by the Government of Mizoram and was renamed 'Government J.Thankima College'.

Government J. Thankima College has attained a 'C++' grade in the 1st Cycle and 'C' grade in the 2nd Cycle of assessment and accreditation by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore. It has acquired Permanent Affiliation from Mizoram University in 2007; and being registered under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act of 1956 in 2008, the Institution is entitled to receive financial assistances under various schemes of the University Grants Commission. The College has also been selected as a Model Degree College under RUSA 2.0 scheme.

MOTTO : Soar High

VISION : To provide holistic and quality life and to inculcate human values to the society through education

MISSION:

- To develop more educated youths with adequate life skills, moral values and dignity
- To proliferate efficient and worthy leaders for the Society
- To develop the value of the dignity of labour amongst students

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- To achieve academic excellence and soar the highest in all walks of life
- To inculcate introspective, scientific and rational attitude among students
- To develop a spirit of scientific and intellectual thinking amongst students through the teaching-learning process at higher education

CAMPUS INFORMATION

Central Campus : The Central Campus is located at the Brigade area of Bâwngkâwn and covers an area of 8519.50 sq.m. The Principal's Office, Vice Principal's Office, Establishment Office, Teacher's Common Room and classrooms are accommodated in the Central Campus. The Campus also provides the following facilities:

- College Library
- College Canteen
- Computer Centre
- Language Laboratory
- Conference Hall
- Student's Union Office
- Student's Recreation Centre
- Health Centre
- Parking lots for students and staff

North Campus : The North Campus covers an area of 2285.62 sq.m, which is located at the previous site of the then Lalhmingthanga College, Durtlâng. The UGC funded Boys Hostel with a capacity of 25 beds and Indoor Sports Training Centre are accommodated in the North Campus.

South Campus : The Southern Campus is 1176.00 sq.m and is located at Lunglei Road of Bâwngkâwn. The UGC funded Women Hostel with 30(thirty) beds, Staff/Matron Quarters and cook quarters are accommodated in the South Campus.

**GOVERNMENT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE
MAGAZINE CHRONOLOGY**

Year	Editor	Assistant Editor	Faculty in-charge
2005-2006	H. Lalrinmawia	J.C. Lalawmpuia	Zoramthanga
2007-2008	V.L. Remruatfela	T. Lalthakima	Zoramthanga
2008-2009	Henry Vânlalawmpuia	R.L. Malsâwmtluanga	Maria Lalremruati
2009-2010	Vânlalremkima Râltê	Lalremruati	Brenda Laldingliani Sailo
2010-2011	John Lalthafamkima	Lalfakawmi Râltê	Maria Lalremruati
2011-2012	C. Lalmangaihzuala	Lalhriatzuala	Rebecca Khiangtê
2012-2013	Thangsângzêla	J.D. Vânlalrema	R. Lalbiaktluangi C. Vânlalruati
2013-2014	Lalrammawia	Lalrawngbâwla	Prof. C. Lalremruata Lalthanchami Khiangte
2014-2015	Nangsâwmthanga	S. Lalchhuanawma	Vânlalruati Brenda Laldingliani Sailo
2015-2016	John Lalruatsânga	Dârzuala	Rebecca Khiangtê Zairemtluangi
2016-2017	C. Thangmawia	Melkisedek Lalmuanawma	Zoramthanga
2017-2018	Immanuel Lalmangaihsânga	F. Lallungawipuia	Janet Sangkûngi Pachuau
2018-2019	F. Lallungawipuia	Mika Lalmuanawma	Lalbiaknîi Hmâr
2019-2020	Vânlalrinkima	E.C. Lalhriatpuia	Rebecca Khiangtê

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EDITORIAL

VANLALRINKIMA
Magazine Editor
Student's Union 2019-2020



Ph : 9612467926
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Dear Readers,

Government J. Thankima College has been making remarkable achievements during the year 2019-2020. Hence it is a great challenge to summarize the events and experiences of the institution in this 14th Annual Magazine. One major goal of Editorial Board is to publish a unique Annual Magazine for the College with ISBN Publication.

At the outset, I thank the Almighty God for His enduring grace and endless guidance in compiling this Annual Magazine. I also expressed my heartfelt thanks to my fellow students who elected me as the Magazine Editor during this year.

On behalf of the Editorial Board, I expressed my gratitude to His Excellency, P.S. Sreedharan Pillai, Governor of Mizoram; Mr. Zoramthanga, Hon'ble Chief Minister and Dr. R. Lalthangliana, Hon'ble Minister of Higher & Technical Education Department for contributing their inspiring and valuable message in this 14th Annual Magazine.

My gratitude goes to our respected Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga and all the Teachers in-charge of the Student's Union for their kind support and encouragement. I am especially thankful to the Magazine Department Teacher in-charge Rebecca Khiangte, Associate Professor for her valuable advice, kind co-operation and dedication for the publication of this Magazine.

I am thankful and in debt to E.C. Lalhriatpuia, Assistant Magazine Editor for his valuable help and support. I also extend my heartfelt thanks to all my colleagues in the Students' Union for their unwavering cooperation.

I convey my sincere appreciation to the students, club/organization leaders alumni, staff and faculty who contributed articles, poems and report in this 14th Annual Magazine, without which the Magazine would lose much of its essence.

Government J. Thankima College

Lastly, I am thankful to all the people for their sincere efforts in bringing out this Annual Magazine successfully. I hope that this Annual Magazine will be a source of inspiration to all the readers and wish you all the best. Thank You.

SOAR HIGH
GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE



(VANLALRINKIMA)



M e s s a g e s



P S Sreedharan Pillai
GOVERNOR OF MIZORAM



RAJ BHAVAN
Aizawl, Mizoram - 796001



MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Government J. Thankima College is bringing out its Annual Magazine for the year 2019-2020, which provides the students a forum to express their ideas, thoughts and their experiences during the course of their stay in the institution. I would like to extend felicitations to Government J. Thankima College and its dedicated team for their years of service and success.

On this occasion, I congratulate the Principal, Faculty, staff and students for bringing out the College Magazine and also convey my good wishes and hope that this edition of the Magazine would be meaningful and memorable.


(P S Sreedharan Pillai)

Dated 6th May, 2020

CHIEF MINISTER
MIZORAM



सत्यमेव जयते

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Res: 0389-2322274
E-mail : cm-mizoram@nic.in

MESSAGE

Govt. J. Thankima College Students' Union ten kum 2019-2020 College Magazine atana thuchah tawi ziaak tura min sawm hi lawmawm ka ti khawp mai.

Nakin lawka kan ram hruaitu tur te in nih avangin tuna in zirna-a rilru zawng zawng pek hi in tih tur hmasa ber a ni tih in hriat ka duh a; College dangte tan pawha entawntlak ni turin leh ram tana in mawhphurhna hi in hlen chhuah ngei theih nan tan lo la zel turin ka fuih nghal che u a ni.

He Magazine hi a chhiartu apiangte tana bengvarna leh chhiar manhla tak a nih ringin, in zavaiin duhsakna ka hlan a che u.

Dated Aizawl,
the 11th May, 2020


(ZORAMTHANGA)

Dr. R. LALTHANGLIANA
MINISTER
Health & Family Welfare
Higher & Technical Education
Commerce & Industries
Government of Mizoram



Aizawl-796001, Mizoram
Off.: 0389-2323211
Fax: 0389-231008
Email: dr.ralthangliana@gmail.com



M e s s a g e

It is a matter of great pleasure to learn that Govt. J. Thankima College is publishing its 14th Annual Magazine for the year 2019-2020, wherein the students have showcased their communication skills, poetic prowess, imagination, creativity and it will present a glimpse of the growth of the institution on many fronts.

The College has been relentlessly striving to maintain academic excellence and at the same time encourages the students to participate in various co-curricular and extracurricular activities. I am confident that it will continue to strive hard to inculcate the skills, the right attitude and good values among the students.

I extend my best wishes for this College to soar high and scale even greater heights in the years to come with many more success. I congratulate and applaud the Editorial Board and all who have made untiring efforts to bring out this magazine.

Dated Aizawl
The 28th May, 2020


(Dr. R. LALTHANGLIANA)

P R I N C I P A L ' S M E S S A G E



PROF. JV. NUNCHUNGA
Principal
Govt. J. Thankima College

Phone no: 0389-2342947 (O)
Website: www.jtc.edu.in
Email: jvnunchunga@gmail.com

I am happy to hear that our College is bringing out its Annual Magazine for the academic session 2019 – 2020.

I began this journey as the Principal with all my shortcomings. I am pleased to see the growth of our College in academics as well as co-curricular activities. All these achievements are due to the valuable guidance from my senior colleagues and co-operation from my fellow junior colleagues.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Editorial Board and Teacher in-charge of Magazine Department. I also thank all the students and my colleagues who contributed their precious articles for the Magazine. I also wish the readers to enjoy the vast array of articles and poems published in the 14th Annual Magazine.

May God bless Govt. J Thankima College. Soar High!



(Prof. JV. NUNCHUNGA)

Dated Aizawl
The 3rd June, 2020

VICE PRESIDENT MESSAGE

C. LALDUHKIMA
Vice President
Student's Union 2019-2020



Ph: 8119818637
duhkima1998@gmail.com

It is a great honour for me to address the 14th Annual Magazine of Government J. Thankima College for the Academic Session 2019-2020 and I am thankful to the Almighty God and the Magazine Department for giving me an opportunity to write a message.

My deepest gratitude goes to our respected Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga, Faculty, Students' Union leaders and all my fellow students for their unending support and co-operation throughout the Academic Session 2019-2020.

Lastly, I convey my appreciation to Editorial Board for the publication of the 14th Annual Magazine 2019-2020. May God bless their hard work and sacrifices for the College.

Long Live Government J. Thankima College... Soar High!!

Dated Aizawl
30th June, 2020


(C. LALDUHKIMA)

EDITORIAL BOARD



VANLALRINKIMA
Editor

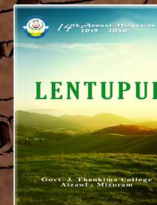


REBECCA KHIANGTE
Faculty In Charge



EC. LALHRIATPUIA
Asst. Editor

MAGAZINE CHRONOLOGY 2003-2020



SOAR HIGH

SU OFFICE BEARERS



Prof. JV. Nunchunga
Ex-Officio President



C. Lalduhkima
Vice President



Lalremzuala
General Secretary



H. Lalruatmawia
Asst. General Secretary

OUTDOOR GAMES DEPARTMENT



Sangthankhuma
*Outdoor Games
Secretary*



Lalthlamuana
Professor In Charge



Vanlalduhawma
*Asst. Outdoor Games
Secretary*

STUDENTS' UNION LEADERS 2019-2020



SOAR HIGH

MAGAZINE DEPARTMENT



Vanlalrinkima
Magazine Editor



Rebecca Khiangte
Professor In Charge



EC. Lalhriatpuia
Asst. Magazine Editor

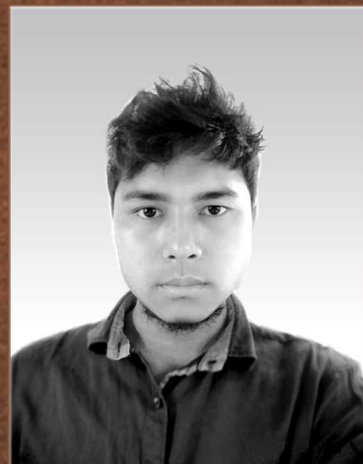
SOCIAL & CULTRE DEPARTMENT



Ruth Vanlalthlangi
*Social & Cultural
Secretary*



F. Sangvuana
Professor In Charge



Lalramhluna
*Asst. Social & Cultural
Secretary*

DEBATING DEPARTMENT



Esther Lalmangaihzuai
Debating Secretary



Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki
Professor In Charge



Vanlalhruaia
Asst. Debating Secretary

INDOOR GAMES DEPARTMENT



M.S Dawngliana Ralte
Indoor Games Secretary



Lalmuanpuia
Professor In Charge



Lalbiakzuala
Asst. Indoor Games Secretary

SOAR HIGH



1 SEMESTER SEC-A



1 SEMESTER SEC-B

SOAR HIGH



III SEMESTER SEC-A



III SEMESTER SEC-B

SOAR HIGH



I Semester BBA



III Semester BBA

SOAR HIGH

Management Department



SOAR HIGH



U SEM (Mizo Core)



U SEM (Political Science Core)

SOAR HIGH



U SEM (English Core)



U SEM (History Core)

SOAR HIGH



U SEM (Economics Core)



U SEM (Education Core)

SOAR HIGH



Office Bearer Cultural Club



Green Leaders Eco Club



Office Bearer History Club



**Office Bearer
Divination Youth Adventure Club**

SOAR HIGH

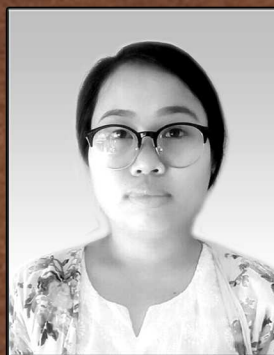
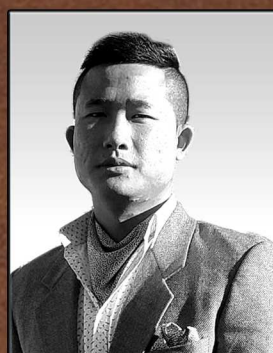


Office Bearer Students Evangelical Union



Office Bearer Literature Club

ALUMNI OB & ADVISERS



Advisers

Lalhmunsiami Khiangte, Associate Professor, Dept. of English
Lalbiakni Hmar, Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Rebecca Khiangte, Associate Professor, Dept. of History

Office Bearers

C. Lalrindika, President: John A. Lalnghakzuala, Vice President: K.L Nunchama, General Secretary
Lalzuittluanga, Asst. General Secretary: C. Lalnunfeli, Treasurer: Nangsawmthanga, Fin. Secretary

SOAR HIGH

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



**1st Row (L-R) - Lalrinfeli, Prof. JV. Nunchunga,
Dr. Lalrinkimi Pachuau**

**2nd Row (L-R) - Lalmuanpuia, Dr. Lalzuiliana,
Lalngaihawma**

SOAR HIGH

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



**1st Row (L-R) - Zairemtluangi, Prof. C. Lalremruata
Vanlalruati**

2nd Row (L-R)- Zodinsangi, Dr. Diana Zorinsangi

SOAR HIGH

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



**1st Row (L-R) - Maria Lalremruati, Brenda Laldingliani Sailo,
Lalmunsiami Khiangte**

**2nd Row (L-R) - Lalrinsangi Ralte, Dr. Lalthansangi Ralte,
Ruth V.L. Rinpuui**

SOAR HIGH

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



**1st Row (L-R) - C. Vanlalruati, Lalchangeliana,
Janet Sangkungi Pachuau**

**2nd Row (L-R) - R. Lalbiaktluangi, Lalthanchami Khiangte,
Rebecca Khiangte**

SOAR HIGH

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT



(L-R) - C. Lalnunfela, Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki,
J. Lalbiakdika

LIBRARY STAFF



(L-R) - Zohmangaiha, Lalrinfela, Lalrinnunga

DEPARTMENT OF MIZO



1st Row (L-R) - Sangrozami, Sainghlingiani Sailo

2nd Row (L-R) - B. Lalzarzova, Lalmachuana,
F. Sangvuana

SOAR HIGH

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



1st Row (L-R) - Lalbiaknii Hmar, Lalringzuali

2nd Row (L-R) - Zoramthanga, Lalthlamuana,
Lalbuatsaiha

SOAR HIGH

PRINCIPAL & NON-TEACHING STAFF



1st Row - Prof. JV. Nunchunga, Principal

2nd Row - F. Lalhira, H.A: P.C. Vanlaruati, UDC: Dengthuangi Khawlhing, LDC: K. Ramnungai, LDC

3rd Row (L-R) - Vanlaruati, UDC: ; Reuben Lalrinawma, LDC: Lalchungnunga, Driver: Lalkhuma, IV-Grade

4th Row (L-R) - Lalrinawma, IV-Grade: Zazokima, IV-Grade: Lalrinawma, System Admin.

MAN OF THE YEAR



Name : Vanlalawmpuia
Class : BA (VI Semester)
Birthday : 17th March 1998
Hight : 5.9ft
Hobby : Volleyball
Ambition : Police Officer
Address : Zodin, Tlabung
(Lunglei District)

LADY OF THE YEAR



Name : Lalruatzeli
Class : BBA (III Semester)
Birthday : 22nd January 2000
Hight : 5.4ft
Hobby : Trekking, Travelling
Ambition : Successful Entrepreneur
Address : Ramhlun Venglai

MAN & LADY OF THE YEAR



SOAR HIGH

CULTURAL KING



Name : Joel Lalthazela
Class : VI Sem (Deptt. of Edn.)
Birthday : 6th October
Hight : 5.7½ ft
Hobby : Trekking
Ambition : Businessman
Address : Bawngkawn



SOAR HIGH

CULTURAL QUEEN



Name : S. Sabina Beipawzi
Class : B.A (II Semester)
Birthday : 21st March 2001
Hight : 5.4ft
Hobby : Reading Story
Ambition : Air Hostess
Address : Chaltlang Lily Veng (Siaha)



SOAR HIGH

CULTURAL KING & QUEEN



SOAR HIGH

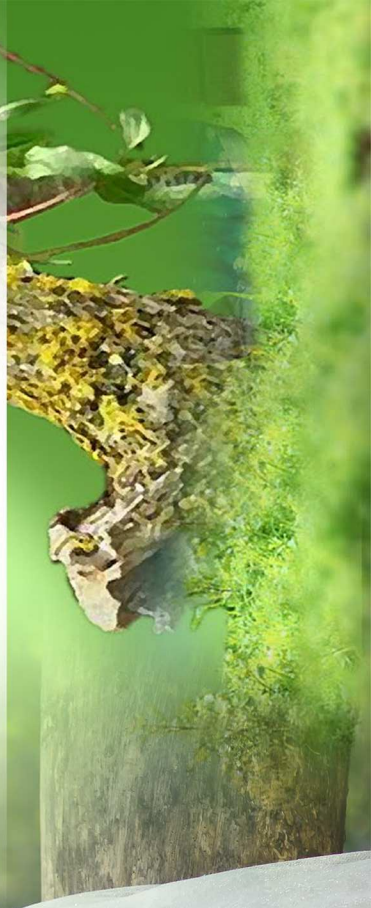
Wedding Wishes



May your
Marriage be blessed with
Love, Joy & Happiness...!!!



*Zoramthanga
Weds
Rosie Emingthamavii Xhiantle*



ÒBITUARY

Anthony Thangliandinga

VI Sem, Education Core
July 5, 1998 - Feb. 8, 2020



THANGLIANDING, KAN NGAICHE

- Jason Zote

Thai kawi ziah tial hi

Hawihthe'n kan hlan ang che.

Ar ang kan vailh biahthu,

Ngam loh sar zamin;

Lungloh tui a dawntir che maw!

I lenrualte dawn lo rengin,

An sawi Rih lipui I dai maw!

Nang nghilh loh nan

Dawnlung ro kan ngir e,

I dawn phak lo ang tiraw,

Ar ang kan vai tur hi!

Ngam theih se kan ti sar zam hi.

Kan tlei theilo I tello chuan,

A mal malin kan chhiar;

Nangma hlimthla ngei chu!

Nghilh theih loh I hlum lai,

Anka thlum leh sakmmel hlum;

I pian I zia nghilh a har ngei e.

Chatuan Pa ang chhungah chuan

Eng thawlte'n chawl ang che aw Dinga.



STUDENT'S CORNER



GENERAL SECRETARY REPORT

LALREMZUALA
General Secretary
Student's Union 2019-2020



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lalremzuala58@gmail.com

It is an immense pleasure for me to present the report of the Students' Union, Government J. Thankima College during 2019-2020. First of all, I thank the Almighty God for His guidance and protection of the Students' Union throughout the year. My deepest gratitude goes to our respected Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga, faculty, staff and alumni for their kind cooperation.

My special thanks to our teacher in charge namely, Lalthlamuana, F. Sangvuana, Lalmuanpuia, Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki and Rebecca Khiangte for their valuable assistance and advice. I also extend my heartfelt thanks to the Vice President C. Lalduhkima and my hardworking Assistant H. Lalruatmawia for their help and cooperation.

I would also like to express my humble gratitude to all the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of Students' Union Departments, all the Class Representatives and my fellow students for their co-operation and fruitful support throughout the year. Without them the various programme of the Students' Union would not be success.

ACTIVITIES DURING ACADEMIC SESSION 2019-2020

- 1. General Election of Students' Union 2019-2020 :** The Students' Union General Election 2019 was held on 8th August, 2019 at the College Campus. The students elected the leaders of Students' Union by means of secret ballot for a term of one year. Apart from this, the Principal appointed Teacher in-charge for each Department to advice the student leaders. The Student's Union Leaders and Teacher in-charge during 2019-2020 were: -

Government J. Thankima College

Ex-Officio President	: Prof. JV. Nunchunga	Principal
Vice President	: C. Lalduhkima	V Semester
General Secretary	: Lalremzuala	V Semester
Assistant General Secretary	: Lalruatmawia	III Semester

Outdoor Games Department :

Outdoor Games Secretary	: Sângthankhuma	V Semester
Asst. Outdoor Games Secretary	: Vânlalduhawma	I Semester
Teacher in charge	: Lalthlamuana	Asso. Professor

Indoor Games Department :

Indoor Games Secretary	: M.S. Dawngliana	V Semester
Asst. Indoor Games Secretary	: Lalbiakzuala	III Semester
Teacher in charge	: Lalmuanpuia	Asso. Professor

Social & Culture Department :

Social & Cultural Secretary	: Ruth Vânlalthlangi	V Semester
Asst. Social & Culture Secretary	: Lalramhluna	I Semester
Teacher in charge	: F. Sângvuana	Asst. Professor

Debating Department :

Debating Secretary	: Esther Lalmangaihzuali	V Semester
Asst. Debating Secretary	: Vânlalhruaia	III Semester
Teacher in charge	: Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki	Asst. Professor

Magazine Department :

Magazine Editor	: Vânlalrinkima	V Semester
Assistant Magazine Editor	: E.C.Lalhriatpuia	I Semester
Teacher in charge	: Rebecca Kiangtê	Asso. Professor

2. **Election of Class Representatives for 2019-2020** : As provided by the Constitution of the Students' Union, the Election of Class Representative (CR) was held on 4th August, 2019 in each Classroom with due consideration to gender balance. The Assistant Class Representative is reserved for girls. The following students were elected as the Class Representative (CR) in their respective classes during academic session 2019-2020.

14th Annual Magazine (2019 - 2020)

I Semester :	Section A	:	Emmanuel Ramdinngeta Lalningaki
	Section B	:	Rochungnunga Monica Lalbiaksângi
III Semester :	Section A	:	Benry Lalfakzuala Lalawmpuii
	Section B	:	Rosa Vânrammawii
V Semester :	English Core	:	Mika Lalmuanawma Mellis Ramêngmawii
	Mizo Core	:	Vânlalsânga Ramchanmawii
	Pol. Science Core	:	Zochhuanmawia C. Ngochhe
	Education Core	:	Joel Laltharzêla V. L Malsâwmtluangi
	History Core	:	J. Lalnunzira C. Lalchhanhimi
	Economics Core	:	C. Gospela Ruthi Vânlalrinawmi

- Freshers' Social Cum Magazine Release Function :** The Students' Union organized 'Freshers' Social cum Magazine Release Function' on 19th July 2019 at Electric Veng YMA Hall. The Hon'ble Home Minister, Mr. Lalchâmliana graced the function as Chief Guest and released the 13th Annual Magazine 2018-2019.
- UPSC Challenge Quiz Competition :** UPSC Challenge Inter-College Quiz Competition was organized by Mizo Students Union (MSU) on 23rd August, 2019 at IGNITE Studio, Aizawl. Two students - C. Lalthlengliana, V Sem (History Core) and Benry Lalfakzuala, III Semester represented the College in the Competition.
- Annual College Week :** During 26th-30th August 2019, the Annual College Week was organized at various places like Central Campus, Vanapa Hall, Durtlang Multipurpose Hall, Republic Playground and Assam Riffle Ground. The students

Government J. Thankima College

were divided into four Houses, namely - Red House, Yellow House, Green House and Blue House. The house competed in 32 sports disciplines at the Annual College Week. The overall result of the Competition was:

House Champion	:	Green House
2 nd Position	:	Red House
3 rd Position	:	Yellow House
Best Boy	:	Reuben Lalchhandama IV Semester
Best Girl	:	Mellis Ramêngmawii V Semester (English Core)

6. **Cultural Day** : A ‘Cultural Day’ was organized on 27th August, 2019 at Vânapa Hall where the students and teachers put on their traditional attire. Debating Department and Social & Cultural Department jointly organized competitions in various items. Miss and Mister GJTC Contest as well as the selection of Cultural Queen and Cultural King were organized on this day. The winners were: -

Cultural King	:	Joel Laltharzêla	V Semester (Education Core)
Cultural Queen	:	S. Sabina Beipawzi	II Semester

7. **Talent Expo 2019** : With the help of the College, the Extension Service and Co-curricular Committee (ESCOC) and the Students’ Union jointly organized Talent Expo 2019 at the College Campus on 18th October, 2019. Mr. Lalringliana, Deputy Mayor of Aizawl Municipal Corporation graced the events as Chief Guest. The Alumni Association sponsored the prizes of Talent Expo 2019 and the Grand Dinner was sponsored by the Principal. Many students exhibit their wonderful talents during programme and the winners of Talent Expo 2019 were:

1 st Prize	:	Joseph Lalrosiama	I Semester	Beat Box
2 nd Prize	:	Lallâwmzuala	V Semester (Mizo Core)	Painting
3 rd Prize	:	Gospel Thangrimawii & Juliet Chingliansângi	V Semester (Economics Core)	Dance

8. **Annual College Week Closing Function** : The Students’ Union organized Annual College Week Closing Function on 18th October, 2019 at the Central Campus. A report of the College Week was given by the General Secretary and Secretaries of various Departments announced the result of the Competition organized by them, prizes and awards for winners were distributed. The Grand Finale of Miss and Mister, GJTC was also organized in this programme. The Winners and Runners up of Miss and Mister GJTC are as follows:

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Mister GJTC	: Vânlalawmpuia	V Semester	(Economics Core)
1st Runner up	: Jonathan Lalthlengkima	II Semester	
2nd Runner up	: B. Zothanmawia	V Semester	(English Core)
Miss GJTC	: Lalruatzêli	II Semester	BBA
1st Runner up	: C. Lalrosângi	II Semester	
2nd Runner up	: Lalbiakkimi	V Semester	(Education Core)

**ANNUAL COLLEGE WEEK 2019 RESULT
OUTDOOR GAMES DEPARTMENT**

SOCIAL & CULTURE DEPARTMENT :

Social & Cultural Secretary: Ruth Vânlalthlangi *V Semester*
Asst. Social & Culture Secretary: Lalramhluna *I Semester*
Teacher in charge: F. Sângvuana *Assistant Professor*

Solo : 1. Esther Vânlalfaki Red House Gold
2. Zonunmawia Blue House Silver
3. Gloria L.Pakhuangtê Yellow House Bronze

Duet : 1. Lalthlamuana & Rebecca Lalnunmawii Blue House Gold
2. Jason Zonunsânga & Ramfangzauvi Green House Silver
3. John Lalruatdika & Lalkâmlovi Red House Bronze

Chheih lam : 1. Jason Zonunsânga & Ramfangzauvi Green House Gold
2. Zoramsânga & Lalrinchhani Blue House Silver
3. B.Zothanmawia & Gospel Thangrimawii Red House Bronze

DEBATING DEPARTMENT :

Debating Secretary: Esther Lalhmangaihzuali *V Semester*
Asst. Debating Secretary: Vânlalhruaia *III Semester*
Teacher in charge: Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki *Assistant Professor*

Debate Competition :

Topic : Social media hi zirlai ten kan thatpui ani/thatpui lo ani

1. Blue House Gold
2. Yellow House Silver

Best Debater : Lalrinchhani Blue House

Extempore Speech :

1. J. Lalnunzira Blue House Gold
2. Lalpârmawii Blue House Silver

Quiz Competition :

1. Blue house Gold
2. Red house Silver

OUTDOOR GAMES DEPARTMENT

Outdoor Games Secretary: *Sângthankhûma* *V Semester*
Asst. Outdoor Games Secretary: *Vânlalduhawma* *I Semester*
Teacher in charge: *Lalthlamuana* *Associate Professor*

100 Meter Race (Men)	: 1. Obida Rochanhluá	Green House	Gold
	2. AZ. Tlado	Yellow House	Silver
(Women)	: 1. Lalawmpuii	Red House	Gold
	2. Lalhriatpuii	Red House	Silver
Long Jump (Men)	: 1. Reuben Lalchhandama	Green House	Gold
	2. Zoramsânga	Blue House	Silver
(Women)	: 1. Teresa Buangneimawii	Blue House	Gold
	2. Lalawmpuii	Red House	Silver
Shotput (Men)	: 1. B. Lalramchhana	Green House	Gold
	2. Jeho Ramluahsânga	Yellow House	Silver
(Women)	: 1. Mellis Ramêngmawii	Red House	Gold
	2. Merina Laldunsaki	Blue House	Silver
Javelin Throw (Men)	: 1. Mika Laldinsânga	Red House	Gold
	2. Lalrinkima	Blue House	Silver
(Women)	: 1. Mellis Ramêngmawii	Red House	Gold
	2. Lalmuanpuii	Yellow House	Silver
Discus Throw (Men)	: 1. Lalawmpuia	Red House	Gold
	2. Reuben Lalchhandama	Green House	Silver
(Women)	: 1. Mellis Ramêngmawii	Red House	Gold
	2. H. Nunkimi	Yellow House	Silver
Insaihrui pawh	: 1. Thanglianding	Yellow House	Gold
(60 Below)	2. C. Lalsângpuia	Blue House	Silver
(70 Above)	: 1. Johny Lalchhanhima	Red House	Gold
	2. Jeho Ramluahsânga	Yellow House	Silver
Relay Race	: 1. Blue House		Gold
	2. Green House		Silver
Maida Race	: 1. Red House		Gold
	2. Green House		Silver
Sack Race	: 1. Blue House		Gold
	2. Yellow House		Silver
Football	: 1. Yellow House		Gold
	2. Green House		Silver

INDOOR GAMES DEPARTMENT

Indoor Games Secretary: M.S. Dawngliana Râltê *V Semester*
Asst. Indoor Games Secretary: Lalbiakzuala *III Semester*
Teacher in charge: Lalmuanpuia *Associate Professor*

Basket Ball (Men):

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1. Red House | Gold |
| 2. Yellow House | Silver |

Futsal (Men):

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1. Green House | Gold |
| 2. Red House | Silver |

Volley Ball (Men):

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1. Green House | Gold |
| 2. Blue House | Silver |

Volley Ball (Women):

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| 1. Red House | Gold |
| 2. Blue House | Silver |

Badminton (Men):

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1. Green House | Gold |
| 2. Red House | Silver |

Badminton (Men Double):

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1. Green House | Gold |
| 2. Blue House | Silver |

Badminton (Women):

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1. Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. Green House | Silver |

Badminton (Women Double):

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1. Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. Blue House | Silver |

Table Tennis (Men Single):

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Red House | Gold |
| 2. | Green House | Silver |

Table Tennis (Men Double):

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Green House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Table Tennis (Women Single):

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Table Tennis (Women Double):

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

PUBG. Mobile:

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Green House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Mobile Legends:

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------|
| 1. | Blue House | Gold |
| 2. | Red House | Silver |

Chess (Men):

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Red House | Gold |
| 2. | Green House | Silver |

Chinese Checker (Men):

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Red House | Gold |
| 2. | Green House | Silver |

Chinese Checker (Women):

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------|
| 1. | Red House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Draft Board (Men):

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Green House | Gold |
| 2. | Yellow House | Silver |

Draft Board (Women):

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Green House | Gold |
| 2. | Red House | Silver |

Carrom Board (Men Single):

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Carrom Board (Mixed Double):

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Arm Wrestling - Men (Below 60kgs):

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Green House | Gold |
| 2. | Red House | Silver |

Arm Wrestling - Men (Between 60-69kgs):

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------|
| 1. | Blue House | Gold |
| 2. | Red House | Silver |

Arm Wrestling - Men (Above 70kgs):

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. | Red House | Silver |

Arm Wrestling – Women (Below 55kgs):

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Yellow House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Arm Wrestling – Women (Between 55-64kgs):

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Red House | Gold |
| 2. | Green House | Silver |

Arm Wrestling – Women (Above 65kgs):

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------|
| 1. | Red House | Gold |
| 2. | Blue House | Silver |

Report From

**NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC)
AIR WING**

- Lalhmunsiami Khiangte, Associate Prof. (Care Taker Officer)



NCC Air Wing was formed in the College in 2019. The day the NCC Cadets of this college commenced their first drill practice, 6th September 2019, is taken as the Rising Day of NCC Air Wing in Govt. J. Thankima College. A number of activities and trainings have been undertaken by this newly formed NCC Air Wing Squadron since then

The Cadets attend morning class once every week and a drill practice on Saturdays. Firing and flying practices are also held frequently at training facilities of the NCC Air Wing Office.



Drill Practice



Flight Simulator Training



NCC Cadets in Security Duty

Apart from these trainings and practices, NCC Cadets also contributed and took part in various College activities. They also served as security duty whenever functions are organized by the College.



NCC Cadets with Teacher in-charge

NCC Air Wing, with its Motto - 'Unity and Discipline' provided an opportunity for the students to up-skill oneself and explore India as well as foreign countries at the expense of the Government, while studying the regular college courses.

2019-2020 REPORT FROM DIVINATION YOUTH ADVENTURE CLUB GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

*Lalnunêngi Raltê
Secretary, DYAC*

A hmasain ka zirlaipui duhtak, zirtirtu leh College Magazine a ‘Adventure Page’ lo chhiartu zawng zawngte chibai kan bûk vek a che u. Kum 2019-2020 chhûnga DYAC hmalâkna min phûrpui a, min ÷awîawm ÷hîntu - zirtirtu, student’s union hruaitu leh zirlaite chungah lâwmthuh ka sawi a. A bîk takin, kan Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga hnênah lâwmthuh kan sawi a. DYAC tâna theihtawp min chhûahpui avângin kan lâwm tak zet a ni.



Kum 2016 khân zirtirtute leh SU hruaitute hmalâkna a zârah Govt. J. Thankima College chuan ‘Adventure Club’ hi kan lo hmêlhriat ve chauh a; Club hming ‘Divination Youth Adventure Club’ hi KL. Nunchâma, 2016-2017 SU Vice President kalchhûak ta khân a phuah a ni. Kum 2019-2020 chhûngin DYAC ah hian member 60 kan awm a. Membership fee hi mi pakhat zêlah Rs. 20/- lâk thin a ni a. DYAC hmasâwnna tur hian tihur tam tak kan la nei ani.

2019-2020 chhûnga DYAC hruaitute chu:-

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Leader | : Zomuanpuia | IV Semester |
| • Deputy Leader | : Lalawmpuia | V Semester (Economics Core) |
| • Secretary | : Lalnunêngi Raltê | V Semester (History Core) |
| • Assistant Secretary | : Zolianmawia | IV Semester |
| • Treasurer | : Irene Lalmuanpuii | V Semester (History Core) |
| • Finance Secretary | : Lalroêngi | V Semester (History Core) |
| • Teacher in charge | : Lalhmunsiami Khiangte | Associate Professor |
| | Ronald Lalruatmawia Royte | Assistant Professor |

2019-2020 chhûnga DYAC hmalakna te:

- 23rd July, 2019 : DYAC hruaitu hlui leh tharte charge inhlanna neih a ni.
- 3rd Aug, 2019 : DYAC huaihawtin, ‘**One Day Training**’ College Campus-ah neih a ni a. DYAC member 21 lai telin, pawn lam aṅang pawhin an lo chhim ve a ni.

14th Annual Magazine (2019 - 2020)

- 30th -31st Aug, 2019: Inter-College Youth Adventure Club huaihawtin, **Monsoon Challenge Camp** chu Reiêk Tlângah buatsaih a ni a. DYAC aiawhin member 10 lai kan tel a, kan hlâwkpui hle a ni.
- 2nd Oct. 2019 : Inter-College Youth **Adventure Club buatsaih, 7th Non-Violence Trekking cum Trash Challenge** chu Khawhpawp ah neih a ni a. DYAC aiawhin member 9 lai kan tel ve a, kan hlâwkpui hle a ni.
- 5th-19th Mar. 2020 : Department of Sports & Youth Services huaihawtin, **Basic Adventure Course** chu Vaipuanpho Camp ah buatsaih a ni a. DYAC aiawhin Asst. Secretary Zolianmawia chu a tel ve a. Hlawhtling takin course a zo a ni.



Government J. Thankima College



**YOUTH
ADVENTURE
CLUB**



**GOVT.
J. THANKIMA
COLLEGE**



LITERATURE CLUB, REPORT 2019-2020 GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

*From the Secretary's desk...
Benry Lalfakzuala*

It is a great pleasure for me to give a report of Govt J Thankima College, Literature Club for the academic year 2019-2020. I convey my heartfelt greetings to all the readers of this annual report of GJTC, Literature Club.

Govt J Thankima College, Literature Club was officially formed on 19th April, 2019. Despite its recent formation, it is one of the most prominent and active club of the College. It gives me an immense pleasure to mention that our respected and imaginative Advisors took initiative in bringing Literature Club to the next level and encouraging us on matters relating to literature and writings. Our sincere gratitude goes to our respected Principal for his endless support to the club.

With the collaborative effort of the respected Advisors and Committee members, the College Literature Club functions with the overt aim to develop the imaginative faculties of students by encouraging them to give free expression to their ideas through various literary forms.



As a preliminary step, the following students who possessed an inherent interest in literary activities in spite of belonging to varied disciplines are selected as Office Bearers for the academic session 2019- 2020:

President	: Jason Zonunsânga	V Semester	Mizo Core
Vice President	: Rosa	III Semester	Section B
Secretary	: Benry Lalfakzuala	III Semester	Section A
Assistant Secretary	: Lalhriatchhôngi Saila	III Semester	-do-
Treasurer	: Mellis H Ramêngmawii	V Semester	English Core
Finance Secretary	: Vânlalhruaii Pachuau	V Semester	

-do-

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Advisors:

B. Lalzârzova, Associate Professor, Department of Mizo.
Maria Lalremruati, Associate Professor, Department of English.



SU in-charge: Vânlalrinkima, Magazine Editor

Besides the Office Bearers, Advisors and S.U In-charge, 19 students were appointed as committee members of the Club. At present, there are 53 members in the Literature Club. Any student who is interested in joining the Club is eligible as member of the Club by giving Rs. 10 as membership fee. *'Lux Et Veritas' (Truth and Light)* is the motto of the Club.



The Literary Club is committed to tap effective communication and talent among students; the club is poised to enable the talents with cutting edge. To develop and hone the literary skills of the students, the club inspires students to develop a taste for literature and also works in the direction of expanding their horizon of spoken and written language. Its intricate agenda includes a variety of activities aimed at building up the confidence and grooming the talents of students in facing various interpersonal challenges and competitions. The Club aims to enhance the students' linguistic and writing skills, and to analyze the fine nuances of various facets of literature.

The Literary Club is a place where students can meet to read and write. Club members meet to discuss about literature and craft of writing. The Literary Club is more than just a club for reading and writing; it is also a place where students can come to share their insights on politics, life, and College issues. It is also worthy of mention that the club members worked together as a team to generate fund by selling Pickles and food items, an important means to multiply the Club budget, and to meet the needs of the Club.



WRITING AND ART COMPETITION

On 23rd October 2019 The Literature Club in collaboration with the Department of English, GJTC has organized 'Writing and Art Competition' at the Central Campus, which was funded by RUSA, and additional contribution from our respected Advisor. We are deeply grateful, and we extend our heartfelt gratitude to our respected Principal,

Prof. JV. Nunchunga for his support and for funding the Competition through RUSA. We also thank our advisors for the contribution made by them for the Competition.

20 students of the College participated in this Competition. The competition was divided into three categories (English and Mizo) namely, Poetry, Essay, and Painting. The winners of the competition under the three categories are listed below:



POETRY(ENGLISH):

First Position:	Carolyn Zâtê	III Semester
Topic:	“Carry on”	
Second Position:	Lalremruata	I Semester, Sec-A
Topic:	“Comrades and Mine”	

POETRY (MIZO):

First Position:	Lalnunhlma	V Semester, English
Core		
Topic:	“Lâwm a kim ang”	
Second Position:	Lalkhumtîra,	III Semester, Sec-A
Topic:	“Dâwn tisei”	
Third Position:	Lalthianghlimi	I Semester, Sec-B
Topic:	“Chûn-nunnêmi”	
Fourth Position:	John Lalmuanawma	V Semester, Mizo Core
Topic:	“Ngaitêi Zûnlêng”	

ESSAY (ENGLISH):

1 st Position:	Mika Lalmuanawma	V Semester, English Core
Topic:	“Social life of Mizo Teenagers”	
2 nd Position:	R.S.L.Hruaizêla	V Semester, Economics Core
Topic:	“Social Life of Mizo Teenagers”	
3 rd position:	Hmangaihzuali	I Semester, Sec-B
Topic:	“Should Plastic be banned?”	
4 th Position:	H. Lawrence Zârzoliana	I Semester, Sec-A
Topic:	“Should plastic be banned?”	
5 th Position:	Lalremsângi	I Semester, Sec-B
Topic:	“Should plastic be banned?”	

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ESSAY(MIZO):

1 st Position:	Lalpârmawii	I Semester, Sec-B
Topic:	“Mihring mizia ril ber chu”	
2 nd Position:	Lalthlamuana	III Semester, Sec-B
Topic:	“Zirlaite leh Internet”	
3 rd Position;	C. Lalthlengliana	V Semester, (History Core)
Topic:	“Mihring mizia ril ber chu”	
4 th Position:	Andrew Lalngaihzuala	I Semester, Sec-A
Topic:	“Zirlaite leh Internet”	
5 th position:	V. Lalanzuala	V Semester, English Core
Topic:	“Mihring mizia ril ber chu”	
6 th Position:	V.L. Remruatpuia	V Semester, Mizo Core
Topic:	“Mihring mizia ril ber chu”	

PAINTING:

1 st Position:	Vânalmalsâwmdâwnghliana	I Semester, Sec-B
2 nd Position:	C. Lallâwmzuala	V Semester, Mizo Core
3 rd Position:	Monica Lalbiaksângi	I Semester, Sec-B

The Literature Club, GJTC is a place where students can meet to read and write, and we welcome anyone and everyone who have a passion for writing, reading, and enhancing creativity.





2019-2020 REPORT FROM CULTURAL CLUB, GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

By Lalbiakdika, President

A hmasain zirleipui duhawm tak te, zirtirtute leh College Magazine a “*Cultural Page*” lo chhiartu zawng zawngte chungah suih loh malsâwmna chibai ka bûk vek a che u. Kan zirtirtu te, SU Leader te, zirleipui duhtakte thawhpui in nuamin, in mi puihna zawng zawngah lâwmthu kan sawi e. A bîk takin kan Vice Principal Pu Lalhmachhuana’n min tuipuina zawng zawngah kan lâwmthu ka sawi a ni.

Kum 2019-2020 chhûnga Cultural Club a member inziak lût zawng zawng chu mi 85 an ni a. Kan thiltih tângpui leh chanchin tawi tê tîn kan han târlang ve ang e:-

Kum 2019-2020 chhûnga hruaitu tûr Office Bearer thlan a ni:

President	: Lalbiakdika	VI Semester	(Education Core)
Secretary	: Jason Zonunsânga	-do-	(Mizo Core)
Assistant Secretary	: Joel Laltharzêla	-do-	(Education Core)
Finance Secretary	: Ramropuia	-do-	(History Core)
Treasurer	: Lalnunpuii	-do-	(Education Core)
Adviser	: Ruth Vânlalthlangi,	Social & Culture Secretary	
	Lalramhluna, Asst.	Social & Culture Secretary	

Cultural Day hman a ni:

Social & Culture Department nêh tangrualin, **Cultural Day** chu August ni 27, 2019 khân Vânapa Hall-ah buatsaih a ni a. Cultural Club member ten Cherâw (Kântluang) leh Sârlâmkai kan entîr a ni. Tin, Cultural King leh Queen thlanna neih a ni a, Chheih lâm intihsiakna buatsaih a ni bawk.

Cultural King	: Joel Laltharzêla	VI Semester (Education Core)
Cultural Queen	: S.Sabina Beipawzi	II Semester

Chheihlâm Intihsiak:

1 st Prize	: Jason Zonunsânga & Ramfangzauvi	Green House
2 nd Prize	: Zoramsânga & Lalrinchhani	Blue House
3 rd Prize	: B. Zothanmawia & Gospel Thangrimawii	Red House

Government J. Thankima College

Mizo Cultural Organisation (MCO) nêh thawhho a ni:

MCO nêh thawk hovin, rorêlnaah tel ðhin a ni a. MCO rorêlnaa tel tûr hian khaw hrang hrang aþangin Cultûral Club hrulaitute an lokal ðhin ani. Keini Cultûral Club pawh sâwm kan nih angin, Cultural Club aiawhin President Lalbiakdika leh member pathum Ruth Vânlalthlangi, Lalramhluna leh Vânlalduhawma te an tel a ni.

Government J. Thankima College Pathianin malsâwm zêl rawh se.



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REPORT FROM RED RIBBON CLUB, GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

By Zairemtluangi, Nodal Officer

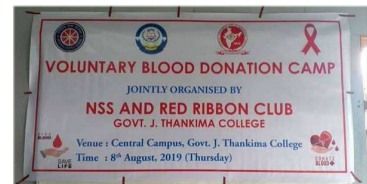
Red Ribbon Club (RRC) is a comprehensive promotional and preventive intervention to enhance voluntary Blood donation as well as mainstream HIV & AIDS prevention, care and support and treatment impact, mitigation, stigma reduction, among the youth in educational institutions. It will also prepare and promote youth peer educators within and outside the campuses.

As the Government of Mizoram has decided to set up 'Red Ribbon Clubs' in all Colleges across the state, the Govt. J. Thankima College was formed the Red Ribbon Club (RRC) on 29th May, 2006 and since then various activities have been conducted keeping in mind the objectives and role of the RRC.

Role of the Red Ribbon Club:

- Educate youth with correct, concise and adequate information
- Enable youth, especially the female students, to identify and understand situations of exploitation and abuse.
- Sensitize the youth regarding care and support needs of PLHIV
- Increase access to health care services.
- Create linkages between youth and GOs and CBOs
- Organize and facilitate Voluntary Blood Donation camps and mobilize the youth for VBD
- Create among youth a cadre of peer educators.

Nodal Officers: Zairemtluangi, Associate Professor
Lalmuanpuia, Associate Professor



Peer Educators:

The Nodal Officers appointed 30 Peer educators for the academic session 2019-2020 which includes Class Representatives and Assistant Class Representatives and Students' Union Vice President and General Secretary were appointed as Peer Educators.

Activities of Red Ribbon Club Govt. J. Thankima College (2019-20):

- On 15th & 17th July, 2019, A Membership Drive cum HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign was organized successfully, the Nodal Officers delivered a campaign lecture and requested the students to actively participate in various Red Ribbon Club activities.
- Classroom Campaign on Blood Donation was conducted on 7th August 2019.
- In collaboration with IQAC, NSS Unit and Aizawl Civil Hospital, Voluntary Blood Donation Camp was organized on 8th August, 2019.

No. of male donors	:	101
No. of female donors	:	16
Total no. of donors	:	117



- Peer Educators' meeting was held on 20th Sept 2019, to sensitize their roles and responsibilities among their peer groups.
- One Nodal Officer attended the 'Training for Nodal Officers of Red Ribbon Club' on 26th Sept 2019 organized by Mizoram State AIDS Control Society (MSACS).
- 17 Peer educators attended 'Peer Educators' Training' organized by MSACS on 10th October, 2019.
- On 9th March, 2019 Voluntary Blood Donation Camp was organized in collaboration with NSS Unit and Aizawl Civil Hospital.

No. of male donors	:	68
No. of female donors	:	26
Total no. of donors	:	94

- During the academic session a total number of 211 units of blood were drawn and donated to Aizawl Civil Hospital Blood Bank by 42 female and 169 male volunteers.

'Red like Love, as a symbol of passion and tolerance for those affected'.



2019-2020 REPORT FROM WOMEN HOSTEL, GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

*Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki
Matron, Women Hostel*

It is a great pleasure for me to give the Women Hostel report 2019-2020. First of all, I would like to give my deepest gratitude to our respected Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga and former principal Prof. C. Lalremruata for their kind support and encouragement. My sincere thanks to our Prefect - Rebecca Khiangtê, Associate Professor, Lalbiaknii Hmâr, Associate Professor, Leaders and Boarders of Women Hostel for their constant cooperation throughout the year. The important activities during the year 2019-2020 as follows: -

Women Hostel is managed by the Hostel Management Committee (HMC). However, a Self-Financing Hostel Management Rules 2018' adopted by the institution handed over the management of women hostel to the Student's Hostel Management Committee comprising seven members. In order to support the functioning of Student's Hostel Management Committee, the Principal also appointed Prefect and Matron.

Prefect:

Lalbiaknii Hmâr, Associate Professor
Department of Pol. Science

Rebecca Khiangtê, Associate Professor
Department of History

Matron:

Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki, Assistant Professor
Department of Management

Student's Hostel Management Committee 2019-2020:

Chairman	: Esther Lalhmgaihzuai, VI Semester
Secretary	: Lalawmpuii, IV Semester
Treasurer	: Lalhruaizêli, II Semester
Caretaker	: C. Lalremruati, VI Semester



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Mess Manager : Moria Ramtanpuii, IV Semester
Sanitation i/c : Lalrinchhani, II Semester
Security & Discipline i/c : Lalchhanhimi, IV Semester

There are 14 rooms in the Hostel and each room are given names after a mizo flowers like Chhawkhelei, Dingdi, Ainawn, Hussop, Nuaithang, Rimênhawi, Zâmzo, Senhri, Chawnpui, Naubân, Kumtluang, Derhken, Phunchawng, Chuailo. In these rooms, 30 students from various classes and streams are accommodated. The names of women hostel boarders during 2019-2020 are: -

VI Semester BA:

Esther Lalhmangaihzuai C. Ngochei C. Lalremruati



IV Semester BA:

Moria Ramtanpuii Lalchhanhimi V. Lalhriatchhûngi
F. Laltlankimi Lalruatsângi Lalawmpuii
Zorinpuii C.Vadawnathli



II Semester BA:

Thianhoihkimi Rosângzuali Chingching
Chatuan Lalêngmuani T. Zothanpâri Lalrammuani
Sarah Lalmuanpuii Lallâwmsângi Lalhruaizêli
Lalrinchhani Lalnunfeli Lalremtluangi
Lalpârmawii Zomuanpuii Zonunsângi
Angela Khâwlneihkimi Vânlalnunpuii Zorammuani
Anis Lalnunsiami



BBA Students:

Rachael Vânlalkhawngaihi Rebecca Lalnunmawii

The Student's Hostel Management Committees conduct meetings, collect hostel fees, manage the day to day hostel administration and assigning the boarder duties like sweeping, kitchen duty, campus cleaning, waste disposal/sanitation, cooking, check in and check out which is monitored by the Prefect and Matron from time to time.

The quality of life is one of the most important factors considered by the students deciding to stay in the College hostels. By quality, it is not just the rooms but also the overall environment of the hostel campus.

14th Annual Magazine (2019 - 2020)

Women's Hostel, provide rooms to suit the budget of the students, with an aim of providing a decent stay and the best possible learning environment. The students staying at the hostels are provided with healthy and sumptuous food options. Life on campus helps the students not only to study but also to socialize with the peers. This residential facility offers a comfortable accommodation for about 35 students every year. It has 24x7 CCTV coverage and appropriate safety measures are in place to provide security.



**2019-2020 REPORT FROM
ECO-CLUB, GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE**



*Mellis Ramêngmawii,
Green Leader*

At the outset, I would like to express that I am truly honoured to give a report of the ECO CLUB, GJTC. And on behalf of the Club, I extend my warmest wishes and greetings to all the readers of the annual report of the Club. The following Green Teachers, Green Leaders and Green Audit Committee are appointed by Principal to guide Eco Club and take environmental initiatives in the College Campus:

Green Leaders:

- C.Gospela V Semester (Economics Core)
- Dorothy K. Boungeimawii V Semester (Economics Core)
- R.Laldinmawia V Semester (Economics Core)
- Laltlanzova Dârngâwn V Semester (Mizo Core)
- Mellis Ramêngmawii V Semester (English Core)
- Vânlalramêngmawia V Semester (History Core)

Green Teacher:

- R. Lalbiakluangi Associate Professor
- Rebecca Khiangtê Associate Professor

Green Audit Committee:

- Lalngaihawma Associate Professor
- Lalmuanpuia Associate Professor
- Zoramthanga Associate Professor
- Zairemtluangi Associate Professor
- R. Lalbiakluangi Associate Professor
- Rebecca Khiangtê Associate Professor

ECO CLUB Activities during 2019-2020:

- 5th June, 2019 : Eco Club observed the World Environment Day and planted 10 saplings in the College Campus. More than 30 Club members participated in the programme.
- 11th June, 2019 : Mizoram Envis Hub & Eco Club jointly observed the Green Mizoram Day and 30 saplings were planted in the College Campus. Eco Club leaders and Faculty Members participated in this programme.
- 28th July 2019 : Eco Club, Student's Union and NSS jointly organized a Cleanliness Drive in the College Campus in which more than 60 students participated.
- 8th August 2019 : Eco Club organized a Classroom Campaign on Single Use Plastics as an initiative towards a Plastics Free Campus.
- 27th September 2019 : World Ozone Day cum Poster Writing Competition was organized at the Classroom of the College. Green Leader, Lalanzova Darngawn delivered a lecture on the causes and effects of Ozone layer depletion.
- 9th October 2019 : To make a plastic free campus, the Green Leaders installed a wet and dry dustbin in each classroom. The Green Leaders also demonstrated how to throw the waste separately to the students.
- 30th October 2019 : Eco-Club organized a Sensitization Programme on single use plastic and Plastic free campus at the Central Campus. Green Leaders and 15 Eco-Club members participated in the programme.
- 4th– 16th March, 2020 : Green Teacher conducted Group Competition on Environmental Issues and Challenges in which more than 40 students' group from IV Semester participated.
- 5th June, 2020 : Mizoram Envis Hub & Mizoram Pollution Control Board jointly organized Online Poster Making Competition for Mizoram Eco Club. IV Semester student - David K. Lalmalsawma participated on behalf of Eco Club, GJTC and won the 2nd Prize with a cash award of Rs. 3,000/-.

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The active and earnest guidance of our supportive Green Teachers working with dedicating and serving our College with affection enable us to undertake the activities mention above with a heartfelt satisfaction. And last, but not the least, I extend my best wishes to the future leaders of Eco Club in their strife to empower students to participate and take up meaningful environmental initiatives.





2019-2020 REPORT FROM HISTORY CLUB, GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

By Ramropuia, Secretary

It is a great pleasure for me to give the annual report of 2019-2020 on behalf of the History Club, GJTC. As described in the Constitution of the History Club, GJTC, the History Club is an academic Club under the guidance of the Department of History. In collaboration with the Department of History, the Annual Meet cum Invited Lecture, Student's Seminar were organized annually since 2017.

My special gratitude goes to our patron Prof. JV. Nunchunga, Principal and all Advisors for their guidance and cooperation throughout the year. I expressed my sincere thanks to the Office Bearers, Executive Committee Members and Club Members for their steadfast cooperation during the year. The Club activities during the academic session 2019 – 2020 were: -

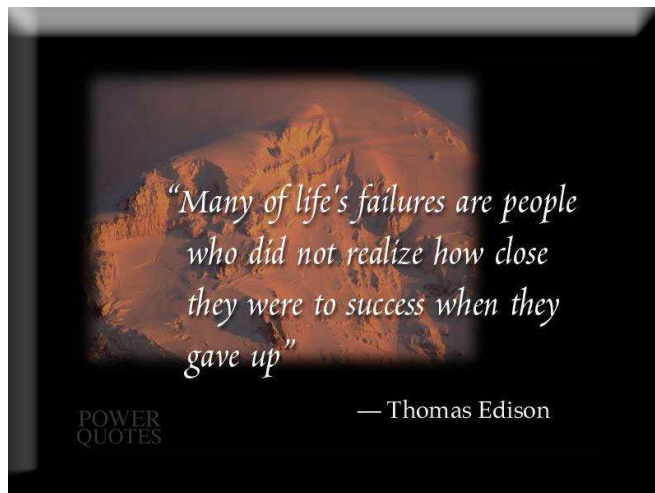
- The Third Annual Meet cum Invited Lecture was organized at Bâwnγκâwn Chhimvêng YMA Hall on 14th August, 2019. Mr. Lalringliana, Deputy Mayor of Aizawl Municipal Corporation graced the function as Chief Guest. Our Principal, Prof. JV. Nunchunga delivered a welcome speech and Dr. Malsâwmliana, Associate Professor, Govt. T. Romana College delivered a special lecture on the theme '*Our Heritage, Our Future*'. More than 80 club members and two advisers attended this Annual Meet.
- The election of Office Bearers for academic session was conducted by the Alumni Association during the Annual Meet. The elected Office Bearers are as follows: -

Leader	: Lalrawngbâwla	V Semester
Asst. Leader	: Jehova Lalrawngbâwla	III Semester
Secretary	: Ramropuia	V Semester
Asst. Secretary	: Sushma Thapa	III Semester
Treasurer	: Vânlalthai	V Semester
Finance Secretary	: Lalnunmawia	V Semester
- Office Bearers handing over charge and meeting was held on 14th August, 2019 at the College Conference Hall. The meeting appointed 22 Executive Committee

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members from different classes. As per the Constitution of History Club, GJTC, the teachers in History Department were the Ex-officio Advisor and R. Lalbiaktluangi was assigned as the teacher in charge of the Club.

- The Executive Committee Meeting was convened twice during 2019-2020 at the History Core Room on 20th September, 2019 and 24th October, 2019 respectively. Membership, monthly contribution, fund raising, Student's Seminar were the agendas in these meetings.
- In collaboration with the Department of History, Student's Seminar was organized on the theme '*Historiography and Development of History Writing*' during 15th-16th October, 2019 at the College Conference Hall. Our Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga delivered keynote address and 30 students from VI Semester (History Core) read Seminar papers.
- During 2019-2020, the History Club was twice given the assignment to serve refreshments in the Student's Union Programme at Fresher's Social on 19th July, 2019 and Talent Expo 2019 on 18th October, 2019 at the College Campus.
- The Club had twice organized a fund-raising programme of selling homemade pickle. A contribution of Rs. 10/- were collected from members every month. The Advisors also contributed fund to supplement the members contribution. The total contributions from members and Advisors during 2019-2020 amounts to Rs. 20, 549/-.



**STUDENTS' EVANGELICAL UNION
CAMPUS MINISTRY
GOVT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE
2019-2020**



Reported by Joel Laltharzêla, Secretary

It is a great pleasure for me to give a brief report of the Student's Evangelical Union, Govt. J Thankima College for the academic session 2019-2020.

First and foremost, I thank the almighty God for all his wonderful and abundant blessings throughout the session. I would also like to thank the magazine editor for giving me the opportunity to give a brief report of the SEU activities. I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to our respected Principal Professor JV Nunchunga, teaching faculties, non-teaching staffs and my fellow SEU members who gave their untiring efforts and co-operation, without which the activities of the SEU would not have been successful. I am also extremely thankful to my fellow Office Bearers, Executive members, our Patron and Advisors for their hard-work, dedication and constant support which is the backbone for the success and accomplishment of our various activities. I also extend my gratitude to the Student Union for their helping hand and support all through the academic year.

The last meeting of Office bearers and Advisors (2018-2019) appointed the following Office bearer for the period of 2019-2020.

Office Bearers

Leader	: J. Lalnunzira	(5 th Semester, History department)
Assistant Leader	: H. Lalmuankima	(5 th Semester, History department)
Secretary	: Joel Laltharzêla	(5 th Semester, Education department)
Assistant Secretary	: Zothansânga	(3 rd Semester, Section B)
Treasurer	: Esther Vânlalfaki	(5 th Semester, English department)
Conductor	: Malsâwmtluanga	(5 th Semester, Mizo department)
Prayer Secretary	: Lalramnghâki	(5 th Semester, Education department)
	Vânlalsânga	(5 th Semester, Mizo department)

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The appointed Office Bearers selected SEU Patron, Advisers and 23 Committee members

- Patron** : C. Vânlalruati Associate Professor, Department of History
- Advisers** : Maria Lalremruati Associate Professor, Department of English
Lalrinfeli, Associate Professor, Department Economics
Lalmuanpuia, Associate Professor, Department of Economics
Reuben Lalrinzâwna, LDC

Committee Members:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jason Zonunsânga (Mizo dept.) | 2. Ramchanmawii (Mizo dept.) |
| 3. Lalawmpuia (Economics dept.) | 4. Lalrinmawia (Economics dept.) |
| 5. Lalnghâkringi (Education dept.) | 6. Lalbiakthara (Education dept.) |
| 7. Ramropuia (History dept.) | 8. Lalthlamuana (Political Science dept.) |
| 9. Lalkâmlovi Hrahsel (3 rd Semester) | 10. Laltharmwii (3 rd Semester) |
| 11. Vânlaldini (1 st Semester) | 12. F. Laltlankimi (3 rd Semester) |
| 13. Andrew Lalngaihzuala (1 st Semester) | 14. Lalremsângi (1 st Semester) |
| 15. Emmanuel Lalhnehsânga (1 st Semester) | 16. Rochungnunga (1 st Semester) |
| 17. H. Vânlalnunkima (1 st Semester) | 18. Lalthlamuana (1 st Semester) |
| 19. Tinlamthang (1 st Semester) | 20. Lalrammuani (1 st Semester) |
| 21. Elizabeth (1 st Semester) | 22. Lalmuanpuii (1 st Semester) |
| 23. Jonathan Lalthlengkima (1 st Semester) | |

SEU Choir : Students who are interested in choir singing can be a member of the SEU Choir; around 40 students are regular members of the Choir

Members : All the students who are admitted to Govt. J Thankima College are member of the SEU. SEU is interdenominational and campus ministry.

Project/Annual Plan (2019-2020):

- To attend MSEU Orientation Training Camp at Aizâwl
- To attend MSEU Spiritual Convention at Champhai
- To celebrate the 10th Anniversary and erect Monument.
- To organize a Joint Fellowship programme

Activities (2019-2020):

- The Office bearer's meeting was convened 7 times and the Executive Committee meetings was held 5 times. Thus, every student can take part in the Evangelical Union.

- The worship service or fellowship programme was conducted every Wednesday of the week, at 3:30 pm. The worship service was mainly conducted in Mizo. It includes prayer meeting, sermon, sharing and Praise and worship programme.
- The Choir performed at the Fresher's Social of GJTC and Spiritual Convention of MSEU at Champhai.
- Field visit programme was organized by visiting one of the Mizo mythological place called 'Rihndil' (lake) on 19th September, 2019.
- The SEU attended MSEU Spiritual Convention held at Champhai which was jointly organized by Govt. Champhai College and Champhai Vengthlang Presbyterian Church during 20th-22nd September, 2019. A total of 49 Members and Patron attended the Convention.
- The SEU contributed Rs. 3,000 for the Spiritual Convention held on 22nd September, 2019.
- A Joint Fellowship and Exchange Programme was organized with SEU of Govt. Aizawl West College.
- The SEU celebrated the 10th Anniversary with 'Thanks Giving cum Advance Christmas' on 30th November, 2019 at the College Campus. Former SEU leaders, members and advisers were attended. Representative from Mizoram Students Evangelical Union (MSEU) and Leader of Students Evangelical Union PUC also joined the programme.
- The monument of the SEU 10th Anniversary was unveiled by the Vice Principal Lalhmachhuana and we are truly thankful to him for the generous donation given for the Anniversary monument.
- To accomplish the project, it was organized fund raising programmes many times through Jumble sale in the market, pickle selling in College campus and elsewhere.

Source of Income:

- Collection of Offerings during the worship service and Executive Committees meeting.
- Collection of Donation from the teacher and non-teaching staff.
- Fund raising through Jumble sale and pickle selling.

Expenditure:

- Purchase of stationary items, Spiritual Convention Budget, Transportation for Spiritual Convention, Joint Fellowship, and Refreshments for Tenth

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Anniversary and Advance Christmas were the main head of expenditure during 2019-2020 etc.

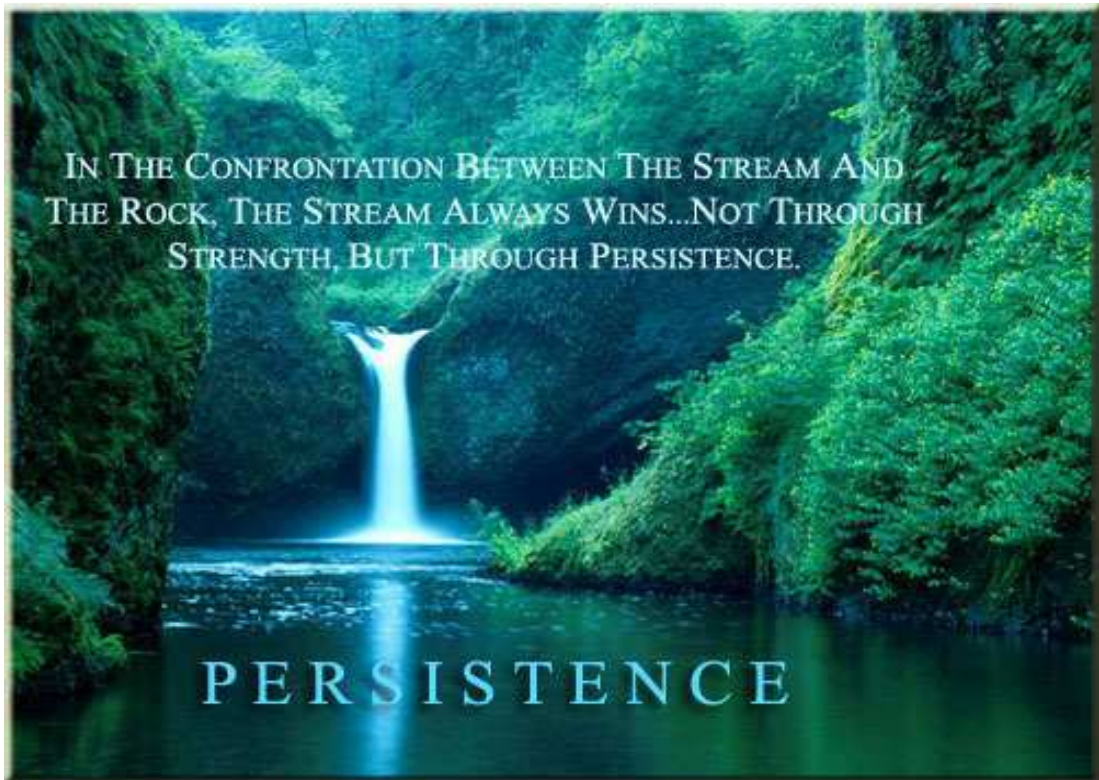
Account report:

- Opening balance - Rs. 9,715/-
- Annual receipt - Rs. 183,337/-
- Total Annual receipt - Rs. 193,052/-
- Total expenditure - Rs. 188,947/-
- Balance - Rs. 4105/-

May the God, the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ bestow love, faith and peace to all our brothers and sisters.

God is Love

1 John 4:16





**REPORT FORM NATIONAL SERVICE
SCHEME (NSS) UNIT
GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE**

Brenda Laldingliani Sailo, Programme Officer

Introduction: National Service Scheme (NSS) was launched on September 24, 1969 by the Union Education Minister VKRV Roa, with its aims to inculcate social welfare in students, and to provide service to society without any impartialities. As such, the motto of NSS is “Not me, but you”. GJTC is allotted 5 Units, and each Unit consists of 100 volunteers. There are five Programmes Officers namely,

- Lalmachhuana, Associate Professor
- Lalrinfeli, Associate Professor
- Vânlalruati, Associate Professor
- F. Sângvuana, Assistant Professor
- Brenda Laldingliani Sailo, Assistant Professor

Activities during 2019-2020:

- *August 8, 2019* : Blood Donation Camp in collaboration with Red Ribbon Club was organized at the College campus. A total of 117 units, with 101 male and 16 female donors, were donated to Aizawl Civil Hospital.
- *September 9, 2019* : The GJTC NSS Unit observed Poshan Abhiyan Nutrition Day with 300 students, as requested by State NSS Officer cum Secretary NSS cell, Sports and Youth Council, Government of Mizoram
- *September 25, 2019* : Cleanliness Drive was observed within the College campus
- *October 10, 2019* : Cleanliness work was done in and around the College

Government J. Thankima College

campus.

- *October 29, 2019* : 30 NSS volunteers participated at the Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week organized by Vigilance department, Government of Mizoram at Vanapa Hall.
- *January 20-24, 2020* : 7 volunteers, 4 males and 3 females participated at the NSS Northeast Festival at Tura, Meghalaya.
- *January 25, 2020* : Voters' Day observed at the College campus.
- *February 18, 2020* : National Deworming Day was observed at the College with a distribution of medicines.
- *March 9, 2020* : Voluntary Blood donation Camp & Health Check Up was organized in collaboration with Red Ribbon Club and Health & Hygiene Committee (HHC) at the College. A total of 97 units by 68 males and 26 females were donated to Aizawl Civil Hospital.
- *April 4, 2020* : IQAC, NSS & ESCOC distributed 27 bags of rice and 70 kgs. of salt to Nausêl village, the adopted village to combat for pandemic COVID 19.
- *April 9-18, 2020* : 12 volunteers, 11 male and 1 female, along with 5 Programme Officers were deputed at Dâwrpui and New Market to help maintain social distancing among the citizens of Aizawl in the combat with COVID 19.
- *May 1, 2020* : F. Sângvuana, Programme Officer attended the Zoom meeting organized on Training of Trainers – NSS POs and Volunteers on COVID 19.
- *May 6, 2020* : NSS volunteers helped clean and prepare the College which were utilized as COVID 19 Quarantine Centre.
- *June 2, 2020* : F. Sângvuana, PO attended the Zoom Meeting on Green Mizoram.
- *June 11, 2020* : Observed Green Mizoram Day at Central Campus. More than 20 saplings planted at the College Campus.



FRESHER'S SOCIAL CUM MAGAZINE RELEASE



SOAR HIGH

FRESHER'S SOCIAL CUM MAGAZINE RELEASE



SOAR HIGH

STUDENT'S UNION HANDING OVER CHARGE



SOAR HIGH

ANNUAL WEEK



SOAR HIGH

ANNUAL WEEK



SOAR HIGH

ANNUAL WEEK



SOAR HIGH

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SOAR HIGH

ANNUAL COLLEGE WEEK CLOSING



SOAR HIGH

ANNUAL COLLEGE WEEK CLOSING



SOAR HIGH

TEACHERS' DAY CELEBRATION



SOAR HIGH

MSU CUP



MSU CONFERENCE



SOAR HIGH

UPSC CHALLENGE INTER-COLLEGE QUIZ COMPETITION



SOAR HIGH

M2P FUTSAL CUP 2019



SOAR HIGH

TALENT EXPO 2019



TALENT EXPO 2019

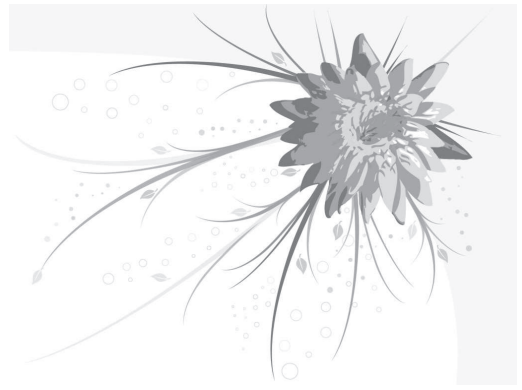


STUDENT'S UNION CLIP SHOTS

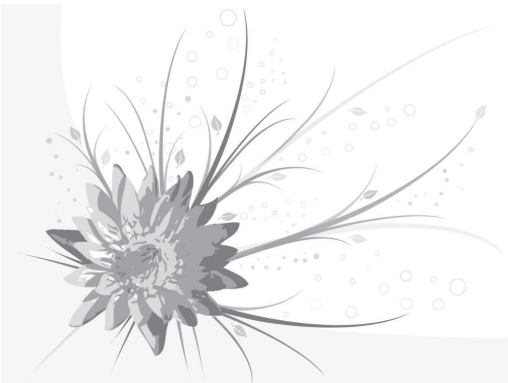


STUDENT'S UNION CLIP SHOTS





ARTICLE
&
POETRY





SIR ISAAC NEWTON LEH HRIPUI (PLAGUE)

*By Lal̄hathanga (Tetê-a)
VI Sem (History Core)*

Kum zabi 17 lai khân khawvêla Scientists ropui ber a ngaih, English physicist leh mathematician ni bawk Sir Isaac Newton-a chu kum 1643, January 4, khân England rama thinglâng khaw pakhat, Woolsthorpe khuua loneitu chhôngkua aṭangin a lo piang a. Woolsthorpe khuua hi Lincolnshire bial chhônga awm a ni. (Hetih hun lai hian Julian Calendar hman a ni a. Julian Calendarah erawh chuan December 25, 1642 a ni). A pa hming chu Isaac Newton tho a ni a, a pa hi a pian hma thla thumah a boral a. Newton-a lo pian hian a pa hming chawiin a hmingah Isaac Newton sak a ni nghê nghê.

Kum 2 mi chauh a nih laiin a nu Hannah Ayscough chuan an khaw bul lawk North Witham a awm, Barnabas Smith chu pasalaha neih san a. Tichuan, a pi Margery Ayscough-i chuan a enkawl seilian ta ni. Kum 1654 chuan a pahrawn chu a boral leh bawk.

A naupan lai hian an harsa ve hle a. Amaherawh chu, Isaac Newton-a hi lehkhia thiam thei tak a ni a, Mathematics subject pheih chu a thiam thei hle. A naupan lai chuan Grantham-a King's School-ah a kal ṭhin a ni. A nu chuan an chhôngkaw khawsak harsat vângin lehkhia zir chhôngzawm tawh lo tûrin a lo ti ve reng ṭhin bawk a. Amaherawh chu, Isaac Newton-a hi lehkhia zir nuam ti mi tak a nih vângin lehkhia a zir chhôngzawm ta zêl thung a ni.

Tichuan, lehkhia chu a zir ta zêl a, kum 1661 khân University of Cambridge hnuaiia Trinity College-ah a lût a. Heta lehkhia a zir lai hian England ram chuan hun thim tak, hripui (Plague) Black Death (1665 – 1666) a tawng a. He hripui (Plague) hi a thawk chak hle a, he hri hi ni sarih (7) chhông leka thihpui theih natna a ni.

Plague (Hripui):

Plague chu bacteria chi khat, thihpui theih natna hrik hlauhawm tak a ni a. 'Black Death' tih hialin an sawi bawk. Plague hi chi hrang pathum Bubonic plague, Septicemic plague leh Pneumoniae plague-ah ṭhen a ni a. He natna hi ramsa natna mihringa inkaichhâwn theih a ni. A tângpuiin rannung seh aṭangin he natna hi kaichhâwn a ni ber a. Mediaeval hunlai khân Europe ramah mi maktaduai chuangin an thihpui hial.

Law of Gravity (Lei hipna dan):

Kum 1665 – 1666 lai khân England ram chuan hun thim tak a tawng a, The Great Plague tih hialin an sawi. Hetih hun lai hian Isaac Newton chu kum 23 mi lek a ni a, Trinity College, Cambridge-ah lehkha a la zir ve mêk chauh. Great Plague of London tih emaw the Great Fire of London tih hialin hetih hun lai hi sawi thim a ni a. England mipui za 20 -30 vêl laiin an thihpui a. Chênna In nei lo ringawt pawh mi 100,000 chuang lai an ni. Mitthi an tam hle a, kârkhat chhâng lek pawhin mi 7,165 lai an thi a, thi zât hi chiang taka hriat ni lo mahse, mi 100,000 chuang an tling hial a rin a ni.

Tichuan, England ramah chuan Plague hri darh zêl lohna tûrin kharkhip (Quarantine) a ni ta a (Lockdown a ni mai awm e). Zirna sikul zawng zawng khâr a ni a, Isaac Newton pawh College kal chhûnzawm thei lovin an in lama haw a ngai a. Chutia, kharkhip an nih vâng chuan tumah inlên pawh a, pawns chuah phal a ni lo (tûnlai kan khawvêl hun tawng nêh hian a inang awm e- Covid-19). Newton-a in awm, inkhung reng ning ta lûtuk chu an inbul huanah chuan boruak dang hîp tûrin a vak kual vêl mai mai a. Chutia a vah kual a vah kual hnu chuan a lo hah deuh tawh a niang, apple kung bulah chuan a thû chhâwl ta a. Chutia, apple kung bula a awm lai chuan apple rah chu a rawn tla thla ta ringawt mai a (thênkhat chuan apple-in a lu ah tak a tlâk niin an sawi baw). Chutia apple rah lo tla ringawt mai chuan a ngaihtuah a ti thui ngang mai! Apple rah lo tlâk chhan chu a ngaihtuah, a ngaihtuah ta a. Apple rah, amaha lo tlâk ringawt chu chhan awm hian a ring ta tlat a, Lei hian hîpna tha (gravity) a nei a ni ang. Chuti ni suh se, Apple rah tumah khawih pawh ni lo, lei lamah a rawn tlâk ni. Lei hian hîpna nei ta lo se, chung lamah emaw, kham phei zâwng emaw, a nih loh leh a rah kha a hnuah a tâng reng awm si a. Lei hian hipna tha a nei a ni chiang mai, tih ngaih dân a nei ta a ni.

He a ngaih dân hmang hian thil eng pawh hian hîpna tha (magnetic) a nei tih a rawn finfiâh ta a. Tichuan, “Law of Gravity” Lei hian hîpna tha (magnet) a nei tih rawn hmuchhûakin “Theory of Rêlativity” a rawn duang chhûak ta a ni. He a thil hmuhchhûah hmang hian ‘Principia’ tih lehkhabu a ziaak baw.

Kum 1705, April 16, khan Queen Anne chuan Trinity College-ah Isaac Newton-a chu miropui, ram tana pasaltha chawimawina Knight nihna a hlân a. Tichuan Sir Isaac Newton tih a lo ni ta a ni. Tichuan, khawvêl miropui, Sir Isaac Newton-a chu kum 1727 March 31, khân England rama, Winchester khaw bul lawk Cranbury Park-ah chuan a thi a. A thih hnu hian Westminster Abbey-ah phûm a ni ta ani.





LEHKHA THAWN HNUHNUNG

By Jason Zotê
VI Sem (Mizo Core)

A hmasain he ka kut tlâwmtê leh bawlhhlawh takin a vawn phâk loh a i awm avâng hian, i thianghlimna chu a la ngâi reng dâwn tih ka hriatin ka lâwm êm êm a ni.

Vawi khat hmuh hnua vawihnih hmuhleh châk awm, vawihnih hmuh hnua pawh vawithum hmuh leh châkawm..... chutiang zêla vawi duai lo hmuh châkawm khawpa tha i sakhmêl kha ka thinlung bâwng inah a riak reng a, chu chuan he LEHKHA THAWN HNUHNUNG hi ziah ngâi tûr khawpin min hneh ta a ni.

Ka in hrechiang viau emaw ka tih laiin nang ka tawng che a, chu chuan ka inhriat chian lohzia min hriattîr ta si a. ‘Engtikah emaw chuan...’ tia beiseina nên dârkâr ka chhiar lai chuan ka hma hun zawng zawng I nei ta emaw tih tûr khawpin ka hmaah i lo inlâr leh thin a, chu chuan hlimna aţangin lungngaihna ruamah min hruai lût dâwn tih ka hrê lâwk bik hauh si lo! Hre lâwk ni ila chuan ka nunah hian ka seng lût lo tûr che asin.

Tharum hmanga hneh tum che ni ila chuan ka hneh thei ngei ang che; mahse, tharum pawh tukzal theitu thinlung hneh tûr hian thinlung vêk a ngaih avâng hian alâwm ka tharum aia ka thinlung ka hmachhuan ni. Mahse, chak tâwk anga ka ngaih he ka thinlung hi ka tawn aţang che hian a chak tâwk lohzia ka hre chiah asin.

He lehkhathawn hi I hmu anih chuan kei chu lungngaihna ruamah thi ang dêrin ka let tawh ang a, kaihthawh pawh a har tawh viau ang.

Famkim lohna khawvêla famkim lo ber ni tûrin famkim lohna chuan ka famkim lohzia min hriat nawntîr thin. Famkim ni i la, i laka ka famkim ngêi âwm si a tiraw?? Famkim lo chung a i hnêna lo làwi ka tum khân kawng i hawng thei si lo a, famkim lo tak chung chungin ka hniak ka chhûikîr leh a nih kha. Kha hun kha nun hluiah chuan hlui ber se ka ti vawng vawng thin a sin.

Nangmah aţang hian thil tam tak ziah tûr a awm a; mahse, thil tam tak erawh chu ziah a rem si lo, ziah rem ni se zawng engkim tak meuh meuh ziah ka châk a sin. Ka hmangaihna hi tlâwm hle mah se, ka hlân tawh che a, he ka hmangaihna che hian tlâwm takin min siam ta a nih hi.

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A tâwp ber atân chuan he ka chakna hmanga ka pan theih lai che hian ka chakna hmang vêka kalsan leh che hi harsa ka ti tawh a nih hi. Engtikah emaw chuan nang hmangaihtu hi min la hrechhûak ve ngêi ang che aw.

Nang hmangaihtu
JASON ZOTE





KEINI MIZOTE LEH ZÛ

By Zirsângliana

IV Sem, Section B, Roll Number 178

A hmasa berah chuan kan thlahtu bul lam aţang hian han ţan dâwn ila a ţha ang e. Kan pi leh pu te hun lai kum tam tak liam ta aţang tawh khân keini mizote nunphung (culture)ah hian zu hian hmun a lo luah thûk tawh hle mai a, chhiatni leh thatniahte an lo leklâm nasa tawh hle mai a. Tin, kei ni mizote hi indo hnam kan ni a, chemsen kan lénna thei êm êm mai a, khâng hun laiah khân pasaltha rállukhai thei kha an ngaisângin an hlau thei êm êm mai a. A khaw mipuite tân erawh chuan an inngahna an hero an ni a. Chutikhawpa an ngaihsânte pawh chu lalte chuan chawimawi nân Zû Nopui an lo dawmtîr tawh ţhin, lalpa zu tem pha nihte kha an hunlai chuan thil ropui leh inchnuanna tham a ni ţhin rêng a ni.

Hetiang khawpa kan pi leh pu ten zû an leklâm chung hian ziamite leh tlêma upa te, a hun lai tem pha nia inchnâlthe sawi dânin nula leh tlangvâl rui buai emaw in chhôngkhura harsatna thlen sawi tûr an awm ngai lo an tih chu, thil mak leh ropui a va tling êm!! Tin, hetih hunlai hian kan pi leh pu te hian chanchin ţha an la hre lova, hei vângte pawh hi a ni mahna heti êm êma zû an leklâm ani, ngaihtuah peihte tân dah phawt mai ang aw..

Han pêng lawk ila, hetih hunlai hian kan Pi leh Pu te kha thingbul leh lungbul bia nia sawi hi a awm ţhin a, ka ngaih dân kan zep lawk ang a, thing lian tak leh lung lian tak takte khân huai nei niin an ngai a, chu huai chuan mihringte chu tina thei niin an ngai; chûng huaite tihlâwm nân chuan thing lian leh lung lian tak takah te chuan an va inthawi ta ţhin a. Tûn hunah pawh Pathian biain biak inah kan kal ţhin a, biak in kha kan va bia a ni lova, biak inah Pathian kan va be zâwk anih ang hian, hmanlai hun pawh khân thing leh lung bulah te huai kha an va be mai zâwk niin ka ngai a ni.

Awle, tûnlai hunah in kai tawh dâwn teh ang. Kan Zoram kan thlir chuan sualna pun nasatzia kan hria ang, chu sualna chu zûin a ken tel pakhat chu a ni. Khawlai han chhûak ila zurui hmuh tûr an awm thei reng a. Zu no hnih khat lema saptawng thiam riaua inngai lah bo lo, zû hi a ruih chhông aiin a rim nam chhông a rei zâwk ang chiah hian a hnu lama taksa leh rilru natna min pêk hi a daih rei zâwk tih i hria ang u.

Tûnlai inhnialna thu kan hriat ðin chu maw, ‘Zû hi soal a ni’ tih leh, ‘Zû hi soal a ni lo’ tih hi ani a. Khawi maw sawi in tum ve chhin teh ang.

Kan sawi tak tak hmains kan ðianpa pakhat chuan. “Zû hi chu ka enjoy a ni” a tih ka hre ðin a, khawvêl zâwng taka ngaihtuah chuan a dikna pawh a lo awm mahna le. Mahse, khawvêl hi zu hmanga enjoy chi niin kei chuan ka hre lo a ni. ‘Zû hi soal a ni lo’ tite chuan “Zû ka in hian ka soalna ka hre lo a, buaina ka siam ka hre hek lo, ðian inkawm nân kan hmang a, a soalna ka hre lo” te an ti a, an thirna ki-ah chuan a enngil theih mahna. Mahse, zû hi in thiam theih loh leh sim har tak mai a ni a. Zu bawih ata tlân chhûak pawh hi mi tlêmtê an ni. Pathian puihna nê chuan thil theih chu a ni ngei mai.

Hunpui leh huau huauah te hian zurui ten khawtlang leh mipui an tih thlamuan lohzia chu hmua hretu vek kan niawm e. Zû hian nupa tam tak a pawt ðhen a, mi tam tak fahrah leh chanhaiin a siam a, ðul lova in hauhna leh thihna hial a thlen theih si chuan thil ðha a ni thei dâwn em ni?

‘Zû hi soal a ni’ titute chuan a ðat lohzia an hria a. Tin, Pathian pawn a duh lo a, kohhran leh khawtlâng kal tlangtein min au lawm lawm a nih hi, i la haider dâwn em ni? Chhûngkaw nuam leh zahawm din tûrin ðan la la, a tel lova i awm theih leh Pathian duh loh thil hi hnâwl ngam ang che ... khua a la tlai lo a nia.

He kan sawi mêk ‘Zû’ kalsan tûr hian thil tam tih a ngai lo, Pathianah i rinna nghat la, ðawngtaim nitin amah pâwl la, chuan thil pawimawh deuh pakhat chu mâw, zû kalsan tûra thil pakhat ðha deuh chu awmna tûr dika awm hi a ni a, ‘Zû’ i in leh ðhinna chhan chu i awmna ni lo tûra i lo awm ðhin vâng a nih kha. Mi faten an sim theih chuan i theih lohna tûr bîk a awm lo. Zu ngawlvei tûrin Pathianin a duh takin a siam lo che, Amah faka chawimawi tûrin a ni a siam che, “kal la thlarau bote chu va chhandam rawh”.

“ZU RUI HI EN LA, ZU ðAT LOHZIA CHU SAWI NGAILOIN I HRIA ANG”.



RÛN RIANG KA BÊL E

By Jason Zonunsânga
VI Sem (Mizo Core)

Ṭuan ṭûl vânga chhîngkhual changin,
Zâwlkhawpui lamtluang chhûi vein;
Chûn leh zua nen sam ang inṭhenin,
Mahriakte'n rûn riang ka bêl e.

Aw, ka chûn leh zuate u,
In dam tlâng em ni le?
Dâwn nî in bâng lo lungrûkah,
Khuanu malsâwmin lêng ang che u.

Aw theih chang se lâm ang lêtin,
Lamtluangpui ka chhûi kîr ve an;
Chutin kan rûn chhûngah thin dam te>n,
Tawnmang nuam ka chanpui ve tûr.

Dâwnin kei ka chûn leh zuate'n,
Mîn dâwn ve hian ka ring ṭhin e;
An hrai lêng âr mal ang vâi hi,
Mahriakte'n rûn riang ka bêl e.



HMANGAIHNA

- Benry Lalfakzuala (III Sem, Sec-A)

Hling leh buar hlînga tuarin,

Mitmei loh mit a mit a,

Awih loh zûn an àwi ta.

Nang leh kei hliam dam nân, a lo thlang-

Golgotha, luruh hmun ngei chu.

Ai ang a châm thinlai lunglai rila'n,

Iang zo awm maw, Agape hmangaihna.

Hrênthir hlipa engthawlna duhawm siamin,

Nang leh kei tân zalenna.

A tuam vêl e khuavêl, Isua hmangaihna.





HUG ME MY LOVE

C. Gospela
VI Semester, Economics Core

1. Hug me because again this beautiful night will ever come;
May be, in this life, we may or may not meet again.
Come in our lifetime, we may or may not meet each other again.
Hug me, My dear
2. I have been given today, this time, through by destiny.
To your heart content see me (get to know me) closely.
Who knows, if your destiny, may present this situation again
May be, in this lifetime, we may or may not meet again.
Embrace to me my dear love.
3. My love, come closer to me, I will not be able to come to you every time.
I want to hear your voice every time, every second.
I want to see your face day by day.
Put your arms around me (Hug & Kiss) and let us cry thousands of time.
Who knows, if your eyes will ever see these fears of love again.

“Since God can controls destiny; we are fortune to have these few moments that God has granted us”.





SUDENT'S UNION PROFILE



STUDENT'S UNION PROFILE

PHOTO

Name : C. Lalduhkima
Nick name : Kimtêa
D. O. B : 21st December
Designation : Vice President
Address : Bâwngkâwn, Aizâwl
Hobby : Playing Football, Reading
Aim in life : Policeman
Contact : 8119818637



Name : Lalremzuala
Nick name : Notea
D. O. B : 15th August
Designation : General Secretary
Address : Khatla South, Aizâwl
Hobby : Playing Football
Aim in life : Businessman
Contact : 8787481588



Name : H. Lalruatmawia
Nick name : Rma
D. O. B : 20th June
Designation : Asst. General Secretary
Address : Zêmbâwk
Hobby : Playing Basketball
Aim in life : Teacher
Contact : 8014445378



Name : Vânlalrinkima
Nick name : Kima
D. O. B : 5th June
Designation : Magazine Editor
Address : Durtlâng, Leitan
Hobby : Reading, Playing Games
Aim in life : Teacher
Contact : 9612467926



Government J. Thankima College

Name : EC. Lalhriatpuia
Nick Name : Knoxx-a
D. O. B : 1st December
Designation : Asst. Magazine Editor
Address : Sihphîr, Mizoram
Hobby : Playing Table Tennis, Listening Music
Aim in Life : Professor
Contact : 7629809954



Name : Ruth Vânlalthlangi
Nick name : Ruth
D. O. B : 13th September
Designation : Social and Culture Secretary
Address : Govt. Complex, Aizâwl
Hobby : Playing games
Aim in life : Teacher
Contact : 8794061055





Name : Lalramhluna
Nick name : Ramhluna
D. O. B : 18th June
Designation : Asst. Social and Culture Secretary
Address : Rângvamual, Aizâwl
Hobby : Dreaming future
Aim in life : Politician
Contact : 9366702979





Name : Esther Lalmangaihzuali
Nick name : Essy; Nunu-i
D. O. B : 31st January
Designation : Debating secretary
Address : Zobâwk, Lunglei
Hobby : Listening Music
Aim in life : Teacher
Contact : 7085193779



Name	: Vânlalhruaia	
Nick name	: Hruaia	
D. O. B	: 7 th May	
Designation	: Asst. Debating Secretary	
Address	: Ramhlun North, Aizâwl	
Hobby	: Painting, Listening music	
Aim in life	: Army Officer	
Contact	: 9862919498	

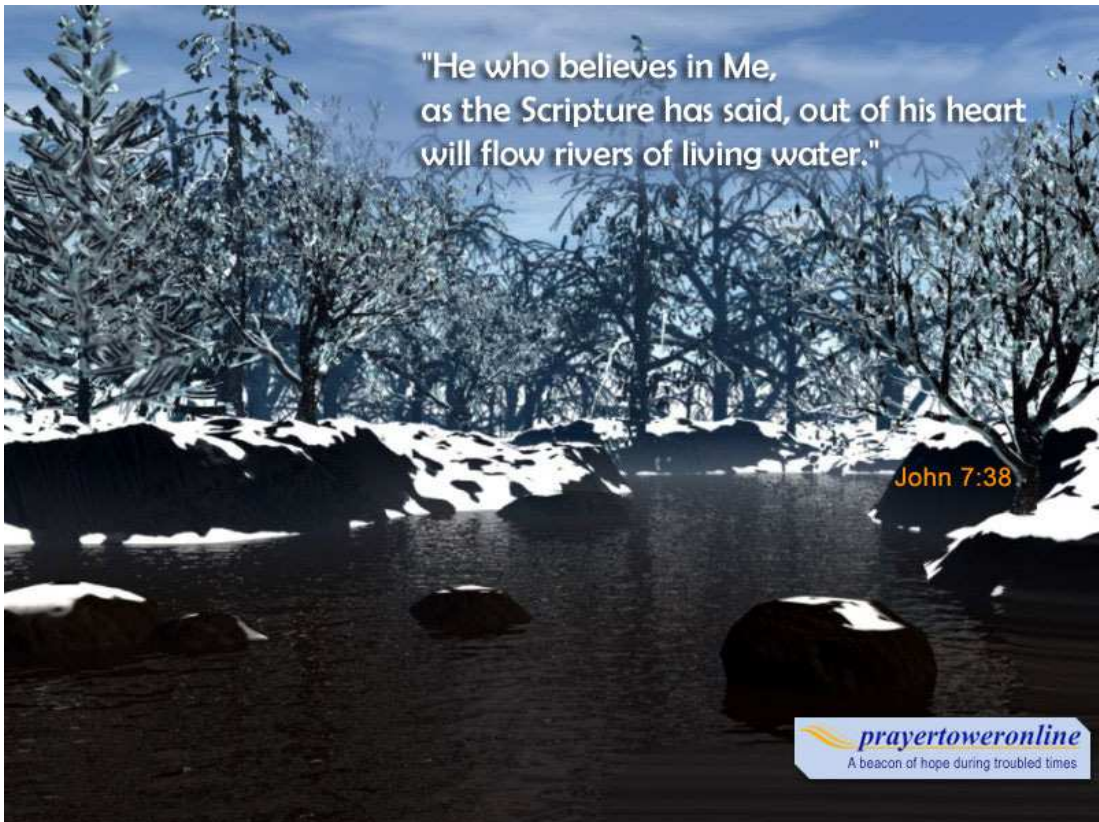
Name	: M.S Dâwnghiana Râltê	
Nick name	: Madâwnga/ M.S-a	
D. O. B	: 5 th March	
Designation	: Indoor Games Secretary	
Address	: Maubâwk, Aizâwl	
Hobby	: Playing Games	
Aim in life	: Civil Service	
Contact	: 7640868050	

Name	: Lalbiakzuala	
Nick name	: BZA	
D. O. B	: 12 th December	
Designation	: Asst. Indoor Games Secretary	
Address	: Ratu, Mizoram	
Hobby	: Playing Volley Ball	
Aim in life	: Pastor	
Contact	: 6909895167	

Name	: Sângthankhûma	
Nick name	: Khûma	
D. O. B	: 25th January	
Designation	: Outdoor Games Secretary	
Address	: Sesawng, Mizoram	
Hobby	: Travelling	
Aim in life	: Central Service	
Contact	: 6909137280	

Government J. Thankima College

Name : Vânlalduhawma
Nickname : Duhawma
D. O. B : 26th November
Designation : Asst. Outdoor Games Secretary
Address : Bâwngkâwn
Hobby : Listening Music
Aim in life : Businessman
Contact : 7630974477





NATIONAL LEADER CORNER



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:

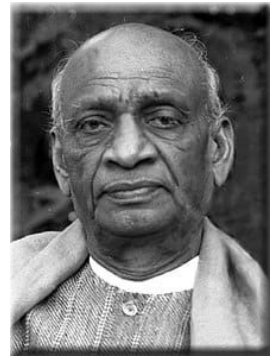
A VILLAGE BOY TO A SARDAR WHO BECAME THE IRON MAN OF INDIA

*Zoramthanga
Associate Professor*

“We worked hard to achieve our freedom; we shall have to strive harder to justify it.”

- Sardar Patel

A revered name in Indian history, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was born into a lower middle-class family; he became a successful lawyer and an influential political activist. His leadership qualities and ability to unite people for the cause of the farmers earned him the title ‘Sardar.’ He was a prominent figure during the Indian Independence Movement and played a leading role in the integration of 565 princely states into the Indian Union at the time of independence. He was the first Home Minister of Independent India and his uncompromising efforts for the consolidation of the country brought him the title ‘Iron Man of India’.



Rough Road

Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, popularly known as ‘Sardar Patel’ was born in a Leuva Patel Patidar community on 31st October, 1875 in a small village in Nadiad, Gujarat. His father, Zaverbhai Patel was a simple farmer who also served in the army of the Queen of Jhansi and his mother Ladbai was a spiritual woman. He started his education in a Gujarati medium school at Karamasad and attended high school at Petlad, however, he was mainly self taught. During his childhood days, Patel was a brave and a hardworking boy who used to help his father in farming. A popular anecdote recounts that he pierced his skin to treat his painful boil without hesitation, even as the barber asked to do the work trembled. While being a sixth-form boy he organized a successful strike of his class to teach a lesson to one of the teachers who was very fond of using the rod. The strike lasted for three days. Hence, Vallabhbhai had displayed qualities of organization and leadership skills even as a young boy.

At the age of 16 in 1891, he married Zaverbai and the couple had two children. His elders considered him an unambitious man fit only to acquire an average job as he passed his matriculation at a relatively late age of 22 in 1896. His father decided to send him to college but Patel refused because of their poor family conditions. For around three years he stayed at home, worked hard to prepare himself for the District Pleader's examination which would enable him to practice law. After passing the examination, Patel practiced law and became known as a fierce and skilled lawyer.

Spirit Undaunted

Having a dream to study law in England, Patel managed to get a pass and ticket to go to England using his hard-earned savings. However, the ticket was addressed to 'V.J. Patel'; and his elder brother Vithalbhai also had the same initial 'V' as in 'Vallabhbai'. When Patel came to know that his elder brother too had a dream to go to England for studies, he allowed Vithalbhai Patel to go in his place in keeping with concerns for his family's honour, thereby sacrificing his dream of studying in England.

In 1909, Patel's wife Zaverbai was admitted to a hospital in Bombay (present-day Mumbai) to undergo a major surgery for cancer and eventually died in the hospital. The tragic news of his wife's demise was informed to Patel while he was cross-examining a witness in court. Witnesses to the event gave an account that, Patel read the note of his wife's death, then put it in his pocket and continued his cross-examination and later won the court case. He told the sorrow filled news to others only after the court proceedings had ended.

At the age of 36 in 1911, Patel finally journeyed to England and enrolled at the Middle Temple Inn in London to fulfill his dream of studying law. He finished at the top of his class even though he had no previous college background and studying from books borrowed from lawyers. He completed the 36 months course in 30 months. Returning to India, he started practicing law and rising rapidly to become a leading barrister in criminal law at the Ahmadabad bar. Reserved and courteous, Patel was noted for his superior mannerisms, his smart English-style clothes, and his championship in bridge at Ahmadabad's fashionable Gujarat Club. Until 1917, He was indifferent to Indian political activities.

Charting New Horizons

In 1917, he contests in the election for the post of Sanitation Commissioner of Ahmedabad at his friend's request and won. He often clashes with British officials on civic issues but however did not show any interest in politics. Even when Mahatma Gandhi came to Gujarat Club to deliver a speech, Patel was playing a game of bridge

and did not go to listen to him. However, when Gandhi started the Indigo Revolt for peasants, Patel was impressed by him. And, a subsequent meeting with him fundamentally changed Patel and in 1917 he was elected as the Secretary of the Gujarat Sabha, the Gujarat wing of the Indian National Congress. In 1918, Patel quit his job to join Gandhi in the struggle for Indian independence.

March of the Sardar

In 1918, Patel led a massive ‘No Tax Campaign’ insisting the farmers not to pay taxes after the British decided to collect the full annual revenue taxes despite crop failures caused by heavy rains and floods in Kheda. The peaceful Campaign forced the British to give back the land taken from the farmers for not paying taxes. His actions and efforts, leadership quality and ability to connect to the masses in uniting the farmers of his area earned him the title of ‘Sardar’, meaning ‘leader’.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel actively supported the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 and threw away all his English style clothes and started to wear khadi clothes. He then organized bonfires in Ahmedabad in which British goods were burnt. Sardar Patel toured the nation and recruited 3,00,000 members and helped to collect over Rs. 1.5 million for the Indian National Congress party’s fund.

In 1923, there was a British law banning the hoisting of nationalist flag. Sardar Patel led the Satyagraha Movement against the British law in Nagpur when Gandhi was imprisoned; and, thousands of volunteers from all over the country took part in the movement.

In 1925, the farmers of Bardoli faced a problem of ‘tax-hike’. When the farmers refused to pay the unjust taxes, the British government seized their lands in retaliation. Then, in 1928 Sardar Patel was invited to launch the protest, and after several rounds of negotiations by Sardar Patel, the lands were returned to farmers after a deal was struck between the government and farmers’ representatives.

Since Gandhi was in prison, Sardar Patel led the ‘Salt Satyagraha Movement,’ in 1930. He was the first to be arrested by the British and was put on trial without any witnesses.

In 1931, Sardar Patel was elected as the President of Indian National Congress at the Karachi Session. The dream of a secular nation was conceived in the session.

After the failure of the Round Table Conference in London, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel were imprisoned in 1932 in Yeravda Jail in Maharashtra for more than two years.

Sardar Patel was one of the main speaker at the Gwalia Tank ground (now called August Kranti Maidan) in Mumbai to launch the nation-wide Civil Disobedience Movement in 1942 at the behest of Mahatma Gandhi.

During Quit India Movement (1942), Sardar Patel continued supporting Gandhi and travelled trough out the country delivering speeches and working for the success of the movement. The British arrested him and was imprisoned along with the entire Congress Working Committee from 1942 to 1945 at the fort in Ahmednagar.

Clutches of the Iron Man

India achieved independence on 15th August, 1947 and Sardar Patel became the first Home Minister and also the Deputy Prime Minister. The mission of Sardar did not end in fighting the British rule in India, he worked extensively against alcohol consumption, untouchability, caste discrimination and for women emancipation in Gujarat and outside. However, Sardar Patel's most lasting legacy, is taking charge of the States Department with the responsibility of integrating 565 princely states into the Union of India that eventually earned him the title 'Iron Man of India'. Paying tribute to him, Jawaharlal Nehru called Sardar, *'the builder and consolidator of new India.'*

At the time of independence, there were 565 princely states under the Indian Dominion. The British Government offered two choices to the rulers of these state - either to join India or Pakistan, or they could stay independent. The Congress entrusted this difficult task of integration of the princely states to Sardar Patel; in fact, Gandhi said to Patel, *"The problem of the States is so difficult that you alone can solve it."* Sardar Patel worked tirelessly to build a consensus with the princely states but did not hesitate in employing methods of Sama, Dama, Dand and Bhed where ever necessary and set the deadline for integration on 15th August, 1947. He was successful in integrating 562 princely states except Jammu and Kashmir, Junagarh and Hyderabad.

When Pakistan invaded Kashmir in September 1947, Patel immediately wanted to send troops into Kashmir. But, agreeing with Nehru and Mountbatten, he waited until the Kashmir's monarch signed a letter of accession to India. Patel then oversaw India's military operations to secure Srinagar and the Baramulla Pass, and the Indian forces retrieved much territory from the invaders.

Junagadh was especially important to Patel, since it was in his home state of Gujarat. Under pressure from Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the Nawab of Junagadh had acceded to Pakistan. It was, however, quite far from Pakistan, and 80% of its population was Hindu. Sardar Patel combined diplomacy with force, demanding that Pakistan annul the accession, and that the Nawab accede to India. He sent the army to occupy three principalities of Junagadh. Following widespread protests and the formation of a civil government, both Bhutto and the Nawab fled to Karachi, and under Patel's order the Indian Army and police units marched into the state. A plebiscite conducted later produced a 99.5% vote for merger with India.

Hyderabad was the largest of the princely states, and it included parts of present-day Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra states. Its ruler, the Nizam Osman Ali Khan, was a Muslim, although over 80% of its people were Hindu. The Nizam sought independence or integration with Pakistan. Muslim forces loyal to Nizam, called the Razakars, pressed the Nizam to hold out against India and attack people on Indian soil. Even though a Standstill Agreement was signed due to the desperate efforts of Lord Mountbatten to avoid a war, the Nizam rejected deals and changed his positions. In September 1948, Patel's proposal to take military action in the Cabinet meetings was accepted. Then, Patel ordered the Indian Army to invade Hyderabad (in his capacity as Acting Prime Minister) when Nehru was touring Europe. The action was termed Operation Polo, and thousands of Razakar forces were killed and Hyderabad was forcefully secured and integrated into the Indian Union.



The Humble Colossal Sardar

Sardar Patel was a strong man before whom rajas and maharajas trembled, and to whom rich men gave large funds for India's national movement. Yet, he did not allow a rupee to stick to his fingers, and in fact, he asked his son to stay away from Delhi as long as he was in Delhi, and not to use his name and position for personal gain.

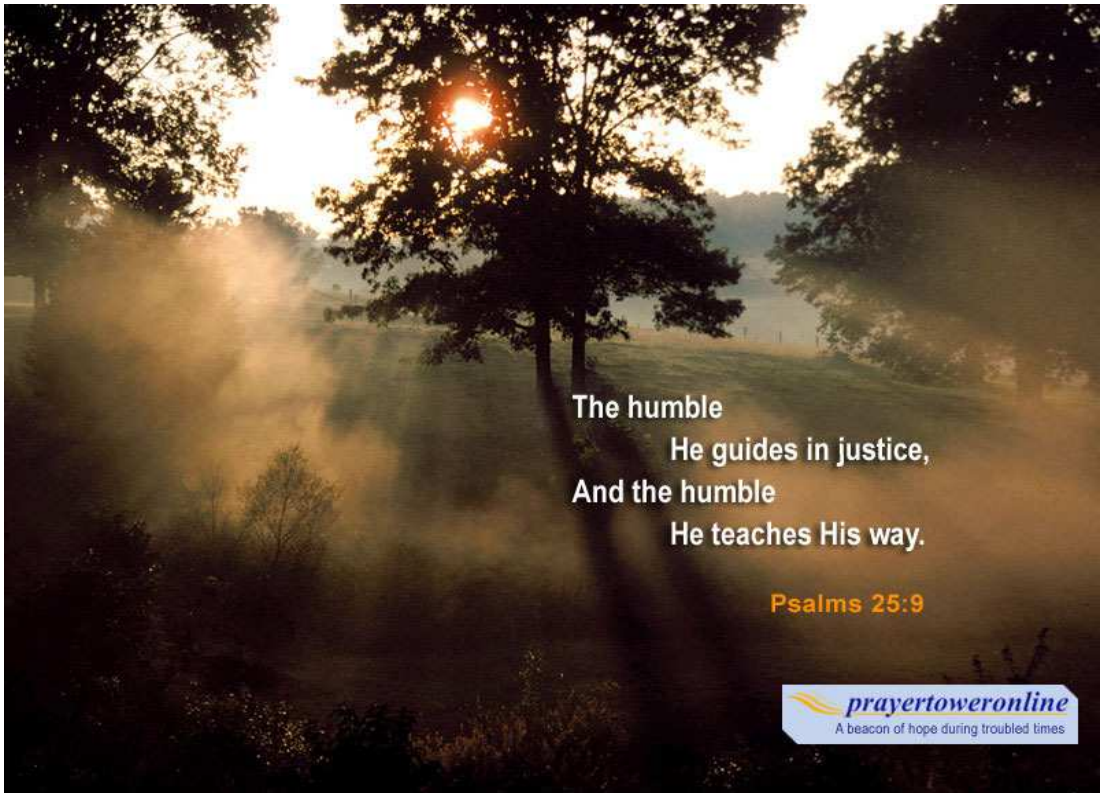
In 1950, the health of Sardar began to fail due to blood in cough. After a massive heart attack, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel died on December 15, 1950 at Birla House in Bombay. In homage to Patel, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared a week of national mourning. Patel's cremation was planned at Girgaum Chowpatty, but this was changed to Sonapur (now Marine Lines) when his daughter said that it was his wish to be cremated like a common man in the same place as his wife and brother were earlier cremated. Millions of people attended the cremation to pay homage to the man who laid the foundation of India.

Sardar Patel was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and the founding father of the Republic of India who played a leading role in the country's struggle for independence and guided its integration into a united, independent nation. His commitment to national integration in the newly independent country was total and uncompromising, earning him the sobriquet, '*Iron Man of India*'.

He is also remembered as the '*patron saint of India's civil servants*' for having established the modern all-India services system. He is also called the '*Unifier of India*'. Patel was

Government J. Thankima College

posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, in 1991. His birthday, the 31st October, is celebrated as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (National Unity Day) throughout the nation. In 2012, Patel was ranked third in Outlook India's poll of the Greatest Indian. The Statue of Unity, which is the world's tallest statue was dedicated to him on 31st October, 2018. The statue is approximately 182metres (597ft) in height; and built at a cost of Rs. 2,989 crores, the colossal statue depicts the humble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – the Iron Man of India and India's first and most successful Home Minister, wearing a traditional dhoti and shawl, towering over the Narmada River.



ECO CLUB ACTIVITIES



**The More Variety,
The Better Society**

June 5
World Environment Day

All for One and One for All, keep Biodiversity or our future may fall

BIODIVERSITY MATTERS If you don't, who will protect it?

ECO CLUB, GJTC

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY, 2020
Celebrate Biodiversity 5th June, 2020

RESULT OF ONLINE POSTER MAKING COMPETITION FOR MIZORAM COLLEGE ECO-CLUBS
Theme: Biodiversity Conservation

1st Position
Women's Polytechnic, Aizawl

2nd Position
Govt. J. Thankima College, Aizawl

3rd Position
Govt. Zirliri Residential Science College, Aizawl

Organised by
Mizoram ENVIS Hub
Mizoram Pollution Control Board



WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY
5th June, 2020

ONLINE POSTER MAKING COMPETITION FOR MIZORAM COLLEGE ECO CLUBS
THEME : BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

1st Prize : ₹ 5000
2nd Prize : ₹ 3000
3rd Prize : ₹ 2000
(e-Certificate will be given to winners)

Submission :
Submit in Pdf/Jpg format at miz@envis.nic.in on or before 3rd June, 2020
Results will be declared on 5th June, 2020

Organised by :
Mizoram ENVIS Hub
Mizoram Pollution Control Board

Contact : 9774217908/9436360107



ECO CLUB ACTIVITIES



SOAR HIGH

HISTORY CLUB ACTIVITIES



HISTORY CLUB ACTIVITIES



STUDENTS EVANGELICAL UNION ACTIVITIES

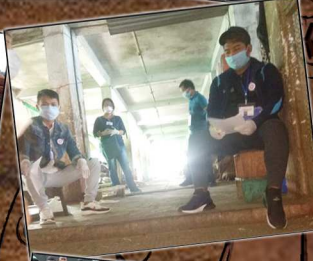


SOAR HIGH

STUDENTS EVANGELICAL UNION ACTIVITIES



NSS & BLOOD DONATION DAY



NSS & BLOOD DONATION DAY





ALUMNI CORNER





2019-2020 ACTIVITIES REPORT FROM ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

KL. Nunchâma, Secretary

It is a great pleasure for me to give the activities report during 2019-2020. I convey my deepest gratitude to our respected Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga and IQAC Coordinator Prof. C. Lalremruata for their kind advice and cooperation. I extend my sincere thanks to our Advisors Rebecca Khiangte, Lalbiaknii Hmar and Lalhmunsiami Khiangte, Alumni members and Student's Union leaders for their kind cooperation during 2019-2020.

Important activities during 2019-2020:-

- **21st June, 2019:** Grand Alumni Home Coming was jointly organized by Alumni Association and IQAC at the Central Campus and election of Alumni Association leaders 2019-2020 were organized in this programme. The Alumni Association Leaders for 2019-2020 were: -

President	:	C. Lalrindika, Ramthar Vêng, Aizâwl	2009 Batch
Vice President	:	John A. Lalnghâkzuala, Tanhril, Aizâwl	2010 Batch
Secretary	:	KL. Nunchâma, Thuampui Vêng, Aizâwl	2014 Batch
Asst. Secretary	:	Lalzuitluanga Hnamtê, Durtlâng, Aizâwl	2014 Batch
Treasurer	:	C. Lalrinfeli, Bûngbunglow, Aizâwl	2014 Batch
Fin. Secretary	:	Nangsâwmthanga, Aizâwl Vênglai	2010 Batch
Advisors	:	Rebecca Khiangtê, Associate Professor Lalbiaknii Hmâr, Associate Professor Lalhmunsiami Khiangtê, Associate Professor	

- **19th July 2019:** Alumni Association facilitated rank holder of University Examination 2019 by presenting a citation of appreciation. President C. Lalrindika, Secretary KL. Nunchâma and Alumni member Lalriliansa delivered a speech on behalf of Alumni Association.

Government J. Thankima College

- **14th August 2019:** On being invited three Alumni leaders - C. Lalrindika, Nangsâwmthanga and John A. Lalnghâklianana conducted the election of History Club in the third Annual Meet at Bâwngkâwn Chhimvêng YMA Hall and delivered a speech on the occasion.
- **30th August, 2019:** Alumni leaders were invited in the Annual College Week at AR Ground and delivered a speech on behalf of Association.
- **18th October, 2019:** Alumni was invited at the programme of Talent Expo 2019 at the Central Campus and Alumni member Lalnunmawia Pautu, General Secretary of MZP delivered a speech on behalf of Alumni Association. The Alumni Association Secretary KL. Nunchâma conducted prize distribution. The prizes were sponsored by the Alumni members through a donation of Rs. 10,700/-.
- **12th December, 2019:** On being invited, two Alumni attended the wedding ceremony of an Alumni member Lal\hakima at Bâwngkâwn East Presbyterian Church, Aizâwl.
- **23rd January, 2020:** Five Alumni members attended the wedding ceremony of Zoramthanga, Associate Professor at Tlangnuam Presbyterian Church, Aizawl.
- **6th February, 2020:** Alumni member Lalhmangaihzuali, Senior Gold Director, Oriflame Aizawl delivered a lecture in the RUSA sponsored '*J. Thankima Lecture Series on Entrepreneurship Skill*' at the College Conference Hall.
- The Alumni members Elysian-a Colney, M.A. (Mizo) helped the Department of Mizo as a Guest Teacher during July to October 2019.
- The Alumni members also helped the preparation of College Annual Magazine every year. In collaboration with the Magazine Department of 2019-2020, Alumni Association initiated Alumni Column in the College Annual Magazine. Four Alumni members contributed article along with the activities report and photos.
- The Alumni Association conducted formal meetings and properly maintained meeting records, activity records and finance records. And the detailed reports were given at the Annual Meet.
- The Alumni Association has been actively involved in the College welfare and development through membership in the IQAC.





INTELLIGENT DESIGN

Lalrimawia Zotê
Alumni Member

(Lalrimawia Zotê hi 2012 Batch niin, kum 2012-2015 chhûng khân Govt. J. Thankima College-ah hian B.A (Mizo Core) a zir a. B.A ÷ha taka a zawh hnuin, kum 2016 khân Aizawl Theological College ah BD zir chhûnzawmin, kum 2020 hian a zo dâwn a ni. College a kal chhûng hian zirlai taima tak niin, College tân thil tam tak ati ÷hin a. SEU-ah hrulaitu niin chanvo pawimawh tak tak a chelh bawk a ni. Kum 2014-2015 chhûng khân SEU Leader niin, kum 2013-2014; 2014-2015 chhûng khân SEU Choir Conductor hna a chelh bawk a ni.)

Science thiamna lamah hian hma kan sâwn chho mêk zêl a. Chhûng zînga lâ deuh ber, mihring inthlahchhohna atâna pawimawh ni bawk si chu DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) kan tih ve fo hi a ni. Kum 1953ah khân James Watson leh Francis Crick te chuan DNA hi an lo hmuchhuak a. Chhûng zirchiangtute zîngah chuan, **‘There is no God’** titu lâ tak Antony Flew (Atheist pachal, British Philosopher) pawh hi sawi hmaih chi a ni lo. Kum 50 chhûng vêl zet DNA a zirna hian a nunphung a thlâk dawrh ta mai a. A zirchian hmaa Pathian (God) awm lohzia tilangtu mi hrâtkhawkhêng tak mai a ni a. Nimahsela, DNA hi design-tu thiltitheh tak mai awm lo chuan amahin a rawn awm ngawt theh lo a ti a. Chuta ÷ang chuan **‘There is no God’** chu thai chhiain; **‘There is a God’** tiin a rinna a thlâk ta a, Siamtu (Creator) awmthu tlangau puituah a ÷ang ta hlauh zâwk a ni. Chuti khawpa zirchian phû leh mahni rinna pawh sawh sawn phah hialna tûr thil chu eng nge a lo nih rêng i han enchain dâwn ang hmiang.

DNA Structure:

Nunna nei taksa hrim hrim hian cell an nei vek a, hêng cell te hi atom chi hrang hrang inbelhbawmin a siam a ni leh a. Cell hi chi nhihin an ÷hen leh a, Procaryotic (Bacteria leh blue green algae) cell leh eukaryotic cell (thil nung dang zawng zawng cell) tiin. Eucaryotic cell te hi chuan nucleus an nei thung a. Mihring cell hi eukaryotic cell zîng a mi niin information tam tak a pai tel nghâl bawk a ni. He nucleus cell chhûngah hian lazai chhumbung ang tak 46 a awm a, a kawp tê têin 23-in an awm leh a. He

chromosome hi han bihchian chuan leihlâwn herh kawih chiat ang mai hi a ni a; DNA hian cell nihphung a keng a, genetic information kengtu a ni tel bawk. Chromosome hmun thenkhat laiah hian DNA molecule te chu awmze nei taka inrem bîkna lai an nei a, he lai hmun tak hi ‘*Gene*’ an tih chu a ni. Mihring tisa cell pakhat chhûngah hian gene 100,000 vêl awma hriat a ni a. Mihring cell pakhat chhûnga Gene awm zawng zawng hian DNA hmun zâa then hmun ngâ chauh a aw h a. A bâk zawng 95% chu DNA pangngai niin a ãngkaina la hmuh chhuah loh te niin, mithiam thenkhat chuan an sawi ve bawk. Mihringte hian 46 chromosomes kan nei a, hemi 46 chromosomes kan tih mai hi kan nu leh pate aãanga 23 chromosomes ve vein combined aãanga 46 chromosomes nei thei kan lo nita a ni ber mai. Tichuan keimahni, mipa leh hmeichhia aãangin a chungã sawi ang bawk hian 23 chromosomes ve ve chu kan pe chhûak ve ta thung a. DNA hi luhchilh thûk dâwn tak tak ila article pakhatã mai chuan a structure ringawt pawh sawifiah tûr pawh sawifiah sen anih dawn loh avangin, hemi chinã hian duh tâwk phawt ang.

DNA leh finger print:

DNA fingerprint aãang hian mihring chu tunge a nih tih te, a samzai, thisen, hmul, vun, ruh them, chil, etc. aãangtein a chhuichhûah theih a. He thiamna hi misual chhuinaah pawh an hmang ãngkai hlê. Forensic Science lam bîk tân pheih chuan hmanraw pawimawh tak zîng a mi a ni. Mihring DNA molecule te inrem dân hi thil nung hrang hrangã a inang thluah hlawm a. Tichuan, Gene chhûngã DNA molecules te chu inrem dân dik thlap te, awm nawn te, gene tâna ãngkai lo te pawh a awm a; chutiãng bawkin gene dangã pawh a ni. Chulai tak chu ‘*minisatellite*’ an vuah. Minisatellite lai taka DNA molecules inrem dân hi mi pakhat cell hrang hrangã a in ang vek a ni. Nimãhsela, mi dangte nêna hriat hran theih kan nihna tûrin midangã chuan a inrem dân a dang ve ta thung. Chutã tak chuan minisatellite in ang lo kan nei vek tihna a ni ber. Minisatellite ang lo ãheuh kan neih aãang chuan keimãhni hi chhuichhuah theih kan ni ta a, a ãngkai hlê a ni. Mizo community-ãh chuan Science lama background nei lem lo leh tui lo fê fê tân chuan a ãngkai ang hûin ala lâr teh chiam lo a. Mãhse, misual hnuchhui nân te, a bîkin forensic seminology atân pawh ãngkai tak a ni a. Pãwngsual case finfiah nân, pãwngsual rawn (gang rape) ãh pawh nise, Forensic Seminology hmang hian a chhuichhuah theih a ni.

Fine-tuned Universe (herh mil):

Kan DNA structure avâng hian Stephen Hawking (Theoretical Physicist) pawhin Universe hi Pathian lo duã lâwk a ni thei mã angem, tih chu zãwnã awm thei a ni, a tih phã hial a ni. Argument from design tih hi Socrates-ãn a hmang ãn nia sawi a ni a. A hnuãh Plûto leh Aristotle te khân mumal zãwkin an rawn chhep chhuãk leh

a. Aristotle chuan khawvêl hi organism angin a ngai a, engkim hian chhan leh vâng a nei a tiin a sawi. *Material Cause, Formal Cause, Efficient* leh *Final Cause* tiin a sawi bawk a. Entîrna lo pe ta ila: In (House) a lo din theih nân a ruangâm a ngai a, chu chu *Formal Cause* a ni a; a hmanrua leh a ruangâm chu a taka chantîrtu (Mistiri) a ngai leh a, chu chu *Efficient Cause* a ni a, a hmanrua chu *Material Cause* ni ta se, in sak a nih chhan chu *Final Cause* a ni a ti. Modern Physics leh Cosmology thil hmuh chhuah aţang hian mihring mai ni lo, khawvêl pawh hi fel taka herhmiltu (tuner) a awm anga ngaihna a lian hlê mai a. Athiest ni bawk, Fre Hoyle (Mathematician Astronomer) chuan mak a tih êm êm mai chu, khawvêlah hian nunna a awm theih nân carbon tam tak a insiam a ngai a, carbon insiam tûr chuan universe leh a chhehvêla energy chu inchawih tâwk chohva inrem a ngai a, chu chu 1% (zâa pakhat) pawhin inmil lo se nunna a awm thei dâwn lo a ni.

Arsi lian hi elements insiamna hmunpui a ni a. Arsite hi kan planet-a nunna a awm theih nâna lumna min petute an ni bawk. Khawvêlah hian Force chi li (4) a awm a- *Gravitational force, electromagnetic force, strong nuclear force, weak nuclear force* te anni. Hengte hi an inlaichin dân a dik tâwk hlê a. *Strong nuclear Force* leh *electromagnetic force* inthlahna hi $1/10^{16}$ lek pawhin danglam se arsi a insiam thei dâwn lo a ni. Leia nunna a awm theih nân hian- Ni aţanga lei hlat zâwng hi a dik chiah tûr a ni a. Gravity leh temperature dik a ngai a; Lei vir chak zâwng a dik chiah a ʔul bawk a ni. Chuvâng chuan dik tâwk chiaha herhmiltu awm nia rinna a lian hlê a ni. Chu chu kristian ten Pathian kan tih leh ultimate intelligent designer nia kan pawm nghâl pawh hi a ni.

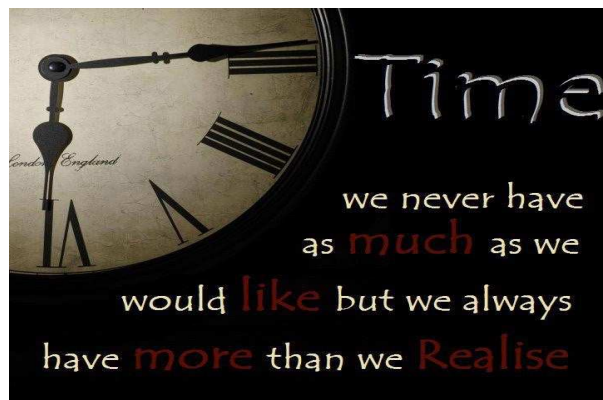
Intelligent design tih a lo chhuahna chhan pakhat chu atheism anih vangin, atheism lam tlêm a zâwng han hrût thuak thuak ila. New Atheist zînga lâr deuh ber Richard Dawkins-a sawi dân chuan origin of life hi tihpalh thil thua lo awm (by Chance) a ti a. Amah chauh lo pawh atheist te hian Pathian an hnâwl a. Sakhuana an dodâl a, sakhuana hi hmasâwnna dâlta a ni anti. Pathian a awm lohzia hi an sawi tamin internet-ah chhiar tûr leh hmuh tûr tam tak a awm. Tin, Christian apologist te nêna an inhnialna te pawh youtube vêlah han zawng ila, hmuh tûr tam tak a awm a, The Four Horsemen kan tih bîk Richard Dawkins, Daniel Dennet, Sam Harris leh Christopher Hitchens-a teho hian tûnlai an thiamna hmang ʔangkaiin sakhuanna hrim hrim hi an hnâwl tlat a ni. New Atheism movement hi kum 2000 hnu lama rawn irh chhûak a ni a. Tûn hma atheist kan tih, classical atheist te kha chuan Philosophy hmangin Atheism chungchâng hi an sawi deuh ber a, vântlângah an tilang tam lêm lo. Nimahsela, kum 2000 hnu lam a mite erawh hi chuan scientific evidence an beisei. Tûn hma a mite ai chuan an kâwlhrâwngin (assertive) ʔawngkam an duh tui lo hlê a ni. Richard Dawkins-a lehkhabu ziah ‘The God Delusion’ tih chu a lâr êm êm a, khawthlang lam ram mipuite ngaihven a la ni reng

a ni. Chu bâkah, ‘The Blind Watchmaker: Why the Evidence of Evolûtion Reveals a Universe’, ‘A Devil’s Chaplain’ tih te leh a dangte pawh a la awm. Sam Harris ziah ‘The End of Faith: Rêligion, Terror, and The Future of Reason’, Christopher Hitchens ziah ‘God is not Great: How rêligion Poisons Everything’, Daniel C. Dennet lehkhabu ziah ‘Breaking the Spell: Rêligion as a Natural Phenomenon’ tih te hi a lâz zual niin an thu leh hlate chu lehkhabu dangachte pawh chhiar tûr a tam hlê a ni. Nimahsela, heti khawpa sakhwana duh lo si hian theologian-te kut hnu erawh an ngaihven lêm lo ve tlat thung. Alister MacGrat, Oxford zirna ina professor pheii chuan The God delusion-ah hian pseudo-Science a tam hlê a ni a lo ti ve bawk. Mizo thalai zîngah pawh Pathian a awm ring lo te, a awm leh awm loh chu mihring ngaihtuah phâk bâk a ni tite pawh kan awm chhoh tawh a ni.

Christian apologist te leh atheist te inhnialna hmuh tûr tam tak ngaihnawm tak takte a awm a. Ravi Zacharias, hmanni lawka boral ta te, Nabeel Qureshi-an an Koran a zirna lamah Isua a hmuh thu ngaihnawm tak mai inziahna; ‘Seeking Allah finding Jesus’ te pawh chhiar tûr a awm. Mahse, ani pawh hi Ravi-a thih hma lawk khân a boral a. Christian apologist tha tak tak an awm a, David wood, John Lennox, Norman Geisler, Lee Strobel, Francis Collins, William lane Craig, R. C. Sproul, etc. Kan DNA te, cosmology chungchângah te, kan universe awm dânte leh nunna lo awm ãannate han ngaihtuah chian chuan tudang rêng puh tûr awm thei hian a rinawm loh. Tin, hêng zawng zawng hi tihpalh thil thua lo inherh mil thut a ang lo hlê bawk. Paul Davies chuan tum neisaa duan a ang ngawih ngawih a ti hial ani. Sawi tawh angin Antoney Flew-an ‘*There is God*’ a tih leh Ultimate Intelligent Designer hi a inzawm tlat a ni.

Romans 1: 20

“For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and super nature; so that they are without excuse.”





INTODELH

C. Lalhruaitluanga
Alumni Member

(C. Lalhruaitluanga hi kum 2012-2015 chhûng khân Govt. J. Thankima College ah B.A zirin, ðha takin a zova. Kum 2014-2015 khân Student's Union hruaitu atân thlan tlin niin, Debating Secretary hna a chelh a. Student's Union hruaitu anih chung hian College tan nasa takin a thawk thin a. Tûnah hian an chenna inah dawr siamin, sumdawn hna a thawk mêk a ni.)

Intodelh kan tih hian sawifiah tam ngai lovin kan hrefiah tlâng mai âwm e. Mamawh thawhchhuah leh neih hi a kâwk ber a. A hmasa berah chuan taihmâk hi a pawimawh hlê a ni. “Khawimaw” tih nun aiin “khâ” tih nun kan neih theihna tûr te, dîltu nih aia petu kan nih theihna tûra pawimawh tak chu taihmâk hi a ni awm e. Hnathawh hi mihring awmpung tûra Pathian remruat a ni. Pu Vâneihtluanga'n “Intodelh lo chu ðhalai hruaituah ðang suh se” a tih hi a khal deuh naa a ðha hlêin ka hria.

Ðhalaitte zîngah hnathawh kawr ha zak kan tam lûtuk hi kan changkân lohna bul a ni. Lehkha chauh zir chhûak a, kut hnathawh thiam leh intodelh zir chhûak lo kan pung zêl hi ânchhia a tling hial âwm e. Zirlai nih avânga intodelh loh chhuanlam hi chhuanlam tling a ni lo. Kawng engkimah mi puitling tawhte angin kan intodelh vek thei lo a nih pawhin, mahni hman tûr talte hi chu intum ve i tum teh ang u.

Kan ramah hian hnathawh tûr a awm lo, tiin engatinge kan iak kan iak le? Han in ngaihtuah teh. A chhan chu i taima tâwk lo a, nangman thawh awm tâwk i in siam tlat vâng a ni mai lo maw? Hetiang hna thawh chu ka zirna nên a inmil lo, ti ve khanglângin thawh tûr dang i hre chai si lo a, nitin inhlawh chawp i hreh ve tumhrang tawh si a, hei ngei hi nangmah vaw chhetu a ni.

Hrisel lo leh ramtuilei lo i nih chuan thudang nise; ei thei ve pâng pâng tak, hmui leh tui hre ve viau si, hnathawk peih lo kan tam viauin ka ring. Kan Bible chuan hnathawktu chu lâwmmann hmu tlâk a ni a tih rualin thawk lo chuan ei pawh ei suh se, a ti leh zel ani. Kan Pathian chuan hnathawk lo chu thi mahse pawh a ti vak lo a nih hmêl. Eng hna mah hi zahpuiawm a awm lo a, hnathawk peih lo te hi an zahpuiawm fê zâwk.

Vêng pakhat YMA Section huam chhông luh dâwnin “Intodelh la, I zahawm sawt ang” tih a intâr kulh mai. He thu hi a awmzia leh a pawimawhna, keimahni tân a ni tih erawh kan hre kher lo mai thei. Intodelh hi zahawmna a nih tak tak chuan mi zahawm lo kan va tam dâwn êm! YMA member hun âwl ngah tak, chaw heh ve fû si, nalh tak taka inchei reng thei, officer lian tak tak aia cell phone leh thuamhnaw nei nalh tak tak lah kan tam narawh e. Hêngte hian kan zahawm lohna a pholang Chiang hlêin ka hria. Intodelh tûr hian hun âwl a neih theih loh a, nawmchenna leh nuam tâwl chungin a intodelh theih hek lo bawk. Chuvâng chuan, thalai fîng zâwk leh chak zâwkte hian zahawmna kan neih dâwn chuan intodelh a ngai tih hria ila, zîng thawh bâk thawh sawi tûr nei lo hian mahni pualin sum hailuhna tûr i zawng teh ang u. Thawh peih nei mang dêr si lo, phunchiar êm êm nih te hi sim ila a tha fû ang.

Hnathawk peih lo leh mi dâwngdah takte hi kan bible pawh hian a lo ngaisâng lo khawp mai. Tirhkoh Paula chuan, “Taihmâkna kawngah chuan thatchhe suh la, thatchhiatna kawngah chuan taima hek suh” a ti a. Tin, thawhrimna vâng pawh ni lo a hausak thut tum hi Pathian huat zâwng tak a ni. Hnathawk i hreh a, i thawk peih lo a nih chuan setana ramri chhôngah i awm reng tih inhria ang che. Chhôngkaw ei bêl ber i nih theih loh pawhin chhôngte châwm hlum thak hi thalai YMA member zîngah an awm tûr a ni lo.

YMA member/thalai kan ni a, neuh neuh a lo tam a, mahni intodelh vek chu a har ang. Mahse 50%-70% tal hi chu intodelh tum teh ang u. Zirlai kan nih pawhin intodelh lo tûr kan ni bîk lo, lehkha zir paha mahni intodelh tum an awm nual a, ka hre nual bawk. Hetiang mite hi an ngaihsân awm a, ngaihsânna châng i hre bawk ang u.

Intodelh tûr chuan mamawh neih tlêm a ngai a, mamawh ngah lûtuk chuan thawhchhuah sên a har a, sahdah, meizial, tuibûr duh vek tân chuan ‘khaw maw’ nun a pai loh theih loh a, tuibûr chauh duh chuan tuibûr chauh neih kha thil har a ni lêm lo. Mihring kan ni a, laklawh leh engemaw châng chu a awm lo thei lo. Mi hausa bera kan ngaihte pawhin ‘khawi maw’ tih châng an nei ve tho, inthlahrûn êm êm tûr pawh a ni lo, amaherawh chu, ‘khawi maw’ nun ni lovin ‘khâ’ tih theih tum zâwk ila a tha khawp mai.

A tâwp nân chuan “kei chu ka thei lo” tih nun hi paih tum ila; mi tih theih ang ti ve thei lo a inhriatna hi mi pangngai lozia a ni. I ti thei a, tumna leh tuar chhelnâ i neih dân a zirin i hlawhtlinna leh hlawhtlin lohna chu a sângin a hniam chauh zâwk ang.

“Beidâwng mai suh, i ti thei ni a i hriat aia tam i ti thei si a.”





J. THANKIMA CHANCHIN

*Elisyan-a Colney
Alumni Member*

(Elysian-a Colney hi kum 2013-2016 chhông khân Govt. J. Thankima College ah B.A zirin, òa takin a zova. College a zirlai hian Student's Union 2015-2016 hruaitu atân thlantlin niin, Social & Culture Secretary hna a chelh a. SU hruaitu a nih chhông hian Cultural Club nung tak dinin, Mizoram Anthurium Festival-ah te Govt. J. Thankima College aiawhin an lâw òin a ni. Kum 2017-2019 khân Mizoram University hnuaiah, M.A (Mizo) zir zovin, First Division-ah a passed a. Kum 2019 khân Govt. J. Thankima College-ah Mizo Department tanpuiin, Guest Teacher hna a thawk òin a ni.)

Govt. J. Thankima College hming chawi chhan J. Thankima hi Mana (Man Hausaa) Gleh Tahkhawli te fa pasarih zînga a upat dân indawta a pathumna ni tûrin Kum 1933 July thlaah Pehlâwn kuaah a piang a. A hming bula J a dahna chhan hi an hnam hming (Hmar Zotê/Hrangsoôtê) a nih vâng a ni. Kum 7 mi vêl a nihin Pehlâwn aţangin Khawdungsei ah an pêm a, Khawdungsei ah hian Sikul (school) lûtin, Zolûra Sikul ah Pâwl thum thleng zirin Lâwr (Lower Primary) a passed a ni.

Khawdungsei aţang hian Sakawrdai ah an pêm leh a. J. Thankima pa, Mana hi a tlangvâl lai aţang tawha sumdâwn thiam hming thang a ni a, Sakawrdai a an awm lai pawh hian a sumdâwnna hi a kalpui chhunzawm zêl a, J. Thankima hian nasa takin a pa sumdâwnna hi a pui a, Sikul pawh a kal chhunzawm thei lo a ni.

Sakawrdai ah hian rei awm lovin Vaitinah an pêm leh a, Vaitina an awm hnu phei chuan a pa sumdâwnna tanpuiin, theihtâwp a chhuaah a. An unau zîngah pawh a pa sumdâwnna chhunzawmtu ber a ni chho ta a ni.

Nupui a neih hnu:

Vaitin kuaah hian kum 1952 October ni 1-ah Zailâwmi, Pu Chawnghleia (L) fanu pathum zînga upa ber nêen Presbyterian Kohhran Dân Thianghlimin, Pastor Dârliana'n a inneihtîr a. Vaitin kuaah hun eng emaw chen an chên hnuin, a pa thurâwn angin mahnia sumdâwnna kawng zawh a tum ta a, Ratu kuaah a pêm ta a.

Ratu khuaah hian rei tak awmin, Mizo rambuai (kum 1966) avânga a sumdâwnnain harsatna a tawh tâkah chuan sumdâwnna awlsam zâwk nân Aizâwlah a rawn pêm leh a. Ramhlun North-ah inbengbelin kum thum vêl an awm hnuah kum 1970 khân tûn thlenga an inpui ni ta Zion Street, Dâwrpui-ah an insawn pheï ta a. J. Thankima hian fanu paruk leh fapa pakhat a nei a, an upat dân indawtin a hnuaiah hian rem a ni a. Vânduaithlâk takin kum 1994 September ni 18 khân an fapa neih chhun Zothangluaia hian hun lo takin a boralsan tawh a ni.

J. Thankima leh Zailawmi Fate:

1. Zolianthangi
2. Zolianpâri
3. Jane S.L.Thangi
4. Zothangluaia
5. Zolianchhûngi
6. Zodingliani
7. Zokûngpui

A mizia leh a sumdâwnna:

J. Thankima hi pa ngainatawm leh kawm nuam tak, inngaitlawm leh fiamthu duh tak si a ni a, nu leh pa thu hnial ngai rêng rêng lo mi a ni. A nu leh pa thu a awih avângin Pathian malsâwmna a dawng nasa hlê tih loh rual a ni lo vang. Zirna lamah sâng teh lua lo mah se, pian pui BA an tih ang chi nei a ni a. Remhriatna leh a thiltih apianga hlawhtlin tum tlat mi a ni. Mi rinawm leh taima tak a ni a, sumdâwn thiam tak a ni bawk.

J. Thankima hi sumdâwn thiam tak anih bâkah kum 1982 aţang khân Mizoram Sawrkâr PWD hnuaiah 1st Class Contractor a ni. J. Thankima hi hmathlîr thui tak nei mi a ni a. Aizawl a piangin, seilian ni lêm lo mah se, Bâwngkâwnah ram ʈha tak leina châng te a hria a ni.

Kohhran leh khawtlânga a inhman dân:

J. Thankima hi pa thluak fîng tak a ni tih loh rual a ni lo va, kohhran leh khawtlâng tân a thiamna leh finna, a remhriatnate a hmang nasa thei hlê a ni. Ratu khuaa an awm lai pawhin hun rei tak Village Council President hna a chelh nghê nghê a ni. Mi thilphal tak a ni a, kohhranah pawh a theihtawpin a inhmanğ ʈhin a, thawhlâwm thawh lamah ʈahnem a ngai thei hlê a ni.

College a din chhoh dân:

Kum 1993 khan Bâwngkâwn khawtlang tangrual chuan zirna in sang zawk duhin Bawngkawn College an din a. College enkawl zelna tur sum an tlakchham avangin J. Thankima chu an dawr ta a. J. Thankima chuan lo phurpuiin, College chhonzawm anih theihnan kum 1994 May ni 24 khân a ram (tûna Girl Hostel ni ta) hi College hmun atan pein, chêng 1,50,000/- lain a tanpui bawk a. College hming atan J.Thankima College phuah ani ta nghe nghe ani. Tichuan, kum 2002 khân Lalhmingthanga College, Durtlâng leh J. Thankima College, Bâwngkâwn te chu sawrkâr thuchhuak angin insuihfintîr an ni a. Lalhmingthanga chhûngte nêin inbe remin, J. Thankima College hming a pu tlang ta a. College din kum atan erawh chuan Lalhmingthanga College din kum 1992 chu official in hman ani ta ani. Mizoram Sawrkâr chuan kum 2007 khân J. Thankima College chu Government College-ah a hlângkai ta ani.

A hun hnukung lam:

J.Thankima hi a kum a upat chhoh hnu hian taksa hrisel lohna, zuntlum leh thisen sângin tlâkbuakin damdawia inênkawlna pawh theih ang tâwkin a ti chho a, phai lamte pawh pan pui thin nimahse, he natna avâng hian Kum 60 mi niin kum 2003 January ni 18 khân rawng a lo bâwl sak thin Pathian hnêna awm tûrin chatuan ram a pan ta a ni. A nupui Zailâwmi erawh chu an inpui Zion Street, Dâwrpui, Aizâwlah kum 85 mi niin tân thlengin min la dam pui thung.

P.S: Kum leh Ni tam tak hi ziaktu thenkhat nêin a inang lo a, mahse hei hi a chhûngte ngeiin a an chhinchhiah dân min pêk theihthe chu a ni a. Kum leh ni dik lovah a ziaktu hian mawh a phur lo a ni.

Thu lâkna te:

1. J. Thankima College First Annual Magazine 2005-2006
2. A fanu Zodingliani te nupa Bâwngkâwn Lunglei Road
3. A fanu Zolianpâri Ramhlun North.





ṬHALAITE KHAWVÊL HI...

C. Thangmawia
Alumni Member

(C. Thangmawia hi kum 2015-2018 chhûng khân Govt. J. Thankima College ah B.A zirin, ṭha takin a zova. Kum 2016-2017 khân Student's Union hruaitu atân thlan tlin niin, Magazine Editor hna a chelh a. Annual Magazine 2016-2017 kha SU hruaitu anih chhûngin hlawhtling taka tlângzarh a ni a. Kum 2017-2018 khân SU hruaitu atân thlantlin leh niin, General Secretary hna chelhin, College ram humhalhna túrin nasa takin a thawk thin a. Tûnah hian Thingsûl khuah Zirtîrtu hna a thawk mêk a ni.)

Khawvêl a changkâng chho tial tial a, hmasâwnna pawh tam tak awmin a lo ṭhang duang zel a. Chhûng hmasâwnna chuan mihring nun nasa takin a kaihruai chho zêl a ni. Amaherawhchu, hmasâwnna leh thil chi hrang hrang hian ṭhatna leh ṭhat lohna tam tak a nei thung a ni.

Thiamna chi hrang hrang kan tawng baw mêk zêl a, ṭhangthar lung fing tak tak kan awm chho zêlin kan kat ta nuk mai te hi ram leh khawtlâng tân hmasâwnna ropui ava ni tehlul êm. Khaw khata Bachelor, Master leh Degree chi hrang hrang nei an awm ta zêl mai te, Infiammi tam tak kan awm zêlte hian khawtlâng leh ram ava han chawimawi ṭhin tehlul êm. Khaw dang, ram dang kan ngai bîk lo ṭhin teh e. Thiamna leh theihna zawng zawng pawh ram leh khawtlâng tân hlân zêl pawh a ṭha hle mai.

Amaherawhchu, kan thiam avâng te, kan theih êm avâng erawh chuan chapona tlângsâng kan chuangkai ta em ni tih erawh chuan ngaihtuah a va tithui tak êm. Ṭhenkhat lehkha zir sâng tak tak kan awm a. Thiamna leh theihnate chhawr ṭangkai a nih theihna atân tiin khawtlâng leh kohhran thleng pawhin eng eng emawah telh kan ni chho zêl a. Mahse, kan thiamna awmze neia chhawr beiseitute lakah erawh kan inluling ta mai a ni ang ngem? Ṭawngkam chhuak aṭang te, chêtzia uluk taka en chuan aia upa emaw keini aia lo senior zâwkte kan tham lo ta lek lek lo maw a tih theih hial âwm a ni.

Ṭhenkhat infiammi hlawhtling tak tak an awm chho zêl pawh hi fak an phû ṭhin kher mai. Amaherawhchu, kan infiammi nihna hi infiamna tualzâwl leh dawhsânah chauh

nilovin kan tualzâl nun thleng hian kan lantîr tûr zâwk a ni dâwn lâwm ni? Aia upa zahna leh hruaitu zahna hi kan chawikân thar leh a pawimawh em êm ani.

Mizo nunphungah chuan ðhenawmte tih lâwm loh kan hlau êm êm a, “ðhenawmte do ai chuan khaw sarikh do a thlanawm zâwk” tih hial pawh kan nei a nih hi mâw. Chuti a nih mêk lai chuan ðhenawm khawvêng ngaichâng lèk lo hian kan duhna leh ngainat zâwng kan lo Sahuai thingvawn ve tlat em le? Chutiang kan lo ni a nih chuan kan Mizo nihna identity pakhat chu kan hawisan mêk tihna a ni mai dâwn a ni.

Hnamdang ðawng kan ngaisâng êm êm a. Khawi hmunah pawh awm ila Hindi a ni emaw, English emaw ðawng dang thiam nâl tak chu kan ngaisâng êm êm a, ðawng pawh hman dik hrâm chu kan tum ðhin a ni lo’. Hmasâwnna ropui tak a ni a, a lâwmawm khawp mai. Hnialhrât thukhawchâng takin ‘MAHSE’ kan ti hrâm teh ang. Hnamdang ðawng hman dik loh hlau hian kan hnam ðawng ziah dik leh ðawng hman dik erawh kan vei si lo hi chuan hmasâwnna kan neih hi a tluantlin lohna lantîr a ni thei mai ang em? (Kei ngei pawh hian ka ti dik lo nual ang). Mahni hnam ðawng leh nun dân zahpui ni ang hrîma kan awm hi chu insiam ðat kan mamawh lam chu a ni e. Hnam bo kan nih hma hian hawh u, ðhalaite khawvêlah hian ðhalaite u ðan ila tlâng ang u hmiang.

***KHAWVÊLAH FEL FAMKIM A HARSA,
FELNA KAWNG ERAWH KAN ZAWH THEI A NI***



NIKHAT CHU

*B.C. Tâwna
Former Staff*

(Pu B.C. Tâwna hi November ni 1, 2002 ațanga October ni 1, 2017 chhûng khân Govt. J. Thankima College-ah hian LDC hna a thawk a. College tâna a thawh chhûng zawng hian official duty a tih ðhin piah lamah, College hmasâwnna tura sùlsutu thawh hlâwk tak a ni a. Staff Welfare Association-ah te kum engemaw zât hruaitu niin, tâna hmun thar Central Campus, Bâwngkâwn Brigade ram LSC kan neih theih nâna hmalatu ber zînga mi a ni.)

Government J. Thankima College hi sawrkâr hnathawh tumna rilru pu lo chungka thawh ve na hmasa ber ni lawi si a. Han thawh takah chuan ka thawhpuite chu an felin thawhpui an lo nuam êm êm vek mai a, keipawh chu a nuam ti hlei hlei ka ni ta zâwk hial a ni. Sawrkâr office dang ang leh tûn huna zirlai an pun avânga hna thawh tur pung ang hian hna la tam hek lo, thawh loh hlawh kan la emaw tih mai turin kan âwl ni ber hian ka hre ðhin. Thawhpuite nêen kan thlîr dân erawh inang lo mai thei a, mahse private college dinhmun ațanga dificit status-ah kan kai a, chuta țangin government college-ah sawrkârin min hlângkai leh a, a awmna hmun ten a zir loh vâng nge naupang kan ngah lutuk thei lova, hna a tam tak tak thei lo a ni.

Hun a inher zêl a, zawi zawiin kan changtlung ve zêl a; rualawh a na tulh tulh a, rual el a na bawk. Rual awh leh rual el a nat ang aiin zirlai naupang ngah loh chuan, lâh leh hmasâwn a har ðhin khawp mai. Zirlaiten pawl 12 an paltlangin Hrângbâna College, Pachhûnga University College leh Government Aizâwl College ngata kal kha a changkâng bîk riauin an hre tlat si a, chûng chu sawi loh kan College-a Principal nih tak ngial pawh kha tumahin an châk teh huam lo a ni. Sawrkârin Princpal hna chelh tura a dah te lahin a aia dinhmun țha zâwkah min kalsan lo thei ðhin si lova; dem rual erawh an ni lo ve. Zirlai naupang tân hêng deficit sister-ho zirna țhatzia te, zirtîrtu naupang zâwk leh thiamna update tawh zâwk te rualawh avânga marpâta țang ðhin, zirlaiten an tihțhat loh hlaua taima taka zirtîr a, phone call hmanga ûmzui țawk țawk ð hin; mi harsa tê tê leh thiamna level-ah pawh THIRD UALA leh Open School ațanga inziak tling ve hrâm hrâmte zirtîra Graduate-tîr thei khawpa zirtîrna țha pêkna a ni zâwk tih an hmuh kân fo. College hi zirna hmun atâna hmun fianrial țha takah a awm

tih, zir Chiang Hmasa Lovin Zirlaiten min kal pèl suau suau òh lah tak a, mangan / luhai châng a tam òh. Mizoram University Sports leh thil dang dangah a hnufual pàwl kan ni fo mai; chumai bàkah NAAC Assesment fahranah pawh zirlai naupang ngah loh chu min pawt hniamtu a ni ve pakhat. Hetiang hi kan dinhmun a nih avângin a thawktute chuan kan theihna zâwn zâwnah kan òng a, òhahnem kan ngai êm êm òh a ni. Naupang admission pèk tur hmutu lâwmante siam hialin HNUH HRÂM kan hmachhawn tak meuh a, a hmun (location) in zir hle mahse, zirlaiten an rawn hmu thiam ngang si lo. Naupang an kâm tual tual emaw tih mai turin kum tinin hun kan hmang liam ta fo mai a ni.

Principal Pi Diki (Dr. Lalrindiki 1.11.2002 to 17.3.2005) hnuaiah deficit college dinhmun bul òng chhoh a ni a. Hetih lai hian neih loh kan ngah hle a ni. Computer set te lei a ni a, Sir Ngaiha (Lalngaihawma) hova computer bàwm tur kan han sa tluk tlukte kha a ngaihawm ta hle mai. College puitling pakhat kha ni tawh hial mah ila, official emblem kan lo la nei hauh lo mai! Bengvâr chhuahin Principal hnênah ka lo siam ang, ka ti rawk mai a, rin ai takin a lo awl ai lo nasa mai! Uluk a lo ngai phian mai a, kei tehluul tân phei chuan ngaihtuahna sên a ngai nasa zual a, nasa fêa ka buaipui hnuaiah tûna College emblem kan hman mêk hi ka lo duangchhuak ta a ni. Principal Pi Diki minho chhông khân sawi tur a tam khawp mai a, kan sawi sêng lovang. Hei chauh hi erawh sawi chhuah loh theih loh a ni - staff chaw ei khâwm kan neih tuma Sir Sângvuana'n, "Ka Pi rawn dawh hmasa ber rawh", a tih chhên laite kha mitthlah a châm reng mai. Kan Pi lah khân kha òngkam tuang tak phêna thuintup ril tak kha a hrethiam ngai der si lo! Khâng hun hlimawmte kha chelh òng theih ni hek lo le, khuarei an chang zo ta! Kan Pi berin min chhuahsan hnuaiah chuan Principal thar, pa nêlawm tak Pu Rintea (Dr. Lalrinthanga, 17.3.2005 to 30.4.2006) kan nei leh ta hlauh mai a, kan lâwm hle a ni.

Pu Rintea hi mi hniam leh hnuaiah ber bulah pawh tîti siam siam thei khawpa pa fîng leh kawm nuam; tute pawhin be dâwn ila, a tuibur hmuam lai chhâk puat hmasa phawt lohva tumah be duh lo khawpa amah betute care thiam a ni a, non-teaching staff-te phei chuan kan nêl tak zet a ni. A bîkin kei phei chuan ka òhahnem ngaihna min insumtîr thei lova, ka nêl mai bàkah ka nêk na zual bîk òhinin ka hria. A mawi awm lo mang e âw, tih tur khawp hian ka luhchhuah ngunin ka hria a, amaherawhchu, College hmasâwnna tur anih chuan tiin, ka tîm duh lo òh chauh a ni.

Ni khat chu Principal chu luhchilh meuhin, "Sir, I Principal lai hian achievement ropui tak siam I tum teh ang," ka ti khawl mai a, Principal chuan, "Engnge ni ta?" a ti a, Kei chuan, "Kan College hmunhna hian a zir loh vâng nge, zirlai naupang kan nei tam thei tlat lova, saw lai Brigade (Bâwngkâwn) hmun hluiah sâwn



College hmun tur i dil ang u, ramhbuai ni mahse a buai dân saw sawrkâr lamin chin fel an tum dânah hian sawrkâr hmun pawimawh dah an duh a, min phûrpui phian mai thei asin. Chubâkah, tuna sawrkâr fawng vuantu leh thuneitute hmêlhrat tha kan neih lai hian chêt la ıla, keimân ka bawhzui char char dân nia”, ka ti a, a phûr zawng a lo ni a ni ang chu, chumi ni tlai la la chuan IV-Grade-hote nê, Canteen mual an tih thin lai hi kan va hrûtkual ta chiam mai a. Kan Principal Pu Rintea pawh Shillong tlângsâm pik hnuaiyah lûtin, tlângsâm pâr leh hnah khim lûkin, pik aţangin a lo chhuak ve leh phawng zêl a; a hlawhtlinna kalkawng thui turzia hre lêk lovin kan hlim hlimin kan va hlim ta phian mai a ni. Tichuan, sawrkâr lamah Minister te kan be zui a, a ni chuan Revenue Department-a Technical Officer Pu V. Lianzînga-hova lo enfiyah turin a ti ta zêl mai a. Dîlnate siamin Revenue Department officer meuh hovin a bul chu kan han tan ta a ni. Engtin tin emaw sawrkâr rorêlna sâng Cabinet meeting a thleng a, mahse ram buai tih takah harsatna neuh neuh a awm chho va, keini lamin kan nawr ve reng baw a. Bâwngkâwn V/C, NGO hrang hrang thlâwpnate dil a ni a, an theih chin chinah hma min lâkpui thin a ni. Sawrkâr lamin tihsual hlau tak leh fimkhur takin a kalpui lo thei si lova, Cabinet Member tinte hnênah College mamawhna leh a la tangkai turzia sawi kualin kan phili buai ta fo mai nghe nghe a ni. Sawrkârin he ram buai dinhmun hi a ngaihtuah mêk laiin Principal chuan min chhuahsan a lo ngai ve leh ta a. Principal ni turin Pu Ramhmangaiha Râltê (1.5.2006 to 26.3.2017) chuan College a rawn zawm ve leh ta a, kan lâwm hle a ni.

Kan Principal thar hnênah chuan zah theih loh chhuahin College hmunhma chungchâng ka'n han tîti pui leh a, kan vâneh a siamin a beng verh zâwng tak a lo ni hlauh mai. College hmun dilna file chu a awmna hre tur leh file number te, tunge kawl mêk tihte chhuichhuak turin min ti ta zêl a. Hun engemaw chen kan buaipui hnuah chuan kan file chu kan chhuichhuak ta hrâm a. Sawrkâr thuneitute lamah theihtâwp chhuaha kan bawhzui laiin, hun a lo inher a, sawrkâr thar a lo piang ve leh ta a ni.

Hlawhtling ngei tur leh a hma aia chak zâwka hmalâk a nih theih nân Principalin ruahmanna hrang hrang a kalpui ta a. Staff Welfare Association te nê tanghovin HNUHHRÂM mâk lek lek tawh tura ngaih chu kan theihna zâwn theuhah kan han bei thar leh ta a, tlêm tlêmin hma pawh kan sâwn ta zêl a ni. Beisei leh duhtusam angin hmasâwn theih loh châng awm thin mahse, kan tanrual tlatna te, Bâwngkâwn khawtlâng hruaitute min support tlat avâng tein kan hma zâwn a êng hret hret a. Hêng hunlai hian Principal Pu Rama leh a thawhpui ten mawng kan hûng hman lova, rilru kan chawhtîr hman meuh lo a ni. Khua leh tui thate zîngah pawh sawrkâr policy tihlawhtling tura taima taka thawktute an tam loh thin tehlu nê keini erawh chu



hemi thilah hi chuan kan t̄angrual t̄l̄ang a, sawrk̄ar lamin min p̄ek tum r̄anin hma an la bawk a, hlim takin beiseina nung n̄en hma kan la a, hah kan hre lo. Rambuai anih angin Court lamah thubuai ziah luh a ni a, harsatna nam̄en lo kan t̄aw̄k ta a ni. Court lama thubuai chinfel chungch̄anga thawktute inp̄ekna leh thawhhlawkzia te, chutih laia land lease kan bawhzui char char d̄an te, d̄aw̄t v̄ar kan sawi tak hial t̄um te; Principal Pu Rama'n dawhk̄an tinah Chief Minister-in, "Meiling ken ang vat vat a ni tur a ni," a ti, tiz̄el mai rawh, min tih angin peon ang maiin Directorate leh Secretariat office v̄elah file ka pawm kual ta zak zak mai a. Officer thenkhatin, "File hi p̄awn lam mi ken kan phal lo," an lo tih hulhak ch̄anga chhuanlam leh t̄an chhan tur ka ngaihtuah chhuah fuh t̄inziate kha rilruah a la thi lo. Khatih hunlaia d̄aw̄t v̄ar leh tl̄ema v̄ar t̄aw̄k lo deuh ka lo chh̄ak chhuah v̄angte pawh kha a ni mahna le, vawiin thlengin kohhran upaah thlan t̄lin ka la ni thei r̄eng r̄eng lo! College puitling leh t̄hang duang tak ni tura hmal̄akna hrang hrangte hi lehkha ph̄ekah ziah s̄en zawh rual a ni lo va, sawi s̄en pawh a ni hek lo.

T̄unah chuan hm̄un thar nuam takah thawktu hm̄el̄tha tak tak, rilru t̄ha tak tak, zirlai naupang duhawm tak takte n̄en PAWHCHHIAT hun kan lo thleng ta. Pawhchhiat zawha thil lo thleng tur chu a thar chhuah a t̄anga hl̄aw̄kna t̄el a ni. A hl̄aw̄kna t̄el chung z̄elin R̄ALTIAN̄G kan kai ve ta. Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga, faculty leh staff leh zirlai zawng zawngte hmal̄ak m̄ek, hm̄alam huna hlawhtlinna duhawm tak, TUBAUH rik tawp hun lo p̄archhuak tur hi ngh̄akhlel takin Zoram mipuiin a thl̄ir m̄ek e.... GOVT. J.THANKIMA COLLEGE vul zual z̄el rawh se.



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES



SWA PROGRAMME



SOAR HIGH

SWA PROGRAMME



IQAC SEMINAR



SOAR HIGH

IQAC SEMINAR



SOAR HIGH

MLA (Subject Committee II) VISIT



MLA (Subject Committee II) VISIT



SOAR HIGH



ACADEMICS CORNER



ACADEMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2019-2020

Prof. JV. Nunchunga
Principal

It is my honour to present a report on the recent development of the College during 2019-2020 in terms of academic and infrastructure. These developments are the outcome of the untiring and collective efforts of all fraternity members of this college. The cohesive force of the fraternity is commendable and strong enough to achieve the best. I feel satisfied in receiving a visionary guidance from senior colleagues and co-operation from my fellow junior colleagues.

A. ACADEMIC MATTERS

1. Entrepreneurship Knowledge Centre (EKC): Entrepreneurship skill development opens the door for self-employment; And in opportunity to establish such a knowledge Centre has been ushered in by the Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Govt. of Mizoram. An application to establish the Entrepreneurship Knowledge Centre (EKC) was submitted to the Mizoram Entrepreneurship Development and Monitoring Cell (MEDMOC), Planning & Programme Implementation Department in the month of October, 2019. The application was examined and found viable by the MEDMOC which sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs to the College. A separate room has been allotted for the EKC and Entrepreneurship development programmes/trainings will be conducted as per the guidelines of the scheme. I convey our special thanks to MEDMOC.

2. Identification of slow learners: Human beings lived in an unequal realm wherein some weaker sections are always in need of special care to deliver justice for them. In a College, slow learners can be identified as a special category classified on the basis of students performances in the internal assessments conducted by the College. Remedial, but compulsory, classes are conducted for the identified students in the month of October and November, 2019. It is hoped that this remedial class is of great help in their academic result.

3. Talent Expo 2019: Students have a latent talent which needs to be unearthed systematically. Hence, the College organized a Talent exposure opportunity on 18th

October, 2019 at the College Central Campus. The Deputy Mayor of Aizawl Municipal Corporation Lalringliana graced the function as the Chief Guest. A variety of talents were exhibited by the students which depicted that the College students are blessed with precious abilities and skills that could facilitate their future career.

4. Solar Power plant: Constant and reliable power supply is indispensable for ICT based classroom teaching. The College acquired 10kWp SPV solar power plant from Zoram Energy Development Agency (ZEDA) at a subsidized rate of Rs. 2.63 lakh only while the actual price is Rs. 11.9 lakh. This Solar power plant provides an uninterrupted power supply for the institution.

5. Adopted village: Extension service is part and parcel of education. The College adopted Nausel Village as the Adopted Village with effect from 18th March, 2020. Various socio-economic development programmes shall be chalked out in consultation with them; however, much work cannot be done during this year due to the combat against Covid 19 pandemic.

6. Industrial demo chamber: It is very essential to impart the zeal of self-employment among students amid the rise of educated unemployment since the public sector provides white collar job only for the few. While Mizoram has a good opportunity for the establishment of industry which is based on locally abundant raw materials, an encouragement and guidance in this aspect is not up to the mark for the general degree students. To impart this spirit, a proposal of Detail Project Report for the establishment of Industrial Demonstration Chamber at the College was submitted through proper channel to Mizoram Industrial Development Board under Socio-Economic Development Project (SEDP) which is the flagship programme of the ruling Ministry. Fortunately, the Board accepted the proposal partially and recommended a sum of Rs. 10.42 lakhs for the construction of building infrastructure. Financial sanction is awaited from Planning & Programme Implementation Department. The credit goes to the Chairman (Dr. R. Lalthangliana, Minister) and Vice Chairman (C. Ramhluna, Ex-MLA) of the Mizoram Industrial Development Board.

7. Evaluation of teachers' attendance: To enhance the teachers' effectiveness in class room teaching, teacher's attendance was evaluated on the basis of Vice Principal's daily inspection report and concerned teachers' teaching dairy. This were a welcoming step for improving class room management and delivering effective teaching

B. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. Construction of pedestrian foot path: A 110 feet long pedestrian foot path was constructed connecting the lower and upper courtyards and this has made easy shuttling and further decorates the landscape of the central campus.

2. **Extension of upper courtyard:** The upper courtyard were extended westward which providing a larger space for the central campus.
3. **Construction of additional room:** Under the New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) of the state government, the College is to construct two rooms on the fourth floor of the administrative building. The College execute the construction though the Directorate. While only 2 rooms are to be constructed, the College efficiently utilized the cash and constructed 3 rooms i.e an addition of one room more than the initial estimate. This was possible due to the hard work of the management team members of the construction.
4. **Science building approach road:** All constructions of the College under RUSA 2.0 were executed by Mizoram Technocrats Company (MTC), Pvt Ltd and while there is no provision for the construction of approach road for the proposed Science building, the contractor was requested astutely to construct the road. I convey our deepest gratitude to the MTC for honouring our humble request and constructed the road in view of the largest interest of the College.
5. **MP-LAD:** Pu Ronald Sapa Tlau, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) was requested to contribute his MP Local Area Development Fund for doing necessary construction within the Central Campus. Fortunately, he gave us a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the construction of gate pillars and beautification of the main entry gate. MUP, Bawngkawn Unit was employed as the executing agency since it is not appropriate to execute in the name of the College; however, the actual management was done by the College. A retaining wall was constructed along path of the main entrance which prevented the falling of rocks and furthermore decorated the main entrance of the Central Campus.
6. **Construction of Retaining Wall:** Under the RUSA 2.0, a 1.00 lakh litre water reservoir was constructed between the Lower and Upper courtyards. Mizoram PWD authorities were requested to construct a Breast wall to strengthen the earth adjoining the water reservoir. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs were sanctioned for the construction and the same was implemented by Departmental execution system while actual grass root execution was done by the College. We owe our thanks to the state PWD.
7. **Construction of storm water drainage:** Pu Lalringliana, Dy. Mayor, Aizawl Municipal Council was the Chief Guest at the College Talent Expo-19 and taking the advantage of this occasion, he was requested to construct storm water drainage to prevent soil erosion near the RUSA 2.0 funded Science Building. He tried his level best for the College and sanctioned a satisfactory fund for its construction. The actual construction was done by local contractor/person. In this connection, it is pertinent

to mention that Pu Lalringliana is one of the most helpful members of the then Management Board of J. Thankima College. We are truly thankful to him.

8. Construction of Retaining Wall: There was a trifling landslide near the temporary building at the Lower courtyard and at the same time a retaining wall was needed to be constructed near the RUSA 2.0 funded Science building. Department authorities were begged to sanction adequate amount for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakh was allocated from the Department budget 2020-21. The work was implemented through the Departmental execution system while the actual grass root execution was done by the College. I thanked all concerned in the Directorate of H&TE.

9. Modification of RUSA temporary building: With the completion of RUSA 2.0 Upgradation component of existing infrastructure, 9 more rooms have been added for utilization. As a result of this, RUSA 1.0 funded temporary building was modified by shortening it by 24 feet (2 rooms) and an internal room resizing was done to accommodate separate rooms for Students' Union, NCC/NSS etc., Store room, Recreation Centre for students.

C. CAMPUS BEAUTIFICATION:

1. Donation of plantlets: To commemorate Teachers' Day-2019, as many as 19 teachers donated fir plantlets which were further planted by the respective donors on Teachers' Day-2019 on the roadside of the main entrance. A placard was made for those who donated and planted trees with a steel fence.

2. Tree Planting: Quite a number of trees were planted inside the Central Campus during the rainy season in 2019 as well as in observance of Green Mizoram Day in 2020. The plantation programme especially for the roadside beautification.

D. COVID -19 RELATED

1. CM Relief fund: The dreaded and deadly pandemic named 'Covid 19' has affected all human beings worldwide including Mizoram. All members of the College fraternity generously donated our one-day salary/wage to help the needy and fight the Covid-19 in unison with the state government. The total donation of the College was Rs. 2, 00, 239/- (Rupees two lakh two hundred and thirty-nine). And out of which a sum of Rs. 1,57,489 (Rupees one lakh fifty seven thousand four hundred and eighty nine) was contributed to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund through Health & Family Welfare Minister Dr. R. Lalthangliana on 4th April, 2020.

2. **Adopted village:** Total lockdown was imposed to check the spread of covid-19, as a result, no economic activities would be undertaken in the state. As a result of this, some families of the College Adopted Village were in the edge of hunger due to scarcity of food and other essential commodities. In response to this call, 25 bags of Rice, 70kgs of common salt and other essential commodities worth of Rs. 40,750/- were procured and distributed to the residence of the adopted Village on 4th April, 2020.

3. **Quarantine Facility Centre:** Stranded travelers and those persons from Mizoram working in other states were repatriated by the State Government. All of them needed a compulsory quarantine for 14 – 21 days at a designated Quarantine Facility Centre (QFC). The college was also utilized by the Bawngkawn Local Level Task Force as QFC for a number of batches returning from various states like Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, etc.

E. OTHER MATTERS

1. **Mizoram State Games 2019:** Mizoram State Games 2019 was organized by the Sport & Youth Services Department between December 2 – 14, 2019 at Aizawl. The State Games are an Inter-Assembly constituency competition. The College hosted delegates from Tuipui South Assembly Constituency (the constituency of Higher & Technical Education Department Minister Dr. R. Lalthangliana). The College rendered utmost effort for the delegates and the Games, which was highly appreciated by the delegates and the concerned constituency Minister.



RASHTRYA UTTAR SIKHSA ABHYAN (RUSA) REPORTS 2019-2020

*Lalngaihawma
Institutional Coordinator*

As envisaged in the RUSA Handbook/Guidelines Chapter 2, Section III (Institutional Level Structure) suggests that the project at institutional level is managed by two bodies: Board of Governors (BoG) and Project Monitoring Unit (PMU)

Our College was selected as Model Degree College under RUSA 2.0 scheme. Under the Model Degree College scheme, our College was granted various construction works and acquired facilities which are directly and indirectly related to teaching and learning. The Model Degree College scheme has been composed of the creation of various construction works:

A.1. Construction Works:

- a. Construction (Upgradation of Academic Block):** This construction work was the vertical extension of College Main Building, and the work was executed by Mizoram Technocrats Pvt. Ltd in July, 2019 and completed on January 2020. The building accommodated by 5(five) core classrooms, Vice-Principal's Office, toilets for boys (Two commodes and two wash basins) and girls (Four Commodes and one Wash Basin) and Extension of Office Establishment. The total estimate amounted to Rs 135 lakhs.
- b. Construction of Academic (Science) Building:** The Construction work was executed by Mizoram Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. and started in August 2019. Till date, around 35 p.c. out of the total work has been completed. Due to the outbreak of Covid-19, all the manual labourers engaged went back to their home state and this greatly hampered the ongoing work. The total estimated cost was Rs. 160 lakhs.
- c. Construction of RCC Rectangular Water Tank:** Under the composite scheme of RUSA 2.0 of Model Degree College, a new water tank was constructed with the capacity of 1lakhs litres of water. The total estimate was Rs. 10 lakhs.
- d. Construction of Retaining Wall:** Retaining Wall with an area of 2 metres in depth and 30 metres in length has been constructed for retaining the wall of the approach road of the College lower court yard. The total estimate was Rs. 4,07,000.00.

e. Construction of External Stair: External stair with an estimated amount of Rs 67,029.00 has been constructed to bridge the main building and upper court yard.

f. Under the Scheme of Model Degree College, an amount of Rs. 6 lakh has been earmarked for the construction of Laying PCC for approach road.

A.2 Materials/Facilities Acquired: The following are the materials/facilities acquired,

Sl. No.	Name of Items	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Nos. of Units	Amount	Place of Installed	Name of Vendors
1	ICT Lectern (Ahuja)	39,455.00	2 Nos	78,910.00	1. RUSA Store Room	Ahuja & Yamaha Entp. Upper Bazar
					2. BBA Classroom	
2	Copier	65,400.00	1 No	65,400.00	College Library	Pixel Electronics, Dawrpui
3	Godrej Table	19,527.00	2 Nos	39,054.00	Teacher's Common Room	S.D. Enterprise,
4	Green Carpet	5,25.00	30 Mts	15,750.00	RUSA Store Room	Bezalel Furnishing & Floor Tiles, Aizawl
5	Benches and Desks	7800	20 sets	1,56,000.00	Core Classroom	CP Iron & Steel Fabrication, Venghnuai
6	Benches and Desks	7800	10 sets	78,000.00	Core Classroom	CP Iron & Steel Fabrication, Venghnuai
7	Almirah	21,000.00	3	63,000.00	Office	SARAH Collection Centre, Khatla
	Room Cooler (USHA)	15,100.00	1	15,100.00	Coordinator IQAC	
	Filter (Kent)	12,100.00	3	36,300.00	Main Building	
	Doormat	1,000.00	5	5,000.00	Office	
	Wall Fan (Swing)	2,720.00	10	27,200.00	Core Classrooms	
	Table Fan (Usha)	3,500.00	3	10,500	1.Coordinator (RUSA)	
2. Office						
3. Principal Office						

Government J. Thankima College

B.1 Equity Initiatives: State Project Directorate (RUSA), Govt. of Mizoram has sanctioned the last installment (3rd Installment) to the College amounting to Rs. 4.5 lakhs under the head of equity initiatives. The programmes under the head of equity initiatives were differentiated into 6 sub-heads. The following are the different sub-heads and their respective allocation of funds

Sl. No.	Heads	Head Wise Fung Allocation (Rs.)
1	Equal Opportunity Cell	52,200.00
2	Language Education	63,600.00
3	Remedial Class	97,500.00
4	Equity & Gender Sensitization	57,900.00
5	Personality Development Course /Programme	128,000.00
6	Best Practices (Mentoring)	50,800.00
	Total	450,000.00

a) *EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:*

The following are the different programmes organized under Equal Opportunity:

- (i) Sensitization Programme for Identification of Slow Learners held on 9th Sept, 2019
- (ii) Two Days Invited Lectures organized by Mizo Dept. on 22nd and 23rd Oct, 2019 with the Resource Person Mr. H. Laldinmawia, Asst. Prof. Pachhunga Univ College.
- (iii) Visited Aizawl Municipal Corporation Office by Political Science Students on 25th Oct, 2019.
- (iv) Writing and Painting Competition held on 31st Oct, 2019.



b) LANGUAGE EDUCATION: The language education is primarily meant for imparting skills in English. Therefore, the language education class was wholly managed by Department of English. The College Computer Centre is equipped with SONAKA Language Software for conducting language class to the students. The concern department has prepared routine for conducting classes. Outside Resource Person has also been invited to conduct classes.



Conducting
Language Class



c) Remedial Class: For more understanding of topics already done in normal classes, a special class known as Remedial Classes has been introduced for the weak and slow learners by all academic departments. All the Academic Heads of Departments have been given a prior information/notice to identify all the weak and slow learners based on the attendance, performance in internal tests and results in the last academic session/year. Therefore, on the basis of the above criteria, remedial classes were conducted.



Remedial
Class



d) EQUITY AND GENDER SENSITIZATION: Under this sub-head, following are the activities

- (i) Workshop on Women's Rights held on 9th August, 2019.
- (ii) Workshop on Women's Rights was held on 12th September, 2019 at college Central Campus with the resource person Mr. T. Lalnunsiamia, Advocate.
- (iii) Workshop on Empowering Women in the Changing Society held on 26th September, 2019.
- (iv) Invited Lecture on Role of Women in Freedom Movement was organized on 25th September, 2019, with the resource person Cpl. C. Zama, Ex-Mizo National Army.



Workshop on Women's Rights on 9th August, 2019



Workshop on Women's Rights on 12th August, 2019



Workshop on Empowering Women in the Changing Society



Invited Lecture on Role of Women in Freedom Movement

e) **PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT COURSE:** The primary objective of this course is to impart skills knowledge to the students and to tap out and cultivating the potentials of the students. Another objective is to organise diploma or certificate courses at the college level. The courses conducted under this sub-head are;

- (i) **Basic First Aid Training:** To gain the practical knowledge of basic life support of human by the students, the Basic First Aid Training was conducted with the resource person Ms. P.C. Lalnunpuii, M.Sc. (Nursing) during 10th-16th Oct, 2019 at the college conference hall.



Basic First Aid Training

- (ii) **GJTC Talent Expo-2019:** Govt. J. Thankima College Talent Expo-2019 was organized on 18th October, 2019 at the Central Campus. The main object of the Talent Expo-2019 is to tap out the various untapped potentials of the students and to create a space for exposure of their talent. Talent Expo 2019 was inaugurated by Mr. Lalringliana, Deputy Mayor - Aizawl Municipal Corporation. Short Term Basic Computer Training (Microsoft Office) held on 24th– 30thOctober, 2019.



Govt. Thankima College Talent Expo-2019

- (iii) Short Term Basic Computer Training (Microsoft Office) held on 24th –30th October, 2019.



Short Term Basic Computer Training (Microsoft Office)

Government J. Thankima College

- (iv) Short Term Course on Financial Management (Functional Areas of Business) for BBA Students held on 25th - 31st Oct, 2019.

Short Term Course on Financial Management (Functional Area of Business)



- (v) One Day Lecture Series on Entrepreneurship Skills held on 6th February, 2020 with the resource person Ms. Lalhmangaihzuai, Alumna, Senior Gold Director Oriflame Company Pvt. Ltd.



One Day Lecture Series on Entrepreneurship Skills

- (vi) Short Term Training on Office Procedure & Administration during 24th-28th February, 2020 with the resource person Prof. C. Lalremruata, Deptt. of Education, Govt. J. Thankima College.



Short Term Training on Office Procedure & Administration

f) **MENTORING:** Since the mentoring activity was one of the best practices of the institution, separate log sheets were created for undertaken of mentoring to the students by faculties. Students were classified into different groups on the basis of semesters and roll number, faculties had initiated mentoring process or counseling at various levels according to the needs of the students for identifying and addressing various problems faced by the students inside and outside the college.

i) **Awareness Campaign on Choice Base Credit System:** As the Mizoram University adopted the choice base credit system, the external and internal pattern of examination had shifted. As a result, the course structure of syllabus and marking system were redesigned. Therefore, there was a need to make a clear-cut information of the new system to the student, who were going to face University Examination. Hence, Awareness Campaign on Choice Base Credit System was organized during 26th & 27th September, 2019 at different classes with the resource person of Mr. Lalmuanpuia, Associate Professor & Mrs. R. Lalbiaktluangi, Associate Professor.



Awareness Camapign on Choice Base Credit System

ii) **Parents-Teacher Meet:** In order to identify and quick process of addressing the problems faced by the students at their home as well as to the college, Parent-Teacher Meet was organized at the College Central Campus on 13th March, 2020.



Parents-Teacher Meet

C.1 On Spot Visit by Subject Committee Mizoram State Legislative Assembly:

To inspect the various works achieved under RUSA 1 by the college, the Subject Committee of Mizoram State Legislative Assembly had visited the college on 21st October, 2019. The committee was headed by Prof. F. Lalnunmawia, MLA. The Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) of the college has submitted to the Subject Committee the detail report showing various works/initiatives achieved under RUSA 1.



Conclusion:

During the 11th Plan period, most of the teaching materials, equipment and construction works were done through the UGC schemes. With the passage of time, the funds under UGC's schemes under 2f and 12B for the development of higher educational institution were practically inaccessible for our college. Fortunately, in order to fill the ever-growing need of funds for the development of higher educational institutions, the RUSA Scheme has been launch by the Govt. of India under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 2013.

The funding pattern under RUSA for Mizoram is 90:10. The funding flows from Central Ministry through the state government/ State Higher Education Council after payment of state matching share (10%). This funding pattern were made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Educational Plans based on the issues of equity, access and excellence in higher education.

A number of facilities and infrastructures were created under RUSA 1.0. For the continuation of RUSA 1.0, RUSA 2.0 has been adopted. Our college has created number of physical assets as well as acquired facilities through the utilization of RUSA funds. All these tangible developments through the use of RUSA funds, was the result of cooperation between our college administration and State Project Directorate, RUSA.

SOAR HIGH

GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE HMASAWNNA ATANA STAFF WELFARE ASSOCIATION (SWA) HMALAKNA

Lalmachhuana
Former Chairman

Staff Welfare Association, Government J. Thankima College hi March ni 7, 2003 khân din òan a ni a. Inkaihruaina Dân mumal tak siamchhuakin vawi tam tak ennawn a ni tawh a. Tûna kan hmanlai mêk hi September ni 17, 2018 khân ennawn niin, September ni 17, 2018 ațanga hman òan tura tih a ni. Inkaihruaina Dânin a sawi angin, Staff Welfare Association-ah hian College a thawk nghet (incumbent faculties) leh hmun dang ațanga sorkârin a dah (attached staff) te chauh member an ni thei a. Tûnah hian Staff Welfare Association member hi Teaching Staff sawmhni h pasarih, Non-Teaching Staff sawmpathum leh Attached Staff pahni h awmin, member sawmli pahni h kan awm a ni.

SWA thiltumte:

- Government J. Thankima College hmasâwnna leh òatna ngaihtuah a, a òul dân anga hmalâk òin.
- College-a thawktu hrang hrangte inkârah inkungkaihna òa leh thawhhona òa nei tûra hmalâk.
- Member-te hamòatna tûr leh an harsatnaah theih tawpa òanpui.
- Member-te chhiatni leh òatni tuarpuina/lawmpuina neih.
- College-a thawktute leh zirlaite inkâra inlaichinna òa awm tûra hmalâk.

Staff Welfare Association (SWA) hian a thiltumte tihlawhtling tûrin theihtâwp a chhuah òin a. Principal, Faculty, Staff leh Student's Union te nêh òangkawpin, College hmasâwnna atân òahnemngai takin hmalâk òin a ni. SWA hruaitu leh member òahnemngai tak takte zârah College hian hmasâwnna tam tak a hmu mek reng ani. Staff Welfare Association hmalakna azara College in hmasawna a hmuh zînga langsar deuh deuh te kan târlang dân a ni.

1. Central Campus, Bâwngkâwn Brigade Ram nei tura hmalâk a ni:

SWA din a nih hnulawk kum 2005 aţang khân tûna Central Campus, Bâwngkâwn Brigade ram nei tûr hian SWA hnuaiiah Action Committee for College Site din niin, hmalâk ţan a ni a. Hetih hunlaia Principal Dr. Lalrinthanga ţanpuinain, SWA hruaitute chuan Mizoram sorkâr hnênah College ram dilna thlenin, bawhzui ţhin a ni a. Bâwngkâwn khawtlâng hruaitute pawhin College ram pêk a nih theih nân SWA hruaitute chu an ţawiawm bawţhin a ni.

Principal Dr. Lalrinthanga chuan kum 2006 khân College chhuahsanin, Mizoram University-ah min kalsan tâk avângin Mizoram sorkâr chuan Principal thar Pu Ramhmangaiha Râltê a rawn dah a. Ani kaihhruaina hnuaiiah, SWA chuan ţahnemngai takin College ram neih a nih theihnân hmalâk chhunzawm zêl a ni a. Hetih hunlaia Principal leh SWA hruaitu leh member te thawhrimna azârah June ni 21, 2016 khân Mizoram Sorkâr chuan Central Campus, Bâwngkâwn Brigade LSC felfai tak chu min pe ta a ni. Hetih hunlaia Mizoram Sawrkâr hotute leh Revenue Department hotute chungah lâwmthu kan sawi tak zet a ni.

2. Central Campus, Bâwngkâwn Brigade Ram humhalh tûra hmalâk a ni:

Central Campus, Brigade Bâwngkâwn ram humhalh tûra nasa taka hmalâk a ni bawk a. SWA hruaitute chuan hetih hunlaia Principal Pu Ramhmangaiha Râltê leh College Standing Counsel Advocate JC. Lalnunsânga te râwn chungin sawrkar official leh khawtlâng hruaitute dâwr ţhin an ni a. Tin, ram humhalh chungchângah SWA hian meeting wawi duai lo kovin, ţhutkhâwm ţhin a ni a. SWA hnuaiia ram humhalh tûra hmala tûr bik Action Committee siamin, chawl lovin ram humhalh hna chu thawk ţhin a ni.

October ni 28, 2016 khân Teacher’s Common Room, South Campus-ah Bâwngkâwn Khawtlâng hruaitute- Ex-Governing Board Member, Local Council, MUP, MHIP, YMA leh Zirlai inpuî pahnih MZP leh MSU hruaitute sâwmin Central Campus ram humhalh dân tûr sawihova joint meeting neih a ni a. November ni 9, 2016 ah Principal Pu Ramhmangaiha Râltê kaihhruainain “Ram Humhalh Hnatlâng” chu Central Campus, Bâwngkâwn Brigade ah buatsaih a ni a. SWA Member leh Zirlai ţahnem tak an thawkchhuak a ni. Bâwngkâwn khawtlâng hruaitute- Local Council, MUP, YMA, MHIP leh Zirlai Inpuî pathum MZP, MSU leh ACCJSU ten hun min hmanpuiin, College ram humhalha tangrual zêl tûrin Joint Resolution passed a ni nghe nghe a. SWA chuan College ram humhim anih theihnân Standing Counsel Advocate JC. Lalnunsânga leh Principal te râwn chungah hmala chhunzawm zelin, Court thubuai ţhenkhatte chinfel ani a, official lam pawh a ţul ang angin dâwr ţhin a ni.

February ni 25, 2016 khân Central Campus Block-I huamchhûngah Pi Ramfangzauvi w/o Pu R. Lalhmingliana chu dân lovin a cheng lui tih hmuhchhuah ani a. SWA hruaitute chuan thuneitute hnenah report ani a. hetin hunlaia Sub-Deputy Comissioner & Zonal Magistrate Pu H. Lalramliana chuan chhuahsan tûrin intiamkamna a neih tîr a. February ni 3, 2018 khân Pi Ramfangzauvi chuan a intiamkamna pawisa lova a chên luih reng avângin Students' Union hruaitute chuan a chênna in chu thiahsak an tum a. Police lamin an dân beh avângin an thiat thei ta lo a ni. Tichuan, February ni 20, 2018 chuan tu tih hriat loh ten Pi Ramfangzauvi in chu an thiah luih sak ta a. Pi Ramfangzauvi tantute chuan College tih hmingchhiat tum in social media leh facebook lamah nasa takin College an chirhtheh a. College thawktute leh zirlaite hming pawh an hliau nasa hlê a ni. Hetih hunlai hian SWA hruaitute chuan College hmingchhiatna humhim tûrin nasa takin hma an la a. College thilthleng enfiah tûra lokal thîn Media leh CID te chu felfai takin an lo hmachhawn thîn a ni. February ni 21, 2018 khân College Standing Counsel, Advocate JC. Lalnunsânga kaihhruainain Bâwngkâwn khawtlang hruaitute -Local Council, YMA leh SWA leh Students' Action Committee hruaitute chuan Joint Meeting neih ani a. Pi Ramfangzauvi te chhûngkua awmna lailâwk (temporary settlement) siam tûrin hmalâk nghâl a ni a. Student's Union Room chu tiruakin, Pi Ramfangzauvi te chhûngkaw chênna atân buatsaih sak a ni ta ani.

February ni 24, 2018 khân SWA leh Student's Union tangrual chuan College Ramhung hnatlâng a buatsaih a. SWA member leh zirlai thahnem tak an thawckchhuak a. Revenue Office atângin ramhung tûr chin siamfel tûrin surveyor rawn tirin, buaina tenau a chhuah tak avângin tâwpsan hrih a ni ta a. SWA chuan Court thubuai leh hmingchhiatna tam tak kârah College ram humhim tûra hmalâkna chu chawlhsan mai lovin a chhûnzawm reng a. Amaherawhchu, vawikhata chin fel mai theih a nih loh avâng leh technical thil tam tak a inrawlh tak avângin ram humhalh hna chu Principal kutah hlan a ni ta a. Principal hmalâkna chu a theih ang chin chinah tanpui chhonzawm zêl a ni. SWA in College ram a humhalhna kawnga tanpui thintu - Principal te, Bawngkawn khawtlang hruaitu te, zirlai pawl hruaitute leh zirlaite chungah lawmthu kan sawi tak zet ani.

3. Central Campus ah College sawnlût tûra hmalâk a ni.

SWA General Body Meeting thurêl bawhzuiin, Central Campus-ah insawn tûrin chak taka hmalâk a ni a. Hetih hunlaia Principal Pu Ramhmangaiha Râltê phalnain, UGC, RUSA leh NSS sum hmangin Assam Type Classroom building pahnih leh Waiting Shed pakhat sa tûra hmalâk phawt a ni a. Building sak hna chu November 28, 2016 ah tanin, SWA member pahnih Prof. JV. Nunchunga leh

Pu Lalthlamuana te chu hna enkawltu atan ruat an ni a. Anni hian tlawmngaih chhuahin, chhûn-zân zawmin, building sak hna chu an enkawl ta ani. NSS sum hmangin College levêling leh approach road laih hna thawh tel nghal bawk a ni a. Court thubuai kâra hnathawk kan nih avângin works supervisor pahnihte phei chuan Krismas chawlh pawh an hmang hman meuh lo a ni. SWA chuan a ùl anga hnathawkte ònpui tûrin hnatlâng a ko reng bawk a. College thawktu leh zirlaite pawh vawi duai lo an thawk chhuak thin a ni.

Court thubuai kârah College Standing Counsel Advocate Pu J.C. Lalnunsânga râwn chung zêlin, January ni 24, 2017 khân a thawhkhatna atân UGC leh RUSA sum hmanga sak zawh chiah RCC building chu rawng hnawihin, Principal leh Establishment Office chu Central Campus-ah sawn an ni ta a. February ni 3, 2017-ah a thawh hnihna atân II Semester Section A&B Classroom chu sawn a ni leh ta a. South Campus leh Central Campus-ah class kal chungin, Classroom sak hna chu thawh chhunzawm reng a ni a. Tichuan, February ni 11, 2017 khân Classroom tûr chu sa zovin, a thawh thumna atân February ni 13, 2017 khân IV Semester Sec A&B Classroom leh VI Semester Core Room paruk chu sawn a ni a. February ni 14, 2017-ah Teacher's Common Room sawn a ni ta bawk a ni. Canteen building sak hna pawh òn nghâlin, March ni 4, 2017 khan luah òn a ni bawk.

Principal ni mek Pu Ramhmangaiha Ralte chu Joint Director (Adm) ah a kaisan tak avangin Principal thar Prof. C. Lalremruata chu sawrkarin min pe leh ta a. Block II-ah Canteen building thar chu sain, College Libray atân Canteen building hlui chu thum òt a ni a. Tichuan, July ni 20, 2018 khân Canteen building thar chu luahin, College Library pawh August ni 9, 2018 khân Central Campus-ah suanluh a ni ta bawk a ni.

Central Campus-a College suanluh a nih theih nân thawktu òngkai tak tak, a hunlaia Principal pahni – Pu Ramhmangaiha Râlê leh Prof. C. Lalremruata te, SWA hruaitu leh member zawng zawng te, Students' Union hruaitu leh zirlai zawng zawngte chungah SWA hmingin lâwmthu kan sawi tak meuh meuh a ni.

4. Central Campus Approach Road Blacktopping tûra hmalâk a ni.

SWA hruaitute chuan August ni 4, 2017 khân PWD Minister Pu Lal Thanzâra hmuin, College approach road blacktopping-na tûra dîlna lehkha thehluk a ni a. Minister chuan lehkha min ziah sakin, Engineer in-Chief chu hmuh nghâl a ni a. E in-C chuan EE Road North changtu chu phone nghâlin, estimate siam nghâl tûra hrilh a ni a.

EE hmalâknaa SDO-in estimate a siam zawh hnu chuan SE office kaltlangin estimate chu thehluh a ni ta a. Ngaihngam takin kan thil dîl chu hmu ve mai tûra inngaiin kan nghâk ta veng veng a. Finance aţangin NEDP fund hmanna tûr a lo chhûak zut zut a, kan fund tûr a rawn chhuak thei ve ta si lova. File kalna chhui Chiang tûrin office dâwr a ni leh ta a. File chhui Chian a nih chuan SE office kilkhatah khawih miah lovin, an lo dah veng veng mai a lo ni a. File chu tihnun tûrin, SE office aţangin CE office-ah thawn chhovin nitin deuhthaw bawhzui a ni a. Thawktuten vawi duai lo PWD Office, Planning leh Finance Office suar tuan a nih hnuah, February 9, 2018 khân Finance Department chuan Rs. 67.52 lakh chu College Approach Road Black Topping-na atân min rawn pe ta rup mai a, Mizoram sorkâr chungah kan lâwm êm êm a ni. Mizoram sorkâr hotute thatna leh College-a thawktute thawhrimna rah chu thangthar zirlai lokal zêl tûrte hian chhawr tangkaiin, hriatreng a ni tawh dâwn a ni.

College Approach Road Black topping a nih theih nâna Fund min petu hetih hunlaia Chief Minister zahawm tak Pu Lal Thanhâwla te, PWD Minister Pu Lal Thanzâra leh Finance Minister Pu Lalsâwta te chungah lâwmthu kan sawi tak meuh a. Tin, office kan dâwr thin lai a, kan biak râwn leh min tanpui thintu Er. Lalbiaknunga (Mabiaka) chungah kan lâwm êm êm a ni. College approach road black topping a nih theih nâna sûlsutu leh ngaihtuahna zawng zawng sêngtu SWA hruaitu leh member te chungah pawh SWA aiawhin lâwmthu kan sawi bawh a ni.

5. College Main Gate bula Link Drain siam tûra hmalâk a ni.

College Main Gate bula Link Drain siam tûrin, October ni 18, 2019 khân College Governing Body member hlui Pu Lalringliana, AMC Deputy Mayor kaltlangin, Aizawl Municipal Corporation Office ah SWA hmingin dîlna thehluh a ni a. Deputy Mayor chuan hma min lâksakin, Link Drain siam nân sum ngai zât Rs. 4,74, 000/- (Chêng nuai li, sing sarh leh sang li) chu sanctionin, College tân Link Drain chu min siamsak a ni. Link Drain siam theih nâna hma min lâkpuitu College Governing Body Member hlui leh AMC Deputy Mayor Pu Lalringliana chungah lâwmthu kan sawi tak meuh meuh a ni.



IN CONVERSATION WITH PI MALSÂWMI JACOB: THE NOVELIST AND POET

Dr. Lalthansângi Râltê
Assistant Professor
Department of English

Malsawmi Jacob is a bi-lingual poet, writer and occasional translator between Mizo language and English. She has published nine books in different genres – two volumes each of poems, short story, children’s fiction, narrative non-fiction and one novel. She has also contributed poems, stories and articles to several anthologies and journals, and worked in different cities of India: taught English to undergraduates in Bangalore and Aizawl, was senior coordinator at SPARROW, Mumbai, and freelanced as a journalist in Guwahati. She currently writes a monthly article on the culture and literature of North-East India in *The Statesman*, Kolkata.

I was introduced to her writing during my MA days when one of my Professors asked me to get her the works of two Mizo poets. One of my seniors told me about Pi Malsawmi Jacob and her book *Tinkim Dâwn* which is a collection of Mizo and English poems. A year later I convinced myself and my professors at Jawaharlal Nehru University that I wished to do my M. Phil in Mizo Poetry. I met Pi Malsawmi for the first time in 2014 at a reading of her soon-to-be released novel *Zorami* at Govt. Aizawl College. We’ve been meeting each other at various literary events. This is a conversation I had with Pi Malsawmi Jacob, at The Book Café at Chanmari last September.

1. We are really honoured to have you here at The Book Café’s first Poetry and Prose Reading. As I have introduced you to our audience here’s the first and the most obvious question –

When did you start writing?

- I started writing poems while in high school, when I was about 14. Some of them were published in the school magazine.

2. Who are your inspirations?

- We are naturally inspired by what we read and like, right? When I started writing, my inspiration was the Mizo poet Lalmama, and English poets like William Blake,

PB Shelley, Christina Rossetti, Sarojini Naidu, etc. At a later stage, Emily Bronte, Thomas Hardy, TS Eliot and WB Yeats became some of my favorite. All these poets and authors 'inspired' me in the sense that I enjoyed their works, which also probably sparked off the desire to write. But it doesn't mean that I looked to them as my models.

3. How many works have you published in your mother tongue?

- Not much. My first book was a mixed collection of poems in Mizo language and English. And I've contributed poems, one or two articles and a short story in a few anthologies and journals. At the moment, I'm working on a collection of Mizo poems as I dream of publishing at least one book purely in my mother tongue. Let's hope I manage to complete it some time.

4. We really look forward to the completion of your collection of Mizo poems. Which language will be your first choice for writing? English or Mizo?

- English. Though I love both the languages, English comes more naturally to me for writing, especially for prose. All the books I've published, except the first one, are in English, though I often write on Mizo themes. To some extent, I consider it my responsibility to communicate Mizo culture to the outside world.

5. Among your works, which is your favorite and why?

- My novel *Zorami* is my favorite till now, perhaps because I spent the longest time and worked the hardest writing it. You know, I've heard a mother with several children say, "The child who often gets sick and gives the most trouble is the one we set our heart on." *Zorami* gave me the most pain, so it's closest to my heart.

6. What inspired you to write a novel based on the insurgency period of Mizoram?

- As we were growing up, though we were outside Mizoram, the insurgency and its terrible effects were very much with us. We heard the stories of atrocities and sufferings, we suffered along vicariously. Then in the early part of the 2000s, about 16 years after the 'peace accord' (we were in Guwahati then), newspapers used to call Mizoram 'an island of peace in a turbulent sea.' That set me wondering how we, as a people, were feeling about the trauma we went through during the *ram buai*, how we were coping psychologically. In 2004 May, I travelled to Aizawl and Lunglei to research on this, and the novel is the outcome. Through this book, I was kind of trying to find a catharsis for my people.

7. Can you also please comment on the title of your novel – *Zorami A Redemption Song*?

- The title was given by the publisher, George Korah, and the subtitle by Ampat V Varghese, the editor. The subtitle is borrowed from Bob Marley’s song with the same heading. The protagonist Zorami, after whom the book is named, is a kind of symbol of the Mizo people – her agonies epitomize the agonies of the community. Her psychological healing through a spiritual experience is also possible for the rest of the people.

8. How do you view the question of readership?

- Readers are important to me, their responses matter a lot. I write from the heart, to the best of my ability, and ardently hope that it would give some enjoyment, some stirring of the heart and something to take away to the readers. I like to think of myself as addressing anyone who chooses to read my works, not any specific group.

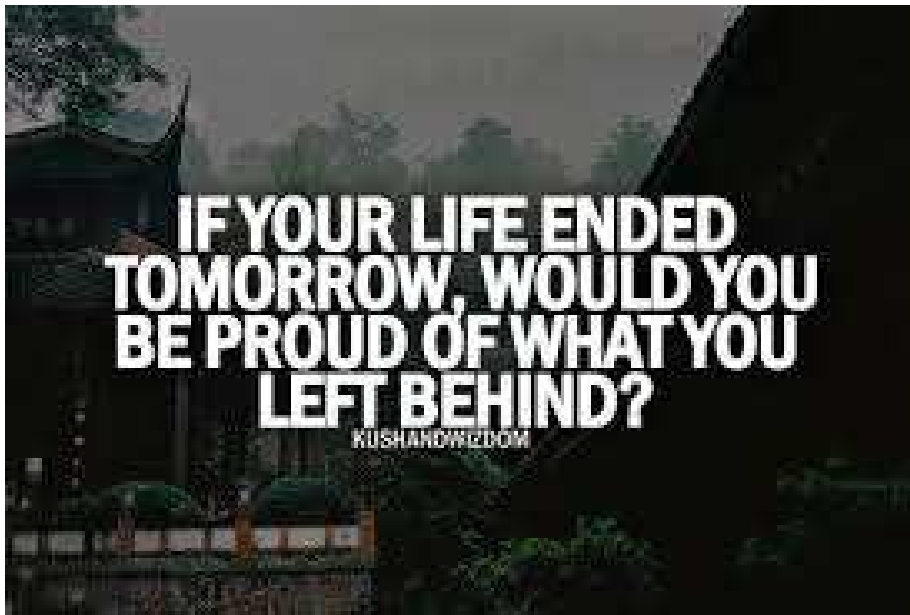
9. In your latest collection of poetry ‘Four Gardens and Other Poems’ what is your motive in including poems about women namely ‘Pi Hmuaki’, ‘Laltheri’, ‘Rimenhawihi’ and ‘Zorami’ in the section entitled *Roots*?

- The first three women from our Mizo legend and folktale stand out as iconic figures in my mind. I see Pi Hmuaki and Laltheri as brave characters who dared to go against the society’s unjust norms. You may have noticed that in the poem ‘Pi Hmuaki’ I have taken the liberty to re-interpret the original story. According to tradition, she was buried alive because she composed too many songs and it was feared that the coming generations would have nothing more to compose. Giving anyone such a horrible punishment for such a flimsy excuse is hard to believe. I can’t help imagining there must be some other reason – like being too outspoken, or some form of insubordination. Hence my reconstruction. Rimenhawihi of the folktale had her failings – she was rather vain about her long hair. But she had the intelligence to pave her way out of trouble. ‘Zorami’ poem is a lament on the fate of Mizoram after the fight for independence. It feels good to highlight strong women from an intensely patriarchal society like ours.

10. In ‘Four Gardens and Other Poems’, you take your readers on a steady journey from “Roots” to “Mirror” which act as truth keepers. The collection moves on to “Hope” and ends with “Four Gardens”, a place where destruction was conceived (Eden) and the Garden of Gethsemane which reminds us of the life which was given for us through love. Can you please tell us the reason as to why you have separated the collection into seven sections?

- The section headings are meant to give a clue for reading the poems with a better understanding. The first section ‘Poetry’ deals with the function and experience of poetry, the nature of inspiration, etc. ‘Roots’ introduces my native roots, ‘Mirror’ voices my outlook, ‘City’ describes aspects of living in the busy city, ‘Angst’ deals with pain, ‘Hope’ tries to move towards the light at the end of the tunnel. The seventh and final part, ‘Four Gardens’ deals with the theme of mankind’s fall – how all our troubles started, and the source of re-generation, pointing to a hopeful end.

Pi Malsawmi Jacob is a treasure in Mizo Literature. Her works consist of varied themes which often emphasize the true Christian feminist woman that she is. I hope that this short conversation will inspire readers to read more of her writings and discover the great writer that she is.



THE ROLES OF ANIMALS IN FOLKTALES OF THE MIZOS AND THE CHAKMAS

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Story telling has been an integral part of Mizo and Chakma community. Folktales are the tales people tell to themselves about themselves, their fantasies, and their past. Each storyteller added something new to the stories, making them more interesting and fascinating as the ages. Folktales are passed on from one storyteller to another for generations and they go beyond language and boundaries. They are valuable primary testimony about the society's view of itself (Ben Amos: 264). It is usually a symbolic way of presenting the way human beings cope with the world where they live. In Chakma, Folktales are known as "Pacchan". The Chakma story starts with 'Eth the....' meaning once upon a time or 'long long ago...' and at the end the narrator declares, "The story ends here today and all go to sleep". (Chakma: xiv).

Oral Narratives are said to consist of "myth, legend and folklore", where myth is believed to be true, while, legend holds to be untrue. Myth, derived from Greek word 'mythos' which are about supernatural beings that exist beyond the boundaries of human time and space, Legend derives from Latin word, "Legenda" which means purports to be true; it evolves identifiable personalities, dates, or places, yet their events have extraordinary quality, often involving interaction between humans and supernatural beings or forces. (Ben Amos 2006:255). A legend is indeed, a story from the past about a historical individual. These stories are concerned with people, places, and events in history. Both the Mizo and the Chakma folktales have the aura of the mythic, the legendary, as well as fictional at once. Different folktales bear the characteristics of the culture, folklore and customs of the people from which they originated.

Animals and Human in Co-operation and Conflict:

Animals fill a wide variety of roles in myths and legends thus screening the idea of oneness of man and nature. Chakma legend, *The Tale of Gouchella the Mighty* tells us about the adventure of Gouchella, the mightiest and how he overpowered the serpent

who lived on a huge deep rocky cavern on the outskirts of the village. The serpent demanded to be fed on wild animals and human beings every day. There lived a poor widow who lost her husband with 6 sons while trying to kill the serpent because a witch used to make their daos blunt while they were sleeping. The widow carried a divine child from the beetel nut that she swallowed. A child was born who was extremely strong, being born out of a beetel nut or 'gua', he was named Gouchella. Gouchella, avenged the murdering of his father and brother by slitting the serpent's belly open. Gouchella left his home and he heading toward far-off land. On his way he met few extraordinary and multi talented gentlemen and they lived together for a while, but a goat, who could transform into a monster, had killed all the six men. However, Gouchella managed to kill the goat and revived the six men. Together, they managed to kill yet another serpent which was as mighty as a rock and had strength equivalent to thirty elephants. Gouchelle's strength and fame is worth comparing with *Hercules* from Greek mythology and *Samson* from the Bible. Gouchella was a peace maker who saved thousands of lives. Indeed, he was a true legend. In Mizo Folktale, *Rulpui leh Hmeithai*, there was a huge serpent living on the outskirts of the village that had to be fed with human flesh every day. The serpent was killed by a handsome youngman; eventually he became a hero for saving the lives of the villagers. Also, in *Mura*, there was a huge eagle living on the outskirts of the village who demanded human flesh for food. And he was killed by *pasaltha*, Chera and so, the latter was declared as king by the villagers for saving their lives.

Roles Played by Animals:

The omnipresence of human-animals encounters and ideas about the animals in folktale is important. Today, nobody can escape the existence of animals whose lives are represented in cultural texts. Many stories explain the part that animals played in creating the world or in bringing fire, tools, or farming skills to humans. For instance, Mizo myth denotes that there was a tortoise who carried the earth upon its back and if the tortoise moved the earth would fall and all the inhabitants of the earth would be killed. Thus, one creature played a trick by placing a heap of burning charcoal on tortoise's back and so the tortoise immediately forced to scamper and the earth began to quake tremendously. This was how the first earthquake occurred.

Animals as Tricksters:

Many myths feature animal as tricksters, mischievous and unpredictable beings who use deceit, magic or cleverness to fool others. Tricksters and animals play a common role in folklore- that of intelligent fool. According to Lalruanga, Mizo writer, "There are many tricks played by animals, through wit and cunningness, the trickster sometimes had to pay the prices as a result of his cunningness" (Lalruanga: 30). A

trickster is incarnated as a clever, mischievous manor creature, who tries to survive the dangers and challenges of the world using trickery and deceit as a defense. Although some tricksters are just playing pranks, others act in harmful ways. Occasionally, the tricksters themselves wind up being tricked or trapped. Animals playing tricks may also symbolize human qualities and terrorizing humans as well. For instance, foxes in mythology are usually quick, cunning, and sneaky. The ancient Romans regarded foxes as fire demons, perhaps because of their reddish coats. In Christian mythology, a fox is associated with the devil. Likewise, in Chakma folktale, *The Presence of Mind of a She-fox*, the fierce animal, a tiger is outwitted by she-fox who is exceedingly cunning. The sharp she-fox has no strength to fight back the hungry tiger but her wittiness plays the trick. Otherwise, the monkey plays the role of the trickster who employs tricks with the motive of exploiting others for self-seeking. When a tiger asked for help the monkey busted out into a paroxysm of laughter saying, "I've never before heard of any tiger scared off by a she-fox". However, the two animals, a tiger and a monkey signed a treaty to fight against a she-fox by tying their tails together symbolizing their bonding. A monkey calls a tiger, "Uncle" and tiger calls a monkey, "Nephew". So, it is more like a family war amongst the animal species' where one family declared war upon the other.

Animals and their symbols:

Animals sometimes appear in myths and legends as symbols of certain characteristics they are believed to represent. The story of *Tarzan*, raised by African apes, is a modern version of this ancient myth. Hollywood movies like Franklin J Schaffner's *Planet of the Apes* (1968) and Rupert Wyatt's *Sci-fi Rise of Planet of the Apes* (2011) highlight how the apes/monkeys have assumed the role of the dominant species. In Chinese legends, monkeys perform brave deeds, which possess artistic talent. Common phrases such as "sly as a fox" or "brave as a lion" are everyday examples of the practice of using animals to represent human qualities. In many cultures, the fox appears in folklore as a symbol of cunning and trickery, or as a familiar animal possessed of magic powers. The term "foxy" in English is defined as meaning - as the obvious "having the qualities of a fox" - also "attractive" as well as "red-haired". And "to outfox" means "to beat in a competition of wits", the synonym of "outguess", "outsmart" or "outwit".

The stories of tiger are very common among the Chakmas showing the communion of man and the beast. Tiger represents physical strength, vitality, will power and health. The expression "strong like a tiger" denotes the positive attributes that powerful animal can communicate to us. Chakma proverb tells "Cows of a herd remain in the herd; if they leave the herd, they will be devoured by tigers. This shows the superiority of tiger over the rest of the beasts. Goat images in mythology are often associated with

sexuality and fertility. In *Gouchella's* tale, the 'bleat' of a black goat attracted the six men and tried to molest it.

In history myth of creation, the snake symbolizes the downfall of Eve. (Gen 3:1-20) Snakes and snake-like dragons play a similar evil guardian role in many other tales as well. Being Christians, the Mizo are found of reading The Holy Bible and they consider snakes as the symbols of demonic and evil. The Bible says, "The snakes were the most cunning animal that the Lord God had made" (Genesis 3:1). The Book of Revelation makes use of an ancient serpent several times to identify Satan or the Devil (Rev 12:9; 20:2). The Chakma associates a snake with a demon, a monster, a symbol of destruction as also found in the legend of *Gouchella, the Mighty*.

The Mythical Beasts and Stories of Reincarnation/Rebirth

The mythical beasts are very common in folktales; 'unicorn', 'mermaid', 'medusa', 'werewolf' and were-tiger are some examples. Mizo folktales also apparently fused in tandem with the natural as well as supernatural. In one of the Mizo Folktales, Kungawrhi, the bridegroom could embody the image of a tiger which resemblances the character of were-tiger. In *Bakvawmtepu*, Bakvawmtepu transformed himself into a giant rat. Likewise, in *Kawrdumbela*, Kawrdumbela transformed himself into a handsome bachelor. In another tale, *Sairama*, Sairama transformed into an elephant having a large tusk where he used to carry his girlfriend, Kungi. Also, in *Rahtea*, Rahtea reincarnated in a form of a cicada/ dragon fly. In a lovestory of *Tualvungi and Zawlpala*, both the lovers immortalized their sweet bond of love in the form of inseparable butterflies, while Phunthiha, the villain, reincarnated as black butterfly. This kind of reincarnation tales also appear in Bhuddhism, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity. The Holy Bible tells us about the story of the Prophet Elijah. (Mat 17: 11-14) Likewise, the Greek's 'life cycle' of the phoenix is another example. There is parallelism between a famous Greek mythical beasts / mythical hybrid, 'satyr' and a goat in Chakma legend, *Gouchella* who could transform into human being. Satyr character is also found in Hollywood movie, *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The lightning Thief* (2010). The witch in *Gouchella* can also be compared with 'harpy' and so the serpent is believed to be not simply a large snake but a 'hydra' having multiple heads.

Animals and Ecology:

Many traditional mountains societies, all over the world, owing to their close linkage with nature and natural resources and because of animistic belief systems, have protected entire mountain system or refugia of their natural ecosystem/s as 'sacred'. (Gupta: 3) Man and animals can never be separated in the life of the tribal because of the love of animals for hunting, domesticating and rearing which are a part and

parcel of traditional life in rural areas. In *Chemtatrawta*, one of the Mizo Classics, not only the animals but also the trees, plants, creepers and insects irrespective of their physical structure and appearance have equal reactions in keeping the village in danger and they are all involved in alarming the peaceful environment. From the tale, we catch a glimpse of the world, the background and the ecological surroundings of the Mizo ancestors, animals, trees, plants, creepers and insects. They all play important roles and they clearly highlight the state and stage of society and economy in which *Chemtatrawta* lived. In fact, their relation extended beyond the economic realm; social, cultural, and spiritual dimensions also play a significant role in the linkage with nature and natural resources. Their close connection with nature and the natural resources cannot be ignored.

The Talking Animals

The animal characters' power of speech and the presence of other distinctly human attributes are remarkable. Animals are believed to possess great wisdom, which they impart to a struggling human. The usage of talking creatures enables storytellers to combine the basic characteristics of the creature with human behavior for the sake of satire or as a metaphor to show the personality of certain men or groups. Animals are asking to speak, jump and dance after a painful and prolonged training in the subtler aspects of human beings and even breaks into "human speech" thus trying to enter the human community. Animals imitate human beings because they appealed to him, it was rather that becoming human seemed to him to be the only way out, the only out of his cage, out of confinement, and out of the zoo that would have been otherwise been his fate were he to remain an animal. (Duvall: 617) The animals are made to speak and are given voice. Many stories are based on talking animals with human characteristics, such as greed, jealousy and loneliness. The need to find a voice is to attain visibility and resisting objectification as perpetual 'Other'. Psychologically, it could be the spirit of valour their forebears wanted to put into the psyche of the children that is shown through the tales.

Conclusion:

The stories of animals in folklore are not only entertaining but also serve to teach a lesson, sometimes of a moral value and other times of survival. Man's close contact with nature in villages and hunting bands was considered the ultimate source of his myth and poetry (Ben Amos: 10) The roles of animals are useful for conveying folk wisdom and to help us understand human nature and behavior. The lores of animals illustrate the idea of oneness of man and nature. These animal lores confirm the undeniable relation between men and animals and thus teach different lesson. The above folk

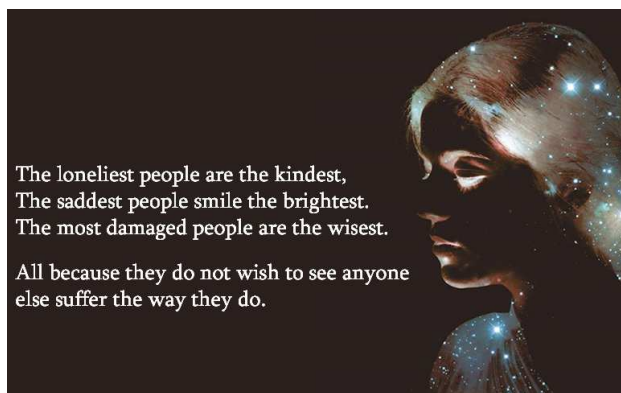
tales are lesson in total harmony of all living things in nature. As David Pickering says, “Animals of all kinds feature in rituals, legends and folk tales throughout world culture, reflecting the curiosity humans have always had about other species with which they share the earth ... and the desire to share the remarkable powers of other species.” (Pickering: 10-11) The Folktales define the unique connectedness of all living organisms in nature.

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NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA: WHAT TO EXPECT

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Education is an important aspect that plays a huge role in this modern, industrialized world. Without education, one will not explore new ideas as it develops in us a perspective of looking at life. Therefore, as long as we are in this world, we need good education to be able to survive in this competitive world. Once a person is educated, he will have the knowledge, skill, technique, information and enables him to know his rights and duties towards his family, society as well as the nation. However, for a person to be properly educated, elementary stage of education plays a very crucial role. Elementary education in India covers children from 6 to 14 years of age. This stage is considered important since it is the foundational years for children where their basics strengthen, develop their soft skill, understanding, language ability, enhance their creativity etc.

As India moves towards becoming a developed country, there will be a growing demand for humanities and art and it has become increasing important that children not only learn but learn how to learn. While learning by rote can be beneficial in specific contexts, pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, holistic, integrated, discovery-oriented, learner-centred, discussion-based, flexible and enjoyable. It is important that children should never think of education as a burden but as a thing that they really feel comfortable with. Therefore, the aim of education for India must be to have a system that ensures equitable access to the highest-quality education for all learners regardless of social and economic background and taking urgent actions is the need of the hour.

In order to achieve this aim, National Education Policy 2020 has been framed based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive skills – both ‘foundational skills’ of literacy and numeracy an ‘higher-order’ cognitive skills such as critical thinking and problem solving – but also social and emotional skills – also referred to as ‘soft-skills’ – including cultural awareness and empathy, perseverance

and grit, teamwork, leadership, communication among others. The implementation of various policies on education has focussed mainly on issues of access and equity, with a lesser emphasis on quality education. The unfinished agenda of the National Policy on Education 1986 (NPE 1986/92), is appropriately dealt with in this Policy. A major development since the last policy of 1986/92 has been the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 which laid down the legal underpinnings for achieving universal elementary education.

In this article, we shall be discussing about the eight objectives framed by the National Education Policy 2020 for elementary education in India. The objectives are:

- 1. Every child in the age range of 3-6 years has access to free, safe, high quality, developmentally appropriate care and education by 2025:** The Right to Education Act 2009 covers children from 6 to 14 years of age where children below 6 years of age are not given an opportunity to access free education i.e., Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). It is said that 85% of a child's cumulative brain development occurs prior to the age of 6, appropriate care and stimulation of the brain in a child's early years for healthy brain development and growth is utmost essential. For universal access to ECCE, Anganwadi centres will be strengthened with high quality infrastructure, play-equipment and well-trained Anganwadi workers/teachers. Once this objective has been achieved, children from under-privileged sections of the society who cannot afford to have pre-school education will have an equal opportunity with the privileged ones and enable them to participate and flourish in the educational system throughout their lives. This also means that the Right to Education Act 2009 will be extended to assure availability of free and compulsory education for all 3 to 6-year olds.
- 2. By 2025, every student in Grade 5 and beyond has achieved foundational literacy and numeracy:** Foundational literacy means the ability to read, write and perform basic operations with numbers. It has been found that many children in India mostly from Government elementary schools have not attained foundational literacy and numeracy i.e. the ability to read and comprehend basic text and the ability to carry out basic addition and subtraction with Indian numerals. The root cause of this problem is because of the children not having access to early childhood care and education (ECCE) before they reach the stage of class I due to poverty. Therefore, many children tend to face immense problems in reading and writing resulting in high percentage of dropout rate and leaving more children from the learning system to illiteracy. To end all this, the educational system in India will give highest priority in achieving universal foundational literacy and numeracy in primary and middle schools by 2025. In this regard, teachers will be trained,

encouraged and supported with continuous professional development to impart foundational literacy and numeracy to students who have fallen behind.

3. Achieve access and participation in free and compulsory quality school education for all children in the age group of 3 to 18 years of age by 2030:

Looking at the present scenario of the educational system in India, there is a huge difference between children going to Government and private elementary schools. With the Right to Education Act covering children only up to 14 years (till class 8), many children from economically weaker sections of the society tend to drop out from school as they cannot afford to pay fees for pursuing their higher classes. This results in child labour as a child cannot possibly take up a decent job by just completing his elementary education. However, by achieving this objective, the unprivileged children will be able to complete their education up to higher secondary stage (till class 12) and it will then, be their decision whether they want to continue their further studies or not. Besides when a child reaches the adolescent age of 18 years, he is considered mature enough to hold a decent job thereby supporting himself for his further education.

4. Curriculum and pedagogy are transformed by 2022 in order to minimize rote learning and instead encourage holistic development and 21st century skills such as critical thinking, creativity, scientific temper, communication, collaboration, multilingualism, problem solving, ethics, social responsibility and digital literacy:

Studies have found that majority of the children in India today resort to rote memorization that does not allow deep understanding of a subject. Therefore, many children do not have positive transfer of learning as their previous learning cannot facilitate the learning of their new subject. They are unable to deal with the outside world, unable to apply theories and concepts and lack in critical thinking skills. The teachers must also ensure that utmost importance is given to the knowledge gained, instead of marks. Therefore, under this objective, the curricular and pedagogical structure and the curricular framework for education will be guided by a 5+3+3+4 design, consisting of the Foundational (3 years of preschool + Grades 1-2), Preparatory (Grades 3-5), Middle (Grades 6-8), and High School (Grades 9 -12 in two phases, i.e. 9 and 10 in the first and 11 and 12 in the second) stages respectively, with an option of existing at class 10 and re-entering in the next phase. The State Government must look into innovation methods to achieve this objective with greater flexibility and exposure and enjoyment of a wider range of subjects thereby ensuring holistic development of all children. In this way, we will be able to move our educational system towards real understanding and learning how to learn and away from the culture of rote learning that is present today.

- 5. Ensure that all students at all levels of education are taught by passionate, motivated, highly qualified, professionally trained and well equipped teachers:** Some of the common problems that we are currently facing today in our educational system are political manipulation, nepotism, non-rationalization of teachers, lethargy among the teachers, teachers with no professional skills and development, non-dedicated teachers and teachers working only for the sake of their pay check. As this Policy envisages teachers as the ‘most important members of our society and the torchbearers of change’, the success of any effort to foster quality education will solely depend upon the type of quality the teachers possess. For this reason, recruitment of the teachers will, therefore, be done through a robust process based on comprehensive teacher requirement at all schools, with preference given to local teachers and those fluent in the local language, while ensuring diversity. There will be a continuous professional development for teachers based upon flexible and modular approach and teachers will be held accountable for being absent from school without cause or without being on approved leave. This objective has been framed with the intention of bringing quality education disseminated by only skilled and professional teachers and rebuilding our educational system that is deteriorating if stringent actions are not taken.
- 6. Achieve an inclusive and equitable education system so that all children have equal opportunity to learn and thrive, and so that participation and learning outcomes are equalised across all genders and social categories by 2030:** This objective is an aim to provide financial support to individual students through a National Fund created specifically for providing scholarships, developing resources and facilities for students from under-represented groups and targeted funding and support for inclusion and access to districts and institutions as well. Students, especially from remote rural areas living in small hamlets, children who have to walk more than 3kms to reach school due to lack of transportation facilities and children who cannot go to schools due to absolute poverty tend to lose their opportunity to get education as they do not have equal opportunity with the other children who can have easy access to school. For this, Special Education Zones will be set up in disadvantaged regions across the country based on clear social development and social indicators where the Central Government will provide financial support in the ratio of 2:1 for every rupee spent by the State. Women’s participation and education of girls to address gender imbalance will be adopted to ensure that all children receive the benefits earmarked for them.
- 7. Schools are grouped into school complexes to facilitate the sharing of school resources and render school governance more local, effective and efficient:** Establishing of primary schools across the country driven by Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan (SSA) and other important efforts across the states has helped to ensure near-universal access to primary schools, but at the same time, it has led to development of numerous very small schools. These small school sizes have made it economically sub optimal and operationally complex to run good schools, in terms of deployment of teachers as well as the provision of critical physical resources. Due to this reason, teachers often need to teach multiple grades at a time, and teach multiple subjects including subjects which they have no prior background. These challenges, will, by 2025, be addressed by the State/UT governments by adopting innovative mechanisms to group or rationalise schools. The objective here is to ensure that every school has adequate numbers of counsellors and teachers for teaching all subjects and ensure that every school has adequate resources.

8. India's school education system is invigorated through effective regulation and accreditation mechanisms that ensure integrity and transparency, and foster quality and innovation for continually improving educational outcomes:

Regulation must become an engine of educational improvement and energise India's school education system. At present, all main functions of governance and regulation of the school education system are handled by single body i.e., the Department of School Education. This leads to harmful conflicts of interest and excessive centralised concentration of power and ineffective management of school system, as efforts towards quality educational system are often diluted by the focus on other roles. In this regard, there will be clear, separate systems for policy making, regulation, operations and academic matters. There will be an independent State-wise regulatory body called State School Regulatory Authority for each State, while the operations of the public schooling system of the whole state will be handled by the Director of School Education. An effective quality self-regulation or accreditation system will be instituted for all stages of education and this regulatory system will cover all pre-school education – private, public and philanthropic – to ensure compliance with essential quality standards. Academic matters will be led by the SCERT (with close consultation and collaboration with the NCERT), which will be reinvigorated as an institution along with the other academic support structures.

Conclusion:

It is said that any policy is only as good as its implementation. So, what can we expect from the National Education Policy 2020 if it is effectively implemented for elementary schools? Well, if this Policy is fully and effectively implemented as intended, we are sure to have an educational system where education meets quality right from the elementary stage, transforming the education system by improving the quality of

learning outcomes for India's youth and make them ready for the workplace of the future. The Indian Education System needs to be overhauled and transformed so that it may harness the resultant talent pool for the economic growth we aspire to achieve. In order to achieve this, transformation starting from the grass root level is the need of the hour. Therefore, the National Education Policy 2020 is a step in this direction. This policy provides the path for making the Indian education system comparable to that in developed countries and facilitating our youth to the global talent and transform India into a global knowledge super power.

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PROBLEM & PROSPECT OF QUALITY EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Introduction:

Higher Education is an important instrument to develop the personality and intellectual power of the youth which make them able citizens of the country. The policy of the Government still has been to increase the number of the institutions of higher education rather than the aim at the qualitative progress of higher education. This has attracted the attention of the University Education Commission, which has made many suggestions to solve these problems. In spite of many suggestions have been implemented by the Government, but it does not solve all our present problems. Thus, the standard and quality of higher education is being fallen due to lack of finance, lack of cooperation between the Commissions and the Government and lack of contribution from the citizens and Universities itself.

Recommendation of Education Commissions:

The system of higher education, which we find today in our country, started after the advent of the British in India. When the British established their authority in India, they did not interest of educating the Indian people. In order to trained some Indians for minor jobs in the Company's office, they established many government and private Colleges, but it was in a very disorganize.

As a result of Wood's Despatch of 1854, the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857 on the model of London University and Allahabad University established in 1882. But all Universities performed only conducting examinations and affiliating bodies and undertook no teaching and research.

The Government appointed various Indian Education Commissions to enquire the standard of Indian Education. Within a period of hundred years, sixth Education Commissions were appointed. People expressed high hopes when the reports of the Commissions published. However, nothing has practically been done to achieve

the targets as recommended by the Commission. The Commission gives any useful suggestion on the source of finance for the implementation of the recommendations. In fact, that it was not the business of the Commission to deal with the financial side, but we cannot ignore reality.

Besides this, the government did not pay proper attention to the multi-lateral problems of higher education and not made special effort to remove the defects of higher education. Since Kothari Commission, the Government declared National Educational Policy of 1986. It is good which was given Specialization in higher education.

Problems & Prospect of Education:

The expansion of higher education has received a great impetus since independence. But the qualitative progress of higher education has lagged behind. The problem of the higher education in India is nothing but the problems of Indian society in general. If we want to establish a society based on the principles of democratic socialism, we must have re-oriented the entire educational structure. Without a high standard of general, vocational and professional education, Democracy cannot survive. But there is still a lag between ideal and reality. The Indian Universities have not been able to shake off the heavy load of bookish knowledge. There are some suggestions which can improve the standard and qualities of higher education in India are: -

- **Proper guidance of students to have a definite aim:** One of the problems which checked the standard of higher education is its aimlessness. Most of the students are received higher education without having any definite aim. The student must have definite aim before starting higher education. In order to raise the standard of higher education, the University should change the aims and objectives. Newman remarks, "If a practical and must be assign to a University course, then I say it is training of good members of the society."
- **Reduction of wastage and stagnation:** The problem of wastage and stagnation exist in a greater degree at the stage of higher education. The causes of wastage and stagnation are Ineffective methods of teaching, unhealthy environment of institution and society, defective system of curriculum and examination, shortage of financial help to students etc. In order to solve this problem, it suggest that to make healthy environment of institutions and society, revised and reforms of curriculum and examination system, raise the standard of teaching and given more grants or loans to effort the study of students.
- **Enrichment of Curriculum:** Most of the Curriculum of Colleges are old and out of date and failed to fulfill the interest of the student which checked the intellectual development of the student. Radha Krishnan Commission remarks, "A Curriculum

which had validity in the Vedic period or the renaissance cannot continue unaltered in the 20th century.” To solve this problem, the Curriculum should revise and reforms for the interest of young advanced students.

- **Emphasize Specialization in Education:** University emphasized specialization in different subjects. After completed University education, students acquired special knowledge and skills in some particular subjects. Their outlook remains narrow and unbalanced to become complete educated in real sense. This narrow specialization can be removing by establishing harmony between general education and specialization which developed the personality of the students and will became dutiful citizens.
- **Maintenance of proper guidance and counseling to student:** The absence of proper guidance and counseling is the problem of higher education. The students select their course according to their own choice or with the advice of some inexperience persons. Consequently, most of the students have a wrong choice in their subjects and lost interest in their study. In order to solve this problem, the educational institution should appoint some experience and trained persons to provide proper guidance and counseling of students from the beginning till the end.
- **Improve teaching quality:** The standard of teaching in Colleges and Universities are very low. The Commissions has made many suggestions to raise the standard of teaching in higher education. The more prominênt are - increase the salary of the teachers, balanced workload of teachers, improvement of service condition of the teacher, provision of tutorial classes, well-organized libraries and laboratories, encouragement of debates and discussion, professional training for Junior Lecturers and Re-orientation Course for new Lecturers.
- **Examination system reforms time to time:** The present system of examination in higher education has many defects and severêly criticized by Indian and foreign educationist. The University Education Commission of 1949 points out that, “If we are any single reforms in University, it should be that of examination.” It can be reforms through scientific method. To reforms examination system, the University should adopt Continuous Comprehensive Internal Evaluation, Semester system and Grading System. It also suggests that the University should developed Question Banks, Demarcation of Syllabus, Maintaining Confidentiality of Setting and Moderation of Questions, Careful Evaluation of Answer Script and Good Conduct of Examinations.
- **Maintenance of strict discipline of student:** The problem of indiscipline among students is very serious and complicated in educational institution. Financial irregularity, minor and disorderly misconduct, theft and burglary, sex misconduct,

misuse of privilege and cheating of examination were the main problems of institutions. Professor Siddhant remarks, “the best way to solve is to divert the activities into healthy channels including sports, games, cooperative, living in hostels, self-management of masses, organize debates and symposia, counseling of indiscipline students etc.

- **Less interference of student in College Affairs:** The student societies in educational institutions also make a serious problem. They were too much interfered in the affairs of the institutions which prove to be a scourge. It suggested that the University should introduce legislation for keeping control of student societies. In order to develop their intellectual powers and homely atmosphere of institution, the societies should organize Leadership and Life Skills Training, Seminars, Workshops, Exhibitions etc.
- **Rationalization of Student:** The development of higher education in India is taking place rapidly since Independence. The number of students in higher institution is constantly increasing. University Grants Commission remarks that, “If increasing number admitted in our Universities without corresponding expansion of facilities, there is a great risk of the Academic standard being imparted further.” In order to check the increasing number of students, it has been suggested that the new and modern method of selective system of admission should be adopted.
- **Provides educational facilities and funds:** The main reason for the low standard of education in higher education is non-availability of educational facilities and lack of funds for improvement of educational qualities. The student facing shortage of books, libraries are not well-equipped. In many Degree College, no proper building and classroom and not even possess playgrounds. It suggested that the University should appoint a high level committee to raise funds for development of the institution. The Government of India, the State Government and Non-Governmental Organizations and the rich people should provide necessary funds and donations to raise the standard of higher education.
- **Increase salary of teacher:** The teachers of Colleges and Universities are getting less salaries and allowances in order to meet their expense. Consequently, they are not able to devote themselves with heart and soul into the teaching works. The Commission has made important provisions to increase the salaries and allowances of the teachers at different stage which should be implemented by the Government.
- **Reduce workload of teacher:** The teacher has been burdened with too much work and not able to performed teaching work properly. Some of the prominéce University teacher was given research work. The Kothari Commission has remarked, “There is much serious concern that in many places there is too much

teaching but relatively too little of good teaching.” The Education Commission has made important provisions to improve the works and service of the teachers which also should be implemented by the Government.

- **Large gap between Teacher and Student:** The increasing number of students in higher education has made a wide gulf between the students and the teachers. The teachers are not able to recognize each students of the class and no interaction between them. While in Western Countries the students and teachers work together like family, but there is no relationship between the students and teachers and separated their interest in India. In order to build relationship between the students and the teachers, it is necessary to adopt tutorial system. Beside this, the educational institution should also organize more interaction programme like Debate and Discussion, Seminars, Workshop etc. which help the students to increase their knowledge with the help of the teachers.

Conclusion:

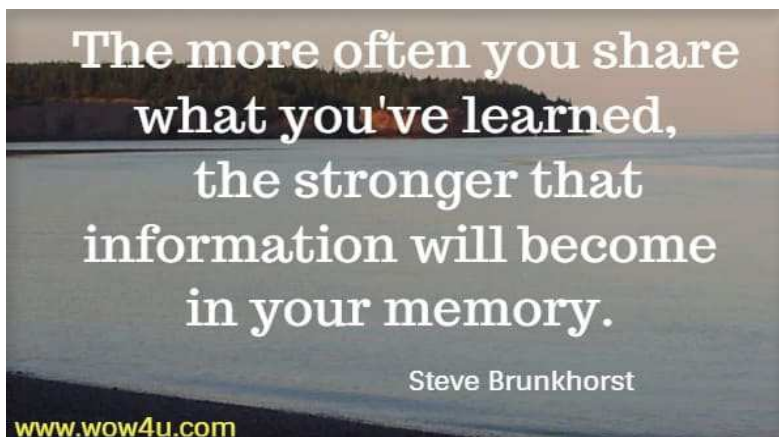
Almost all the above problems have attracted the attention of the University Education Commission, which has made many suggestions to solve these problems. Most of these suggestions have been accepted by the government and many of them have already been implemented. People hope that after solving all our present problems, the quality and standard of higher education will develop. With developing the personality, intellectual and physical powers of the youth will make them able citizens of the country.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MIZO SOCIETY (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LALI)

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*“Zuapan chawltui ningzû a rui ðhin e,
Thai leh hraiduh lêng zawng te;
Chhîngmit an meng ngam lo lenrual hma’n,
Thinlai nâin chûnnu’n luaithli a nûl leh ðhin.
..Kan vân khawpui kan thlen hun chuan,
Lungngaih ðah mittui tlâkna zawng zawngte hi;
Lal nunnêm hnên thlen hunah chuan,
A kiang ang ðahna rêng a awm tawh lovang.”*

He hla rûnthlâk tak mai, a tuartu (Victim) tâna fiah êm êm mai hian mizo society: zû vângah chhûngkaw buai, Sakhuana, thihhnu piah lam ram kan pawm dân thlengin a târlang Chiang hlê mai. Tûna kan thu inngahna ‘Lali’ short story (*Mizo Thawnthu tawi hmasa ber*) L. Biakliana’n kum sawmriat vêl liam taa a ziah nêh hian a thu tum leh ken a inzûl hle a ni. Lalite chhûngkua pawh hi zû-ina a tihbuai an ni a, tin, a pa hi Kristian-a inpe ve lawk duh lote zînga mi a ni bawk. He hla phuahtu hian he short story behchhan hian a phuah emmaw ni chu le a tih theih hial awm e. He thawnthu tawi hian khawtlâng nun chhûngkua leh mimal nun a hun laia mite awmdân a sawfiah ða hle mai a, chûng zînga point khat chauh Domestic Violence chungchâng hi thlûr bing kan tum chu a ni. Domestic violence han tih pawh hian a huam zau hle a, midang te: chhûngkua, kawppui te, bialnu bialpa te leh naupang te e.t.c chungah kawng hrang hranga thuneihna hmansualna, kut thlâk, mipat hmeichhiatna, invaunate hi a huam thei vek ang.

‘Thu leh hla ða tak takte hian a hun laia khawtlâng nunzia an târlang ðhin’ an ti a, Magathenes-a lehkhabu ‘Indika’ te, Chinese khualzin Fa-Hien-a, Hiuent Tsang-a te kutchhûak aţang ten hmânlai India ram chanchin kan hre thei a. Greek mithiamte: Homer, Plato, Socrates te kutchhûak aţangin hmasâng Greek nunphung kan hre thei bawk. Ptolemy kutchhûakte pawh khawvêlin a aţangkai pui hle. Chutiangin, kan mizo novêl tam tak zîngah pawh hian khawtlâng leh chhûngkaw nun pho lang thei tam tak kan hmu a ni. He mizo thawnthu tawi pawh hian a hun laia mizo nun, khawtlâng

leh chhôngkua te, nupui pasal inneih dân te, Tute nge nu leh pa ten an fate kawppui atâna an mi duh? Ramhuai tlawn lungawi tum vânga inthawina ațanga Kristiana kan inleh (convert) zawh tawh lam (final stage of transition period) hun ngaihnawm êm êm leh pawimawh tak mai kan hmu thei a ni. Hêng zawng zawngte hi kan chhui kim sêng lovang a, chông zînga pakhat chauh Mizo khawtlâng, a bîk takin inchhôngkhura hleilenna chungchâng leh tute nge he hleilenna hi tuar ber tih te hi kan chhuizui dâwn a ni.

Pakhatnaah chuan: Lali thawnthu ațang hian chhôngkuaa hleilenna hi Chhôngkuaa nu berin an tuar nasa hlê tih kan hmu. Kan hmânlai nunphungah chuan hmeichhiate hi an hah êm êm a, nitina lo lama hna an thawk chungin an theih tâwk thing leh eitûr an phur haw a, zan lamah vawkwchaw chhum leh a tûka chawhmeh tûr siamin an buai a, mipa tuibûr/meizial zûk tûr vaihlo an buaipui pahin lâ an kai a, naupang an awih mut zawhah an mu ve hman chauh ãhin. Zîng thawhah buh an dêng a, chumi pahin eirawng an bâwl a, buh thlei leh chhûn lama eitûr chawfûn a ngai bawk. Heti rêng rênga an buai chung hian an chungah mipa an lal êm êm a, chhôngkaw pa ber a sual deuh pheih chuan an rethei tlawk tlawk mai a ni. Khawi court-ah mah zualkona tûr a awm lo. Lali pa pawh hi nupui fanaute kut thlâk chîng a ni a, tin, an khaw pa ãhenkhat te nêh Kristianah an inpe ve duh lova, zu ngawl veiin chhôngte tâna hlauhawm takin a khawsa ãhin a ni. *“Vawikhat chu tlai chaw chhum hun vêlah a lo hawng a, Zovi, chaw ei mi siam rawh, ka ril a ãam a ti a. A ni puan bâng lâklawh lûtuk chuan, “Aw, lo nghâk lawk rawh, ka puan khai ka laklawh e” a ti chu- chutia minit khat pawh tling loah a thu awih lo anga a lang chu a thinrim ta a, thingfâk a la lawk a, a nupui hlau taka lo kal chu a lo vaw ta zawt zawt mai a.”* He thu hian Lali pa awmdân a sawi lang a, a nupui fanaute chungah a thinchhe hlê mai a, a duh dân lo zâwng deuha an awm chuan kut a thlâk mai ãhin a ni. He mi ãumah pawh hian chaw ei hun pawh ni lo, tlai rawngbâwl hun chauhah Lali pa zurui inah a lo haw a, a nupui puan bân laklawh lûtuk chu ‘chaw ei min siam rawh’ tiin thu a pe a, ‘Aw, lo nghâk lawk rawh, ka puan khai a laklawh e.’ A tih avângin kut a thlâk ta mai a ni.

Lali pa hian Midangte hmaah zak leh tlâwm ngawih ngawihin a nupui fanaute a siam fova, chhôngkuaah lal hrawtin a thinrim hun a piangin nupui fanaute chungah a ãuan mai ãhin. Lali nau Zuala chu a pa’n a pu ko tûrin a tîr a, “Ka lu a nâ a sin maw le” tia tuiûm dahna bula a ding chu a tîrhna lamah a kal lawk loh avâng chuan a thinrimin thingfâkin a khawh a, a fuh thawi deuh chu a tlu hnawk mai a, Lali nu chuan “i tina ang chu le, i sual roh mang e” a ti chu a thinrim hle mai a; thingfâkin Lali nu chu a vaw zawt zawt mai a, a khawih nat dâwn êm avângin a tlânchhuak ta ringawt a, kaițenah a ding mai a, ãawngkam chhe takin a chhuizui nghâl a. *“Lo haw tawh rêng rêng suh, i lo haw leh chuan ka sât hlum ang che”* ti hialin a vau a ni. Tin, Lali nu hian vêlh a tâwk zing hle a ni tihte kan hmu bawk. Hei hian mipate hian an nupuite chungah thinrimna an neihin an duh dân dânin an hrithla mai ãhin tih a târlang

chiang hlê âwm e. Tin, kan mizo society-ah chuan mipate hi an lal hlê thin a, nu berin chhûngkaw ei tûr buh dêngin pâwn lamah buai hle pawh nise, pa ber chuan tapchhaka thu mai mai chungin, ‘nu-i, i bai chhuan a liam’ an ti mai a, nu ber chu hna lâk lawh sawi lovin a tlân lût chawn chawn mai thin a ni.

Pahnihnaah chuan: Chhûngkuua hleilenna hi naupangin an tuar nasa thin hle tih he thawnthu aţang hian kan hmu bawk. Lali nau Zuala chu a pain a pu Mânga ko tûrin a tîr a, Zuala nuam sam vak lo chuan ‘*ka lu a na viau a sin maw le*’ tiin kal lawk lovin tuiûm hûnna bulah chuan a ding a. A pa thinrim chuan, ‘*Nanga lam lam chuan ka thu i’n awih loh vei chuh*’ vin deuha tih pahin thingfâka khawh a rual a, a fuh thawi deuh a, Zuala chu a tlu rawk mai a, ţah pawh a ţap ţa ngam lo a ni. Tlu hnawk khawpin a pa hian a khawh a, chuti chung chuan ţah pawh a ţap ţa ngam mang lo a ni. Zuala chu a zânah chuan a khua a sik a, a mu thei mang ta lova, a nâ chuan zual lam a pan zêl a, tichuan a boral ta hial a ni. Naupangte hi thinrim hrîkthlâka kutthlâk tuartu an ni duh khawp tih a lang chiang viau awm e. Ţawngkam thenkhatah pawh “**Naupang leh haitê te chu dim an ngai hlei nê, kumtin an piang zêl alâwm**” te an ti mai mai thin. Naupangte hian ngaihpaawimawh an hlawh lova, kawng hrang hrangin tihduhdahna an tâwk a ni. Tin, mizo novêl hmasa ber ‘**Hawilopâri**’ tihah pawh khân Hmingate unau an nuhrawnin a tihduhdah zia te, Lianan a nau puak a thlah palh avânga a sawisak nasat dân aţang khân naupang chung a harsatna thlang tam tak kan hmu bawk a ni.

Pathumnaah chuan: Nula pasal neih hmabâk te hian an tuar nasa hlê bawk a ni. Hmânlai mizo khawtlâng Kristian kan nih hma leh kan nih hnu engemaw chenah kha chuan hmeichhiate hian an duh zâwng tak pasal an nei vek lêm lo. Hlaah pawh ‘*ka nu lungthlu lova khiang awih zawng tuahpui leh vau an vul, Zo lêntu hnuaiah dî kan tawng kan ţah a ţul leh thin,*’ an ti hial rêng a ni. An nu leh pa ten an mi duh zâwng lakah an fanute an hralh mai thin a, ţap zawih zawih chung a pasal neite sawi tûr mi tam tak an awm. Lali pawh hi a duh loh tak mai Rozîka neihtîr an tum a, Lalin a duh lo tih an hriat chuan Lali pa chuan “*Engah nge maw Lali, ka duh lo te i han tih le, he tiang mi hausa leh tlangval fel.... i nei ngei ang chu. Induhna te chu a awm chawp a ni ngai e*” a ti a. Tin “*..Tehlul vei tak cheu u chuan...Kan va vânni em tih taka ruanga. I nei ngei ang, ka vaw chhuak tal ang che u*” tiin a vau bawk a. A neitu tûr ber Lali duh leh duh loh lam kha a dah pawimawh hauh lo. Duh lo mah se vauna leh tihluhna hmangin neih luihtîr tho tho a tum a ni.

Mizote Kristiana kan inleh zawh ţep tawh hun lai vêla hmeichhe pasal neih chung châng a kan society kalphung, Biakliana’n Lali thawnthu kaltlangin hetiang hian a târlang. ‘*Mizo hmeichhia, kan farnute tam tak tan chuan hetiang hun hi thil huphurhawm ber mai, mittui tla leh lungchhe chung a hman a ni fo mai. Bâwngtê ang mai bawkin kan hralh a, ran leituin a ran lei tûr chak lo awm leh awm lo a an ang*

maiin a taima leh a tha kan en a, a neitu, a nu leh pa, a u leh naute lah chuan a man pe tam thei thei kan leitir mai a. Bungrua ang maiin kan hralh a, kan in nêp a, kan lei hnu pawhin “Hmeichhia leh palchhhia chu thlâk theih alâwm” te kan ti a. Kan duh leh kan vêl a, kan duh leh kan mâ a.... Lali pawh chuan a hmeichhiat puite anchhe dawn chu a pumpelh thei bik lo.’ Tiin fiah takin kan nulate chan hreawm tak chu a târlang a ni.

Hmeichhia nih a, mi ang pangngai nih chuan pasal neih chu an tih ngei tûra ngaih a ni a, amaherawhchu, an kawppui tûr kum khuua an chên dun pui tûr thlanah erawh chuan thuneihna an nei tam lo hlê thung. Lali pawh hi kum sawmhni h chuang a nih ve tawh avângin ama duhzâwng ni lo, amah duhtu lam zâwkin nupuia neih tumin an rawn bia a. Lali nu leh pa chuan an fanuin a duhve leh ve loh lam an ngaipawimawh tehchiam lo. Hetiang an khaw mi awmthei fapa, hmêlah pawh iaiawm loh tak, harhvâng tak siin an fanu a rawn bia hi Lali pa chu a lâwm rilru hlê a ni. ‘Tûnhma deuh pawn Lali hi midangin an rawn be tawh bawk thin, mahse, sum thu avângin an hnar tawh thin a ni.’ He tih hun laia kan khawtlâng kalphung chu a Chiang thawkhat hle mai. Lali pawh hi khawkhat nula to ve tak a nih avângin tlangvâl inlêng a nei ve nual thin a. Lali pawh hian nula tam takin harsatna an tawh ang a pumpelh bik chuang lo a ni.

Nulate chung a beiseina hi a sâng hle a, an inlêngte zîngah duhve êm êm an neih paw’n tihlan chu zahthlâk tak a ni a, thiang lo ang deuh thaw a ni. Tin, chhûngkaw harsatnate pawh hi midang hmaa tihlan emaw, lungchhe taka an awm paw’n inlêng an lo kal chuan thup hrâm hrâm an tum thin. Lali pasal neihtîr tûr chungchângah a pa thinrimin Lali nu a titlân a, Zuala thingfakin a khawh a, chutia an buai lai taka lo lenglût te pawh chuan an hria ang tih hlauin Lali chuan a thup tang tang a, hreawm ti tak chungin hlimhmêl hmuhtîr a tum fan a ni. Mahse, thim lam hawiin a mittui chu midangte hmuh hlau takin a hru mawlh mawlh mai a ni.

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UNITED STATES OF MIZORAM (USM)

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Kan thupui hi mak in ti em? Mi tamtak tân chuan hriathiam pawh a har hle ang tih ka ringhlel love. A nuihzat thlâkte pawh a ni mahna. Mahse ka suangtuahna ramah chuan hriathiam a har lova, a nuihzatthlâk hek lo. He khawvêl her zêlah hian thil awmthei leh thlengthei a ni, chu chu history ngun taka kan thlîr chuan a Chiang leh zual in ka ring. A duh tân chuan (United State of Mizo) pawh a tih theih tho awm e.

Finril (Philosophy) zir mite chuan ti hian an sawi thin ‘Nothing is Permanent in this world except change’ an ti a, Mizo ÷awng chuan engthil mah hi kumhlun rêng a awm love, thil inthlâkthleng mai lo chu, tihna a ni awm e. Ka sâpawng leh Zo÷awng thiam hi a tlêm êm a, hei ai ÷a mawi leh dik pawhin sawi thiam an awm mahna, ka sawi thiam dân tâwk a ni mai e. Hetiang chiah hian he khawvêl Ramte pawh hi, hmasâng ata tawh, mihring History hriat theih tirhte a÷angin an chênna ram leh ramrite chu wawiduai lo rîn leh siam ÷at leh tih danglam a lo ni tawh thin, tûn thlengin.

Tûn kum za liam ta maiah pawh khawvêl ram te, an ramri leh ram huamchin danglam nasatziatê hi kan chhût ngai em? Indopui pakhatna kum 1914-ah a chhuak a, kum 1918-ah a tâwp a, a hnuah Treaty of Versailles an han ziah khân ram tam tak dinhmun leh ramrite chu a danglam ta a nih kha. Tichuan, kum a han kal leh deuh va, a hnu kum rei vak lovah Europe-ah 1939-ah Hitlera a lo lian a, a chhehvêl ram te rûnin a luah a, Italy a, Dictator Mussoloni a, ÷anrualpuiin Indopui pahnihna a lo chhûak leh ta a nih kha. Chutah France leh Kumpinute chuan khawvêl a, an awp ram hrang hrang leh ÷anrualpui te nê, Indo an puang zui ve ta a, khawvêl indopui II-na pawh a chhuak zui ta nghâl a nih kha. Hetih lai vêk hian khatih laia Asia khawmualpuia ram chak ber, Japan pawhin Asia ram tam zâwk awp tumin Indo a puang ve nghâl a, Hitler-a te Mussolonite nê ÷anrualna thuthlung an ziak ta bawk a, ‘Axis’ tih an lo ni ta. Asia rama mipui tamna ber leh ram lian ber China meuh pawh arawn ‘kapzût’ thla nghâl ÷awt mai a nih kha. Janpan râl lian meuh zawng a chak ngei mai, dang zo rêng an awm pawh a rinawm loh hial a nih kha.

Chutah kum 1941-ah chuan Japan chuan khatih laia ram chak leh lian, mahse Indopuia la lût ve lo, America chu an lawng chawlh hmun, khawvêl lawngchawlh hmun ropui

leh mawi êm êm, America pawhin a lawng rual ropui tak tak a dahna leh a chhuan êm êm ‘Pearl harbour’ an tih mai Hawaii ami chu a bomb ta thut mai a nih kha. An in ring lo laia bei an ni bawk a, a chhû chhe nasa ngei mai, mahse a hnua an chhiatna thlentutîr mai a ni ang tih rêng rêng an hre phâk lo. Chutichuan, America pawh lohtheih lohvin Indopui-ah a luh ve a ngai ta. Kumpinu lam pâwlah ñangin Allied force tichaktu leh thahrui berah a lo ñang ta a ni. Hei hi Japan a, an sipai lal Admiral pakhat Isoroku-Yamamoto phei chuan pawh a ti êm êm a, ti hian a ti hial a ni. ‘We have awakened a sleeping Giant’ a ti hial a ni. ‘Palian muhil chu kaihthawhin a awm ta’ tihna a ni âwm e. Africa khawmualpui thlengin inbeihna a awm a, khawvêl Indopui dik tak chu kan lo hmachhawn leh ta a ni. Africa khawmualpui bîkah phei chuan German sipai lal ralrêl thiam hmingthang The Desert Fox an tih mai field Marshal Johannes Erwin Eugen Rommel kaihrrhuaina hnuaiah ñangrual lam chu an nawr bet rawk rawk mai a ni. Mahse, inphiarrûkna avângin German-ah koh haw a ni a, thi tûra a chungthu rêl a ni ta nghê nghê a ni. Ka han kai tawi tawh mai a nge, indo a lo rei deuh deuh a, zawi zawiin Allied force ñangrual lamte an chak deuh deuh a, German leh Japan-in ram an lâk tawhte pawh tam tak an la lêt leh ta a ni. Europe-ah phei chuan German chu an tlawm ta a, an ram lâk tawhte pawh chhuhsak leh vek an ni a, an khawpui ber Berlin pawh an chhuchhe zova, khawram ang maiin a sawp nulh mai a ni. Asia khawmualpuiiah pawh Japan dinhmun chu a chau tawh hle a, an ram lâk tawhte pawh tam tak lâk lêt sak an ni tawh bawk. Mahse, tlâwm rêng rêng an tum lo, ‘kamikaze’ tiin thihchilh pâwl an insiam a, thihchilhin an theihna a piangah ñangrual sipaite chu an la bei reng a ni. Hnam huaisen hnampui tih takah an tih tawhna lailêng chu, tâwp san rêng rêng an tum lo a ni.

Hetiang taka huaisen leh rorum an nih avâng hian ñangrual lamte hian tih dân an ngaihtuah a ngai ta a ni. Tichuan, a tîra anmahniin an kaihharh ngei ‘Palian muhil’ bawk an rawn che leh ta. Kum 1945 August thlaah chuan, khawvêl piantirh ata indona a râlthuan siam tawh zawng zawng zînga chak ber leh râpthlâk ber mai chu a vawikhat nân hman a lo ni ta. Atom bomb an hmang ta a ni. Kum 1945 August 6-ah khatih laia America ina an bomber chhuan tawlawl B29-Boeing Super Fortress a hmingah ‘Enola gay’ an tih chuan Atom bomb ‘Little boy’ tia hming vuah chu ‘Hiroshima’ khawpuiiah chuan an thlâk ta a, a tûk lawk 9th August-ah Atom bomb bawk ‘Fat man’ ti a a hming an vuah chu Nagasaki ah an thlâk leh ta a. Tichuan, Japan pawhin khawvêl hriatah an tlâwm thu an puang ve ta, tichuan Indopui pahnhna pawh chu alo tâwp zui ve ta a ni.

Indopui a han reh a, khawvêlah ramthar tam tak a piang a, a ñhen chu sawrkâr chak zâwkin an awpna a ñangtein an lo zalên ta bawk a ni, hemi rah chhuahin kan ram India ngei pawh Kumpinu awpna ata kum 1947-ah zalenna kan lo nei ve ta a ni. Mizoram pawh excluded area, tih ni reng ñhin kha India hnuaia Assam State hnuaiah Lushai Hills District tih kan lo ni ve ta bawk.

Chutiang zêlin ram tam tak chu ramlian zâwkah behluihtîr an ni baw k a, a bîkin USSR an tih ðhin Russia ramah an tam hlê. Germany pawh hmun hnihah hawlh ðhen phawk an ni a, khawchhak lam ‘East Germany’ chu Russia-in a awp a, khawthlang lam West Germany tih chu ðangrual U.K. France, USA ten an awp ta baw k a ni. An khawpui ber Berlin lai takah daidanna bang sâng tak mai chu a kal tlang ruah mai a. Sipaiin uluk êm êmin an vêng a, ramkhat, chikhat nithin kha kulhbang chuan a daidang ta, paltlang rûk tum tam takin nunna an chôn phah nasa êm êm baw k a ni. (Thirhlingnei an zam chêt chuat baw k a).

USA President hmingthang tak John F. Kennedy phei chuan, ‘Bang tenawm’ a ti hial a nih kha. Berlin daidanna bang hi unau leh chhûngkaw khat ami ngei ngei pawh intlawhpawh thei miah lovin an daidang a, a ðhente phei chuan an in zawmkhâwm leh hmian an chhûngte leh duhtakte hmu lovin mual an liam ta a ni.

Mahse ngaiteh heti hi a ni a, kum 1989 alo her chhuah meuh chuan, khawvêl barakhaih thei khawpa thil mak alo thleng ta, zankhat thil thua kulhin a daidan khawpui chhak leh thlanga mipuite chu a mak maka tam in an lo pungkhâwm ta a, chhiarsên rual an ni lova tih ang mai kha a ni. An hmanraw neih ang ang rawn lek chhûakin, kum tam tak chhûngkua leh unau daidangtu ‘Bang tenawm’ chu an chhuchhe ta rum rum mai, mipui tam tak mai kum tam tak inhmui thei tawh lote chu an inkuah a, an inpawm a, an infawp vawng vawng mai a nih kha, lâwm avâng te, leh thil dang tam tak avângtein an ðap hawm hawm mai a nih kha, an va lâwmpuiawm teh lul êm. Tichuan, East leh West tih awm tawh lovin, United Germany dik tak chu alo awm leh ta a ni. Zaithiam band lâr tak Scorpion pawhin mawi tak maiin ‘Wind of Change’ tih hla an rawn thlawh chhûahpui baw k a nih kha.

Hetia, Germany daidanna a han chim chiah khân USSR kan tih, Soviet ram inzawmkhâwm pawh a lo keh chhe ve ta, a ram bung awp zawngte chu in la hrangin Russia tih chiah kha a bâng ta a ni. (Khawvêl ram lian ber an la ni tho e).

Ngaiteh, hêng thil hrang hrang ka sawina chhan hi engnge? Kum rei vak lo chhûng pawh a khawvêl ram hrang hrangte danglam nasat theihzia entirna tûr mai a ni. Chuvângin, India ram pawh hi a ram rî te hi danglam lova a ngai renga a awm kumkua hi ka ring lo a ni. (India ram inpumkhatna tichhe zâwng emaw, a lam hawiin emaw ka sawi a ni rêng rêng love. Thil thleng thei ka sawi mai a ni e). Chutiang bawkin Burma te, Bangladesh te pawh a ni thei vek a ni. Chutiang hunte chu lo thleng ta se Zofa te hi kan luah ram chin zawng zawngte hi rorêlna pakhat hnuaiah kan la awm lovang tih hi tunge sawi thei le?

Mi tam takin chutiangte chuan beiseina an nei ðhin chu a nih hi. Khawvêl history kan ngaihtuah chuan, suangtuahna satliah emaw mumang mai mai emaw ram hi a ni mawlh lo. Hetianga ka sawi vâng hian hmâna ram hmangaituten mâwlmang ang reng taka

an lo beih dân dârkâr 24 chhông Mizoram flag kan târ chuan kan Independent a ni mai. China-in Jet Fighter a rawntîr dâwn etc. tih ang chi kha a ni rêng rêng lo, mahse, hetia ka sawi avâng hian kan dem ta luaah inlo ngai a nge; a ni rêng rêng lo, an beih dân kawng kha a bo lulai êm a ni ka ti mai a ni. Han sawi zawm leh lawk ila, kan hnam pasal̄thate mârtaarte leh zalenna sualtute kha ka ngaisâng a sin, an chanchinte kha ka ngaithla ning ngai rêng rêng lo; an huaisennate an inpêknate zawng zawng kha, a ropui ka ti a, an zahawm ka ti thîn tak meuh a ni. Zahna chibai ka bûk mawlh mawlh e. He khawvêla an neih hlu ber an nunna an pêk theih sâng ber pein mual an liam ta a nih kha maw. Hei bâka pêk theih hlû hi a awm tawh chuang rêng rêng si lova.

Tihian a hmâwr bawh kan lo hnaih tawh mai ang a, ka sawi tum leh thlîr dân chu in hrethiam tawh maiin ka ring. Khawvêl ram kalchhoh dân te, politics kalphung te hi a che reng a, (a in change) reng a, chhông politics virvêl kârah chuan, Zo hnathlâk zawng zawngte rorêlna pakhat hnuai a, kan awm theih hunte hi lo thleng ta se, engtingge kan dawn sawn ang a, kan lo in singsak ve tak ang tih hi ngaihtuah ngai tak niin ka hria. Ram khata awm kan ni lo nâ chu, tûnah chuan Zo hnahtlâk zawng zawngte Kristian kan ni ta a lâwmawm hle mai, hei hian thil tam tak a ti awlsam sawt dâwn a ni. Chutih rual erawh chuan tûna Mizoramin a huam china awmte hi chanvo pawimawh ber changtu leh a hnârkaite kan ni lo thei lo a ni. Kan rilru ngaihtuahnate pawh kan tihzau thiam ava pawimawh dâwn tehluh êm! kawng hrang hrangin, chuti lo zawng zûntênu siam ang chauh thahna hlîr thahna hlîr kan ni dah ang e.

He thil hi tlêm han sawi belh leh lawk ila, Falâm, Laizo, Marâ, Lai, Hmâr, Kukî, Thado etc. thawngte kha a in pawlh nawk lo thei dâwn lova. Hêng zawng zawng hi USM-ah chuan kan pawm thiam a, dawn sawn thiam a pawimawh dâwn a ni. A ti ropuitu leh a ti hausatu a lo ni dâwn si. Chutiang ni lova, a inpawm thiam lo zâwng leh in thendarh zâwng kan kal palh a nih vaih chuan, zalenna famkim nei e ti lovin, tualchhông indona rapthlak tak kan hmachhawn ve thei tho a ni tih kan hriat tlân a thah awm e. Hming tâwpa ‘i’ emaw ‘a’ emaw chauh awm Mizo a ka chhiar dâwn a nih chuan a fuh lo bawh ang.

A tâwp lam han hnaih dâwn ta ila, he ka rinna leh beisei ram USM hi ka thlîr reng thîn bawh a ni. Chutah chuan lungtual tak kan chi pêng hrang hrang te, inngeih leh in hmangaih taka kan lêngzâ hun chu kan USM khawpui chu kan Zofate Jerusalem, Aizâwl ngei hi a ni ang a. Ram bung hrang khawpui chu Halkha te, Falâm te, Lamka (Churachandpûr) te, Siaha te, Lunglei te etc. a lo ni ang a, amah kan mihrâng (fam) Rokûnga Hla, ‘Ro min rêl sak ang che’ tih kha kan hnam hla a lo ni ang a, Liandâla hla, ‘Kan tlâng ram pâr vulna’ tih leh, Rokûnga hla ‘Kan Zotlânggram nuam’ tih te chu kan Notional Song a lo ni ang a. Kan Jerusalem ngeiah chuan Bial hrang hrang aiawh te, Falâm, Haka, Zâmpui tlângdung, Sazek bial, Phâwngpui, Palak etc. a mite nêh

kan hnam puanzar, kan Lalpa Isua Krista, thia a thawhlehna entîrna Kross ngei mai a chuang ang a. Chu kan hnam puanzâr hnuaiiah ngei mai a, Bial hrang hrang aiawh kal khawmte nêh, kan hnam hla ngei leh Lalpa chibai kan bûkna ni bawk, ‘Ro min rêl sak ang che’ tih hla ngei mai, Rimawi tumtu ten muang fân raih leh khûnkhan taka an tum rik ruai ruaina hnuaiiah Engkim siamtu, kan Pathian kan fak hun tûr hi a ropui ka ti a, rinna mit hian ka thlîr reng thîn zuk nia.

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THE ROLE OF E-BANKING SERVICES IN THE BANKING SECTOR AT AIZAWL: MIZORAM

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ABSTRACT

E-Banking becomes a new technological advancement which helps in the development of our country, an important channel for financial transactions which is operated by financial institutions on a secure website in which the customers are given a privilege to access their accounts from anywhere either from home or work place which is convenient for them through the use of internet. This will help to identify the services provided by the banking sector and how to increase the market share by attracting customers through this transaction channel.

INTRODUCTION

With the growth of financial institutions in Mizoram, there has been a competitive environment among the banks and has witnessed a series of reforms over the past few years. Therefore, it has led to the development of banking facilities which becomes an important perspective and it makes the life of the people much easier as change can happen within a fraction of time which is not available before.

E-Banking is a process for financial transaction in which the customers can access their bank accounts by maintaining user ID and password which can be access by them only through the use of internet, they can access their accounts and transfer funds without visiting the bank physically. At the earlier times, the bank maintains their website and make their products and services available to their customers whereas in the latter part, the bank still maintains their website but personal accounts are accessible by their customers.

Besides internet banking, ATM also becomes one of the latest technologies adopted which proves to be another useful mode for financial transaction which becomes quite familiar to all, as it is efficient and easily accessible and it does not require an internet connection for it.

So, we can say that, there is a huge potential for the growth of banking services if we implement the right strategy at the right time by making the banking facilities user-friendly and available to the customers. To accomplish this, a study in this field is required which involves the opinion of the customers. So, a study on the role of E-Banking services in the banking sector is undertaken to analyze further.

OBJECTIVES

To study the role of E-Banking services in the banking sector at Aizawl, Mizoram.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, primary and secondary data have been used. Primary data have been collected through surveys. Data collection has been done through the use of questionnaire.

SAMPLING

- Convenient sampling method has been adopted for this study.
- The researcher has chosen samples in and around Aizawl, Mizoram.

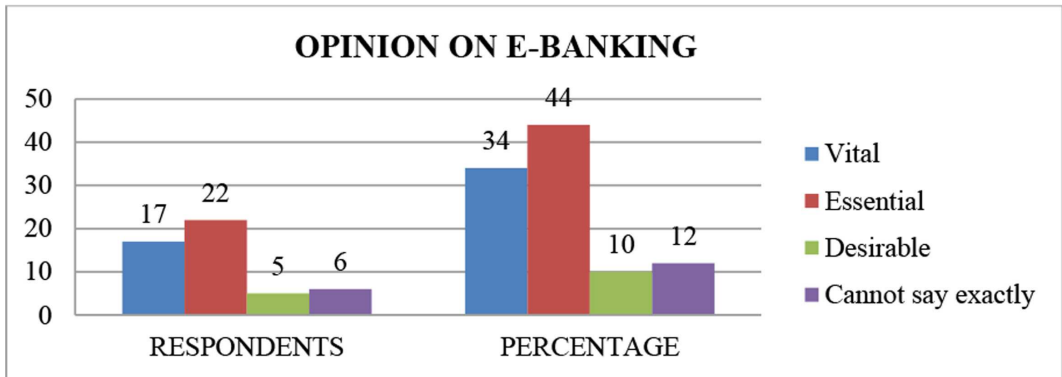
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Unnithan and Swatman (2001) studied the drivers for change in the evolution of the banking sector, and the move towards electronic banking by focusing on two economies, Australia and India. In India, internet connections and telephones. However, the upsurge of IT professionals, with growing demands is pressuring the Government and bureaucracy in the country to support and develop new initiatives for a faster spread of E-Banking.

Rao and Prathima (2003) provided a theoretical analysis of E- Banking in India and found that as compared to the banks abroad, Indian banks offering online services still have a long way to go. For online banking to reach a critical mass, there has to be a sufficient number of users and sufficient infrastructure in place.

Opinion on E-Banking as a new system of delivering banking services

REASONS	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Vital	17	34
Essential	22	44
Desirable	5	10
Cannot say exactly	6	12
Total	50	

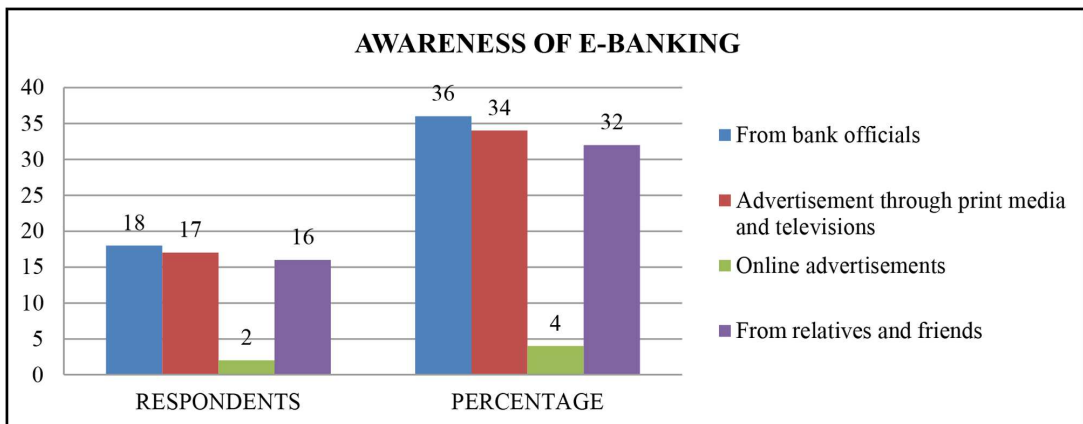


Analysis:

As the above table depicts, majority of the people opined E-banking essential as a new system of delivering banking services because with the change in lifestyle and technology customers realize the importance for it. Whereas, 10% of the respondents find E-banking desirable.

Awareness of E-Banking services

REASONS	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
From bank officials	18	36
Advertisement through print media and televisions	17	34
Online advertisements	2	4
From relatives and friends	16	32

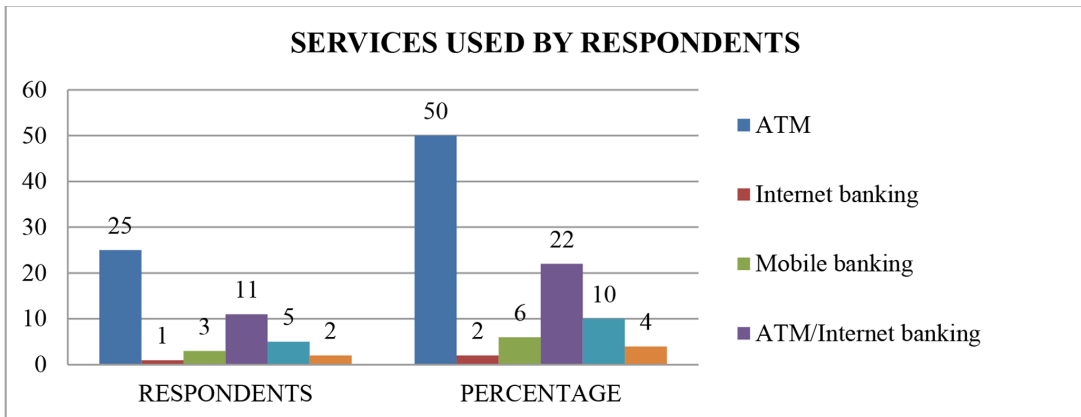


Analysis:

From the above graph, we can conclude that most of the customers are aware of E-Banking services from the bank officials as banks try to adopt a new delivery channel for banks in order to capture larger market share by attracting more and more customers every day. Whereas, the least is 2% in which these respondents are aware of E-banking through online advertisements because respondents are adult and they do not spend time much on the computer besides their work. So, only few people are aware of E-Banking through online advertisements.

Type of E-Banking services used

REASONS	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
ATM	25	50
Internet banking	1	2
Mobile banking	3	6
ATM/Internet banking	11	22
ATM/Mobile banking	5	10
ATM/Internet banking/Mo- bile banking	2	4

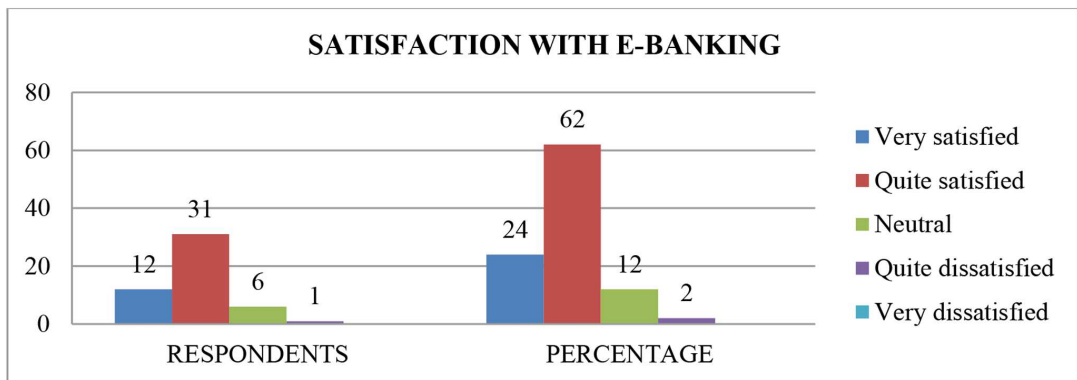


Analysis:

Among the E-Banking services provided by the banks, ATM has the maximum number of users as it seems that ATM is the most convenient and reliable for the customers. Internet banking is the least which is 2%, it can be due to many reasons like it requires internet connection and not many people are familiar in using internet and besides the security measures is not user friendly which is in fact, now a days with the advancement of technology people are looking for a better, easier and which require less time.

Satisfaction with E-Banking

SCALE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Very satisfied	12	24
Quite satisfied	31	62
Neutral	6	12
Quite dissatisfied	1	2
Very dissatisfied		
Total	50	



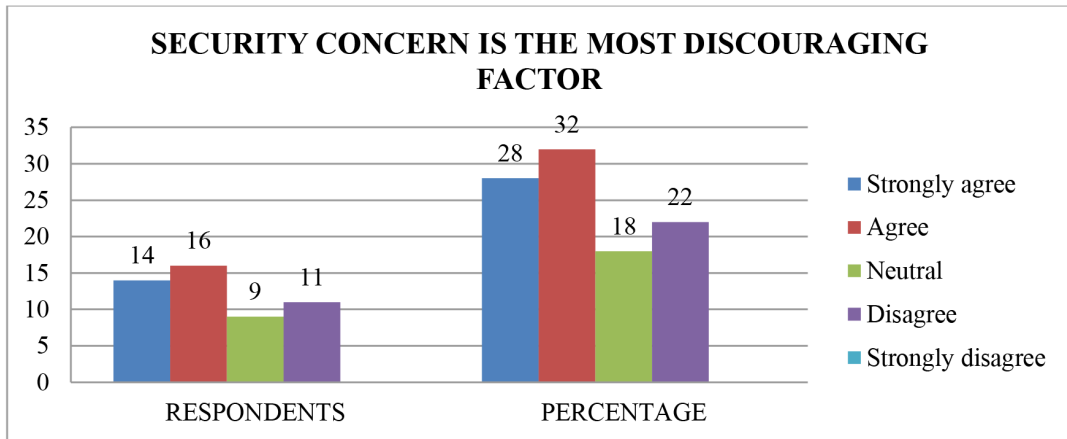
Analysis:

62% of the respondents are quite satisfied with E-Banking which is quite convincing because considering all the problems we face in our state, .i.e., frequent network problem and poor services it seems that respondents are quite satisfied and overall only few customers are dissatisfied.

THE POSSIBLE REASONS WHY E-BANKING SERVICES HAVE NOT BEEN ADOPTED BY MANY CUSTOMERS

A security concern is the most discouraging factor

SCALE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Strongly agree	14	28
Agree	16	32
Neutral	9	18
Disagree	11	22
Strongly disagree		
Total	50	



Analysis:

32 % of the respondents agree that security concern is the most discouraging factor as the security measures provided by some banks are not user-friendly, what we need today is a service which is secure but at the same time user-friendly whereas, 22% of the respondents disagree that security concern is the most discouraging factor the reason for this is that it depends on the bank also because of the competition existing between banks to increase their market share they develop their technology.

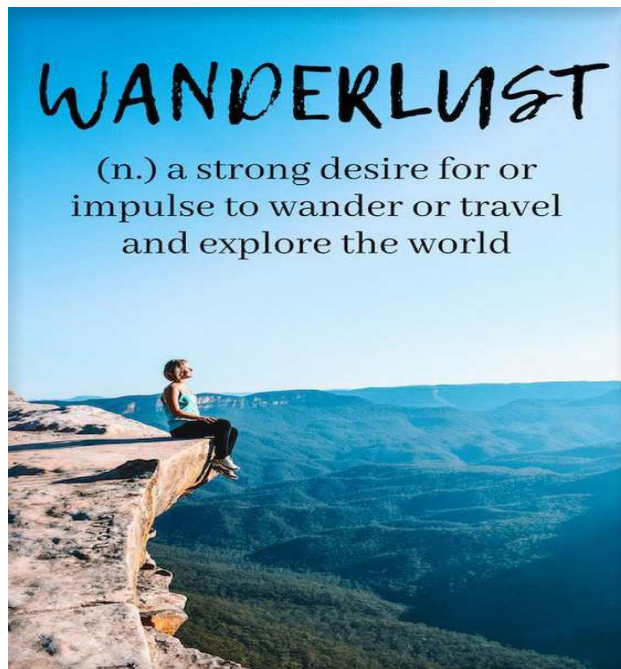
CONCLUSION:

The results of this study confirm that loyalty of online banking customers is affected by trust and satisfaction in an online bank. The customers in Aizawl are well aware that they cannot rely on E-Banking due to many reasons for instance, the service are

not reliable as compared to other states. Majority of the respondents agree that security concern is the most discouraging factor as the security measures provided by some banks are not user-friendly. These results may be useful for those banks which want to expand in North Eastern part of India especially in Mizoram and to increase customer loyalty.

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A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED EQUITY MUTUAL FUND

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of Master of Commerce In Commerce (2017-19)) Under the Supervision of Prof.
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ABSTRACT

The Indian Mutual Fund Industry has been experiencing a tremendous growth which is mainly due to the development of infrastructure and the increase in high saving and foreign participation. During the period increasing income and awareness boosted risk taking ability of common investors and mutual fund became the most preferred and safest investment option among all class. After liberalization and globalization of Indian economy, market witness huge crowd towards the option of investing in mutual funds but investment in a particular funds needs a lot of specification like- investor's objectives, cost, availability of funds, risk & return factors etc. and thus invite fundamental study for better future and growth. This paper aims to study the performance of various equity mutual funds and over view their NAV and returns. This study provides some insights on mutual fund performance so as to assist the common investors in taking the rational investment decisions for allocating their resources in correct mutual fund scheme

INTRODUCTION

The mutual fund industry has been in India for a long time. This came into existence in 1963 with the establishment of Unit Trust of India, a joint effort by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. The year of 1993 marked the beginning of a new era in the Indian mutual fund industry with the entry of private players like Morgan Stanley, J.P Morgan, and Capital International. SEBI (Security

Exchange Board of India) was established under which all the mutual funds in India were required to be registered. SEBI was set up as a governing body to protect the interest of investor. By the end of 2008, the number of players in the industry grew enormously with 46 fund houses functioning in the country. With the rise of the mutual fund industry, establishing a mutual fund association became a prerequisite. This is when AMFI (Association of Mutual Funds India) was set up in 1995 as a nonprofit organization. Today AMFI ensures mutual funds function in a professional and healthy manner thereby protecting the interest of the mutual funds as well as its investors.

Mutual funds are considered as one of the best available investment options as compare to others alternatives. They are very cost efficient and also easy to invest in. The biggest advantage of mutual funds is they provide diversification, by reducing risk & maximizing returns. India is ranked one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Despite this huge progression in the industry, there still lies huge potential and room for growth. India has a saving rate of more than 35% of GDP, with 80% of the population who save. These savings could be channel zed in the mutual funds sector as it offers a wide investment option.

Further tapping rural markets in India will benefit mutual fund companies from the growth in agriculture and allied sectors. With subsequent easing of regulations, it is estimated that the mutual fund industry will grow at a rate of 30% - 35% in the next 3 to 5 years and reach US 300 billion by 2015.

As it can be noted, there is huge growth and potential in the mutual fund industry. The development of this sector so far has been commendable and with the above positive factors we are looking at a more evolved industry.

REVIEW OF LITERATUrE

Barua and Varma (1991) evaluated the performance of master share (1987-1991) using CAPM approach from the view point of large investors, small investors and from fund management. The study had used ET Index as a proxy for market behavior. The risk adjusted performance is measured by using Sharpe, Jensen and Treynor measures. They used capital market line to study the risk return relationship of the fund from the prospective of large investors and security market line for small investors. The study concludes that the fund performed better than the market for small investors and fund management but the fund did not do well when compared to CML.

Rajeswari T.R., Rama Moorthy (2001) in the paper —An Empirical Study on Factors Influencing the Mutual Fund Scheme Selection by Retail Investors have expressed that mutual fund is a retail product designed to target small investors, salaried people and others who are not intimidated by the mysteries of stock market but, nevertheless,

like to reap the benefits of stock market investing. At the retail level, investors are unique and are a highly heterogeneous group. Hence, their fund/scheme selection also widely differs.

Shome (1994) based on growth schemes examined the performance of the mutual fund industry between April 1993 to March 1994 with BSE SENSEX as market surrogate. The study revealed that, in the case of 10 schemes, the average rate of return on mutual funds were marginally lower than the market return while the standard

Ramesh (1989) evaluated fund performance in India comparing the returns earned by schemes of similar risk and similar constraints. An explicit risk-return relationship was developed to make comparison across funds with different risk levels. His study decomposed total return into return from investors risk, return from managers' risk and target risk. Mutual fund return due to selectivity was decomposed into return due to selection of securities and timing of investment in a particular class of securities.

Gupta and Sehgal (1998) evaluated performance of 80 mutual fund schemes over four years (1992-96). The study tested the proposition relating to fund diversification, consistency of performance, parameter of performance and risk-return relationship. The study noticed the existence of inadequate portfolio diversification and consistency in performance among the sample schemes

Jayam (2002) study brought out that equities had a good chance of appreciation in future. The researcher was of the view that, investors should correctly judge their investment objective and risk appetite before picking schemes, diversified equity funds were typically safer than others and index funds were the best when market movements were not certain. The researcher suggested Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) with growth option was more suitable for investors in need of regular cash inflows.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study classification of Mutual Fund

To study various types of Equity Mutual Fund

To identify the best performing equity Mutual Fund over the last 10 year.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study comprises of 11 equity mutual funds schemes. 3 funds with highest 10 years return are taken from each scheme and are analyzed by comparing them with their 10 year return benchmark.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Data collection

Data is collected from secondary sources like websites www.amfiindia.com, www.mutualfundsindia.com, www.valueonlineresearch.com, for the purpose of identifying different schemes in India. Three funds from each scheme having highest rate of return for 10 years are collected.

Data compilation and Data analysis

The data collected from the secondary sources is refined carefully and the necessary information is taken. The analysis is in this way is taken the latest data from various sources to determine overall performance of different schemes.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Basis of fund selection

Three funds having highest percentage of 10 year returns are selected from each scheme.

The 10 year return is based on the period of 9th may 2019 and 9th may 2009.

New funds that are opened after 9th may 2009 are not included in this analysis

The NAV of different funds are as on 9th may of 2019.

Basis of analysis

The selected funds are analyzed on the basis of their 10 year returns and a comparison of their respective benchmark.

Rate of return

The return on any investment, measured over a given period of time, is simply the sum of its capital appreciation and any income generated divided by the original amount of the investment, and is expressed as a percentage: which is sufficient to calculate the amount an investment has increased or decreased in value over any given time period.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

The value of a collective investment fund based on the market price of securities held in its portfolio. NAV per share is calculated by dividing net assets of the scheme / number of Units outstanding.

FINDINGS

The best and worst performing equity funds with the average returns during the last 10 years are

Table 1.1: Best and worst performing equity funds during the last 10 years

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of Schemes</i>	<i>Name of Fund</i>	<i>Return 10 Year (%)</i>
1	Multi Cap Fund	Invesco India Multicap Fund	22.22
		LIC MF Multicap Fund	10.10
		Average return	15.73
2	Large Cap Fund	Mirae Asset Large Cap Fund	19.83
		JM Large Cap Fund	10.20
		Average return	13.96
3	Large and Mid Cap Fund	Canara Robeco Emerging Equities	24.21
		BOI AXA Large & Mid Cap Equity Fund	10.3
		Average return	15.32
4	Mid Cap Fund	HDFC Mid-Cap Opportunities	22.47
		Quant Mid Cap Fund	8.43
		Average returns	19.06
5	Small Cap Fund	DSP Small Cap Fund	14.08
		Quant Small Cap Fund	9.40
		Average return	17.51
6	Dividend Yield Fund	Principal Dividend Yield	15.26
		UTI Dividend Yield	13.93
		Average return	14.52
7	Value Fund	ICICI Prudential Value Discovery	21.02
		JM Value Fund	10.49
		Average return	16.59
	Contra Fund	Invesco India Contra	18.53
		SBI Contra	11.53
		Average return	15.01
8	Focused Fund	SBI Focused Equity Fund	22.34
		IDFC Focused Equity	10.84
		Average return	15.63

9	Sectoral/Thematic Fund	SBI Consumption Opportunities Fund	23.06
		Quant Infrastructure Fund	4.32
		Average return	14.14
10	ELSS	ICICI Prudential Long Term Equity Fund (Tax Saving)	18.51
		Quant Tax Plan	11.91
		Average return	15.52

The above table 1.1 shows the highest and lowest returns of different schemes of mutual fund.

From the above table we can see that Canara Robeco Emerging Equities is having the highest percentage of 10-year return with 24.21 percent.

From the analysis of different data we can see that the 1 year return of different funds is mostly negative.

The return does not reflect the Net Asset Value of the funds.

Aditya Birla Sun Life has the highest number of funds among the selected best performing three funds with five funds under different equity fund schemes.

ICICI Prudential and Invesco India is having four funds each that are among the 3 best performing funds under different equity fund scheme.

State Bank of India is the third most number of funds in the list by producing three funds.

Among the list Aditya Birla Sun Life MNC is having the highest NAV of Rs 740.89

CONCLUSION

The study has compared the various equity mutual funds. Summary of results is presented in different tables. In India, innumerable mutual fund schemes are available to general investors which generally confound them to pick the best out of them. This study provides some insights on mutual fund performance so as to assist the common investors in taking the rational investment decisions for allocating their resources in correct mutual fund scheme. We can also see that the present equity mutual funds have been performing very well in the market as most to the funds are surpassing their benchmarks. The reach of the fund houses to different segments of investors is still a key challenge. One possible solution could be increasing financial knowledge and awareness to stimulate investors in mutual fund investment. This will attract investors towards mutual fund investment.

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THE PERCEIVED PROFESSIONAL ROLE OF TEACHERS AS PART OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION SPECIFIC TO MIZORAM

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ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to address the role played by teachers in the developmental phases of the student-individuals; in the achievement of educational objectives, the attainment of objectives relating to relationships, health-physical, mental and spiritual well-being, development of persona etc. The quality and competencies of the teachers are the most important factors that influence the quality of education. The teacher's role is undisputable. It is the challenge of modern times and social needs. In their role, teachers should support both the students and their parents. Teachers should act as guides for their students and direct them in their individual processes of development, taking into consideration the challenges of the globalization process. The sample of the study consists of 93 parents/guardians of the students of certain colleges in Aizawl. This study gives an answer to the most important questions included in the text and describes the situation in Mizoram based on the observations and findings of the study procured through field-surveys. A question arise as to what kind of support and from whom teachers should be given so that they are able to fulfill their duties, particularly those related to motivating students to self-study and unassisted work and to coping with life in a global society. What will be essential for my considerations is the notion of a good teacher in the context of a social function that is expected from teachers these days. The study came to conclusion that teachers are considered crucial to the development of modern day education as it was earlier; perhaps even more so. Human resource is an import economic input which is maximized by the work and participation of teachers as counselors, director of learning, active member of educational institution, community and a member of his/her profession in the deeper sense of the word.

Key words: role of teacher; human resource; personal development; Teachers, globalization.

Introduction

The teacher is the most vital single factor in the system of education. It is the teacher who matters most as far as the quality of education is concerned. The well-equipped teacher is a supreme factor in education. The secondary education also pointed out “Every teacher and Educationist of experience knows that even the curriculum of the most perfect syllabus remains dead unless quickened into life by the right methods of teaching and right kind of teachers”. The teacher is a vital component of educational administration. The teacher stands at the most important point in the educational process and occupies a very important place in the progress of education. Teachers provide valuable and unique professional service to the nations. By guiding students in the development of high ideals and true appreciations of the freedom and responsibilities of Indian citizenship, and by assisting them to develop the skill of clear and critical-thinking, teachers contribute significantly to the character of adults who will determine India’s future.

Contemporary teachers, particularly in Mizoram, have difficulties in catching up with the challenges of the modern and fast developing world. The globalization process coerces societies into taking specific actions and introducing some changes – changes in the way of thinking and mentality in order to adjust to the changing reality. These processes require the society to introduce such mechanisms that will allow adaptation to the new situation in the best possible way. From the social point of view, the best and the simplest way to face such challenges is to invest in education and train teachers who will be able to meet the demands - teachers who will be genuine guides for the students and who will support the parents and the local community, teachers who will manage the student’s individual development, who will take into account the students’ individual expectations, their potential, capabilities and predispositions., teachers who understand the parents, who get them involved into a direct cooperation with the school and, finally, teachers who provide the students not only with physical, but first of all emotional and mental safety.

Rationale of the study

The globalization process is a process in which the markets and economies of individual countries become more and more dependent on one another as a result of the continuous increase in the dynamics of goods, services, capital and people exchange. In a very simplified way, the globalization process can be described as the process of creating one economy and one market on our globe.

What kind of teacher does the modern society, and, in particular, the modern educational institution need? Does the system of teacher education really meet the needs of the school, the society and the challenges of the modern world? Issues like these are considered and analyzed permanently regardless of the time when they are put under discussion.

The present study has been taken up since explanatory variables defining the role of teachers as perceived by parents in modern education, has not been taken up in relation to Mizoram.

Objectives of the study

The present study has the following objective:

1. To find out the different perceived standing roles of a teacher by the parents of On-going college students in Mizoram.
2. To find out the strategies that could help initiate increased teacher's productivity and their part in facilitating human resource in Mizoram through guided teaching.

Methodology of the study:

Methodology of the study includes research design, selection of sample from a population pertaining to a focused-group in relation to the objective of the study; procedure of data collection; tools and techniques used for analysis of data for the study.

Research Design

This study used qualitative research design. This study is exploratory and descriptive in nature. It describes characteristics of the population or phenomenon under study.

Population and sample

The population for the study is comprised of parents of the students of Government colleges within Mizoram. There are 31 government colleges in Mizoram; wherein 93 parents of the college students are randomly selected from 12 colleges within Aizawl city. These numbers of respondents were enough because in qualitative research even a single respondent is enough for a researcher to generate findings (Patton et al., 2002).

Tools used

The study uses simple statistics in the form of averages and percentages.

Procedure of data collection:

For the process of data collection, good rapport was established with the parents of the college students. The data were collected by personally administering the structured questionnaires for the study. The study was conducted by handing out questionnaires for parents of college students with instructions that one or both parents should go through the questionnaire carefully. The parents were directed to place the points or items in the questionnaire in rank order by indicating their choice with rank at the end of the item or mark against the answer in the boxes provided in the questionnaire.

Procedure for data analysis:

The data to be obtained from the teachers is analyzed with the help of both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Data obtained from close-end questions is analyzed using percentage analysis method and content analysis (qualitative analysis) is used to analyze data obtained from open-end questions.

This study used thematic data analysis. Patton et al (2002) defined thematic analysis of data as one that looks across all the data to identify the common issues that recur, and identify the main themes that summarize all the views you have collected. Basing on the research objectives the researcher used four stages in analyzing data as Patton developed: First of all; the researcher read and annotate transcripts (Patton, 2002). Researcher read research transcripts extensively to make more observation of the data was obtained from the field. This helped the research to see the way data from the field fall in various objectives of the study in accordance to the research questions were given to the respondents. Then, the researcher identified themes from the transcripts (Patton, 2002). In this stage the researcher read keenly the detail of the data and identifies themes. Themes were grouped into subtopics in accordance to objectives of the study. Also in this stage the researcher summarized the data obtain from the transcripts by writing what the respondents had been referring to. In addition to that; the researcher developed coding schema (Patton, 2002). In this stage the researcher read the data basing into subtopics (research objectives) and made decision what to take and what to leave basing into its usefulness in the study. Later, the researcher coded the data (Patton, 2002). The researcher wrote narratives in each subtopic including quotes from the interviews and focus group discussions. Finally, the researcher interpreted narratives to generate meaning.

Analysis and interpretation of data:

The data obtained were analyzed with the help of descriptive statistics (percentages) and the findings are presented as below:

Objective 1:

Table 1 showing percentage of respondent's w.r.t role perceived

Friend/ counselor	Director of Learning	Active member of institution & community	Active member of his/her profession
99percent	97 percent	70 percent	80 percent

Source: collated through field-work

From the table it can be seen that 99 percent of the respondents regard teachers as playing a part in their children's role as counselors and friends to help them achieve life-long goals and ambitions. 97 percent of the respondents feel that teachers are directors of learning; which is a very important aspect of human resource development- the teacher being an embodiment of growth. The teacher is perceived to be in tandem with the latest learning techniques and methods to help students with effective learning outcomes; especially with globalization and the impact it has on what it means to be educated, to be employable, and to be well-adjusted. More than half of the respondents expect the teachers to be actively involved in the institutions they are attached to as well as outside, which would do a great deal towards educational output productivity and ultimately the economy. It is also perceived that teachers are extensively involved in society and do the most for the goodwill of others and for humanity. This means setting examples for others to imbibe and act upon. Teachers are perceived to do justice by their profession; to be introspective and to actively initiate standards, to create platforms to meet the ever-changing demands brought about by globalization or the lack of it.

It is most necessary to know the parent's rating of the teachers. The parents have confidence in the teachers to mould the characters of their children and to make them into good and responsible men and women of the nation. A compatible interaction between pupils, teachers and parents will result in a desirable medium for education to proceed on healthy lines.

Objective 2:

Table 2 showing the percentage of respondents w.r.t strategies to increase teacher-resource productivity

	1 st strategy	2 nd strategy	3 rd strategy
<i>strategy</i>	<i>Teacher's Training</i>	<i>assessment & evaluation</i>	<i>awards & recognition</i>
% of respondents	55 %	32%	13%

Source: collated through field work

The respondents were asked to rank their order of preference to stated strategies that are believed to be effective towards a more productive teacher-centric learning scenario (as can be seen from table 2). ‘Teacher-training’ as a strategy was ranked a top priority by 55 percent of the respondents, followed by 32 percent of the respondents having ‘assessment & evaluation’ on their top listed strategy and 13 % of the respondents favoring ‘awards & recognition’ over other listed strategies.

In summation, however, it was justified that the respondents were conclusive of the different strategies put forwarded to help catalyze the productivity of teaching as human resource and expand the role of teachers beyond the pre-existing platform.

Findings of the present study are done in accordance with the objectives of the study.

From the responses of the parents, first of all, it is apparent that parents feel that teachers should be “the friend and counselor of the pupils”. To parents, a teacher should enjoy the company of one’s pupils. A teacher should be interested in them and know their personal interest. The teacher should also be easily approachable for the students and should recognize the problems of the students and try and help them.

Parents also perceive that teachers should be capable “Directors of learning”. A teacher should have a strong character and must be a person who really masters one’s subject and masters the method of teaching with a broad knowledge. Teachers’ personality and their skills are also extremely important. Work in colleges requires the teachers to have appropriate predispositions. College teachers should be not only excellent teaching specialists and experts in their academic fields, but also excellent psychologists and they should have managerial and organizational skills.

Parents also believe that teachers should be enthusiastic participators in the activities of their schools and societies. A teacher is to make a good contact between parents and herself, a contact with her colleagues and the administrators. A teacher should not keep himself/ herself aloof from others.

It is perceived by the parents that a teacher should be “a member of his/her profession” and should contribute to the growth of one’s profession. So a teacher is expected to be an employee, colleague, follower, leader, director of learning, counselor of pupils, mediator of the culture, member of the institution and community and member of the profession. The globalization process requires the institution to prepare students to play future social roles, and in particular for effective functioning in a modern democratic society, with special emphasis on effective functioning on the labor market. The point is to make them able to compete for a position with other potential candidates, not only from their own country, but from any country.

Specific to Mizoram, Teachers’ own skills and tools, usually developed hastily, allow them to meet the requirements of the modern teaching and education process to a minimum extent. Teachers seldom arrange the space so that it can facilitate the

achievement of better results. They mechanically pass on the theoretical knowledge and too often forget about developing skills. Teachers' continuous assessment of their own development or by other bodies, as well as the development of individual students seems highly unreal unless teachers are provided with proper assistance by relevant institutions or people responsible for teacher's development.

Esson (2002) defines teachers' professional development as an extremely important factor and the possibility to develop as an essential element to enable solving problems related to the teaching profession and to meet the challenges this profession faces. Harpe & Radloff (1999) suggest, referring to Graham and Pelps (2003), that the future teacher will be a teacher who is an efficient participant in both the teaching and learning process.

Conclusion and discussion:

We know that the role expected of a teacher is so great and is highly eulogized by the parents and even the public. But in order that the teacher can play the pivotal role efficiently and effectively, it is important to recognize the dignity of his/ her work very thoroughly and the teacher can play one's role effectively with responsibility and devotion when one is not to grow his/her teeth for the satisfaction of one's needs. Instead of feeding a teacher on high surrounding phrases like "nation-builder", "Noble profession" etc., it is necessary to make an intensive and continuous effort to raise the economic, social and professional status of teachers in order to attract young men and women of ability to the profession and to retain them in it as dedicated, enthusiastic and contented workers.

Thus the state should try to attract the attention of the teachers in terms of salary, fringe benefits, status etc. as far as possible and all other influential agencies of the society like parents etc. should make all possible efforts to do something for the teachers as mentioned earlier. But while society is urged to strive towards giving teachers adequate material rewards, social appreciation and high status, the teacher on his/her part should create a wholesome public image through personal virtues, influence and fulfillment of the students.

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MICRO AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES: POSSIBILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MIZORAM

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ABSTRACT

In this descriptive paper an attempt has been made to highlight the possibilities and opportunities for the development of Micro and Small-Scale Industries in Mizoram. The geographical location and the hilly terrain of Mizoram are not conducive for industrialization of the economy. Mizoram has been notified as, “No Industry Area” due to lack of any medium or large industries. Since Mizoram is one of the backward districts in Assam before attaining Union Territory in 1972. Hence there is no any industrial policy for the development of industrial unit. The existing industrial units are Micro and small-scale industries which is traditional in nature like handloom and handicraft, bamboo works, carpentry, tailoring, black smithy. They are labour intensive and rely on skill inherited and passed on from one to another. Due to insufficiency of infrastructural development for large scale Industries such as roads, transport and communication, raw-material and restriction of labour movement in the State. Although, there has been a vast potentialities and scope and opportunities in the development of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries in the State economy. There has been a significant development of industrial units in terms of growth of output and employment generation.

Key words: Industrial policy, Micro & Small-Scale Industry, output and employment, Industrial unit, Industrial development

1. Introduction

Mizoram is one of the most backward states in India and there is hardly any scope for industrial development. The entire state had been notified as backward area and categorized as, ‘No Industry District’ due to non-existence of large or medium industry. As such Mizoram continues to remain as an industrially backward state. The industrial

growth and development were being entrusted under the aegis of Rural Industries Project set up in 1962 at Aizawl. However, no initiative has been taken for industrial growth and development, and as a result, Mizo district was one of the most backward districts of Assam. Hence industrial development policy and programme in Mizoram was begun only after Mizoram became a Union Territory in 1972, which occurred during the last part of the fourth Five Year Plan. After Union Territory the department was running in a casual manner without any proper industrial policy. In pursuance of the central Government directions, the District industries Centre is responsible for distribution of grants and loans to different industrial units. Under the provision of 25 per cent central subsidy, 1925 industrial units have been set up in different districts of the state in 1987. The Directorate of Industries also advanced subsidy to artisans for purchase of sewing machine, carpentry, tools etc. The number of beneficiaries and the amount-sanctioned upto 1987 were 2,520 units and Rs. 47.20 lakhs respectively.

Industrialization in Mizoram is rather slow due to many factors which required for industrial development in the region. The geographical location and hilly terrain of Mizoram is not conducive for industrial development; the industry sector has slowly made a significant contribution in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) given in Table-1. Since amalgamation of Commerce and Industries Department, it has adopted many schemes for industrial development like Skill Development, Infrastructure Development, and Handloom supported to entrepreneurs and traders.

2. The Industrial Policy

The Industrial policy of Mizoram State was first notified on 15.3.1989 to give direction to the strategy for Industrial development of the State. The policy was not industrial growth by itself but was rather directed towards all-round development of the people of Mizoram which focused on upliftment of indigenous people and providing sustainable livelihood opportunities in the Industries and allied sectors. During the 8th plan period the significant industrial growth has witnessed as a result of this policy direction.

The Government of Mizoram had notified New Industrial Policy 2000 for accelerate the industrial and economic development of the State. With the introduction of the New Industrial policy 2000, the industrial growth was step up tremendously in the State. Again, the Government of Mizoram announced and notified the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012 in supersession of the New Industrial Policy 2000. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 was enacted by the Parliament in 2nd October 2006. Thus, MSMED Act 2006 has brought about abrupt change of the concept of industries to Enterprises.

As per national industrial policy statement of May 1990, the investment ceiling in plant and machinery for small industries has been raised from Rs.35 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs and correspondingly for ancillary units from Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs. Meanwhile, the investment ceiling in regards to micro industries has been increased from Rs. 2 lakhs to 5 lakhs. Previously, the government had defined small scale industries and within the small scale, it has been clarified the micro industries. As such, the government clearly defined the three categories in 2006; the micro industries would cover all industries/enterprises with investment in plant and machineries of less than Rs.25 lakhs; for small industries/enterprises with investment between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 5 crores and for medium enterprises with investment between Rs. 5 crores to and Rs. 10 crores. In order to clarify, in 1950 the government grouped Micro and Small-Scale Industry undertakings into two categories namely 1) those using power but employing less than 50 persons and those not using power but employing less than 100 persons. All small-scale industries had capital investment of less than Rs. 5 lakhs [Gaurav et al 2016]

3. Identification of thrust area

In view of the hilly terrain of Mizoram couple with low level of infrastructure development and entrepreneurship know-how of the people, there is limited scope for the development of large scale enterprises. In the meantime, Micro, Small and Medium enterprises could provide vast possibilities/scopes for sustainable employment to entrepreneurs. Thrust area industries which based on value addition of locally available resources for speedy development of industrial units is encouraging.

Cottage industry and other small-scale industries in Mizoram play important roles in the development of the state's economy. There has not been any significant industrial development in the state due to lack of raw materials, low level of entrepreneurial spirit and restriction of free movement of labour force from other part of the country and its difficult hilly terrain and lack of technical know-how etc. But there is still scope of industrial development for village (micro household industries) and small industries. The state of Mizoram has very little deposit of mines or minerals. Only hard rock of tertiary formation is available and is utilized as building materials and road construction work. Thrust areas for industrial development:

Thrust area for Industrial Development of Mizoram

- [1] Forest-based Industries
- [2] Food processing Industries
- [3] Handloom Industries
- [4] Handicraft Industries
- [5] Plantain fibre and hill brooms
- [6] Tea, rubber, coffee and plantation based Industries

- [7] Textile related Industries
- [8] Animal feed and poultry feed Industries
- [9] Entertainment/Music Industries
- [10] Packaging Industries
- [11] Any other Industry to be notified by the government in this regards from time to time. in line with

4. Occupational Structure of Mizoram

Generally, occupation is divided into three types namely, Primary Industry, Secondary Industry and tertiary industry. Development of an Economy and occupational distribution is associated with predictable changes in occupational structure (Colin Clark 1940). The empirical study of the country's population with a low proportion of working population dependent on agriculture reveal a higher level of per capita income. That is more of active population engaged in secondary or tertiary sector such region is to be known as developed economy.

Mizoram is predominantly an agrarian State which comprise 0.0654 percent of India's total geographical area, there has been more than one lakh households in the State. Agriculture based on shifting cultivation is their main occupation for sustain livelihood of whom small and marginal workers. Majority of the population, more than 60 percent of the total population depends on agricultural sector in which jhuming, WRC and terraced cultivation is being practiced. Underdeveloped State like Mizoram State with a higher proportion of working population engaged in agriculture has low level of per capita income. As the level of income improves over the years the proportion of labour force dependent of agriculture is falling but that on industry and services increases. As the process of economic development changes there is a shift in occupational pattern from primary to secondary sector the so called micro and small enterprises.

Table-1: Workers by Industrial Categories – Census 2011

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1.	Total population	10,97,206	
2.	Total Workers	486,705	44.3%
3.	Cultivators	229603	47.2%
4.	Agricultural Labourers	41787	8.6%
5.	Household Industry Workers	7852	1.6%
6.	Other Workers	207463	42.6%

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram taken from Statistical Handbook Mizoram 2018, pp.11

According to Census 2011 the total workers were 486,705, the number of cultivators were 229,603 accounted for 47.2 % of the total work force of the State; and agricultural labourers stood at 41787 which constituted 8.6 %. The Household Industry workers were 7852 registering at 1.6 % during the same census period. The Table-1 reveals the occupational pattern of Mizoram in which the majority of the working population still engaged in agricultural sector and and the very low percentage of work force engaged in Micro and Small industries (the only industrial sector in the state). There is a need to shift the work force from primary industry to secondary industry (Micro & Small Industry) and tertiary sector so as to achieve the desired level of socioeconomic development in Mizoram. It could also be observed that the Table-1 shows that the Mizoram is industrially backward since only 1.6 % of the total work force engaged in secondary sector of the economy. Although, the hilly terrain and the abundant forest resources of the state provides a vast scope for the development of Micro and small Industries in terms of employment and output in the State of Mizoram.

5. Potentialities and Opportunities of Micro and Small-Scale Industries in Mizoram

Micro and Small-Scale Industrial Sector has emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector of the economy. The primary objective of the of the Small-Scale Industrial Sector policy was to impart more vitality and growth impetus to the sector to enable it to contribute to the economy in terms of growth of output, employment and exports. In this backdrop, Industrialization has been considered as an indicator of economic development. The possibilities and opportunities for the development of Micro and Small-Scale Industries are incorporated in the state industrial policy announced and amended from time to time. The latest industrial policy of 2012 solely reserved Micro and Small Enterprises for Indigenous people. Thus, there has been a lot of possibilities and scopes for the development of Micro and other Small Scale Industries in Mizoram in terms of growth of output and employment generation.

Micro and Small-Scale industry is a boom in the state with people producing different art and crafts. Mizo people are expert in weaving, making bamboo and handicraft products. Apart from the weaving and handicraft industry, Mizoram also have ginger and food processing plants. Furthermore, Zoram Industrial Development Corporation (ZIDCO), has taken initiatives to start with more industries in the state [Laskar 2007]. The State Government have taken initiatives under the central government industrial development programmes to develop industries based on agro-horticultural products. Apart from ginger, maize and other fruit juice plants, Mizoram also has the potential to set up potential projects which are based on locally produced coffee, tea, chilies, milk etc. The state government has also made a lot of developments in the sericulture department of Mizoram. The sericulture sector of the state has also made tremendous all-round development for the rural economy.

5.1 Forest-based Industries

The abundance of bamboo and other forest resources of Mizoram will be utilized for setting up of forest-based industry for manufacturing bamboo product and other forest-based products. The traditional skill inherited among the Mizos has made a vast scope for the Handicraft production of various types of Mizo crafts like *Khumbeu*, *Thulte*, *Thlangra*, *Hnam* and different kinds of *Em* etc. Awareness campaign was conducted on Bamboo Utilization, bamboo furniture and also setting up of eight bamboo handicraft clusters, three agarbati clusters and nine bamboo furniture clusters in different villages providing gainful employment to bamboo industrial sector. There are only two numbers of Forest-based Industry units registered and the value of production worth of Rs.6.40 lakhs and provides employment to 16 persons under KVIB Mizoram during 2017-18.

5.2 Food Processing Industries

Food processing is important for the economy to change and preserve the agriculture and allied sector products. Food processing is the transformation of agricultural products into food, or of one form of food into other forms. Food processing includes many forms of processing foods, from grinding grain to make raw flour to home cooking to complex industrial methods used to make convenience foods. Primary production of various food items, whether agriculturally based or livestock-based will be linked with processing units. Taking economic viability into consideration, primary processing activities, such as cleaning, grinding, waxing and cold storage will be encouraged at the surroundings of the growing areas. Three units of Animal Feed Plants of livestock-based industry were installed in Aizawl with the objective of providing feed items at reasonable prices and development of animal farms. In Mizoram, among the industrial units Food Processing Industry is a promising industry as there is more of agricultural production need arises to preserve them for sale in the market. At present, there are 774 number of units and provides employed to 4725 persons in 2017-2018 (shown in Table-4). Meanwhile, under KVIB there are 12 numbers of unit registered and the value of production is Rs. 38.40 lakhs and provides employment to 96 persons during 2017-18.

5.3 Wood Product Industry

The Wood Product manufacturing subsector is part of the manufacturing sector. Industries in the wood product manufacturing subsector manufacture wood products, such as lumber, plywood, veneers, wood containers, wood flooring, wood trusses, manufactured homes and fabricated wood buildings and any other form of furniture made of wood.

Wood products like Carpentry works, furniture works and Kitchen Cabinet Works and Mini saw Mills predominate the MSME sector accounts for 7.4 percent in 2015-16 which slightly decreased to 4.8 percent in 2017-18 of the total registered units. In 2017-18 there are 1250 wood product industry units and provides employment to 7279 persons which accounted for 12.5% of the total number employed during the same year.

5.4 Textile, Handlooms & Handicrafts

Khadi textile production has been increased and it is encouraging for the rural poor artisans. The number of artisans is increasing in the khadi fabric sector because of the new policies and initiatives taken by MSME Ministry and KVIC in recent years. Not only that, the KVIC had also laid stress on many artisan-centric programmes since 2015 like distribution of 3200 New Model Charkhas and modern looms (thehindubusinessline.com).

Handloom is the most flourishing sector in the development of industrial activities. The handloom production is estimated to be Rs. 6.00 crore generating thousands of employments. Handloom sector is the most promising sector for export as the inhabitants of the East countries are wearing the same type of fabrics produced by the village weavers. The fabric produced by Handlooms and handicrafts industry in Thenzawl village near Serchip the district capital is thriving and marketed its products which of different types of lungis like Puanchei, Ngotekherh, Khiangkawi Ipte etc. to the whole market of the state of Mizoram. The Commerce & Industries Department runs three units of Weaving Training Centre, four units of Knitting & Tailoring Training Centres and one Cane & Bamboo Training Centre under State owned resource in which 160 trained artisans are produced every year. There are 843 number of units and the number of employed constitutes at 4400 during 2017-18.

Wool, Synthetic, Fibre textile sector constitutes 20.8 percent of the total number of units and the number of employed accounts for about 21 percent during the year 2015-16. The number of registered units was 843 which constitute 10 percent of the total registered units and the number of employed persons stands at 4400 which accounted for 7.6 percent of the total number of employments during the year 2017-18.

5.5 Service Sector Industry

An Industry made up of companies that primarily earn revenue through providing intangible products and services. Service industries companies involved in retail, transport, distribution, food services, as well as other service-dominated businesses. This sector is also called service sector or tertiary sector of Industry. Among the Industrial units service sector are having higher investment and employment as

compared to manufacturing sector in Mizoram. Due to introduction of North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 many service sector units are coming up like Restaurant, Hotel and Health care. Under this New Policy incentives will be available to all Industrial units, new as well as existing units on their substantial expansion, located anywhere in the NE Region.

The number of Service Sector Industrial units registered under KVIB is 171 and the value of production is worth of Rs. 547.20 lakhs and the number of employments stands at 1368 persons during 2017-18. Thus, there has been remarkably significant development and progress of the Service Sector Industrial units in the State of Mizoram during the year 2017-18. The provisional figure of the contribution of service sector industry to the GSDP was 45.72 percent during 2016-17 (shown in Table-3).

5.6 Rural Engineering Industry

Adequate mechanization is the main engine of productivity and competitiveness in agriculture and agro-industries. It helps blacksmiths and other providers of rural services to produce and maintain the standardized equipment that meets local needs. The main aim of Rural Engineering Industry is to undertake construction works on deposit basis and providing technical guidance when required. When the Central Government launched an ambitious scheme, called Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) State Rural Development Department is the implementing agency of this scheme in 33 Districts and executing the works since 2002. In Mizoram, there is 57 number of registered units and the value of production is 187.16 lakhs and the employment number constituted 456 in 2017-18.

5.7 Industrial Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure is a pre-requisite for Industrial development. Construction of industrial area in the form of industrial estate, park etc. in hilly terrain is not an easy task. However the state government with its limited resources had developed industrial areas with only basic infrastructure. The following Table shows different industrial areas and the present status:

Table-2:

Present Status of Industrial Area of Mizoram

Sl. No.	Industrial Area	Total Area (in Bighas)	Present Status
1.	Industrial Estate Zuangtui	314.70	Out of 237 demarcated, 211 plots are allotted to 165 Industrial units.

2.	Industrial Growth Centre, Lungmual	766.42	Allotment process have been started and 68 units are now given provisional allotments and expected to accommodate many more enterprises
3.	Industrial Estate Bairabi	26.20	Yet to be developed
4.	Industrial Estate, Kolasib	32.33	Yet to be developed
5.	HDC Pukpui	76.68	Demarcation of Stall completed, and allotment is given to 2 units
6.	Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha	104.40	Yet to be developed
7.	Export Promotion Industrial Park	1390.22	32 plots have been developed and allotted to entrepreneurs, at Lengte 14 units were now in operation. Up gradation of the park is being done and expected to accommodate some more small enterprises.
8.	Bamboo Technology Park at	13.13	Out of 10 plots demarcated 3 plots have been allotted Sairang

Source: Economic Survey 2017 – 2018, Government of Mizoram, Planning & Programme Implementation Department (Research & Development Branch), pp.283

The total area being earmarked for Industrial Development in the form of estates and parks in the State constitutes 2724.08 Bighas in different part of Mizoram. These earmarked Industrial areas are not yet accomplished so far and many required amenities are to be provided to achieve Industrial growth and development in Mizoram.

Industrial development contributes significant growth of gross state domestic product (GSDP). In Mizoram due to industrialization, the contribution of industrial sector to GSDP has gone up to 24.27% in 2016-17 shown in (Table-3). The MSI sector has played a significant role in the socioeconomic development in the State of Mizoram. Its contribution to the growth of GSDP is increased both in terms of employment and Production. The number of existing Industrial Units was 8445 and persons employed in various types of Industries were 58043 in the year 2018 (Table-4).

Table-3:

Percentage Sectoral Share of GSDP 2016-17

Year	Agri & Allied Sector	Industry Sector	Service Sector
2011-2012	20.12	20.46	59.43
2012-2013	18.95	18.91	62.14
2013-2014	18.74	23.24	58.02
2014-2015	31.49	20.87	47.63
2015-2016	31.41	20.74	47.85
2016-2017	30.01	24.27	45.72

Source: Statistical Handbook Mizoram, 2018, pp.26

The Industrialization in Mizoram is rather slow in considering other sectors of the economy due to absence of prerequisite factors for industrial development in the region. The Table-3 shows that the percentage share of Industry sector to GSDP is the least among the three sectors which registered at 24.27 percent. The share of agriculture to GSDP stood at 30.01 percent and the service sector contributed the largest share to GSDP which accounted for 45.75 percent. The data from the Table-2 reveals that the State of Mizoram is industrially backward in terms of occupational distribution in which a large percentage of active population engaged in agricultural operation known as shifting cultivation (given in Table-1). Thus, the industry sector has gradually made a significant contribution to GSDP. Among the Industry Sector Construction Sector is the main contributor. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is still very low. The service sector industries such as Hotel, Restaurant and Health care etc. are the main contributor to GSDP.

The numbers of Micro, Small and Medium Industrial units and employment are remarkably increased due mainly to state government support through centrally sponsored schemes. The number of industrial units and the employment generated during 2015-16 and 2017-18 is shown below:

Table-4:

No. of MSME/SSI Units & Persons Employed by type of Industry

Sl. No.	Types of Industry	2015 – 2016		2017 – 2018	
		No. of Units	No. of Persons Employed	No. of Units	No. of Persons Employed
1.	Food Production	14	91	774	4725
2.	Tobacco Production	-	-	3	3
3.	Wool, Silk, Synthetic, Fibre textile	31	147	843	4400
4.	Hosiery and Garments	20	59	936	7046
5.	Wood Product	11	43	1250	7279
6.	Paper Product & Printing	3	9	410	3563
7.	Leather Product	-	-	36	137
8.	Rubber & Plastic Products	-	-	105	736
9.	Chemical & Chemical Products	-	-	1	5
10.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	4	12	116	822
11.	Metal Product	11	59	1370	10,417
12.	Machinery & Part Except Electrical	-	-		
13.	Electric Machinery & Apparatus	-	-	1	NR
14.	Miscellaneous Mfg. Industry	1	-	225	2192
15.	Water Works & Supply	1	21	14	91
16.	Construction	-	-	35	292
17.	Activities Allied to Construction	-	-	270	3345
18.	Restaurant & Hotels	2	39	37	462
19.	Education Scientific & Research Service	1	4	5	144
20.	Medical & Health Services	-	-	26	420
21.	Personal Services	2	11	14	1
22.	Repair Services	8	48	1638	9922
23.	Services not Classified elsewhere	12	57	189	1140
24.	Others	28	98	145	901
	Total	149	698	8445	58043

Source: Statistical Handbook Mizoram 2016, pp. 51 & 2018, pp.84, NR=Not Report

It could be observed from the Table-4 that the state of the industrial units is increased during the year 2015-16 and 2017-18. The data shows that the number of industrial units was increased from 149 in 2015-16 to 8445 industrial units in 2017-18 which

accounted for 73.0 percent. The increase in new industrial units is creditable so far, this is mainly due to the introduction of various industrial development programmes like NEIIPP, KVIC, KVIB and PMEGP in the state. Correspondingly, the number of employments generated by the industrial units greatly increased from 698 to 58043 during the year 2015-16 and 2017-18. Medical and Health Services indicates only 0.30 percent and the employment shows merely 0.72 percent in 2017-18. The data clearly reveals that Healthcare and health services delivery system is below the desired level in the State of Mizoram. It could also observe from data of Table-3 that one industrial unit employed about 7 person each which shows the State is industrially backward since the larger proportion of the active population are engaged in agriculture and allies' sector that is in primary industry.

There were 261 registered Industrial units in which 2088 persons are employed. The Value of production of Micro and Small enterprises under Khadi & Village Industrial Board (KVIB) was Rs. 839.96 lakhs during the year 2017-18. Taking into account this potentiality of the industries, the Government has launched various policies and programmes, which are being implemented through Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board etc (Table-5).

Table-5:
Industrial Units under KVIB & Loan Disbursed in Mizoram
(Rs. in lakhs)

District	No.of units Registered	Value of Production in 2017-18 (Rs.in lakhs)	Employment (Nos.) in 2017-18	Amt. of grants & loan disbursed (MM* in released under PMEGP)	
				2016-17	2017-18
Mamit	54(20.7)	173.66(20.7)	432(21.00)	87.41	157.47
Kolasib	-	-	-	-	-
Aizawl	-	-	-	-	-
Champhai	94(36.01)	331.99(39.5)	752(36.01)	91.20	301.81
Serchhip	-	-	-	-	-
Lunglei	78 (30.00)	203.63 (24.2)	624(30.00)	166.54	185.12
Lawngtlai	35 (13.40)	130.68 (15.5)	280(13.41)	199.10	160.38
Siaha	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	261	839.96	2088	544.25	805.18

Source: Chief Executive Officer, Mizoram KVI Board taken from Statistical Handbook Mizoram 2018, pp.85, MM Margin Money*

For the acceleration of the growth and development of Micro and Small Industries in Mizoram the KVIB disbursed loans and released the Margin Money under the programme of PMEGP to the total number of 261 Industrial units. The total amount of loan disbursed and released of margin money was increased from Rs.544.25 lakhs in 2016-17 to Rs. 805.18 lakhs during 2017-18 accounted for 48 percent increased. It could also be observed from the Table-3 the amount of loan disbursed to Industrial units of Champhai District near the border of Myanmar (Burma) was Rs. 301.81 which registered at 37.48 percent of the total loan disbursed during the year 2017-18. Meanwhile, Lawngtlai District benefited loan amount to Rs. 199.10 lakhs and Rs. 160.38 lakhs respectively which has shown negative growth of financial assistance in the district during the same years. This data revealed that Lawngtlai District is the most backward industrial area in the State of Mizoram. Since Non-Performance Asset percentage figure was very high which stood at 18 percent in Lawngtlai District of Mizoram State. In the meantime, there is 261 number of units registered and the value of production is Rs.839.96 lakhs and provides employment to 2088 persons during the year 2017-18.

Table-6:

District-wise Priority Sector (Industry) Report of Mizoram 2018-19 (Rs. in Lakhs)

District Name	Total O/S	Demand Raised	Recovery Amt.	Recovery %	Over dues	Over dues%	Gross NPA Amount	Gross NPA%
Aizawl	93227.16	2884.46	1377.46	48	1507.05	52	3799.78	4
Champhai	2956.35	339.51	303.28	89	36.23	11	179.17	6
Kolasib	2606.52	262.25	219.16	83	43.49	17	95.37	4
Lawngtlai	1482.98	314.27	229.68	73	84.59	27	273.59	18
Lunglei	5056.97	470.98	273.16	58	197.82	42	407.13	8
Mamit	997.77	245.06	189.18	77	55.88	23	156.94	16
Saiha	1146.83	305.75	179.79	59	125.96	41	406.66	35
Serchhip	1689.81	434.73	376.81	87	57.92	13	182.62	11
Total	109164.4	5257.41	3148.47	60	2108.94	40	5501.26	5

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee Meeting, Mizoram, 2019, pp. 29

The total outstanding amount of the loan that still needs to be repaid was Rs. 1, 09,164.4 lakhs and the recovery payment percentage was 60 percent, overdue amount of loan constituted Rs.2108.94 lakhs, Gross NPA when loan payments have not been made

in time or fails to pay by the borrower during the prescribed period that debt amount stood at Rs. 5501.26 lakhs during the year 2018-19. The data shows that the loan recovery payment is very low which implies that the Industrial sector productivity is not at the desire level in terms of growth of output and employment. In most cases, the Bankers are hesitated to release loans to the borrowers (industrial entrepreneurs) for the implementation of the Central Government assistance programmes. The borrower's failure to comply with the basic rules for repayment of loan outstanding retarded to a great extent the growth and development of Industry sector of the economy.

Conclusion

It may be concluded that the unavailability of adequate and timely credit facility, high cost of credit, lack of modern technology, no research and innovations, insufficient training and skill development for which training on entrepreneurship, weaving, Knitting & Tailoring, Cane & bamboo etc are the pre-requisite for industrialization of the economy in the State, complex labour laws are the main problems of the MSMEs. Although, there are vast possibilities/ scope and various opportunities are available in the development of MSME'S.

The MSME'S sector may also be attracted to the foreign investment and technology. The employment is more possible through the development of MSME'S. The MSME'S may be able to satisfy the needs of the customers up to a great extent. Migration of rural youths to urban areas in search of job can be stopped by providing them chance to work at their home town for sustainable livelihood with less capital.

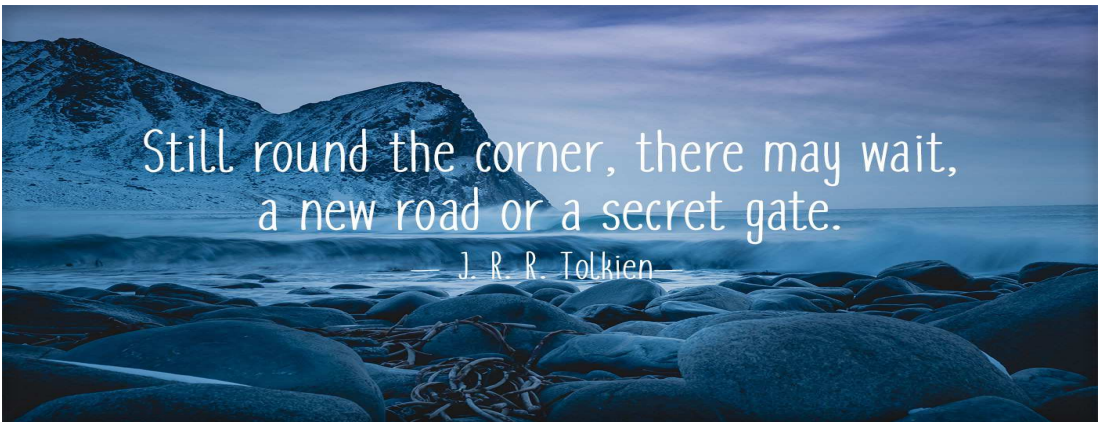
The introduction of modern technology among the different types of Industries, financial and technical assistance and free movement of potential investors, skill labour and cheap raw-materials from other part of the country, training and skill information will assist in the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME'S) in the State Mizoram. In a nut shell, there must be a detailed survey and research to know the problem and difficulties of demand and availability of local raw-materials which are pre-requisites for the growth and development of MSME'S so that a rapid growth can be attained.

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YOUTH AND HIV/AIDS

Zairemtluangi
Associate Professor &
Nodal Officer RRC

Youth are times of discovery, emerging feelings, exploration and experimentation of new behaviour and relationships. It is a period of great stress, confusion and new sensation. Love, sex, marriage and drugs are the major areas which confront youth most frequently. This is a period of maximum sexual drive, this sexual urge can involve risks, and the same is true of experimentation with drugs, legal and illegal. In the absence of right guidance and correct information at this stage they are more likely to have multi-partner unprotected sex with high risk behavior groups. They are confronted with technological advancement like, internet, cyber bullying, smoking and drinking as glamorous and risk-free. The young adult is a period of adjustments to new patterns of life and new social expectations. Today, we see so much of youth unrest, the crime rate and sexual perversion has gone up ruthless exploitation exists. Young people are a force for change because they are young, resilient, open to change, creative and often idealistic.

Youth today are in the shadow of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. Sex and drugs are the modes of transmission of this epidemic. Because of these behaviour youth are especially vulnerable they began experiencing sexual intercourse at an early age. In USA, about half of all adolescents are estimated to be sexually active and their percentages increases to over 80% in some minority groups. Young people between the ages of 15-24 make up the majority of the new HIV infections. There are more than 11.8 million young people below 24 years of age living with HIV/AIDS in the world, of which 7.3 million are young women and 4.5 million are young men (UNAIDS,1998).

Youth who inject drugs and alcohol and other drugs can affect sexual behavior are exposed to high HIV risks, if they share needles and excessive drinking, diminishes inhibitions and impairs decision making. At the same time, young people are especially vulnerable because of biological and social factors like- Early marriage, Early sex, Lack of necessary knowledge and skills of how to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS, drug injecting, sex trade, low percentage of condom use.

The risk of acquiring HIV is:

1. 22 times higher among men who have sex with men
2. 22 times higher among people who inject drugs
3. 21 times higher for sex workers
4. 12 times higher for transgender people (UNAIDS 2019)

Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS among young people:

- 1. Young people's commitment-** According to Carol Bellary, Executive Director (UNICEF) "What we are needed now are increased efforts to promote youth participation and commitment: more services aimed at youth, more parental involvement, more education and more information using schools and other sites, more protection for girls, orphaned children and young women and more partnership with people with HIV and AIDS". There is an urgent need for young people's commitment for behavioural intervention targeted youth.
- 2. Education of the youth-** There are no cures or no vaccines for HIV/AIDS. Currently education is the only way to prevent infection. Education of the youth is very important and can play a crucial role in the fight against AIDS. Research in several countries has shown that well-informed young people delay starting sexual activity and more likely to protect themselves once they started having sex.
- 3. Peer education Programme-** Peer education typically involves the use of members of a given group to effect change among other members of the same group. It is used most often to modify a person's knowledge, attitudes, beliefs or behaviours, programme.
- 4. Youth-friendly services-** to provide the provision of services like centers where they can access information, support and referral.

There are approximately 37.9 million people currently living with HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS 2019) and 32 million people have died of AIDS- related causes since the beginning of the epidemic. About 8.1 million people did not know that they were living with HIV. Among these about 38% of new infections are under age 25 and only 54% people with HIV are of they have it. Young people are vulnerable because of biological and social factors in this disease; they need to have proper education about prevention, awareness, treatments, their rights and responsibilities because HIV/AIDS is a leading cause of death worldwide.

The Red Ribbon Clubs in Institutions play a very important role in disseminating the messages of HIV/AIDS and also fighting against the rapid spread of the disease among youth. The HIV/AIDS epidemic not only affects the health of individuals, it impacts

households, communities, the economic development and development of the nations. So, we can protect everyone from this virus. Let's fight against HIV/AIDS.

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**DEPARTMENT
AT
A GLANCE**



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS GOVERNMENT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

YEAR OF ESTD.: 1992

FACULTY:

Name	Ednl. Qual	Designation
Lalrinfeli	M.A.	Associate Professor & HoD
Lalmuanpuia	M.A.	Associate Professor
Lalngaihawma	M.A., NET	Associate Professor
Prof. JV. Nunchunga	M.A., Ph. D	Professor & Principal
Dr. Lalzuiliana	M.A., Ph. D	Associate Professor (attached)
Dr. Lalrinkimi Pachuau	M.A., Ph. D	Assistant Professor (RUSA)

2019-2020 STUDENT ENROLMENT:

	I/II Sem	III/IV Sem	V/VI Sem Core
Elective	26	19	-
Core	21	9	17
Total	40	28	17

EXAMINATION RESULT (Nov. 2019):

	I Sem	III Sem	V Sem Core
No. of appeared	38	22	16
No. of passed	19	17	13
No. of failed	19	5	3
Passed %	50%	77.27%	81.25%

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2019-2020:

- The Department organized Student's Seminar three times at Economics Core Room during 2019-2020 on the theme:
- *Environmental Economics on 15th February, 2019*

- *Indian Planning, Strategy, Achievements and Failure on 25th July, 2019*
- *Growth Trends of Public Revenue and Public Expenditure in India on 6th September, 2019*
- The Department organized Student's Felicitation Programme at the College Campus on 19th July, 2019. Cash Incentives was awarded to students securing A+ grade in the MZU Final Examination.
- Department implemented mentoring programme. Each teacher was allotted 20 to 25 students. Faculties carried mentoring programme as a Mentors.
- The Department maintains teaching plan and teaching diary and conducted remedial classes for slow learners in every semester.
- Faculties are involved in the preparation of Multiple-Choice Question (MCQ) under MZU. They prepared Paper 10 (Quantitative Techniques) and Paper 11 (Financial Institutions and Markets) during 6th-18th May 2020.
- The Department conducted online classes due to COVID 19 Pandemic. Faculty members namely, Lalrinfeli, Lalmuanpuia, Lalngaihawma and Dr. Lalrinkimi Pachuau conducted online class through Zoom application and PPT presentation with audio during March - May 2020.

OTHERS ACTIVITIES:

- Apart from the Departmental activities, Faculties are actively involved in College administration. Faculty members namely, Prof. JV. Nunchunga was appointed as Principal and took up the administration and development of the College. Lalngaihawma hold the RUSA Institutional Coordinator and Lalmuanpuia was the Secretary of UGC Planning Board. Some of the Faculty members also involved in the administration through Committees under IQAC and RUSA. They hold key post in the following Committees:
 - Anti-Ragging, Grievance Redressal Committee (AGRC),
 - Governance, Leadership and Organization Management Committee (GLOMC),
 - Research & Consultancy Committee (R&CC),
 - Reception and Beautification Committee (RBC),
 - Building & Infrastructural Development Committee (BIDC),

14th Annual Magazine (2019 - 2020)

- Information and Communication Technology Management Committee (ICTMC),
 - Institutional Values and Best Practice Committee (IBPC)
 - Career and Counseling Cell (CCC)
- To combat the Covid 19 Pandemic in Mizoram, the faculty donated one day salary and 5% of Gross Salary for Chief Minister's Relief Fund.
 - The Faculty also published their research papers in various edited books and journals. Two faculty namely Dr. Lalzuiliana and Dr. Lalrinkimi Pachuau published their research paper in the 14th Annual College Magazine, 2019-2020.



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE**

YEAR OF ESTD.: 1992

FACULTY:

Name	Ednl. Qual	Designation
Prof. C. Lalremruata	M. A., NET, Ph. D	Professor
Zairemtluangi	M. A., NET, M. Phil	Associate Professor
Vanlalruati	M. A., NET, SLET, M. Phil	Associate Professor & HoD
Zodinsangi	M. A.	Associate Professor
Dr. Diana Zorinsangi	M.A., Ph. D	Assistant Professor (RUSA)

STUDENT ENROLMENT 2019-2020:

	I/II Sem	III/IV Sem	V/VI Sem Core
Elective	116	77	-
Core	74	38	36
Total	190	115	36

EXAMINATION RESULT (Nov. 2019):

	I Sem	III Sem	V Sem Core
No. of Appeared	158	101	35
No. of Passed	95	53	26
No. of Failed	63	48	9
Passed %	60.12%	52.47%	74.28%

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES DURING 2019-2020:

- The Department conducted Course Orientation Programme at the re-opening day of the College in every semester.

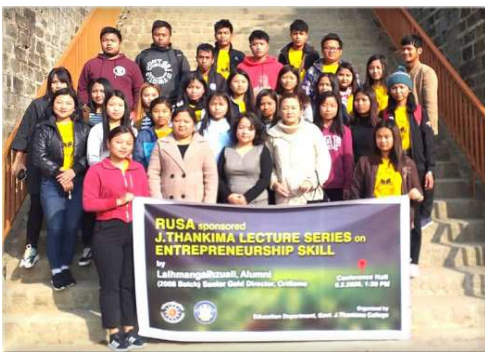
- Student's Felicitation Programme was organized in which Lalruatpuii, 8th position/rank holder in the last University Examination (May 2019) was awarded a Cash incentive and citation.
- Teacher's Day was celebrated with V Semester Education Core on 5th September, 2019 at the Education Core Room.
- The Department regularly organized Student's Seminar for V and VI Semester. The student's presentations and discussions in the Seminar enhanced their interest in their study.
- The Department organized Invited Lecture programme on Special Education at the Conference Hall on 25th February, 2020. A visually impaired teacher Lalbuatsaiha, Assistant Professor (Contract) was invited as the resource person.
- RUSA sponsored 'J. Thankima Lecture Series on Entrepreneurship Skill' was organized on February 6, 2020 at the Conference Hall. Alumni member Lalmangaihzuai, Senior Gold Director, Oriflamme, Aizawl delivered an inspiring lecture on entrepreneurship education and skills.
- Field Trip was organized to visit Gilead Special School on 30th January, 2020. As Special Education is one of the optional papers in VI Semester, all students opting the paper participated in this programme.
- The Vigilance Department, Govt of Mizoram observed Vigilance Awareness Week 2019 on 29th October, 2019 at Vanapa Hall. Thirty College NSS Volunteers and Education Core Students participated in this programme.
- During COVID 19 Pandemic and Lockdown, online classes were carried out by faculty members through Google Classroom, Zoom Clouds and WhatsApp group. Faculty uses ICT/PPT presentation for teaching and periodic class test also regularly conducted.
- During 2019-2020, the faculty have published nine research papers in various edited books and journals.

OTHERS ACTIVITIES:

- Apart from Departmental activity, the Department is also involved in the College administration through Committees under IQAC and RUSA. Prof. C. Lalremruata held the post of IQAC Coordinator which facilitates the internal quality improvements of the College. The faculty members held key post under the following Committees.
 - Research & Consultancy Committee (R&CC)
 - Anti-Ragging, Grievance Redressal Committee (AGRC)

Government J. Thankima College

- Teaching and Learning Committee (TLC)
 - Remedial Coaching Committee (RMCC)
 - Extension Service and Co-Curricular Committee (ESCOC),
 - Career and Counseling Cell (CCC)
 - Employment Information & Placement Cell (EIPC).
- To combat the Covid 19 Pandemic in Mizoram, the faculty donated one day salary and 5% of Gross Salary for Chief Minister's Relief Fund.



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

YEAR OF ESTD.: 1992

FACULTY:

Name	Ednl. Qual	Designation
Lalhmunsiami Khiangte	M. A.	Associate Professor
Maria Lalremruati	M. A.	Associate Professor & HoD
Lalrinsangi Ralte	M. A., M. Phil.	Associate Professor
Brenda Laldingliani Sailo	M. A., NET	Assistant Professor
Ruth VL. Rinpuui	M. A.	Assistant Professor (attached)
Dr. Lalthansangi Ralte	M. A., Ph. D.	Assistant Professor (RUSA)

STUDENT ENROLMENT 2019-2020:

	I/II Sem	III/IV Sem	V/VI Sem Core
Elective	26	18	-
Core	22	16	12
Total	47	32	12

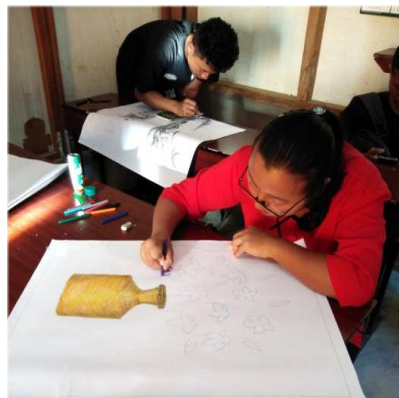
EXAMINATION RESULT (Nov. 2019):

	I Sem	I Sem	III Sem	III Sem	V Sem Core
	ENG/EC	ENG/FC	ENG/EC	MIL/ENG	CORE
No. of Appeared	38	213	21	26	11
No. of Passed	8	200	15	18	5
No. of Failed	30	13	6	8	6
Passed %	21.5%	93.89%	71.42%	69.23%	54.54%

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2019-2020:

In Pursuance of the Departmental Plan of Action, the following activities were initiated during the academic year 2019-2020:

- The Department of English, Govt. J. Thankima College Organized Creative Writing/Poetry Writing Competition in collaboration with Govt. J. Thankima College Literature Club on 31st October, 2019 at the College Campus. Expenditure for the Competition was met by RUSA, and the Advisors of Literature Club contributed for the Prize money and other expenses needed for organizing the Writing competition.
- The English Core Students were exposed to the 5th General Conference cum Seminar organized by Mizoram English Literary Society (MIELS) on 4th September, 2019 at Pachhunga University College. The expenditure for attending the Seminar was met from the donation made by the Department Teachers.
- The Department maintains Teaching Dairy and Lesson Plan during the Academic year 2019-2020 as prescribed by Teaching Learning Committee.
- The Department conducted Spoken Classes during the month of September and October, 2019. The activity is aimed at enhancing the student's oral ability and to raise their interest in English delivery and expression.
- Departmental Meetings were held on 2nd July, 2019, 31st July, 2019, 6th August, 2019, 11th October, 2019, 23rd January, 2020, 31st January, 2020, and 21st February 2020.
- The Department organized Soft Skills classes by inviting Resource Person from outside namely, Dr. Lalsangpuii, a language expert. Core Students and students who opted for English Elective Papers are the target Groups. The Expenditure incurred upon inviting the Resource Person were funded by RUSA.



- The Department identified Slow learners and students with back papers. Remedial classes were conducted, discussions on University questions, Solved MCQ, short answer type Q & A, solved University questions were given to the students, and dissemination of reading materials was undertaken by the Department teachers. Apart from this, students with limited financial means were given free reading materials.



- Mentoring Program was undertaken in each Semester where the teacher/mentor addressed the problems faced by the students. Students can freely give suggestions on the methodology of teaching process adopted by the teacher directly, and through this channel, the student discussed their problems relating to academic, social, personal and mental health.

- A workshop on Translation was organized for the Core students on 22nd July, 2019. The workshop was followed by paper presentations based on the translated works given to the Core Students. The activity aimed at enhancing students' writing ability and also raising their interest in English composition.



- In order to inspire the students' interest in English learning and improve the students' English ability, the faculty members at the English Department has undertaken extracurricular activities like watching available movies and performing music from prescribed syllabus. The movies were shown in the classroom and through WhatsApp. By movie watching and discussion of plots and conversations, students were trained in oral and thinking abilities.

- Apart from the Departmental activities, faculties are actively involved in the College administration through Committees under IQAC and RUSA. They held key post under the following Committees:

- Equal Opportunity Cell (EOC)
- Women Committee (WC)
- Parent-Teacher Committee (PTC)
- Institutional Values and Best Practice Committee (IBPC)
- National Service Scheme (NSS)

Government J. Thankima College

- To combat the Covid 19 Pandemic in Mizoram, the faculty donated one day salary and 5% of Gross Salary for Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

To sum up, the activities of the English Department within the Academic year 2019-2020, comprises of organizing Writing Competition, Conventional Chalk and Talk method, questioning and answering approach, interactive sessions , assignments , power point presentations, displaying of charts, playing movies and music, Language Laboratory sessions , Spoken Classes, library hour, exposure of Students to Seminar/Symposium, supply of well-prepared study materials, and organizing Writing and Art competition. Online Classes are taken by the Department teachers, and study materials are also provided through this channel.

Apart from the above mentioned Activities within the Academic year 2019-2020, Student's participation in extension activities is highly recommended and motivated by the department teachers, and the students of English are advised to participate in Literature Club, NSS, RRC, Evangelical Union, Eco Club etc., for developing their learning skills, inter- personal and intra-personal skills.



English Department

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE 2019-2020

YEAR OF ESTD.: 1992

FACULTY:

Name	Ednl. Qual	Designation
Lalchangliana	M. A.	Associate Professor & HoD
Janet Sângkûngi Pachuau	M. A., NET.	Assistant Professor
R. Lalbiaktluangi	M. A., M. Phil, B.Ed.	Associate Professor
Rebecca Khiangtê	M. A., M. Phil.	Associate Professor
Lalthanchami Khiangtê	M. A., M. Phil.	Assistant Professor
C. Vânlalruati	M. A., M. Phil.	Associate Professor

STUDENT ENROLMENT 2019-2020:

	I/II Sem	III/IV Sem	V/VI Sem Core
Elective	76	40	-
Core	33	17	33
Total	109	57	33

SEMESTER EXAMINATION (Nov. 2019) RESULT:

	I Sem	III Sem	V Sem Core
No. of Appeared	108	53	30
No. of Passed	53	20	8
No. of Failed	35	33	22
Passed %	60.22%	37.93%	25.66%

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2019-2020:

- The Department of History acted as a guide for the History Club, Eco Club and took up FC/EVS in the IV Semester class. In collaboration with the History Club and Eco Club, the Department organized programmes like Annual Meet, Invited Lecture, Student's Seminar, Student's Competition, Environmental Workshop, Field Trip, Study Tour etc., since 2016.



- The Third Annual Meet of History Club was organized at Bâwngkâwn Chhimvêng YMA Hall on 14th August 2019. Mr. Lalringliana, Deputy Mayor of Aizawl Municipal Corporation was invited as Chief Guest to grace the function. Our respected Principal, Prof. JV. Nunchunga delivered the welcome speech on behalf of the College.



- A Special Lecture was organized during Annual meet. Dr. Malsawmliana, Associate Professor, Govt. T. Roman College delivered an inspiring lecture on the theme 'Our Heritage, Our Future'. More than 80 History students from I, III & V Semester attended the programme.

- Student's Seminar was organized on the theme 'Historiography and Development of History Writing' during 15th-16th October, 2019 at the College Conference Hall, Central Campus. Our respected Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga was invited to delivered keynote address and seminar paper were read by 30 students from V Semester (History Core).



- Students' collected a monthly contributions from teachers and students which were utilized for departmental programmes like study tour, field trip, annual meet, seminars etc. The total contribution during 2019-2020 was Rs. 30,000/- (Rupees thirty thousand only).

14th Annual Magazine (2019 - 2020)

- The Department organized Student's Competition on Environment: issues and challenges at College Campus during 4th-16th March, 2020. More than 40 groups from IV Semester Environmental Studies students participated in this competition.
- The Department properly maintains file, activity record, meeting minutes and accounts. It also maintains teaching plan, teaching diary and conducted remedial classes and mentoring programme for slow learner in every semester.
- The faculty also published their research paper in various edited books and journals. During 2019-2020, one teacher published a paper in 14th Annual College Magazine, 2019-2020.



OTHERS ACTIVITIES:

- Apart from the Departmental activities, the faculty were involved in the College welfare and organization. Lalchangliana and Rebecca Khiangte held an office bearers. R. Lalbiaktluangi and Rebecca Khiangte were the Association since 2016.
- Some faculty were involved in the student members C. Vanlalruati was the active president of the Student Union (SEU) and Rebecca Khiangte was the Secretary of the Student Union Magazine, 2019-2020.
- Faculty members were involved in the administration through the Committees under IQAC and RUSA. They held key posts in Equal Opportunity Cell (EOC), Health and Hygiene Committee (HHC), Mentoring Programme Committee (MPC), Admission and Examination



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Committee (AEC), Women Committee (WC) and Students Welfare & Discipline Committee (SWDC).

- The Department was allotted refreshment duty in the Student's Union programmes like Fresher's Social on 19th July, 2019 at Electric Veng YMA Hall and Talent Expo 2019 on 18th October, 2019 at College Campus.
- During COVID 19 Pandemic, the faculty conducted online classes and class tests through Google Classroom and WhatsApp Group. The faculty members also participated in the preparation of Multiple-Choice Question (MCQ) under Mizoram University.
- To combat Covid 19 Pandemic in Mizoram, the faculty donated one day salary and 5% from gross salary for Chief Minister's Relief Fund.



DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT GOVERNMENT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE

YEAR OF ESTD.: 2018

FACULTY:

Name	Ednl. Qualification	Designation
Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki	MBA, Ph. D.	Assistant Professor (Casual) & HoD
J. Lalbiakdika	M.Com (NET)	Assistant Professor (Casual)
C. Lalnunfela	MBA	Assistant Professor (Guest)

STUDENT ENROLMENT 2019-2020:

	I/II Sem	III/IV Sem
Elective	15	11
Core	-	-
Total	15	11

EXAMINATION RESULT (Nov. 2019):

	I Sem	III Sem
No. of Appeared	14	10
No. of Passed	10	8
No. of Failed	4	2
Passed %	71.42%	80%

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES DURING 2019-2020:

As management studies do not focused its learning in classroom teaching only, the Department of Management of this College were also involved in many co-curricular activities. A number of firms and industries in and around Aizawl city were visited to have a firsthand experience of business operations. The students and faculties of this course are frequent invitees at business seminars and entrepreneurial meetings conducted in the city.

Government J. Thankima College

The college and its campus had been chosen and used many times by the state government and even Mizoram University to kick start an entrepreneurial development related program or hosting business related seminars. The recent such incidents are the kick off program of Startup India Yatra Mizoram Chapter at the College campus, Seminar on Design Thinking organized by the Department of Commerce, Mizoram University hosted at the BBA classroom.

Some of the achievements and off the classroom activities of the students and teachers of this BBA course which was started in July 2018 by the College are as follows:

1) Invitees at the launching of NEDP



Took part in Management Fest of MZU



2) Management Tech Meet Vartian '19- Where Young Minds Meet Entrepreneurs



*Hon'ble Minister Pu C. Lalrinsanga
at VARTIAN '19*



*Hon'ble Minister Pu Lalchhandama Ralte
at VARTIAN '19*

One remarkable achievement by the students and faculties of this Management Department was holding a grand Management-Tech Meet which was the first of its kind in Mizoram; even before the course complete a year. Two days Management-Tech Meet named VARTIAN '19 was held on 21st & 22nd Feb 2019 at the Central Campus of Govt. J. Thankima College, where students from Mizoram University, NIT, NIELIT, PUC, ICAFI, etc, came together with leading business houses in the state and other national and international companies. Ministers, MLAs, Secretaries and eminent persons from the state blessed this auspicious occasion. The event was greatly appreciated by the government officials, business houses and students from various institutes in Mizoram.

3) Start up India- Mizoram Yatra



When Start up India Mizoram Yatra was launched in Mizoram on 25th Feb 2019, the College campus was used for the startup van stop. BBA students took part in this competition and one student made it to the grand finale held on 5th March, 2019 at Aijal Club.

4) Seminar on Design Thinking



A joint seminar on Design Thinking was held with Entrepreneurship Development Cell, Department of Commerce Mizoram University at BBA Conference Hall on 23rd July 2019, where experts from the EDC of Planning & Program Implementation Dept of Govt. of Mizoram trained the students on basic entrepreneurship skills and thinking.

5) Hackathon' 2019



BBA students took part in Hackathon 2019, Mizoram Innovative Challenge organized by Entrepreneurship Development Center, Planning & Program Implementation Department on 5th&6th Sep 2019. Three teams of the Dept of Management made it to the Top Ten and one team won the 3rd prize in this competition. It is a proud moment for the college as the BBA students compete with PG students and Research Scholars of MZU and other well-known entrepreneurs of the state in this competition.

6) Mizoram Kailawn- Business Contest

Students of this BBA course took part in Mizoram Kailawn 2019-Business Contest organized by the Planning & Programme Implementation Department of Govt. of Mizoram. One of the students made it to the finals and was awarded Consolation Prize in the Entrepreneurship Summit & Grand Finale on 17th Sept, 2019 at Vanapa Hall.



7) Industrial Visit

Since BBA course is mainly focused on business, entrepreneurship and management. It is only fair that student's education is not only confined within the class-room, so on 25th November, 2019 the students went for industrial visit to "MULCO Ltd (Mizoram Multi Commodity Producers Cooperative Union), Zuangtui and Mizoram Food Processing Research and Training Centre", Seling. Twenty-two (22) students and three (3) faculties took part in the industrial visit.

8) Felicitation Programme for Mizoram State Outstanding Entrepreneurs Award, 2019



The Department received a special invitation from Planning & Programme Implementation Department. However, only few students attended the program as it was a semester vacation for the students. The program was very enlightening and well organized. It gave us a visionary of enormously wide perspective from the award winners of Entrepreneurs.

9) Spot Visit of Entrepreneurship Knowledge Centre (EKC) from MEDMOC



With the initiatives taken by the Planning & Programme Implementation Department, an Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cell was set up in our College. The Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cell (EKC) was formally approved after a spot visit by the concerned authority. The spot visit programme was chaired by Dr. Josephine Lalrindiki, HoD Dept of Management and a report was given by the Principal Prof. JV. Nunchunga followed by Vote of Thanks from the Vice Principal Mr. Lalhmachhûana.



**DEPARTMENT OF MIZO
GOVT. J. THANKIMA COLLEGE**

YEAR OF ESTD.: 1992

FACULTY:

Name	Ednl. Qual	Designation
B. Lalzarzova	M. A.	Associate Professor & HOD
Lalmachhûana	M. A.	Associate Professor & Vice Principal
Sangrozami	M. A.	Associate Professor
F. Sangvuana	M. A.	Assistant Professor
Sainghingliani Sailo	M. A.	Assistant Professor

STUDENT ENROLMENT 2019-2020:

	I/II Sem	III/IV Sem	V/VI Sem Core
Elective	130	91	-
Core	38	24	35
Total	168	115	35

EXAMINATION RESULT (Nov. 2019):

	I Sem Elective	III Sem Elective	III Sem MIL/Miz	V Sem Core
No. of Appeared	136	102	116	33
No. of Passed	127	94	111	21
No. of Failed	9	8	5	12
Passed %	93.38%	92.15%	95.68%	63.63%

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2019-2020:

- The Department organized regular programme like Special Lecture, Student's Seminar, Field Trip, Study Tour etc. since 2016.
- The Department organized Invited Lecture at the College Conference Hall on 23rd October, 2019. Mr. H. Laldinmawia, Assistant Professor, Department of Mizo, Pachhûnga University College was invited to give a special lecture on 'Theory of Literature'. 35 students from V Semester Mizo Core and 4 teachers participated in this programme.
- During July-August, 2019, Student's Seminar was conducted by all teachers in V Semester Mizo Core Room. 35 Students presented their seminar paper in Paper V, VI, VII, VIII.
- The Department properly maintains teaching plan and teaching diary in every semester. It also maintains Department activity record and meeting minutes.
- The Department also conducted remedial classes and mentoring programme for slow learner in every semester.



OTHERS ACTIVITIES:

- Apart from the Departmental activities, the Department were actively involved in the College administration and development. Two faculty members namely, Lalhmachhûana, Vice Principal and B. Lalzazova, SWA Vice Chairman made immense contribution towards the College welfare, building and construction works as works managers.
- Faculties are also involved in the College administration through Committees under IQAC and RUSA. They held key posts in Health & Hygiene Committee (HHC), Extension & Co-curricular Committee (ESCOC), Teaching-Learning Committee (TLC), Reception & Beautification Committee (RBC), Canteen Management Committee (CMC) and Parent-Teacher Committee (PTC).



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- During COVID 19 Pandemic, some faculty conducted online classes through audio record. In order to combat Covid 19 Pandemic in Mizoram, faculty members donated one day salary and 5% from gross salary for Chief Minister's Relief Fund.
- Faculty members published their research papers in various edited books and journals. During 2019-2020, two teachers published papers in 14th Annual College Magazine, 2019-2020.
- Some faculty were involved in the activities of Student's Union and Student's Club in the College. F. Sangvuana was the teacher in charge in Social & Culture Department during 2019-2020. B. Lalzarzova was the teacher in charge in Literature Club GJTC.



**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GOVERNMENT J. THANKIMA COLLEGE**

YEAR OF ESTD.: 1992

FACULTY:

Name	Ednl. Qualification	Designation
Lalthlamuana	M. A.	Associate Professor & HoD
Lalbiaknii Hmar	M. A.	Associate Professor
Zoramthanga	M. A., NET, M.Phil.	Associate Professor
Lalringzuali	M. A., NET	Associate Professor
Lalbuatsaiha	M. A., M. Phil.	Assistant Professor (Contract)

STUDENT ENROLMENT 2019-2020:

	I/II Sem	III/IV Sem	V/VI Sem Core
Elective	140	87	-
Core	69	39	20
Total	209	126	20

EXAMINATION RESULT (Nov. 2019):

	I Sem	III Sem	V Sem Core
No. of Appeared	173	110	20
No. of Passed	88	41	13
No. of Failed	85	69	7
Passed %	51.16%	37.27%	65%

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES DURING 2019-2020:

- The Department participated in the Observance of Green Mizoram Day 2019 on June 11, 2019 at the College Campus which was organized by Reception & Beautification Committee (RBC). Fourteen Political Science Core Students and Four Teachers participated in the programme.

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- The Department celebrated Teachers' Day on September 5, 2019 in the Pol. Science Core Classroom. Eighteen Political Science Core Students and Four Teachers attended the programme.
- The Department organized Invited Lecture on Freedom Movement on September 25, 2019 at the College Campus. One hundred and fifty students from various classes of Political Science, five Resource Person and four Teachers attended the programme.
- The Department also organized Field trip to visit Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) on October 10, 2019 at AMC Hall Thuampui, Aizawl. Eleven Pol. Science Core Students, Two Resource Person and one Teacher attended the programme.
- The Department participated in the Observance of Martyr's Day on January 30, 2020 at the College Campus. Three hundred Political Science Students and four Teachers participated the programme.

OTHERS ACTIVITIES:

- Apart from Department activities, the faculty are involved in the administration through Committees under IQAC and RUSA. They held key post in Canteen Management Committee (CMC), Remedial Coaching Committee (RCC) and College Academic Committee (CAC).
- To combat Covid 19 Pandemic, the faculty members donated one day salary and 5% from gross salary for Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Some faculty participated in the distribution of rice at College adopted Village Nausel on 4th April, 2020.



14th Annual Magazine (2019 - 2020)





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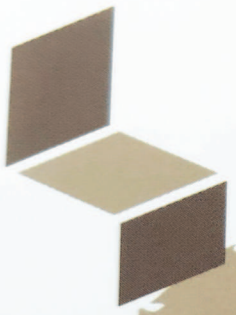
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- 💡 Mizoram pumah mipui mamawh power tha taka kan hmuh theih nan 24/7 in duty an awm reng a ni.
- 💡 Thleibik nei lova nileng - zankhua a power semzai chu a tihber a ni.
- 💡 Hripui hlauhawm Covid-19 a hran ber lai pawhin in tan 24 hrs duty a ni a. Damdawi in, Sawrkar office, Media & Communication, Ralveng Duty na hmun hrang hrangh te rintlak taka power supply pek anih avangin, hripui do kawnga thawhhlawkber pakhat a ni.



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