

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM  
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL : GOVT. KHAWZAWL COLLEGE : KHAWZAWL  
MIZORAM



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Dated Khawzawl the 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2023

### Declaration

Government Khawzawl College in response to NAAC suggestion provided in DVV (Metric 3.2.2) hereby would like to respond that during the AY 2021-2022, a total of six seminars/webinars were conducted by various departments: Mizo-1, English-1, History-2, Political Science-1 & Economics-1.

A detailed reports supported by photographs were prepared and submitted with SSR to NAAC on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2023 and the reports of the seminar/webinars have also been posted on the official website of the college and the link is <https://www.gkzc.edu.in/2021-2022-webinar-seminar-workshop-report/>.

The institution therefore would like to certify that HEI input of total number of seminars/webinars during AY 2021-2022 is correct and stands valid and the HEI would like to inform again to NAAC that the total number of seminars/webinars during 2021-22 were 6. The HEI is not in a position to accept DVV suggestion (AY 2021-22 DVV Input=4) & seeks a clarification from NAAC why the numbers of seminars/webinars for AY 2021-22 have been reduced.

(K.ZIONA)

Principal

Govt. Khawzawl College

Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram

# RAPPORTEUR'S REPORTS

ON

“ELECTORAL LITERACY AND PARTICIPATION”

A Nation Seminar

*Jointly Organized by:* Department of Political Science, Government Khawzawl College and District Election Office, Khawzawl District, Khawzawl, Mizoram

Dated: 5<sup>th</sup> Oct 2021

## RAPPORTEUR'S

1. Mr. Lalliantluanga : Assistant Professor, Department of Mizo, Govt. Khawzawl College
2. Mr. Lalruatpuia : Assistant Professor, Department of Mizo, Govt. Khawzawl College
3. Mr. Vanlalmangaihsanga : Assistant Professor, Department of Mizo, Govt. Khawzawl College
4. Mr. K.C. Lalrindika : Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Govt. Khawzawl College

*Approved*  
*[Signature]*  
Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram

**NATIONAL SEMINAR**  
**ON**  
**ELECTORAL LITERACY AND PARTICIPATION**

**INAUGURAL FUNCTION:**

The inaugural function started at 11:00 Am under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lalthlamuani, Associate Professor, Head, Department of Political Science, Government Khawzawl College.

Mr. K. Lalkulhpuia, Assistant Professor (Co-ordinator) introduced to the attendants, the Deputy Commissioner of Khawzawl, the Electoral Officer, the Principal of Government Khawzawl College, the Chairman of the inaugural function, the Block Level Officers, YMA Sub-Headquarter, Mizoram Journalist Association, DDK Stringer, Rapporteurs, and also invited the Resource Persons to give self-introduction.

Welcome Speech was delivered by Mr. R. Lalrintluanga, the Principal of Government Khawzawl College. The principal greeted and thanked the resource persons, special invitees including the – Deputy Commissioner, Khawzawl District, Election Officer, Booth Level Officers, NGOs, Students, etc. for attending the National Seminar jointly organized by the Government Khawzawl College and District Election Office, Khawzawl. He also thanked the Department of Political Science and Electoral Literacy Club of this College for all the efforts they put for the success of the Seminar.

The chairperson then invited the Chief Guest, Shree. C.C. Lalchhuangkima, Deputy Commissioner and District Election Officer, Khawzawl to deliver a speech. The Chief Guest appreciated the conduct of seminar in English, and he was also glad that the Resource Persons came from Saitual and Champhai as it showed their sincerity and devotion to the programme. The themes of papers to be presented were also commended by him. He then spoke about the importance of Electoral Literacy and invited all to be enrolled in the Electoral Roll. He stated that the Indian electoral process was the most robust in the world electoral process and warned the audience to not believe in the false rumors and conspiracy about the elections. He also cited how people from other states stated that Mizoram was not like other parts of the country as they have never violated the rules of elections. He also mentioned the important role of MPF (Mizoram Peoples' Forum) for having free and fair elections in Mizoram, and that EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) was introduced in Mizoram in 2003 for MLA election.

Following the short speech, a Key-note address was delivered by Mr. H. Lalramenga, Sub Deputy Commissioner and Election Officer, Khawzawl District. He talked about the concept of Electoral Literacy and its importance. He said that the citizens of civilized countries have sound knowledge about necessary information of all aspects, likewise if the citizens of our state were also aware of all the elections process in our country, there could be immense development in the state. He further mentioned the significance of having

## ***Electoral Participation in Mizoram: An Overview.***

Lalhmingsangi  
Asst. Professor  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Research Scholar, MZU

Electoral participation is the lifeblood of democracy. Till 1946, the total voting percentage of India was far less than its actual population. The voting rights were confined to certain eligibility criteria and not chosen by the common people of India. Universal adult suffrage came into play only after India gained Independence, and with the Indian Constitution enforced in 1950s. The paper presents a brief analysis of MLA elections in Mizoram giving special reference to voters turn out during the years. Mizoram witnessed the first Legislative Assembly elections in 1972. Since 1972 till the last 2018 State Legislative Assembly election, Mizoram witnessed 12 Legislative Assembly elections. After the attainment of statehood, INC captured four elections out of the total eight State Legislative Assembly elections and MNF has also won four elections. The paper examines various factors influencing voting behaviour in Mizoram such as political, economic, regionalism, religion and patriarchy, etc. No single factor determines why and how a person votes and all the factors must be taken into account.

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## ***Social Media: A Medium of Political Participation***

Liangsangpuii Kiangte  
Asst. Professor  
Dept of Political Science  
Govt. Saitual College

This paper focuses on the reorganization of traditional political participation to a newer form of political participation with the inclusion of social media as a means of political participation with the advent of technology. The paper explains the meaning of social media and its types. The 2008 US election was used as an example to showcase how social media was used as a tool. The popularization of social media as a medium of politics in India was also highlighted with the movement in India called India Against Corruption following with the 2014 India election. It also highlights the necessity of establishing a social media cell for campaigning by political parties. The paper concludes with the upcoming popularity of new social media and the important role that it now holds.

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## ***Significance of Electoral Literacy To Form The Right Government***

Dr. Lalliantluanga Ralte  
Asst Professor  
Dept of Education  
Govt. Khawzawl College

This paper talks about the importance of election in democratic system of government. The role of electoral literacy in stopping different malpractices, in order to make a strong and efficient government. It also mentioned the importance of casting a vote, why some voters are not interest in casting their vote and punishment for selling votes, why we celebrated National Voter's Day on January 25 every year.

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## ***A Comparative Study Of Mizoram Electoral Participation In Mizoram Legislative Assemble Ad Lok Sabha Election Since 1970***

Lalchhuanawma  
Asst Professor  
Dept of Pol Sc,  
Govt Khawzawl College

When Mizoram became Union Territory in 1972, it witnessed its first Legislative Assembly elections. In Mizoram, people tend to participate more in the election of Legislative Assembly rather than on Lok Sabha election. It is also evident that the Lok Sabha election are somehow influenced by the party in power at the center. The electorates in Mizoram possibly make a conscious choice in voting to power parties towards whom the ruling party dispensation in Delhi are perceived to be favorably disposed. This paper also examines the elections of both Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha on the grounds of literacy rate. Mizoram being one of the highest literacy rates has a high rate of voters turn out, however there are still quite a few rejected votes in every election. The case is particularly high in the 2013 MLA Election with a rejected vote of 2842.

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## *Significance of Electoral Literacy for a Stronger Democracy*

Mimmy Rosangpuii

Asst. Professor,

Govt. Champhai College

Research Scholar, MZU

The Theme for National

Voter's Day 2020 is "Electoral Literacy for a stronger Democracy" which is celebrated on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to utilized and to spread awareness among voter's for promoting informed participation in the electoral process. Electoral Participation programme, known popularly as Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation programme **SVEEP**, this is the flagship programme of the Election Commission of India (ECI) for voter education, spreading voter awareness and promoting electoral literacy in India. This ensures maximum participation of voters and aware of their voting rights and provides legal information about the electoral process in a democratic country. This programme enables the citizens to make a better understanding of their rights and demands. Democracy is made by its people with productive knowledge about the electoral process.

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***Electoral Literacy: A Historical Study of Elections In India With Special Reference To Mizoram Politics (1954-1987)***

P.C. Lalrindika  
Asst Professor  
Govt Khawzawl College  
Research Scholar, MZU

Free and Fair election is necessary for building a stronger democracy. Election is all about choosing a representative for the betterment of every democratic nation. Its root can be traced back to 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC in the city of Athens and In India it can be traced back to Vedic Period, Chola Empire where palm leaves were used as a ballot paper for voting a representative.

This paper stated that after gaining independence the balloting system of voting was adopted in First and second general election to form Lok Saba in 1952 and 1957. From 3<sup>rd</sup> General election Marking system of voting was introduced. And Electronic Voting Machines were used for the first time in 1982 at Kerela Parul Assembly Constituency election and from 2004 EVMs were used at all polling station in the country. The year 1991 was a crucial point in Indian economy due to liberalisation of economy also known as Introduction of New Economic Reform.

In Mizoram, voting system and political consciousness are introduced and evolve only after the coming of British and Christian missionaries. The political consciousness was hardly existed before 1920s. One significant event was the formation of The Mizo People Union in 1946 which is also known as the first political party in Mizoram and The Mizo National Front which was form on Oct 22, 1961.

In Mizoram election have been conducted from 1972 during Union Territory to elect MLA and Lok Shaba, till now we have 40 assembly constituency and 1 Lok shaba Seat and the last election was held in 2018 as the MNF Ministry forming the government.

In democratic country, voting is the most powerful weapon to form a good government as it reflects the choice of people, and the level of voter turnout is an indicator of a democracy.

## **A Study of Pre-Colonial To Post-Colonial Mizo Society With Special Reference To Evolution Of System Of Government**

Lalchhanhima  
Asst. Prof  
Dept. of History  
Govt. Khawzawl College

Mizoram have come a long way from a system of chieftainship to a democratic form of government. The milestone that Mizoram had achieved is a big step considering what it had been through.

After the coming of the British, the Mizo's started to have awakening in every sphere of their life. Among these, the greatest revolution was the political one. It brings forth the Mizo to the world view and made them realized what they could have achieved. Thus, leading to the formation of the political system to fight for their independence

What we can learn from this development is that Christianity, education and the World War-II are some of the biggest contributors to the awakening of the political mindset of the Mizos.

Since the attainment of statehood, Mizoram have become the most peaceful state in India and as far as the election is concern, Mizoram got the cleanest elections and one of the best turn out vote.

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Report  
on

National Webinar on "Tribal Literature: Production and Reception"  
Organized by Department of English, Government Khawzawl College

Date: 13.4.2022, Time: 10. 00 am to 5 pm

Venue: Meeting Room, Government Khawzawl College, Khawzawl-796310, Mizoram



One-day National Webinar

on

Tribal Literature: Production and Reception

Organized by

Department of English, Government Khawzawl College, Mizoram  
under the aegis of IQAC, GKC

Date: 13.4.2022 (Wednesday), 10 a.m. onwards

Invited Talk 1

"Tribal Literature from North-East India with a Special Reference to  
Mising Folk Songs and Folk Tales"



Speaker: Dr. Lakhimai Mili

Associate Professor, Department of English  
Pondicherry University (Central University)

Invited Talk 2

"Reflections of Tribal Life in Bengali Literature:  
Engaging Literary Anthropology"



Speaker: Dr. Sumahan Bandyopadhyay


Professor, Department of Anthropology, Vidyasagar University, WB  
& Director, Center for Adivasi Studies & Museum, Vidyasagar University, WB  
President: Pu K. Ziona, Principal

Chairman: Mr. N. Umananda Singh, HoD, English Convener: Dr. Soukarja Ghosal, Asst. Prof.

Co-organizers: Ms. Lalramlawmi, Asst. Prof. & Ms. Lalrinmawii Ralte, Asst. Prof.

For any query: [tribalseminargkc2022@gmail.com](mailto:tribalseminargkc2022@gmail.com) & Mobile: (+91) 9442799571

Department of English, Government Khawzawl College, Khawzawl, Mizoram organized a National Webinar on "Tribal Literature: Production and Reception" on 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2022. Mr. N. Umananda Singh, Head of the Department of English was the chairman and Dr. Soukarja Ghosal, Assistant Professor, Dept. of English was the convener of the webinar. The two other staff members of the department Ms. Lalramlawmi and Ms. Lalrinmawii Ralte were the co-organizers. The resource persons for the webinar were Dr. Lakhimai Mili, Associate Professor, Department of English, Pondicherry University (A Central University), Puducherry and Dr. Sumahan Bandyopadhyay, Professor, Department of Anthropology, Vidyasagar University and Director, Centre for Tribal Studies and Museum, Vidyasagar University, West Bengal. Dr. Lakhimai Mili's talk was on the topic "Tribal Literature from North-East India with a Special Reference to Mising Folk Songs and Folk Tales" and Dr. Bandyopadhyay's talk was on "Reflections of Tribal Life in Bengali Literature: Engaging Literary Anthropology".

  
Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram

The webinar was held via google meet and started at sharp 10 am. Mr. N. Umananda Singh, Head, Dept. English, Govt. Khawzawl College talked about the department and the institution. He narrated how the department, in spite of facing the challenge of being located in a remote village, has been actively organizing several activities. After Mr. Umananda's speech, Dr. Soukarja Ghosal, Assistant Professor and the convener of the webinar, talked about the theme of the webinar. The virtual intellectual summit "Tribal Literature: Production and Reception" was on a topic which is quite relevant in today's context. According to Oxford Dictionary "A tribe is a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding themselves as having a common ancestor". India has the second large concentration of the tribal population in the world. As D.N. Majumder and T.N. Majumder have argued, "The whole of tribal India is at the present moment going through the critical stage of transition" with their unchanged position on the society, their conditions have remained same. Article 342(1) refers to STs as "the tribes or the tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribe or tribal communities..."

Some of the Problems faced by the Tribals in India are:

- i. Land alienation and displacement
- ii. Poverty and unemployment
- iii. Lack of healthcare service, infrastructure, and proper educational system
- iv. Identity crisis
- v. Language issues as their language is in an unwritten form
- vi. Ignorance and abhorrence from the mainstream society

Tribal Studies is interdisciplinary in nature. Tribal studies provide a frame of reference for the diverse perspective and experience of tribal people not only in India, but worldwide. It is difficult to understand the actual perspectives of tribal studies, but it can be understood and analysed through anthropological perspective, gendered perspective, historical perspective, institutional perspective etc.

The tribal literary tradition was mainly oral. But as the tribals were far away from the civilization, their literature was ignored by the civilized society. Later historical and material facts led to the emergence of the contemporary tribal literary movement after the second world war. Now the contemporary writers feel the urge to write about the tribals and their culture, customs etc. So, basically, Tribal literature is a literary platform to protect the tribal identity, existence, their culture and customs etc. and to protest the centre in the light of increasing exploitation due to economic liberalization. There arises a question whether literature written by tribals strictly speaking should come under Tribal Literature or even non-tribal writers Mahasweta Devi also. Tribal studies is necessary primarily because of the misrepresentation of tribal people and tribal women in popular culture: in Satyajit Roy's *Aranyer Din Ratri*: Duli's complexion is dark as opposed to Aparna and Jaya's skin colors (binary & inferiority), on-screen representation of Duli's sex act is treated as realistic, hence praised, but Hansa Sowvendra Shekhar's narrative *The Adivasi Will Not Dance* drew criticism and his book was banned and his depiction of women was termed as "denigrating and pornographic". Discrimination and social exclusion result in marginalization and offend a particular group and human dignity and rights: the tribals are treated as marginal and inferior As the title suggests, literary production and reception, the literary processes of writing, appropriation, and communication, are mutually related and form a relational structure. As Manfred Naumann suggests, it is, "diachronically embedded in the whole historical process, and synchronically in the existing and changing material and ideological relationships of the current social format". The webinar therefore aims at a methodical procedure surrounding tribal literature which permits us to grasp the complexity of the processes actually occurring in the interaction between the writing and reading of literature, among author, text, and reader.


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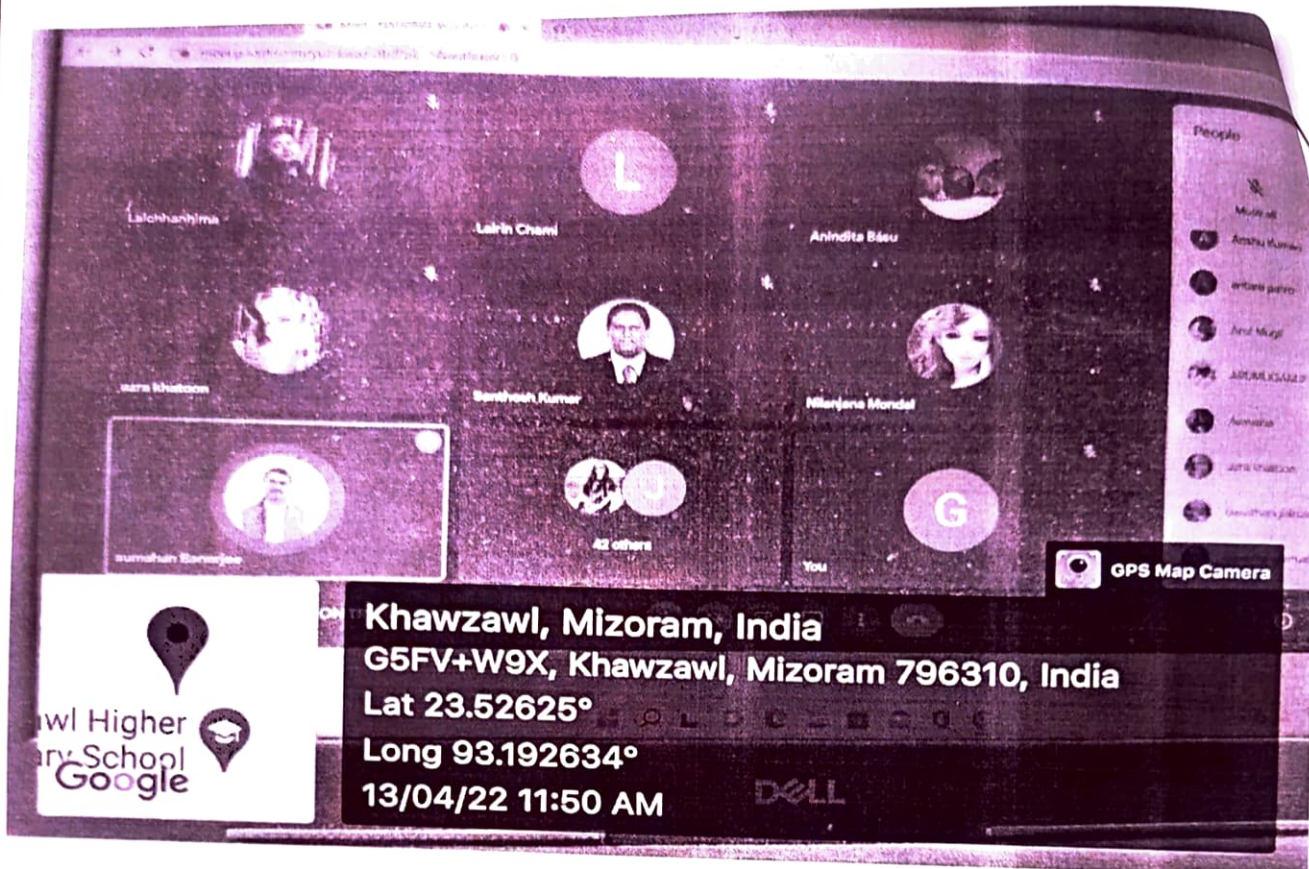
The first resource Dr. Lakhimai Mili delivered her talk on Mising Folk Literature. As Jawaharlal Handoo has pointed out, the study of folklore, "the semantics of folklore and the cultural categories it represented have remained much neglected area in Indian academics". Her speech on Mising Folktales will unfolded new vistas of critical exploration surrounding Mising tribes, a specific tribal group belonging particularly to the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The second resource person Dr. Sumahan Bandyopadhyay, a renowned anthropologist, talked on the representation of the tribals in Bengali literature from the perspective of literary anthropology. The field of "literary anthropology" actually covers two fields of study. The first is an exploration of the role that literature plays in social life and individual experience, in particular social, cultural, and historical settings. As Nigel Rapport explains, literary anthropology can be understood here as an exploration of different kinds of genre of expression, and how these genres can be said to have a historical specificity, a cultural evaluation, and a social institutionalism attached to them. Secondly, literary anthropology is a study of the nature of anthropology itself as a discipline. Clifford Geertz is an important name in this field. Even French critic Claude Levi-Strauss talks about kinship and myth in many of his essays establishing a close connection between humanities and anthropology. (One can in this regard particularly refer to Fernando Poyatos' well-researched book *Literary Anthropology: A New Interdisciplinary Approach to People, Signs and Literature*) Professor Bandyopadhyay's insightful talk helped the researchers further explore the domain of literary anthropology.

The paper presenters from various parts of India with their thoughts and deliberations created new avenues for research and the webinar in every way was intellectually enriching.

There were more than 95 registered participants but due to technical glitch around 58 participants attended the webinar. There were twenty paper presenters, both research scholars and faculty members from various parts of India like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha and Punjab. Some PG students were also given a platform to present. The paper presentation started from 1.15 pm and continued till 5.15 pm. The sessions were chaired by the departmental staff members. The presenters were divided into four sessions and each session had five presenters. The UG students of the institution were also engaged during the technical sessions as student coordinators enabling them to have a first-hand experience of attending a national level webinar.

The webinar concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Dr. Soukarja Ghosal and feedbacks were also collected from the participants who attended the webinar and all the participants whole-heartedly praised the department for organizing the webinar in a very efficient manner.

  
Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram



## One-day National Webinar

on

### "Tribal Literature: Production and Reception"

Organized by

Department of English, Government Khawzawl College, Mizoram  
under the aegis of IQAC, Govt. Khawzawl College, Mizoram

Date: 13.4.2022 (Wednesday), 10.00 a.m. onwards

Google Meet link: <https://meet.google.com/yuz-kwaz-dbd>

#### Program Schedule

**10:00 a.m.:** Inaugural Speech by Mr. N. Umananda Singh, Associate Professor & Head,  
Dept. of English, Government Khawzawl College

**10.15 a.m.:** Introduction to the Theme of the Conference by Dr. Soukarja Ghosal, Asst.  
Prof., Dept. of English, Government Khawzawl College

**10.30 a.m.:1<sup>st</sup> Invited Talk: "Tribal Literature from North-East India with a Special Reference to Mising Folk Songs & Folk Tales" by Dr. Lakhimai Mili, Associate Professor, Department of English, Pondicherry University (Central University), Puducherry**

**Moderator: Ms. Lalramlawmi, Asst. Prof. of English, Govt. Khawzawl College**

**11.40 a.m.:2<sup>nd</sup> Invited Talk: "Reflections of Tribal Life in Bengali Literature: Engaging Literary Anthropology" by Dr. Sumahan Bandyopadhyay, Professor, Dept. of Anthropology & Director, Center for Adivasi Studies & Museum, Vidyasagar University, West Bengal**

**Moderator: Ms. Lalrinmawii Ralte, Asst. Prof. of English, Govt. Khawzawl College**

**12.50 p.m.-1.30 p.m.: Technical Session I (Paper Presentation)**

Chairperson: Mr. N. Umananda Singh

Student Coordinator: Lalramchhani Colney, B.A. English (6<sup>th</sup> Sem.)

**1.30 p.m.-2.10 p.m.- Technical Session II**

Chairperson: Ms. Lalramlawmi

Student coordinator: HV Lalruatfeli, B.A. English (4<sup>th</sup> Semester)

**2.10 p.m. -2.50 p.m.: Technical Session III**

Chairperson: Ms. Lalrinmawii Ralte

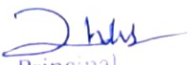
Student Coordinator: Lalvenpuia, B.A. English (2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

**2.50 p.m.-3.30 p.m.: Technical Session IV**

Chairperson: Dr. Soukarja Ghosal

Student Coordinator: Lalrohlupuii, B.A. English (4<sup>th</sup> Semester)

**3.30 p.m.-3.45 p.m.: Vote of Thanks: Dr. Soukarja Ghosal, Asst. Prof. of English, GKC**

  
Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram

# Three Days International Webinar On A STUDY OF MIZO POETRY

Organised by  
Department of Mizo  
Government Khawzawl College

ZAN KHATNA  
Dt. 28.10.21 (NINGANI ZAN)  
7 : 00 - 9 : 00 pm, IST



**Lalrammawia Ngente**  
Associate professor  
Govt. Johnson College

"Reflections of Mizo  
Society in Mizo  
Folksongs"



**Lalthuamlia**  
Ph.D scholar (Myanmar)

"Khawchhak zofate  
rilru leh T.Zorampela  
Duhaisam"



**F Vanlalrochana**  
MPS

"Hla hlutna"

Host : Lalrinchami Khiangte, (HOD) Mizo Dept.  
Rapporteur : Lalhmingsangi, Assistant professor,  
Govt Khawzawl College



Google Meet

[meet.google.com/hob-rtto-vjv](https://meet.google.com/hob-rtto-vjv)

LIVE @ ZAWLBUK ZIRNA RUN



## HUN HMAN DAN TUR HETIANG HI A NI.

**ZAN 1-NA (28.10.2021) NINGANI ZAN**

Host : Lalrinchami Kiangte, (HoD). Department of Mizo

Hun hmang turte-

1. Lalrammawia Ngente- Reflections of Mizo Society in Mizo Folksongs.
2. Lal\huamliaana Ph.D scholar (Myanmar): Khawchhak zofate rilru leh T.Zorampela 'Duhaisam'.
3. F. Vanlalrochana (MPS) 'Hla hlutna'

**ZAN 2-NA (29.10.2021) ZIRTAWPNI ZAN**

Host: Lalthanpuii, Chief Organizer.

Hun hmang turte-

- 1 Noel Lalthangliana, Entrepreneur (USA)- |hal 'Ka pu, ka pa, leh kei'
- 2 Rohmingthanga Ralte 'Zun Zai A Zam' Fatalism Theory a\anga thlirna.
- 3 |huamtea Khawlhing : Poetry Bi leh cha

**ZAN 3- NA (30.20.2021) INRINNI ZAN**

Host: Lalrinchami Kiangte HOD Mizo Dept.

Lawm thu sawina : Lalruatpuia Asst. Prof and Coordinator

Hun hmang turte:

1. Dr. H. Laldinmawia : Hla leh hla thu (Unique Language of Poetry)
2. RL. Hmangaiha (Myanmar): Thlang tlak hmaa pi pute hla thenkhat.
3. Dr. J Khuma : Mizo \awng kam hmui \ha bih chianna ( A cross sectional study of Mizo figure of speech as poetical materials in comparison with English ones)

*Resource person-te hian minute 40 zel hun an nei ang a, zawhna nei tan chat box-ah kan zawhnate dah ni se, a remchan dan angin zawhna leh chhanna hun hman a ni ang.)*

*Approved*  
*[Signature]*

Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram

REPORT ON  
COVID-19 AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT  
ONE DAY STATE LEVEL WEBINAR  
Organized by Department of Economics, Govt Khawzawl College

Department of Economics, Govt Khawzawl College Organized One Day State Level Webinar on Covid-19 and its Economic impacts on Nov 13 ,2021 .The Resource Persons for the webinar was Dr.C.Lalhmingmawii, Assistant Professor,Department of Economics , Govt Champhai College and Ms.Lalmalsawmi Renthlei, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Govt Johnson College.

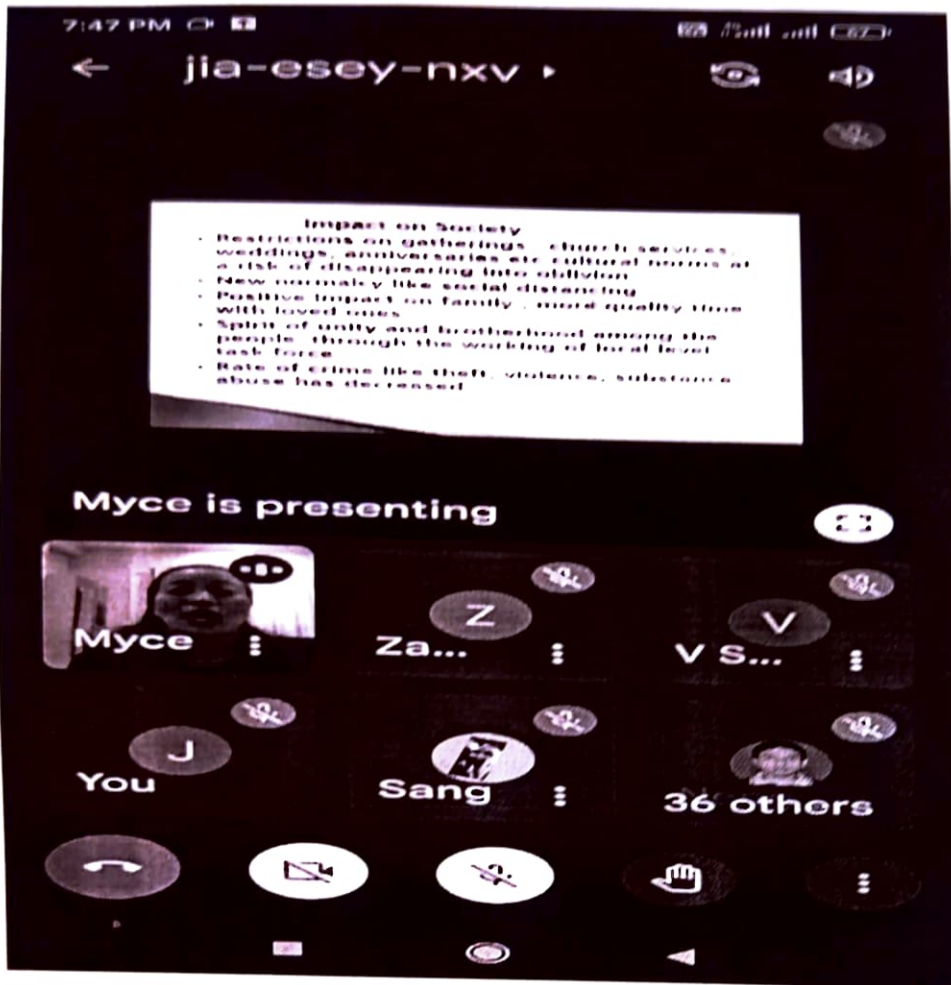
The Programme started with an opening remark delivered by Mr.H.Vanlalhruaia, HOD, Department of Economics, Govt.Khawzawl College and he mentioned the need to aware global economic scenario in times of Pandemic and and the session ended with a round of discussion and vote of thanks by Ms.Laldingngheti, Assistant Professor, Dept of Economics, Govt,Khawzawl; College.

**ONE DAY STATE LEVEL WEBINAR  
ON  
COVID-19 AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT**  
**Organized by Department of Economics  
Government Khawzawl College**  
**November 13, 2021**

*Approved*  
*[Signature]*

Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram





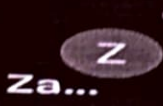
**Impact on Society**

- Restrictions on gatherings - church services, weddings, anniversaries etc. cultural norms at a risk of disappearing into oblivion
- New normals like social distancing
- Positive impact on family - more quality time with loved ones
- Spirit of unity and brotherhood among the people - through the working of local level task force
- Rate of crime like theft, violence, substance abuse has decreased

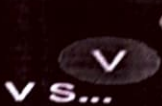
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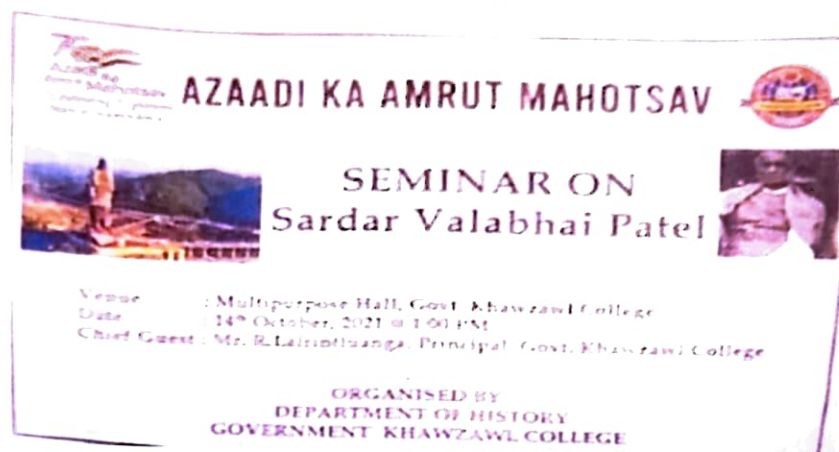


# AZAADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV

## SEMINAR ON

### SARDAR VALABHAI PATEL

Organized by Department of History, Govt. Khawzawl College.



A one day Seminar programme on Indian freedom fighter 'Sardar Vallabhai Patel' was organized by Department of History, Govt. Khawzawl College on dt. 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 at Multipurpose Hall, Govt. Khawzawl College. The programme was held under the Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav, an initiative of the Govt. of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence which commenced on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 and will end post a year on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2023.

In the meeting which includes all the students and staff of the College, Mr. R. Lalrintluanga, Principal, Govt. Khawzawl College had graced the seminar as Chief Guest. There are two Resource Persons who worked on the life and contribution of Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

A resource person, Mr. Joseph Vanlalnghaka, Asst. Professor, Dept. of History presented a paper on 'Early Life And Background of Sardar Vallabhai Patel'. In which, he talked about Patel childhood days. According to him, much of Patel learning was self-taught. His school teachers were annoyed of his curiosity and practice of asking too many questions. So, much of his learning was self-taught. After much struggle, he went to England to study law at the age of 36. Returning to India, he rose rapidly to become the leading barrister in Ahmedabad. He didn't have an interest in Indian politics, but after his meeting with Mahatma Gandhi in 1917, his political views got changes and then gradually he dedicated himself to the Independence Struggle.

Mr. Lalchhanhima, Asst. Professor, Dept of History also a resource person for this seminar, presented a paper under the theme 'Sardar Vallabhai Patel: His Contribution to the Making of the Indian Nation'. According to him, it was the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 which earned him the title of 'Sardar' and made him popular throughout the country. He worked

  
Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Lalchhanhima

extensively against alcohol consumption, untouchability, caste discrimination and for women emancipation in Gujarat and outside.

After the Independence, Sardar became the first India's Deputy Prime Minister. On the first anniversary of Independence, Patel was appointed as the Home Minister of India. He was a selfless leader, who placed the country's interest above everything else and shaped India's destiny with single-minded devotion. He was of the opinion that a strong administrator like All India Service is needed for the development and growth of a nation. His invaluable contribution in building a modern and unified India needs to be remembered by every Indian as the country marches ahead as one of the largest economies in the world.

The Seminar ended with a Vote of Thanks.



  
Principal  
Govt. Khawzawl College  
Khawzawl, Mizoram

**REPORT OF ONE DAY  
SEMINAR ON “BAL GANGADHAR TILAK”  
Organized by Dept.of History  
Govt. Khawzawl College**

In pursuance of Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav, an initiative of Central Ministry, Govt of India, a seminar on the life and heroic story of a renowned patriot ‘Bal Gangadhar Tilak’ was organized by Dept. of History on dt. 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 at Multipurpose Hall, Govt Khawzawl College.

The Seminar was started at 11:00Am and chaired by Mr. K. Ziona, HOD, Dept. of History. There are two paper presentations from Mr. Joseph Vanlalnghaka, Asst Professor, Dept. of History and Mr. Lalchhanhima, Asst. Professor, Dept.of History. Both the paper presenter vividly described the life and heroic deeds of Bal Gangadhar Tilak or Lok Manya.

The first presenter Mr. Joseph Vanlalnghaka talks about the ‘Early Life of Bal Gangadhar Tilak’ and he stressed on his origin, early school days and hardship. However, Mr. Lalchhanhima stressed on ‘Bal Gangadhar Tilak and His Contribution’ in his presentation. He elucidated the various contribution planted by Tilak for the freedom of India and unity among the Indians. Both the paper presenters were followed by a lively discussion on their topics. Around 80 student participants took part on the seminar. After light refreshment, the seminar ended with a vote of thanks proposed from Mr. PC. Lalrindika, Asst. Professor, Dept.of History.



## REPORT OF WEBINAR/SEMINAR/WORKSHOP CONDUCTED BY THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR- 2020-2021


1. IQAC, Govt Khawzawl College organised One day workshop on NAAC Revised guideline on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2020. Dr. Laliangluanga Ralte Asst. Coordinator IQAC presented a paper on matters related to NAAC visit and preparations.
2. Three days webinar series on Mizo society and English language  
Department of English, Govt. Khawzawl College organised three- day webinar on 23-25 Sept 2020. On the first day, Prof. Margaret Ch. Zama Dept of English MZU and Prof. Joy Pachuau, Center for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, JNU Presented a paper on Mizo Ethnocentrism and the English Language.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> Day (24<sup>th</sup> Sept 2020) Advocate Er. Hriata Chhange and Adam Sapransanga talks on the topic, "English as a second language in a contemporary Mizo Society."

On the Final Day, Lalnghinglova Hmar, Honorary Secretary MFA, Executive Committee Member AIFF and Rev. Zosangliana Colney Ex-Chairman, MPSC talk about, Mizo Youth, Career and the English Language.

3. Department of Education, Govt Khawzawl College, Under RUSA equity initiatives organised National Webinar on Social and Educational Inclusion and Exclusion in the context of Mizoram and India on 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2020. The Speaker are Rev. Dr. Vanlalruatfela Hlondo and Subroto Day. 110 persons participated in this webinar.
4. Dept of Mizo, Govt Khawzawl College organised one day webinar on 28<sup>th</sup> Sept 2020, using the topic, Literary criticism in Mizo Literature.  
F. Lalzuithanga, Asst. Prof, Dept of Mizo, Govt Aizawl North College presents a paper on Problems and Prospects of Mizo Literary Criticism.  
Dr. C. Lalawmpuia Vanchiau, Asst. Prof. Dept of English, Helen Lowry College Aizawl presented a paper on Mizo Literary Tradition. 150 persons participated in this webinar.
5. Govt Khawzawl College, Department of Mizo organised One Day Seminar on Mizo Fiction on dated 20<sup>th</sup> Nov 2020. 12 resource person presented their paper.



  
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