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Original Article

A Geographical Analysis Of Pharmacist
Distribution And Healthcare Facilities Of Western
Mizoram

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Abstract

Health is the key driving factor in contemporary world, there are multiple factors contributing to overall development of health scenario, no denial; it directly impact the economy of the country. In tribal areas of Mizoram, the number of health practitioners are inadequate, therefore pharmacist plays an important role in uplifting the society by filling the gap of doctors, nurses and other health workers, this paper finds out the ratio of pharmacist per population in Reiek RD block, including the overall health infrastructure and manpower engaged in the study area. Primary data accompanied by secondary data are obtained through household survey, interviews, government reports, etc. Findings enrich the conclusion with practical solutions for the betterment of health environment in western Mizoram.

Keyword: Pharmacist; health; shortage; tribal area; economy

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

'Health' is an umbrella term for overall wellness, countable components are responsible for the development of health well being. Qualitative factors and quantitative factors are relevant for expanding positive results in health welfare. In Mizoram, health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three tier system i.e. Sub-Centre (SC) in the lowest, Primary Health Centre (PHC) stands in the middle and Community Health Center (CHC) at the top. They all plays a vital role in transforming the health conditions of western Mizoram.

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Theories of Administration: An Appraisal

Marie Zodinpuii*

Abstract

Theories of administration are the fundamental background for the study of administration. It is imperative for scholars and practitioners of administration to know and understand these theories, their source, intent and their implication. Public Administration theories have often been criticized for lacking consistency, clarity, rigidity and the precision which is often considered essential for the scientific concept of a theory. Also, there is much multiplicity in the development of theories of administration which has somewhat contributed to lack of sense of identity as also, to the absence of any general theory of Administration. The objective of this paper is to bring to light and review the various theories of administration. These theories which includes the classical, bureaucratic, neo-classical, human relations, neo-human relations, behavioural, comparative, new public administration and new public management are the foundation for the understanding of the study of administration, right from the works of Kautilya who wrote the famous 'Arthashastra' or the works of Frederick Winslow Taylor, the father of scientific management, to the first re-invention of public administration in the form of New Public Administration and the second reinvention in the 1990s - the New Public Management Perspective which represents a paradigm shift to meet the new challenges posed by liberalization, privatization and globalization. The practice of administration has changed and evolved over the years as a consequence of many factors such as the advent of technological tools, administrative systems and enterprises have also evolved, production practices have changed and today, modern approaches have emerged in correspond with the changing times. Notwithstanding all these changes, the challenge remains similar, which are increased productivity and profitability, quality improvement, optimal utilization of material and human resources, and or accomplishment of organizational objectives.

Keywords: Politics - Administration Dichotomy, Classical Theory, Human Relations, Behavioural Approach
Development

Introduction

Public Administration, as an academic discipline, was born in the year 1887. Since then, the study of Public Administration has evolved into one of the most versatile disciplines among the social sciences. Public Administration is trans-disciplinary and has borrowed extensively from a number of other disciplines. Ever since its birth, there was always a search for a sense of identity and coherence which has led to much diversity in the process of its evolution, and it is this attribute that has contributed to its resiliency, resourcefulness and richness. This has also posed a challenge to scholars of public administration to construct an amalgamation of the diverse elements represented by the different theories of Public administration. Public administration is enormously rich in theories as well as perspectives - classical, neo-classical or human relations, behavioural, social-psychological, comparative administration, ecological and structural theories. A brief appraisal and assessment of the theories of administration are attempted in this paper.

Arthashastra, considered to be the first textbook on public administration, was authored by Kautilya, the prime minister of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty in India. It is the great Indian classic on public administration offering profound insights into political statecraft and deals with three important aspects of the science of administration-the principles of public administration, the government machinery and personnel administration. The *Arthashastra* is a practical manual of instruction for kings, ministers

and officials on how to administer the ideal state. The *Arthashastra* is essentially a treatise on the art of government and is by nature, instructional. (Rangarajan, 1992). The principles of administration are not explicitly dealt with in *Arthashastra*. They are implied by the functions of the monarch, ministers, etc., as detailed in it. (Prasad et al, 1999).

Woodrow Wilson, the father of our discipline published the seminal essay 'The Study of Administration' in 1887, which is often regarded as the emblematic beginning of the discipline of Public Administration. He originated the politics-administration dichotomy to establish the separate study of Public administration as something distinct from the study of politics, identifying Public administration with the business and functioning side of government far removed from the hurry and strife of politics. He defined Public administration as a detailed and systematic application of public law and he did so, in the context of the prevalent maladministration resulting from the spoils system prevalent during his time, and the consequent attempt at administrative reforms. Wilson emphasized the development of the science of public administration as a suitable remedy for corrupt and inefficient administration. Although Wilson's politics-administration dichotomy theory has been abandoned and is no more valid today, he laid the foundation for a systematic study of Public Administration.

The classical theories include Henri Fayol's general theory of management, FW. Taylor's

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'Theories of
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‘Empowerment in
Mizoram: Impact of
reservation in Local
Government’

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Women Empowerment in Mizoram: Impact of Reservation in Local Government

Lalfakawmi, B*

“Whatever women do, they must do twice as well as men to be thought half as good. Luckily, this is not difficult” says Charlotte Whitton, the infamous Canadian feminist and former mayor of Ottawa.

Abstract

The need for the empowerment of women has been recognized many decades back, yet, in India, no concrete steps have been taken for a long time. Eventually, the Constitutional Amendment was passed in 1992 according to which there will be 2/3 reservations of seats for women in the local governments in both rural and urban areas. This paper will try to examine the impact of The Lushai Hills District (Village Councils) (Amendment) Act, 2014 in empowering the Mizo women.

Keywords: reservation, empowerment, election, village council.

Introduction: Presence of women in political positions, more importantly decision - making roles makes a difference (Biju, 2006). Women do not share the power of decision-making and are not involved in policy making in Indian democracy in proportion to their numerical strength (Sushma Yadav: 2010). The 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act have provided opportunity for women in India to take part and participate in the decision - making roles. As a result, larger number of women entered politics and took part in the governance of the country from the grass - root level. Mizoram politics shows the real position of the Mizo women. Generally speaking, one may easily say that in comparison with the position of women in other parts of the country, the Mizo women's position is good enough. This may be true to some extent but a closer look at their position vis a vis their role in politics clearly reveal that the Mizo women are not much better off than their counterparts in other states, in fact, much lagging behind with regard to their political participation.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the level of political awareness among the women members of Village Councils
2. To study the level of political participation among the women members of Village Councils

Methodology

Descriptive and analytical methods of research were employed for the present study. The population comprised of all the women members of the Village Councils in rural areas out of which a sample of 40 women members of different Village Councils were selected by adopting simple random sampling method. A questionnaire was constructed to study the level of attitude and participation of women members of local bodies. Simple arithmetic percentile method is used for analysis and interpretation of the data collected.

Political Status of Mizo Women

Along with the other parts of India, even though at a much later date, Mizoram also implemented the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act by reserving seats for women in the local bodies after the creation of the Aizawl Municipal Council (AMC). The AMC, the one and only existing urban local body in the state,

functioning in the capital city of Aizawl, since its inception from 2010 has made one third reservation of seats for women, i.e., 6 out of the 19 elected seats.

Following suit, the Mizoram legislature introduced and passed a new Bill for the reservation of seats for women in the village councils and the local councils in the whole state, excluding the Autonomous District Councils in the southern part of the state in its 2014 session according to which there will be one third reservation of seats for women. For this credit may be given to the ruling party, Congress, under whose leadership an opportunity was given to a lady to become a member of legislature as a result of bye election.

Looking back at the political history of Mizoram, we find that women play an almost invisible role in the politics of the state regarding membership in the legislature as well as the local government. During the era of District Council, in the four terms of the District Council, two women became members and that too, in the nominated seats. Lalzaki Sailo was nominated in the first District Council in 1952 to represent the Mizo women. Hmingthani was again nominated in the second District Council in 1957. In the next two District Councils of 1962 and 1970, there was no woman member even in the nominated seats.

After Lushai Hills (Mizoram) was elevated to the status of a Union Territory, the first Legislative Assembly election was held in April, 1972. In the first Assembly elections, there were no women elected but the nominated seat was filled up with one lady named Saptawmi. In the second Assembly elections of May 1978, one woman candidate, Thannawii, got elected from the People's Conference party and became the first elected woman legislator in the territory. The third Assembly elections was held in April, 1979 due to a split in the ruling party in which Thannawii again got elected from People's Conference Party ticket from the Aizawl East Constituency. Along with her, K.Thansiami was given the nominated seat, thus making the presence of two women in the Legislature.

In the fourth Assembly elections of April 1984, K.Thansiami got elected from Aizawl West Constituency consisting on the Mizoram People's



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PU ROKUNGA HLA A MIZO HMEICHHE DINHMUN

Laltlanmawia*

Rokunga hlate hi hmeichhe dinhmun tár lanna hrim hrim a ni lêm lo va. Amaherawhchu, a hla thenkhat, han chhiar chik deuhva hmeichhe dinhmun eng emaw chen min hriattir theitu ni si a awm nual a, a vei leh a rilrua awm thil eng emaw sawi chhuah nán pawh hmeichhe pianhmang thenkhat a hmang nual. Dr. Vanlaltlani, ATC- a lecturer-in hemi chungchang hi *Rokunga: Mizo Nih Tinuamtu* tih bu-ah khan fiah takin a rawn ziak tawh a. Mahse, tun tumah hi chuan Pi Tlani thlir loh lam daih kan thlir thung ang a, kim leh fiah thei ang berin hmeichhe dinhmun, kil hrang hrang atangin thlir kan tum dawn a ni.

I. NULÁTE MÁWINA

Rokunga rilrua lian ber pakhat chu Mizona hi a ni a, chu chu a hlaah chiang takin a lang a. Mizo kan nih hi a zahpui lo a ni mai lo va, a chhuang a, a dah sâng êm êm a ni. Chu rilru leh ngaihtuahna chuan Rokunga rilru hi sawi hleih theih loh khawpin a luah nasa a; chuvangin, engkim mai hi Mizona rilru atangin a thlir a tih theih.

Mizo kan ni kan lãwm e,
Kan tláng a thiáng bawk si,
Kan rilru pawh a sâng e,
Kan hming a thang bawk si.

ti-a Mizo kan nihna lungawipui tura min fuih pawh hian amah kha lungawi hmasa ber a ni a, a lungawithlakzia a lo hmuh chian êm avangin lungawipui ve turin uar takin min fuih ta a ni.

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Zirsangzela leh Lunglenna

Lalzarzova*

Abstract : Zirsangzela Hnamte hi Mizo hla phuahtute zingah chuan a zaithiam bawk nen a lâw pawl tak a ni awm e. Hla phuahtute hi an lung a leng thin hle ang tih chu mi tam tak rin dan a ni awm e. Zirsangzela Hnamte pawh hi eng ang taka lungleng thin nge a lo nih a, hla a phuah hian eng rauin nge hruai thina a lunglenna chuan eng hla nge a phuahtir tih he paper-ah hian chhui a ni.

Zirsangzela Hnamte hi Kâwlkhuma leh Tlangruali te fa niin kum 1952 December ni 1-ah Sialsukah a lo piang a, mi ngawi chawi leh zakzum tak, mi ti zawk zawk lo ni a sawi a ni. Mizo hla phuah thiamte zingah chuan khawvel hmuhnaawm titu leh ngaina a, a chungga Pathian thilsiamte pawh râl thlir mai lo va, ngun taka thlira an nihna dik tak puang chhuak thin mi a ni awm e. Hla phuah tur hian lunglen kher a ngai lo pawh a ni thei a, mahse mi lunglen thin mite hla phuah erawh a lunglenthlâk thin a, zing ni chhuah atanga a tlak leh inkara khawvel mawina leh ropuina te chu thinlungah mai ni lovin suangtuahnaah pawh chiang takin an lantir thin a ni. Zirsangzela lunglenna khawvel hi eng ang chiah nge a nih a, chu khawvel chu eng tiang taka lunglenthlâk nge a nih tih te hi sawi tham a awm awm e.

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Thanglungnemi Zai Bihchianna

Lalzarzova*

Rimawi a rawn ri tleng tleng a, Ramhlun North veng nula fengchhing terh tawrh ten Mizo thlehnem hla ngat mai zaipawla an ‘*modernise*’ han en chuan kan phu zawk mai. A hunlai leh tun hun thleng pawhin Mizo *music video* hlawhtling leh mi hlut pawl tak niin a lang a. A hunlai khan Mizoram *media* hrang hrangah sawihona te pawh a chhuak nual awm e. Tlai khaw hnuah i’n bihchiang tha ve leh dawn ila.

Thanglungnemi hla tobul dik tak te, a phuahtu lam hi kan hrut tum a ni lo va. A hla thu leh Mizo khawtlang nun leh tunlaina boruak, changkanna leh khawtlang ram lam enna ten kan nun a nghawng dan leh Mizo nunzia a tarlan te enfiah i’n tum chhin ila. Tin, Ramhlun North YMA in video an rawn tihchhuah hi a hla nen enrem tum nghal a ni bawk.

A hmasain *Narrative theory* kan en chuan, *narration/narrative*-in kan hnam nun, kan nitin nun leh kan khawtlang nuna kan thusawi/hla in kan chhehvel awmze neia min hriattir/hriatthiamtir hi a ngaih pawimawh a ni a. Thawnthu kan han ti emaw, hla kan tih emaw pawhin kan sawichhuah

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Rokunga's Concept of death

Darchhuailova Renthlei*

Rokunga was born on 20th February 1914 at Rahsi Venghnuai, Aizawl. He not only wrote poems but also published an anthology of Mizo poems entitled *Jhaku Hlabu* (Songs of Youth) in 1952. He started his career as a poet in 1939 at the age of 29 with his first poem, *Vaulnuai Khuavel Sakluning Chhiarin* (Conducting census all over the world); and winded up on 7th May 1969 with his last poem, *Sualin Bo Mah Ila* (Though Lost In Sin). A collection of his poems had been published by Rokunga Memorial Committee in 1999 under the title of *Rokunga Hlate* (Poems of Rokunga) containing 128 numbers of his poems.

Man is mortal and death is natural to everyone. As the Bible says, "... it is appointed for men to die once" (Hebrews 9:27), it is inevitable that every man born on earth shall surely face death; however, it has always been faced differently. For Aristotle, the object of art is a replication of life (Aristotle's Poetics 77). Poets always represent circumstances and occasions in their poetic discovery, and since death is unavoidable, it is one of the most

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R.L. Kamlala Ram Hmangaihna

*V. Lalberkhawpuinnawia**

Abstract

"Mizo fate hi a khawngalmain Pathian hnam thlan kan ni a, kan nihna phua awm hi kan bat lian ber a ni." He thu hi RL Kamlala 'n Mizo hnam tana a thuchah pawinawh ber (RL Kamlala Kutchhuak xxxi) niin a kutchhuak dahkhawmna buah ama ziak ngei kan hmu a, he thu bakah hian a muhrin hla pakhat, "Ram hmangaihna hla" (108) nen hian he papera kan inngahna tur leh kan chhuizui tur ber chu a ni ang.

I. Thuhma

Mizote rilruah ram leh hnam hmangaihna thihlung hi engtika tanga lo intan nge sawifiah thiam a har hle a. Mahni khua leh ram chin erawh an hauh nah le tih kan hriat rualin khua leh khua, chi leh chi indo'irrun reng thin an nihna pawh kan hmuh hmah thei lo. Mi thenkhat chuan Mizo lal infinkhawmin Selesih sangsarih an din kha Mizo hnama Nationalism intanna niin an sawi a, thenkhatin British neka Mizote lo tanna kha niin an sawi bawk. (Unau kan ni 91, 92). A hnam pum huapa ram leh hnam rilru kan put tanna langsar chu

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Buizova leh a Hla Thlima

Lalrenruati Ngente*

Kamkeuna : *Folk songhi Oxford Dictionary of literary terms* chuan, “A neitu bik hriat loh hla, tawngkaa pi leh pute atanga inhlanchhawn, thlahtute atanga inrochun, nikhaw rei hnua ziaka dahthat leh vawnhim lo ni ta hla te hi an ni a. A mawlmangin, vawn a awlsam tlangpui a, Thawnthu hla (*Ballad*), Hmangaihna hla (*Lyric love song*), bakah lenkhawmna leh zu inna hmuna an sak leh an lampui hla zawng zawng hi a huam vek a ni” (Chris Baldick 132) tiin a dah a.

Hnam hrang hrangin “*Folk song*” an nei vek a, hnam incheina, thawnthu leh tuanthu tih lohah chuan hnam ziarang larna hmasa ber anih avangin “*Folk song*” hian hnam tinah hlut a la hlawh dawn chauhin a rinawm. Mizote hi pi leh pute atanga zai ngaina hnam an ni a, awmkhawmna leh lenkhawmna hmunah tawh phawt chuan, chhiatni a ni emaw thatni a ni emaw zai zel mai mi an ni. Kuti ni vangthla leh sa-aih nikhuaah te, khawtlang huap emaw, thianho emaw thiltikhawmna reng rengah pawh zai leh lam hi a tel deuh zel avangin, Folk narratives huangchhungah pawh Folk song hi chu an hausakna lam ber a ni reng a ni.

R.L. Tharmawia chuan, Mizo pi pute hla hi hun liah a then phawk theih niin a sawi a, chungte chu, “Thantlang upa hla, Lentlang

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Nationalism in Mizo Literature - Lemchana a Lan Dan

Lalzarzowa*

Mizo Literature hi kum 1869 atanga intanah lo ngai ta ila, hei hi *The Hill Tracts of Chittagong and the dwellers therein; with comparative vocabularies of the Hill dialects* tih leh khabu TH Lewin-an a ziah kum kha a ni. Chu ti a nih chuan kum 2020 hi a kum 151-na a lo ni ve reng tawh a ni. Kum za chuang Mizo Literature a lo nih hnu hian Lemchan pawh eng emaw zat a chhuak a, Novel nen chuan khai khin rual chu ni lo mah se lemchan hi bu za hnih chuang a ni tawh ngein a rinawm. Mizoin a ram leh hnam a hmangaih dan lemchanah hian eng ang takin nge a lo lan tih kan chhui dawn a ni.

Mizo lemchan hi kum 1912-a bul tana ngaih a ni a, he mi kum Krismas ni taka Thakthing Veng, Aizawla lemchan an chhuah chu Mizoten lemchan an hmellhriatna leh a taka chan chhuah hmasa ber a ni (Khangte 12). Mizo lemchan chuan kum za a tling tawh a, kum za a thin lawmma hi kum 2012 khan neih a lo ni tawh nghe nghe. Mizo Lemchan hi kum za laia upa ni tawh mah se Mizo literature-ah hian ngaihven leh ngaihvan a hlawh lutuk lo niin a ngaih theih. Vanlalchami chuan, “Zirna hmuna *Syllabus*-a a tel bak chu mi tlem te chauhian an tuiptui tawh niin a lang. Num kawng dik zawh

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**ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AS A CORRELATE OF
ACADEMIC STRESS: A STUDY AMONG MIZO SCHOOL
STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

School education is one of the most important aspect in the life of any individual and its outcome plays a very crucial role in shaping of the individual's career. Students easily experience Academic stress at this crucial point in their lives. Achievement motivation plays an important and crucial role in academic achievement which seems to be the main goal in today's educational system. The present study aims to highlight if Achievement motivation plays any role in the academic stress of the students. 198 students from high and higher secondary schools were used as samples for the present study. Results showed a negative but not significant relationship between the two variables. When the two genders (boys and girls) were compared in both the variables, result showed a significant mean difference between boys and girls in academic stress with girls higher than boys. There was no significant gender difference in achievement motivation, though mean of girls was higher than mean of boys among Mizo school students.

Keywords: *Academic Stress, Achievement Motivation, Academic achievement, Educational System, Stress, Anxiety, Stressor.*

Introduction

In the world that we are living in today, stress has become a very common and integral part of student's academic life due to various internal and external expectation. The academic performance of a student plays a crucial role in deciding what

the next stage of their education would be, as this would in turn shape their careers as well as their future. Hence, adolescents are particularly very vulnerable to academic stress at this period of their lives. "Academic stress is a mental distress with respect to some anticipated frustration associated with



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Academic Stress: A Study of Mizo Students

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Abstract

As we step into the modern world of today, education has emerged to be one of the most important aspect of an individual's life. In the pursuit for quality education, stress has emerged to take an important role in student's academic life especially among the millennials. Students are now faced with stress in the varied facets of their strive for academic achievements as well as professional success. These academic stresses often create obstacles and problems, hindering their performances and frequently they do not have the sufficient coping mechanisms to counter, overcome and eliminate these stresses. This inability to cope often lead to mental health problems, poor academic performance and under achievement. The study, investigated the prevalence and nature of academic stress among Mizo school and college students. Results have highlighted a high level of academic stress among Mizo girls as compared to Mizo boys. Academic stress was also found to be highest among high school students as compared to higher secondary and College students. The overall level of academic stress was also found to be high among Mizo students.

Key words: Academic stress, Educational institutions, Mental health, Stressors, Adolescents, academic achievement, gender roles, coping resources.

Stress, today has become one of the most prominent features of our daily lives. It affects every person regardless of agender, age, social and educational background, religion, community, economic status, etc. However, stress can at times be healthy and necessary in motivating people for success in many fields of life, especially among students in their academic journey (Khan, Lanin, & Ahmad, 2015; Nandamuri&Ch, 2007).When students are not able to deal with these stresses and their environmental demands, their strive for academic success and life satisfaction are hindered (Roberson, 1985).Thus, overcoming these stresses and adapting to effective coping mechanisms becomes crucial. Students, therefore, need to have adequate coping resources in dealing with the stresses that they encounter and likely to encounter, which will further become highly significant in their striving for academic

as an important and significant predictor on the academic performance (whether positive or negative) as well as academic and professional success of the student.

For a long time, a presumption was made that students represented a population that would be least affected by stresses or other problems and that their only task and responsibility was merely to just study (Danisman, 2017; Yamamoto & Halloway, 2010).Studying was never really perceived to be stressful and there was a lack of understanding of the student's educational environment and levels of competition that are inherent in educational settings. Moreover, the expectations that parents have on their children regarding their academic and professional success, has increase the burden, thus overwhelming them with stress (Ang & Huan, 2006). With the advent

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Abstract

Keywords

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Organising is the identification and classification of required activities, the grouping of activities necessary to attain objectives, the assignment of each grouping to a manager with the authority necessary to supervise it, and the provision for coordination horizontally and vertically in the organisation structure. The management gurus have persistently laid out the importance of organising, the impact of managerial abilities and skills cannot be understated. Perhaps the remedy to the problems faced by State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) lies not in the financial freedom but the managerial abilities and skills. An attempt is made on the organising function of the state owned enterprises in the state of Mizoram, to explore the practices and the organisational behaviour in the context of prevailing work environment in their organisations, and identify the problem areas that has ailed its performance.



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3.3.1 - Research Papers published in the Journals

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Financial Management in the State Owned Enterprises in Mizoram

Dr.Lalbiakzuali, Prof. NVR Jyoti Kumar

Department of Commerce, Govt. Hrangbana College, India

Department of Commerce, Mizoram University, India

Abstract: *Financial Management in the State Owned Enterprises(SOEs) in Mizoram discusses the financing, investment and the dividend decisions as applied to the five SOEs of the Government of Mizoram. The state enterprises are established to carry out activities of commercial nature while keeping in view the welfare of the people. The primary objective of these SOEs is to promote and develop the industrial sector of the state, however, the SOEs have not contributed significantly and have been incurring losses continuously. An attempt is made to study the financial management to come up with possible solutions and suggestions for improvement.*

Key word: *State-owned enterprises, Financial management, Poor managerial efficiency*

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I. Introduction

Effective financial management holds the key to the successful functioning of any organization. The main responsibility for the sound financial management of a public enterprise vests on the financial manager or the chief accounts officer or the finance director who function under the overall direction of the managing director, chairman and the Board of Directors (Mathur, 2002). The financial manager, whether the enterprise is public or private, mainly deals with three decisions - financing, investment and dividend.

A well organized financial division is essential for the efficient financial management of an undertaking. If financial data are missing or inaccurate, the firm may not be in a position to identify the problems confronting the firm in time for necessary corrective action. The roles of different finance executives should be clearly defined in order to avoid any sort of conflict or overlapping of functions (Goel, 2001). The exact nature of the organization for financial management will differ from firm to firm, it will depend on factors such as the size of the firm, nature of the business, financing operations, capabilities of the firm's financial officers and most importantly the financial philosophy of the firm. The designation of the financial officer also differs from firm to firm (Pandey,2003).

The Government of Mizoram through its industrial policies identified agro-based industries, handloom and handicraft industries, sericulture industries, electronic industries, village and cottage industries and selected consumer industries as priority industries to be developed in the State. Consistent with this, the Government of Mizoram set up five PSUs which are government companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956. They are:

- * Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited (ZIDCO)
- * Mizoram Handlooms and Handicrafts Corporation Limited (ZOHANDCO)
- * Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO)
- * Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited (ZENICS)
- * Mizoram Agriculture Marketing Corporation Limited (MAMCO)

However, these SOEs have failed to achieve the objectives for which they have been incorporated. Recommendation for improvement of performance or closure of the enterprises has been given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The SOEs suffer from poor managerial efficiency, this paper

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HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS (PSUs) of MIZORAM

Dr. Lalbiakzuali¹ Dr. NVR Jyoti Kumar²

ABSTRACT

Public enterprise is a hybrid organization whose understanding requires a multi disciplinary perspective. Taking into account this perspective, an attempt is made to study the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Mizoram with respect to the human resource management. These PSUs have been created to lead and promote the industrial development of the state, however, it has been seriously hampered by poor performance causing huge financial drain to the state. A managerial scanning to understand and find out the root cause for the mismanagement has been undertaken, with an emphasis on the human resource management.

KEYWORDS

Public Sector Undertakings, Human Resources, Poor Performance, Managerial Scanning etc.

INTRODUCTION

Public enterprise is a hybrid organization whose understanding requires a multi disciplinary perspective. As an enterprise it sells its output, it performs functions such as production, finance and marketing that are concern of the management specialists and is subject to the pressures of various markets, which are studied by economists (Jones, 1982). Taking into account this perspective, an attempt is made to study the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Mizoram with respect to the human resource management.

Mizoram lies in the border-tip of India's northeast. It is one of the most industrially backward states in the country. The Government of Mizoram through its industrial policies identified agro-based industries, handloom and handicraft industries, sericulture industries, electronic industries, village and cottage industries and selected consumer industries as priority industries to be developed in the State. Consistent with this, the Government of Mizoram set up five PSUs, which are government companies, registered under the Companies Act, 1956. They are:

- Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited (ZIDCO),
- Mizoram Handlooms and Handicrafts Corporation Limited (ZOHANDCO),
- Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO),
- Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited (ZENICS),
- Mizoram Agriculture Marketing Corporation Limited (MAMCO)

Human Resource Management (HRM) is the management of people at work - the recruitment, selection, utilization and development of human resource by and within the enterprises. The study of HRM describes what human resource managers do and what they should do (Werther and Davis, 1989).

The state public sector undertakings under the study are small organizations with financial constraint and limited in their activities. Nevertheless, human resources activities must be undertaken by all organizations irrespective of the size and nature of the organization. Hence, the HRM practices in the SPSUs are studied with a view to understand that human resources activities are in existence and undertaken to benefit the enterprise and maintain an appropriate work force.

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LEADING IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS OF MIZORAM

Dr.Lalbiakzuali, Prof. NVR Jyoti Kumar

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Department of Commerce

Govt. Hrangbana College, Aizawl, Mizoram

Abstract : The leading function initiates action and it is from here actual work starts. There are three elements in leading namely, motivation, leadership and communication. The Government of Mizoram through its industrial policies identified agro-based industries, handloom and handicraft industries, sericulture industries, electronic industries, village and cottage industries and selected consumer industries as priority industries to be developed in the State. Consistent with this, the Government of Mizoram set up five Public Sector Undertakings(PSU). However, these PSUs have failed to achieve the objectives for which they have been incorporated. The PSUs suffer from poor managerial efficiency which has an adverse impact on the financial and operational performance. This article looks into the leading function of the PSUs to identify the problems that ails its effective application.

Keyword: Public Sector Undertaking, Managerial inefficiency, Motivation, Leadership, Communication

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Mizoram through its industrial policies identified agro-based industries, handloom and handicraft industries, sericulture industries, electronic industries, village and cottage industries and selected consumer industries as priority industries to be developed in the State. Consistent with this, the Government of Mizoram set up five PSUs which are government companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956. They are:

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- * Mizoram Agriculture Marketing Corporation Limited (MAMCO)

However, these SOEs have failed to achieve the objectives for which they have been incorporated. Recommendation for improvement of performance or closure of the enterprises has been given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in the year 2000 and again in 2005. The SOEs suffer from poor managerial efficiency which has an

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Abstract

Keywords

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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN ZORAM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (ZIDCO)

 [Lalbiakzuali](#) and [NVR Jyoti Kumar](#)

1 Department of Commerce, Govt. Hrangbana College, India.

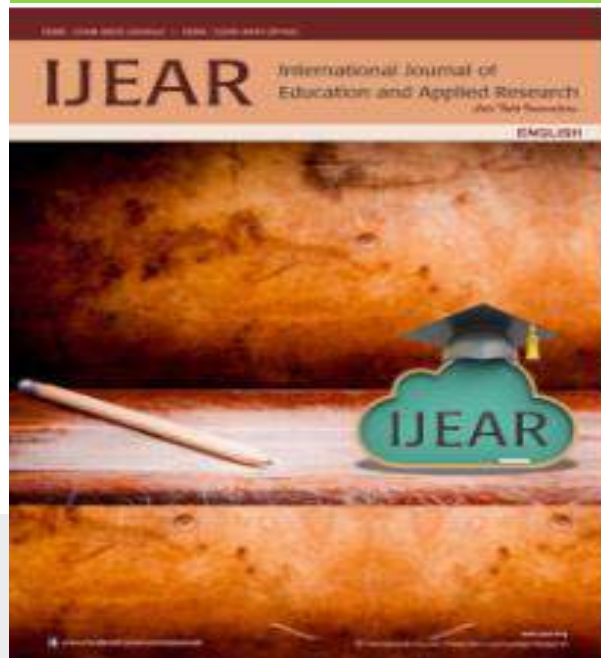
2 Department of Commerce, Mizoram University, India.

Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (ZIDCO) is the oldest state owned enterprise in Mizoram and was incorporated to develop industrial areas and promote entrepreneurship by providing aid, assistance and finance to industrial undertakings, projects or enterprises in the state of Mizoram. An in-depth financial management scanning shows that it has had failure after failure in project implementations primarily due to poor management, and particularly financial management. Productivity of capital is low and fresh infusion of capital requires funds that are not easily available. Under these circumstances, there is a great need for reformation and restructuring of the enterprise, especially with respect to its financial management in order to check the ongoing drain of resources before it reaches a point of no return. An attempt is made to study the financial management to come up with possible solutions and suggestions for improvement.

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3.3.1 - Research Papers published in the Journals

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Adjustment Pattern of High School Students in Mizoram

Dr. H. Malsawmi, [EstherineLalrinmawi](#), [Dr. Lalhlimpuii](#) • Published 2019 • Education

Adjustment is an often overlooked yet very vital and implicating mechanism that all human beings engage in throughout their lifetimes. One might rightly assume that successful persons and personalities across different areas and fields of profession and expertise are also ironically the ones that possess better adjustment skills. The present study aims to find out the adjustment pattern of high school students in Mizoram and to compare the adjustment in areas such as emotional, social and educational with reference to their gender, locale and mothers' working status. The sample consists of 948 high school students from across eight districts of Mizoram. Adjustment Inventory for school Students developed by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh was used to collect data. The study found that majority of the students had average adjustment and that male students had better emotional and educational adjustment compared to female students and that rural students were emotionally and educationally better adjusted than the urban students. [Collapse](#)

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Mizoram Educational Journal Vol. V Issue 2

Attitude of Elementary School Teachers in Mizoram in Relation to Constructivist Approach to Teaching

Grace Kim Khaute*
Lalhlimpuii**

Abstract

Constructivism has emerged as a dominant force to be reckoned in the context of school education across the world. Unlike the behavioural approach to education, constructivism believes in helping the child attain new knowledge, information, skills, etc, and construct meaning through his/her experiences, exploration, divergent, reflective, and critical thinking on account of prior knowledge, experience and skills. Given this fact, the present study attempts to find out whether or not elementary teachers are equipped enough to really know the technicalities involved in constructivist teaching learning processes, and whether or not there are differences between male and female teachers relating to constructivist approach to teaching learning and also if the locales of the elementary school teachers have any bearing upon the constructivist approach to learning at the elementary level.

Key words-*Constructivist Approach, Attitude, Elementary School teachers.*

Introduction: Constructivism is an epistemology, a learning or meaning-making theory that offers an explanation of the nature of knowledge and how human beings learn. It maintains that individuals create or construct their own new understandings or knowledge through the interaction of what they already know and believe and the ideas, events, and activities with which they come in contact. Knowledge is acquired through involvement with content instead of imitation or repetition. Learning activities in constructivist settings are characterised by active engagement, inquiry, problem solving, and collaboration with others. Rather than a dispenser of knowledge, the teacher

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Geographical and Socio-Economic Condition: A case study of Reiek Village in Mizoram

Lalmalsawma Ralte¹, F Vanlalmangaihsangi², Lalhriatpuii³

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Abstract

This paper examines three main objectives: The first objective is to examine the slope degrees of the study area viz. Reiek Village. The second objective is to examine the drainage system of Reiek village in Mizoram. The third objective is to assess the socio-economic condition of Reiek village in Mizoram. This paper also highlighted a brief history of the geographical and geomorphic conditions of Reiek Village in Mizoram. A checklist was prepared by the

investigators for collection of data. Both primary and secondary data were used for collecting data. The analytical sample consisted of 90 households of Reiek Village. Socio Economic Status of Reiek Village included demography, communication, types of community, religion, market, festivals, education, source of water, medical amenities, type of house, occupation and social forestry.

Keywords: Availability, Maintainability, Mean Time Between Failure, Mean Time to Repair, Failure Rate

Introduction

Geographical study focuses on the study of human activities in relation to the physical environment, because it includes collecting data about people, culture and natural environment. Socio-economic conditions are the important tool for assessing human development. Jones and Whittlesey raise three questions. (1) Are the economic activities of a country determined by the natural environment of the region? (2) Are they influenced by the environment? (3) Are they closely related thereto? "Determine" is a good word because every economic activity is not only influenced but is determined. If it is not determined, it could not be. The question then is, by what is it determined? It were well then to answer the first question by saying the physical environment is significant in helping to determine the economic possibilities and activities of a region. There are other factors. If the soil, climate and topography help to determine, they do have an influence and we can answer the second question yes. Further, if they influence the economic activities so far as to help determine what they shall be, they must be closely related. The last question then could always be answered in the affirmative, the middle one no doubt is truly answered the same way, but the first as it stands is not ready for an unqualified affirmative.

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Geographical and Socio-Economic Condition: A case study of Reiek Village in Mizoram

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Abstract

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Introduction

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Effect of family background on life skills of higher secondary school students in Mizoram

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Abstract

The present study laid emphasis on how family background effect life skills among higher secondary school students in Mizoram. As the world is approaching towards globalization in the present digital era, it is importunate to intensify an innovative and effective responses from a socially responsible system of education. Therefore life skill based education is necessary for imparting holistic approach to learning so as to facilitate better life outcomes. Developing life skills helps adolescents translate knowledge, attitudes and values into healthy behaviour, such as acquiring the ability to reduce special health risks and adopt healthy behaviour that improves their lives in general (such as planning ahead, career planning, decision making and forming positive relationships). Therefore, the present study aimed at assessing effect of family background on life skills

of higher secondary school students in Mizoram. Stratified random sampling was employed for the present study. Nine hundred (900) higher secondary school students in Mizoram constituted the sample of the present study. Family Background Scale (FBS) and Life Skills Inventory (LSI) developed by the investigators were used for collection of the data. The statistical techniques like Mean, Standard Deviation, 't' test, ANOVA and Regression were used for the analysis of data. The findings indicated that there exist no significant differences between male and female higher secondary school students in their total Life Skills. It was also found that there were no significant differences between the different three streams of study viz. arts, science and commerce of higher secondary school students in Mizoram.

Keywords: Life Skills, Family Background, Holistic approach, Globalization



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Print ISSN : 0875-4121.

Rural-Urban and Spatial Pattern of Literacy in Mizoram

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Online published on 21 August, 2020.

Abstract

Literacy is considered as one important yardstick in measuring a region's development. This paper deals with the spatial pattern of the literacy levels prevailing among the rural-urban population of Mizoram state. It also analyzed the key factors responsible for the higher or lower literacy rates in particular region or any individual areas of the region. On the basis of the study the region is divided into three (3) areas classifying the region based on their literacy level. Mizoram occupies a high position in terms of literacy in the country. However, mild areal variations can be seen within the state. Urban literacy rates remain high in all districts (more than 90%). However, observable differences are seen between districts both in the overall and rural literacy.

Keywords

Literates, Rural, Urban, Urbanization, Awareness.

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Article

Integration of the Urban Local Bodies for Disaster Mitigation in Aizawl City

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DOI:[10.36110/sjms.2019.04.01.009](https://doi.org/10.36110/sjms.2019.04.01.009)

Authors:



Malsawmi Pachuau

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Abstract

Local government plays an integral part in the mechanism of Disaster Management in Mizoram. The local bodies are the direct representatives of the local community and the local community places their full trust in them. Post disaster measures such as mock drills, training of search and rescue teams, physical and economic relief and rehabilitation are not something new to us, the aspect of disaster mitigation is something which has not bred familiarity among the Mizos. The need for sensitization of the public on the importance of Disaster Mitigation is a necessity. The saying 'Earthquakes do not kill people; buildings do' is pertinent in urban areas. Urban areas are congested and more prone to disasters. High rise buildings, squatter settlements due to high densities and low availability of land has endangered not just the lives of the public but has also caused a massive disturbance of the ecological system. This paper covers certain Acts and Regulations of the Aizawl Municipal Corporation dealing with structural mitigation and the detection of illegal construction, unsafe buildings, and encroachments on municipal and public properties. At the local level, the councillors are involved in making, unmaking and carrying out these rules and regulations, with direct bearing on the local people. The paper also gives an account of the need of reimplementation to generate awareness, knowledge and education on Disaster Management to the people of Mizoram.

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Rokunga Simile

Darchuailova Renthlei*

Abstract : Mizo hlapnuaktu hlu tak tak zingah hla phuah mai ni lo, essay leh thawn ziak bawik Rokunga (20th February 1914- 7th May 1969) hian han thur bik a phu viauin a lang Kum 1952 dah tawh kha Rokunga hian Jhalai Hlabu, tun thlenga Mizo tana hlu leh tangkai, mi 56 hla 282 awma tichnuak bawik. Rokunga hlata hi sak a nawm vang pawh a ni tel mai thei e, tun thleng zofate awmtlesitu tak a la ni reng a, a thu leh hlata hian nasa takin Mizo literaturea tihaua tih hi hnial rual awm lo.

Millennium Celebration Committee chuan Rokunga hi “Poet of the Century” Award a hlan nghe nghe a ni. Zikpui-Pa chuan, “Pu Rokunga hi Mizo hla phuahtuah chuan ka dahsan ber a la ni” (71) a ti. Rokunga kha anaupan lai chuan mizakzum tak, mah se, kawm nuam tak si, khawngaihna ngheh, mi tihlim thiam tak mai leh mi dang tana inphal leh inpe zo tak a ni. Mahni intodelh tum tlai mi a ni a, sikul a kal chhung zawngin a nu kutkawih hlir a ha thin. Mi thulphal leh pamham lo, mi dang hmangai leh duhsak thiam tak a ni bawik. Siamkima pawhin, “Rokunga hi Mizo thalaite hla sak tur petu, mi malah chuan amah thuka thalaite hungual tak leh hlum taka

* Research Scholar, Dept. of Mizo, MZU



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Covid-19 Hripuiin Mizo Literature a Nghawng Dan

V. Lalberkhawpuimawia*

Abstract : Covid-19 pandemic with lockdown has numerous impact on the life of human as well as literature. It also disturbs the economy, academic progression and claims life of different ages. In the early Mizos, famine, epidemic and other calamities has adversely affected the people, it was also reflected in the literature in different ways. This paper mainly intends to highlight the impact of Covid-19 pandemic in Mizo literature in the year 2020. The study traces how epidemic and famine affected Mizo life and society in the history; and how Covid-19 pandemic influences the present lives necessarily in publications of book, composition aspects, changes of nature in organizing seminar (webinar) and competitions towards the development of literature.

Keyword : Covid-19, pandemic, lockdown, publications, poetry, competition, webinar, seminar.

Khawvel literature hunpui hlawn then hrang hrang zingah hian a kalhmang leh hmasawn dan milin hunpui hi then a ni fo a. Kum zabi 5-na hunlaia Rom lalram a tlukchhiat khan literature-ah nghawng lian tak a nei a, 'literature dark ages' tih hiala sawi leh hriat a ni ta reng a ni. Zirmi tam tak chuan thu leh hla mai piah lamah nunphung leh khawsak zia pawh hetih hunlai hian a than a thu niin an sawi. ("The Dark Ages") Hetih lai hian "Indona leh inbeihna,

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Theme of Death in Hrawva's Poetry

Lalzarzova*

Abstract : He paper hian Mizo hla phuahtute zinga hmung langsar tak Hrawva hlain thuhna chungchang a sawi dan a chhu a. Hrawva hi harsatna leh thuhna a mun an bawh nasat em em mihring a ni a. Thuhna hi a tan hian a miktual lo hle a ni. A nu tel lova sei hian, fahrah em em, a u bela thlamuanna mamawh em em mihring a ni. Rabindranath Tagore-a pawh khian thuhna hi a lo hmu chiang viaw a, chu ni chungchang pawh chu he thuziakah hian tar lan a ni.

Keywords : Thuhna, Hrawva, poetry, Rabindranath Tagore

Thuhna hian Mizo hla, hmun eng emaw zatah bu a khuar a, Mizo hla hivi, 'Thuthmun Zai' atanga vawina Mizote lungkuai ber ber hla thleng hian thuhna hian bu a khuar a tih theih ang. Thuhna hi mihring munah hian a serh zinga mei ang maia tel ve a nih miau avangin Mizo hla phuahtute pawhin chu chu an kal kan thei lo va, hla thu mawi leh lungkuai tak tak hmangin, thuhna lui ral a thenin min thir pui a, Mizo hlaa thuhna lo lang hrang hrang hian thih hmu piah lam beiseina hmuh tur a awm deuh zel a ni.

* Research Scholar, Dept. of Mizo, MZU



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Lalruali Hlain Mihring Nun Hlimthla a Tar Lan Dan
(Reflections of Life from Lalruali's Songs)

Lalremruati Ngente*

Abstract: Mihring kan ni miau a, zima kawngah leh kan tui zawng kawng hrang hrangah. Science leh Arts leh pengthuan dang dangah han tlan darh sung sung thin mah ula, mihring ngahthualna chhungrilin a buaipui ber chu ama hlimthla a hanuh theihna tur darhlalang a nih loh vek pawhin a ngahthualna chhungril chhawil hal dawntu tur a ni leh tho tho thin. Zima huang chhunga kawng peng hrang hrang an then darhte pawh a tawpa inbawk khawm lehin mihring ngahthualna chhungrila zawna tawp thei lo chhauana an zawng leh vek ang tho hian, hringnun hlimthla tia an lo sawi hial thin thu leh hla (literature) pawh hi thuang hrang hrangah inthen darhin, hla phvahtu leh thu ziahtute chuan an ngahthualna umin, tu ma chen ve lolna nia lang khawvel hran dauh pawh tlan lulpui dauh mah se, chu khawvel thar chuan ama ngahthualna hlimthla aia thui a tlanan thei chuang lo.

Lalruali hlate: Lalruali hian hla 59 a phuah a (Thlaler Nula, 22). A hla tam zawk hi Pathian hla a ni a, hla lenglawng huang

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3.3.1 - Research Papers published in the Journals

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Zikpuiipa leh Mizo Literary Criticism

Lalzarzova*
Dr Ruth Lalremruati**

Abstract : Zikpuii pa's works have not been mentioned as much in Mizo literary criticism, and we are seemingly unaware of their value. Due to lack of research in this area, the fault lies nowhere as to why majority of people are not aware of their value and significance. As a matter of fact, he was the pioneer of Mizo literary criticism, and already suggested its development, importance of critics and their influence in amending literature towards betterment. His contribution in the development and expansion of Mizo literary criticism is remarkably numerous.

Zikpuii pa hian Mizo literature-ah hnuhma a nei tha hle. Drama tih lohah chuan hnuhma a hnut chhiah vek a ni. Zikpuii pa hi December 27, 1929 khan Aizawl Venghlui Lal, Hrawva Khiangte leh Lalluii Chhakchhuak fate zinga a upa ber dawttu niin a lo piang a, a nu leh pa hnam hming chawi kawpin K.C. Lalvunga tia koh a ni. September 5, 1948 khan Darhmingthangi nen inneiin an fanu upa ber Lalzikpuii hming chawiin Zikpuii pa tia hriat a lo ni ta a ni.

Zirna lamah Zikpuii pa hian Boys ME School atangin middle school a zo a, Mizo High School atangin pawl sawm a zo leh a.

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2020-2021

The screenshot shows the homepage of the International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR). The journal's logo, ISSN 2320-5407, and the text 'A Peer Reviewed, Open Access, CrossRef Indexed Journal' are visible. The navigation menu includes Home, Editorial Board, Issues, Publish Book, Thesis, Instruction to Authors, and About. The featured article is 'MARKETING MANAGEMENT IN THE STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES OF MIZORAM' by Lalitaknall, dated 25 May 2021. The author's affiliation is 'Associate Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College, Aizawl Mizoram.' Below the article title are buttons for 'Abstract', 'Keywords', 'Cite This Article as', and 'Corresponding Author'. The abstract text is as follows:

This paper analyses the marketing management practices and their implications for the SOEs in the state of Mizoram. The success and continuous growth of an enterprise depends heavily on marketing ability. Finance, operations, accounting and other business functions will not really matter if there isn't sufficient demand for products or services so the company can make profit. The five state-owned enterprises under study are incorporated as government companies with the objective of marketing a product or a service. They are, therefore, obligated to create customers and meet their needs satisfactorily. The objective is to analyze the marketing practices so as to find the reasons for failure and look for possible solutions.

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2020-2021

IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)
e-ISSN: 2278-487X, p-ISSN: 2319-7668, Volume 23, Issue 6, Ser. III (June 2021), PP-22-27
www.iosrjournals.org

Production Management of Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO)

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Govt. Hrangbana College
Aizawl, Mizoram

Abstract: This study looks into the production management, with respect to the state owned enterprises in Mizoram, with reference to MIFCO. MIFCO is the only SOE that is involved in the production of products and therefore, this study deals exclusively with the said enterprise. The scope and functions of production management is briefly mentioned followed by an analytical study into the application or non-application of such concepts in the state enterprise as practised by MIFCO.

Keyword: Production management, state enterprise, productivity, efficiency

Date of Submission: 02-06-2021

Date of Acceptance: 15-06-2021

I. Introduction:

Production and marketing of goods and services are the fundamental objectives of an organisation. Public enterprises have been suffering from high costs of production and low capacity utilisation and over capitalisation. Though one may argue that the public enterprise units will have higher costs due to their social obligations, one finds little justification in terms of competitive industries where both public and private units function side by side (Bhatia & Bhatia, 2000).

Mizoram lies in the border-top of India's North-east. It is one of the most industrially backward States in the country. Consistent with this, the Government of Mizoram set up five SOEs which are government companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956. These SOEs have failed to achieve the objectives for which they have been incorporated. Recommendation for improvement of performance or closure of the enterprises has been given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in the year 2000 and again in 2005. The SOEs suffer from poor managerial efficiency which has an adverse impact on the financial and operational performance.

The concept of a Food and Allied Industries Corporation had emerged from the aspiration of the Government of Mizoram to harness the limited resources endowment of the State, and nurture its potential for the welfare and well-being of its people. MIFCO was established on the 19th December 1989, the authorised share capital is Rs. 20 crores. The Board of Directors comprises 12 members and the Registered Head Office is located at Thanavon Building, Carleen Square, Aizawl.

II. Literature Review:

Mathur (1999) puts forward a need for effective public enterprise management, posing the major challenges of running public enterprises in today's world of globalisation and liberalisation where competition is the new mantra. The study advocates shifting away from the doctrine approach and adopting a policy which suits India's vital economic interests.

Goel (2001) conducted a study on the working of financial management of selected central government undertakings in the manufacturing sector, a number of criteria such as procurement of funds, allocation of these funds, management and distribution of earnings and divestment policy have been used to analyse the financial management of these corporations.

Kabra (2008) attempts to examine the role of business and industry in the economic growth of the state of Mizoram. Tracing the factors that led to the development of business and industry in the state, he analysed the role of government in the promotion and regulation of business and industry.

Bhatia, B.S. and Bhatia, G.S. (2000) attempts to highlight the issues in management of public enterprises with special reference to privatisation and restructuring strategies.

OBJECTIVE: An analytical study to look into the application or non-application of production management concepts in the state enterprise MIFCO is the objective of the study.

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SSRG International Journal of Economics and Management Studies
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Original Article

Financial Literacy and Product Preference Among Self-Employed

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Received Date: 05 March 2021

Revised Date: 07 April 2021

Accepted Date: 24 April 2021

Abstract - The main aim of the paper is to measure financial literacy, awareness, and preference for financial products among the self-employed. For the purpose of the study, 45 self-employed were selected from Aizawl District. The questionnaire was prepared for collecting primary data, and based on the questionnaire, and financial literacy level is measured. The study found that the majority of the respondents possess average financial literacy, and the preference for moderate-risk and high-risk financial products is very low among the respondents.

Keywords - Financial Attitude, Financial Behaviour, Financial Knowledge, Financial Literacy, Financial Products, Self-Employed

I. INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy is the understanding of the management of personal finances. It allows individuals to understand financial issues better and provides them with the requisite knowledge and skills required to assess various financial products and investments opportunities available in the financial market. Previous researches in the field of financial literacy suggest that those with a low level of financial literacy face issues related to their personal finances. Therefore, financial literacy is a must for an individual in order to understand the various risks and returns associated with financial products.

In recent years, financial literacy has played an

II. FINANCIAL LITERACY

“Financial literacy is the ability to understand how money works in the world, how someone manages to earn or make it, how that person manages it, how he/she invests it (turn it into more), and how that person donates it. To help others.” (Markus & Veresiu, 2014).

Anthes (2004) stated that “personal financial literacy is the ability to read, analyze, manage and communicate about the personal financial conditions that affect material well-being.”

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2005) defines financial education as “the process by which financial consumers/investors improve their understanding of financial products and concepts and, through information, instruction and/or objective advice, develop the skills and confidence to become more aware of financial risks and opportunities, to make informed choices, to know where to go for help, and to take other effective actions to improve their financial well-being.”

Thus, financial literacy is the person’s ability to understand and use knowledge and skills to manage personal financial matters and effective utilization of financial products available to him.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Agarwal et al. (2010) examined the financial literacy of a



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Original Article

Labour Force in Urban Labour Market of India and Mizoram: Trends Analysis

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Received Date: 20 February 2021

Revised Date: 25 March 2021

Accepted Date: 06 April 2021

Abstract – This paper highlights the general trends in Labour Force Participation in the urban labor market of India and Mizoram. The data in this paper are purely based on secondary data of the different rounds of NSSO and Annual Reports of Periodic Labour Force Survey. By using simple descriptive statistics, it is found that population group is one of the key attributes that serve in defining and explaining high and low unemployment rates, absorption rate, and labor force participation rates in India and Mizoram.

Keywords - Labour Force Participation Rate, Labour Market, Unemployment, Self-Employed

I. INTRODUCTION

A well understanding of labor market trends is a key to implement and formulate effective policies for job

estimates of the labor force. Few important terms used in studying the labor market are:

Labour Force

Persons, who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work, (or unemployed) constitute the labor force.

Not in Labour Force

Persons, who are neither 'working' nor 'seeking nor available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered as 'not in the labor force. Those under this latter category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, casual laborers, etc. and casual laborers not working due to



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International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

ISSN: 2319-7064

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A Study of State's Own Tax Revenue in Mizoram

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Abstract: *This study is an attempt to examine the trend and composition of state's Own Tax Revenue (OTG) in Mizoram with the objectives of making empirical based recommendations to improve the yield of state's own tax revenue. The study is based on secondary data collected from Annual Financial Statements, Government of Mizoram during 2005-06 to 2014-15. Data are analyzed using the conventional methods of percentages, ratios, compound annual growth rates and tax buoyancy. From the result of the analysis the study found that Own Tax Revenue of the State has consistently increased over the study period with compound annual growth rate of 19.15 percent per annum. The estimate of buoyancy for own tax revenue is 1.31 which implies that there is positive significant relationship between Own Tax Revenue and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in the State. The study concluded that there is ample opportunities to improve revenue collection from Own Tax Revenue by increasing the efficiencies of the existing system of taxation in the State.*

Keywords: Own Tax Revenue, Annual Financial Statements, Compound Annual Growth Rate, Tax Buoyancy, Mizoram

1. Introduction

In India, fiscal deficit is the core issue of most of the states over the past several decades. The reason behind the large increase in fiscal imbalance is the rapid expansion in expenditure and low revenue collection. States across the country typically face some critical challenges while establishing an efficient tax system, which resulted in a wide tax gap - that is a gap between what they could collect and what they actually collect.

Efficient tax system is crucial especially for the states which are incapable in terms of exports and natural resources. Less developed States in India are still highly dependent on central assistance. For poor and less developed States like Mizoram, taxation is the only viable strategy to exit central aid dependency in the long run. Besides it is important to note that when Central assistance is increasingly shrinking, need for an efficient internal resource mobilization system would become more essential than ever. Thus, it is very important for the State to contain a modest and efficient taxation system which can essentially supply sufficient internal resources in order; to meet budgetary demands, to make up for potential decreases in Central assistance, to tackle the inability of the State to carry out developmental works with its own resources and to reach economic take off stage.

2. Review of Literature

Rao (2005) in his paper 'Tax system Reform in India: Achievements and Challenges ahead' has analysed the Indian tax system involving its structure as well as operations. The study found that broadening the base of both Central and State taxes and keeping the tax structures simple were important international lessons to be adopted in calibrating further reforms. Timsina (2007) made a revisit to the studies carried out earlier to measure tax elasticity and buoyancy in Nepal, in the context of the structural changes that have taken place in the tax system in recent years. He applied time series regression approach for this empirical measurement. According to his analysis, the tax system in Nepal was inelastic (less than unity) in the period 1975-2005 with more than unitary buoyancy coefficients, thus reflecting that the bulk of revenue collection emanated from discretionary changes in the tax policy, rather than from automatic responses. Roy & Raychaudhuri (2009) had provided a theoretical model of determining optimal fiscal policy of the State governments in India. The comparison of actual State own revenue and expenditure policies with the optimum policy revealed that States were spending more than estimated optimum level and collecting revenues less than the optimum level.

Chawhan (2010) has studied agricultural taxation in India during 1951-52 to 1997-98 within which the position of

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN ZAWLNUAM BLOCK OF MAMIT DISTRICT, MIZORAM

March 2021 - EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review

DOI:[10.36713/epra8610](https://doi.org/10.36713/epra8610)

Authors:



C.Lalnunmawia



Dr. Lalhriatpuii



Download citation



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References (14)

Abstract

Purpose: The study intends to examine the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty and inequality in Zawlnuam RD. Block of Mizoram, India. The core objective of the study is to compute Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and compare and contrast the result across the study area. We also examined the degree of inequality in deprivations among people using variance of the deprivation scores. **Methodology:** This study was based on primary data which was collected through a multi-stage sampling technique. At the first stage, Zawlnuam RD. Block was selected. The second stage involved random selection of 5 villages from the RD, Block. Requisite data were then collected randomly through structured questionnaires which was designed based on the requirement for computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index. From the collected data, the incidence of poverty (headcount ratio), the intensity of poverty, and MPI were computed using Alkire-Foster Method. The study follows the 'Global MPI Brief Methodological Note, 2017' (Alkire & Roble, 2017) in the choice of dimensions, indicators, thresholds and weights assigned to each indicator. **Results:** From the result of the analysis, the multidimensional poverty in the study area is moderate. Decomposition of MPI by population sub-group reveals that poverty is most severe in Kolalian village followed by Thinghlun village, while Decomposition of MPI by component indicators show malnutrition as the most prevailing deprivation in the study area. The degree of inequality measured by variance of deprivation score ranges between 0.03 and 0.12 indicating low degree of inequality. **Applications of this study:** The findings of the study can be based for formulation of government poverty reduction policies and can be used effectively in improving the existing poverty reduction strategies in the state. **KEY WORDS:** Multidimensional Poverty, Inequality, Zawlnuam RD Block, Mizoram.



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Study Habits and Academic Achievement of High School Students in Mizoram

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⁵Lalmuanzuali

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Abstract: Education is “all-round development” and the drawing out of the best of one’s faculties, it is also a lifelong process and we are all partakers of it whether we realize it or not. But many times, in life, it becomes necessary that we assess education in its more literal form and meaning other than its all encompassing, generic interpretation. Sometimes we have to practically measure the level of one’s education, i.e., his/her level of achievement so that measures can be taken to give a more meaningful and solution-oriented education so as to avoid wastage of resources- both human and material ones. The present study is thus such an attempt to find out the study habits of high school students as well as the academic achievements of these high school students in Mizoram. This study also analyses if there are significant differences in the study habits and academic achievements of high school students based on their gender and locale. It also analyses whether significant relationship exists between the two variables study habits and academic achievements of these high school students. Finding reveals that majority of the high school students have moderate study habits and average academic achievements. Finding also reveals that males have significantly better academic achievements compared to females and that urban students have significantly higher academic achievements compared to rural students. The present study also found that there is a significant positive relationship between the two variables study habit and academic achievement.

Key words: Study habits, Academic achievements, High School students.

I. Introduction

Habits, whether good or bad, greatly determine who we are. Our habits either make or give us reputations of being a ‘good person, kind person, opinionated person, and hard working, lazy’ etc and

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**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE
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An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Paradigm of Insurgency in North East India: A keen analysis of the causes and consequences in the Contemporary world.

*Ramengmawii, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College
B. Lalrawngbawla, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College*

Abstract : Northeast India is a pool of Insurgency, several Insurgent Outfits urge rebellion due to various factors. In spite of the population, large number of Insurgent groups arises due to different factors such as minor complexity, unequal management of natural endowments, unfavorable economic condition, revolving political conflicts, different social practices, corruption, nepotism, differential relief with fragmentation of topography widen the unity of the people. North East India comprises diverse socio economic condition bless with dynamic dialect. Therefore, it is a must for Researchers, Academicians, Planners and students to examine the contributing factors of Insurgency. Apart from the causes of Insurgency, this paper is an attempt to fine out the temporal analysis of, 'peak decade of Insurgency', in North East India.

(Keywords:north east India; insurgency; tribal culture; conflict; unequal development)

Introduction

North East India lies between 89.46⁰ to 97.30⁰ East longitudes and 21.57⁰ to 29.30⁰ North latitude. It covers an area of 262179 sq. kilometers. It consist of eight states namely Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. These states

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
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RESEARCH ARTICLES

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A KEEN ANALYSIS OF GENDER DIMENSIONS IN AGRICULTURE: A CASE STUDY OF MIZORAM

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Agriculture, Women, hilly,
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ABSTRACT

India as an agrarian economy employs large section of the society in primary economic activity. India being endowed by diverse physical features host numerous tactics of farming's carried out by both gender. None can ignore the participation of each gender, the necessity of gender roles in agricultural activities within the country become an interesting research gap, thus, research has been conducted to find out gender dimensions, by assessing female work participation in Mizoram and examining the contribution of female workforce on agriculture in Mizoram. To ensure wide and explicit coverage of the study literature review has been done specifically for this paper, reports published by govt and reliable organizations have been splendidly covered to draw the finest output.

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Citation: Ramengmawii and Lalmalsawma Ralte. "A keen analysis of Gender dimensions in Agriculture: A case study of Mizoram", 2021. International Journal of Current Research, 13, (04), 16972-16977.

INTRODUCTION

Women are the backbone in the development of rural and national economies. They comprise 43 percent of the world's agricultural labor force, which rises to 70 percent in some countries. In Africa, 80 percent of the agricultural production comes from small farmers, who are mostly rural women. Women comprise the largest percentage of the workforce in the agricultural sector, but do not have access and control over all land and productive resources (SaquinaMucavele, MuGeDe), "Women, Gender and Development, Republic of Mozambique – Southern Africa", 10th October 2012. Uwe

are exclusively left to women and others to men (Moore, 2001). Gender role among agriculturalists has its own long history. Scholars indicated that women were originally in charge of gathering food and since they spent much of their time at home, they came to know means of planting their own food. Though women were considered to have started cultivation, through time, the situation has been changed and it became the duty of men. However, the role and the contribution of both male and female, in the agricultural activities, is not necessarily the same in all parts of the country. In addition assisting their husband in various agricultural activities as soil preparation, manuring, weeding, harvesting,



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Geography of Indo-Myanmar boundary with special reference to Mizoram: An
Analytical study

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**Prof. Vishwambar Prasad Sati

Department of Geography

Mizoram University

Abstract

The main objectives of the present study are: (i) to identify the basis of evolution of Indo-Myanmar boundary with reference to Mizoram (ii) to examine the geographical basis of Indo-Myanmar boundary with reference to Mizoram (iii) to study the Eastern Boundary of Mizoram (South to North) and (iv) to study the Southern Boundary of Mizoram : Mizoram – Myanmar (West to East). The geographical location of Mizoram is of great significance and forms an ideal field of geographical study. Mizoram shares international borders with Myanmar in the east and south (404 km) and Bangladesh in the west (306 km). This has divided the Mizo's and their associated clans. It has a complex north-south trending mountainous terrain which is thickly forested. Along with its inaccessible and isolated nature, the southern margins and the trijunction points (Mizoram – Tripura – Assam, Mizoram – Manipur – Assam, Mizoram – Bangladesh – Tripura and Mizoram – Myanmar – Bangladesh) have formed an important core of activities at the time of insurgency. This is the reason why this frontier has attained strategic and geopolitical significance.

Keyword: Indo-Myanmar. Boundarv. Eastern Boundary of Mizoram. Southern Boundary of



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Geographic

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First page: (84) Last page: (88)

Print ISSN : 0976-4121.

Mapping flood prone areas of Aizawl District with GIS

Vanialmangaihsangi F.

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Online published on 24 May, 2021.

Abstract

Flood is one of the most costliest disaster due to its great impact on human lives and property. It is the most recurring and frequent disaster worldwide annually. It can be caused by several factors like heavy rainfall, riverbank erosion, change of land cover due to development activities leading to urban flooding, cyclones, earthquakes, topography, global warming, etc. The traditional floods mapping and studies were based on conventional surveys and historical flood records. Mapping of flood vulnerability area is necessary so as to mitigate future disaster. Geographical Information System enable users to map, store and process different problems like management of resources, planning, etc and they can provide information visually. Therefore, all the accessible causative factors of flood are selected and used for the analysis of mapping of flood prone area. Such factors are elevation, slope, land use/land cover and drainage density.

Top

Keywords

Flood, Flooding hazard, Mizoram, GIS.

Bottom

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2020-2021



International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM), ISSN: 2455-6211
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Social and Cultural Transformation (Conversion) in Post-Colonial Mizoram: Non-indigenous community

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³Research Scholar, Dept of Economics, National Institute of Technology (NIT), Mizoram

ABSTRACT

In the postcolonial period, the Bru tribe of Indo-Bangladesh trans-border region, have been struggling to sustain their identity, state's recognition and acceptance, and mostly survived. In search of livelihood and security, they fanned out from Chittagong Hill Tracts and its surrounding region towards Assam (Cachar District), Manipur etc. Besides, a large population of Bru settled in Mizoram their identity issues, migration, electoral politics, public health, etc. we learned these from media (print and electronic), but so far historical writings on Bru community is minimal. Primary data and secondary data have been employed to extract the truth behind socio cultural and identity of the Bru's, descriptive research approach suits well in this regard. This paper attempt to discuss the historical transformation of the society and culture with special reference to their dialect, belief system and religion of the Bru tribe in postcolonial Mizoram. The very intriguing question is how this minority tribe full of uncertainties; deals and interact with the Lushai tribe of Mizoram.

Keyword: bru; identity; socio-cultural; transformation; Lushai tribe; dialect; belief

INTRODUCTION

Mizoram, in earlier days known as the Lushai Hills or Mizo Hills is a mountainous region which became the 23rd State of the Indian Union in 1987. It was one of the districts of Assam till 1972 when it became a union territory. Mizoram has an enormous problem with immigrants especially with the illegal immigrants as it is bounded by the two international borders – Myanmar in the east and Bangladesh in the west respectively.

In the context of social and cultural transformation, the powerful colonialist i.e the British administration deserved to be mentioned as it is the main Agent of socio-cultural change in the tribal community life of Northeast India in general, and of Mizoram, in particular. An introduction of money economy in Mizoram after British period had brought about many non-Mizo having to do with Government jobs, Christian Mission work, trade and commerce, and other private business. The era had come when both Europeans and Indians are to be found in Mizoram. This kind of entry of non-indigenous people including recent immigrants of Chakma and even the Bru resulted in rapid increase of population in Mizoram diluting further the ethnicity of the region. This paper will specifically deals with the Bru community of Post-colonial Mizoram.

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RESEARCH ARTICLES

OPEN ACCESS

A KEEN ANALYSIS OF GENDER DIMENSIONS IN AGRICULTURE: A CASE STUDY OF MIZORAM

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ABSTRACT

India as an agrarian economy employs large section of the society in primary economic activity. India being endowed by diverse physical features host numerous tactics of farming's carried out by both gender. None can ignore the participation of each gender, the necessity of gender roles in agricultural activities within the country become an interesting research gap, thus, research has been conducted to find out gender dimensions, by assessing female work participation in Mizoram and examining the contribution of female workforce on agriculture in Mizoram. To ensure wide and explicit coverage of the study literature review has been done specifically for this paper, reports published by govt and reliable organizations have been splendidly covered to draw the finest output.

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INTRODUCTION

Women are the backbone in the development of rural and national economies. They comprise 43 percent of the world's agricultural labor force, which rises to 70 percent in some countries. In Africa, 80 percent of the agricultural production comes from small farmers, who are mostly rural women. Women comprise the largest percentage of the workforce in the agricultural sector, but do not have access and control over all land and productive resources (Saguina Mucavele, MuGeDe), "Women, Gender and Development, Republic of Mozambique, Southern Africa" 10th October 2017. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317111111>

are exclusively left to women and others to men (Moore, 2001). Gender role among agriculturalists has its own long history. Scholars indicated that women were originally in charge of gathering food and since they spent much of their time at home, they came to know means of planting their own food. Though women were considered to have started cultivation, through time, the situation has been changed and it became the duty of men. However, the role and the contribution of both male and female, in the agricultural activities, is not necessarily the same in all parts of the country. In addition assisting their husband in various agricultural activities as soil preparation, manuring, weeding, harvesting,

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**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE
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An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Paradigm of Insurgency in North East India: A keen analysis of the causes and consequences in the Contemporary world.

*Ramengmawii, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College
B. Lalrawngbawla, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College*

Abstract : Northeast India is a pool of Insurgency, several Insurgent Outfits urge rebellion due to various factors. In spite of the population, large number of Insurgent groups arises due to different factors such as minor complexity, unequal management of natural endowments, unfavorable economic condition, revolving political conflicts, different social practices, corruption, nepotism, differential relief with fragmentation of topography widen the unity of the people. North East India comprises diverse socio economic condition bless with dynamic dialect. Therefore, it is a must for Researchers, Academicians, Planners and students to examine the contributing factors of Insurgency. Apart from the causes of Insurgency, this paper is an attempt to fine out the temporal analysis of, 'peak decade of Insurgency', in North East India.

(Keywords:north east India; insurgency; tribal culture; conflict; unequal development)

introduction

North East India lies between 89.46⁰ to 97.30⁰ East longitudes and 21.57⁰ to 29.30⁰ North latitude. It covers an area of 262179 sq. kilometers. It consist of eight states namely Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. These states



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Academic Stress: A Study of Mizo Students

Dr. Zothanzami

Govt. Hrangbana College, Aizawl.

Abstract

As we step into the modern world of today, education has emerged to be one of the most important aspect of an individual's life. In the pursuit for quality education, stress has emerged to take an important role in student's academic life especially among the millennials. Students are now faced with stress in the varied facets of their strive for academic achievements as well as professional success. These academic stresses often create obstacles and problems, hindering their performances and frequently they do not have the sufficient coping mechanisms to counter, overcome and eliminate these stresses. This inability to cope often lead to mental health problems, poor academic performance and under achievement. The study, investigated the prevalence and nature of academic stress among Mizo school and college students. Results have highlighted a high level of academic stress among Mizo girls as compared to Mizo boys. Academic stress was also found to be highest among high school students as compared to higher secondary and College students. The overall level of academic stress was also found to be high among Mizo students.

Key words: *Academic stress, Educational institutions, Mental health, Stressors, Adolescents, academic achievement, gender roles, coping resources.*

Stress, today has become one of the most prominent features of our daily lives. It affects every person regardless of gender, age, social and educational background, religion, community, economic status, etc. However, stress can at times be healthy and necessary in motivating people for success in many fields of life, especially among students in their academic journey (Khan, Lanin, & Ahmad, 2015; Nandamuri & Ch, 2007). When students are not able

as an important and significant predictor on the academic performance (whether positive or negative) as well as academic and professional success of the student.

For a long time, a presumption was made that students represented a population that would be least affected by stresses or other problems and that their only task and responsibility was merely to just study (Danisman, 2017; Yamamoto & Holloway, 2010). Studying was never really



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Prospects of Pisciculture Development for Economic Growth in Mizoram

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&

Prof. Lalrintluanga

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Abstract

In India, people have accorded high priority to Agricultural practices and Pisciculture or Aquaculture from the nutritional supplement as well as income generation points of view. Although the topography of Mizoram was not previously considered suitable enough for Pisciculture Development, it has now been found that the low-lying areas of the State are suitable for Pisciculture Development. People from outside the State have also proved that the quality and taste of fishes available in Mizoram is better than those found in other parts of the country. Despite the lack of strong action from the State Government to develop Pisciculture in Mizoram, there is a good scope for Pisciculture Development. Of late, the Mizos have realised that Pisciculture can become a good profession for augmenting their income for sustenance. What seems to be lacking is the utilisation of Pisciculture for other resources besides consumption for nutritional benefits. This paper gives an insight on the different properties of Aquaculture that can be implemented by the State for economic and commercial use. The diverse employment of different resources can be increasingly accepted by many Mizo families as a reliable source of income to develop the economy.

Keywords: Aquaculture, Pisciculture, Medium or Large-Scale Industrial Units, Socio- Economic Development, Income Generation, Self- Sustenance.

1. Concept of Pisciculture Development

'Pisciculture' is taken from the Latin word 'piscis' meaning 'fish' and culture. It has been popularly known that Pisciculture was already practised in ancient China in 2000 BC and the

2. Pisciculture in Mizoram

The first official Fishery organisation in Mizoram can be traced back to 1958 when Mizoram was one of the Autonomous Districts of Assam State. In 1972, when Mizoram became a



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Hunting: A menace to Wildlife Conservation in Mizoram

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Deptt. of Public Administrator
&
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Professor and Head,
Deptt. of Public Administration

Abstract

Hunting was a way of life, a game and a part of economic activity for the Mizo people in the pre-colonial period. Hunting, the greatest threat to wildlife conservation, is still rampant in and around the Protected Areas of Mizoram. This article is based on the findings of research survey conducted in four out of eleven Protected Areas of Mizoram on 'Administration of Wildlife Conservation in Mizoram.' The four Protected Areas covered in the survey are Dampa Tiger Reserve, Murlen National Park, Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary and Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary. In line with the aim of the National Wildlife Action Plan to bring 10 per cent of India's land mass under the Protected Areas network, the total area of Protected Areas of Mizoram is 1997.75 sq. kms which is about 9.47 percent of the total geographical area of the state (including Buhvum WLS with 94 sq. km areas for which preliminary notification was issued in 2015). With this backdrop, the present paper has attempted to study the wildlife force with more staff especially in and around the Protected Areas of Mizoram. In the conclusion, the wildlife force is to be provided with better infrastructures, transport and communication systems and other facilities. The Department of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of Mizoram is trying its best to protect, preserve and conserve the invaluable wildlife of Mizoram. Effective wildlife conservation in general and prevention and control of illegal hunting and poaching of wild.

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Metaphoric Visage of Rokunga

Darchuailova Renthlei*
R.L. Thanmawia**

Metaphor is widespread and incisive technique that poets and writers use to produce works with the most pleasing viscera, work with width and significance, works with resound, works with highest connotation; it is the core of poetry. Aristotle claims, "The greatest thing by far is to be a master of metaphor" (491).

Metaphor is generally engaged to be the most essential form of figurative language.

Cleanthes Brooks establishes:

One can sum up modern poetic technique by calling it the rediscovery of metaphor and the full commitment to metaphor... it implies a principle of organic relationship. (59).

Terence Hawks defines metaphor:

The term *metaphor* is derived from the Greek word *metaphora* derived from *meta* meaning "over, and pherein, "to carry;"

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Clarifying Mizo Contemporary Queer Literature

Lalremruati Ngente*

Introduction : Literary Criticism hmasawnna thang zelin a hrin chhuah zinga nghawng nei lian chho tak, ngaih dan inang lo leh inhniaalna tam tak kara khawtlang nun (*society*) nghawng khawpa hmasawnna kawng zawh chho mek si chu *queer literature* leh *queer theory* hi a ni. Kristian sakhuaah chuan, Pathianin mihring a siam lai khan, mipaah leh hmeichhiaah siamin, chi tam tak thlaha lo pung a, leilung luah khat turin mal a sawm a (Gen. 1:27-28). Sakhaw dang zirtirna leh khawvel mipui mimir nunphung hrim hrim pawh hemi chungchangah hi chuan, kan ngaih dan a rual khai viauin a lang. Chutih rual chuan mipat mipatna emaw, hmeichhiat hmeichhiatna emaw erawh hi chu mi tam tak rilru hian a la pai dam thei lo a, mihring nun dan phung pangngaiyah an thintlugin a la pawm thei chiah lo niin a lang.

Chutih rual chuan mahni anpui kawp duhtute thawm khawvel pumah a rawn lian telh telh a. Chu chuan thu leh hla khawvel leh *film industry* lam thlenga nghawngin, *print media* leh *social media* thlengin an nihna inpho langin, an au chhuahpui a. Chung mite a

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Vankhama Nature Thlirdan

Darchuailova Renthlei*

Abstract : *Mizo hla phuah thiamte zingah hian Pathian thil siam tui-pui a, an hlaa tar lang thin mi eng emaw zat an awm a, chung zingah chuan Vankhama hi a langarte zingah a telh theih awm e. Zikpuii-pa te, Rokunga te pawhin Pathian thil siam hi an hlaah mawi leh ropui tak takin an tar lang a, an chhunawm hle. Vankhama hian eng angin nge Pathian thil siamte chu a tar lan ve tih sawi kan tum dawn a ni.*

Key words: *Pathian thil siam, nature, Rokunga, Zikpuii-pa, Tlaizawng par*

Tleitir sakhmel ianga Tlaizawng par (5)
tih zaipuitu tho hi.

Chhakah vulmawi senhri par a iang reng kha (15)
tiin zai a vawr baw a; a eng zawk nge a lak thutak zawka a tui-pui zawk tih hriat a harsa khawp mai. Heng hla pahnihah hian mize inpersan tak, lianpui Naturalism leh Humanism a lang rual mai. A khawi lam lama tang pawhin tanchhan tur an hmai lo ve ve ang. Vankhama leh Zikpuii-pa te hian naturalism leh humanism an hmer kawp ve vea, Zikpuii-pain "Sik Ni Eng" tih hlaah,

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Darhlira Khawkil Bung Huai As A Gothic Novel

Lalremruati Ngente*
Lalnunpuia Renthlei**

Abstract: *Khawvel hnam tin mai hian 'thlahrang' leh 'ramhuai' chanchin sawi tur an nei theuh a. 'Thlahrang' leh 'ramhuai' chanchin an sawi thin te hian, mihring nunah a tha lam zawnga thlen nei tam lo hle mah se, mihring rilru leh ngaihtuahna hian 'thil mak' a ngaihven riau vang pawh a ni mah na, a tak ngeia tawng nia insawi te, an sawi leh chhawn leh thawnthu phuah chawp thlengin gothic literature hian khawvel a deng chhuak lawi si.*

Mizo pi pute khan ramhuai tha chi leh ramhuai sual chi an lo nei hrang thlap a, anmahmi tinaa tibuai thintu a nih avanga an dam loh chang pawha damna duhin a hnenah an inthawi thin. Mizo literature-ah pawh gothic literature hi a mikhual lo hle. Kum 1975-a tihchhuah tawh, Mizo gothic novel chuai thei lo Khawkil Bung Huai hian engti ang takin nge gothic literature tualah Mizo society-a 'huai' leh 'thlahrang' a lo tualchapi i han han thlir teh ang.

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Nature and Nurture: Mizo thawnthu atanga zirna

H. Lalawmpuia*

Prof. Laltluangliana Khiangte**

Abstract: *Mihring nungchang leh mize zirna (Psychology) huangah hian ngaih dan pahnih inkawlkalh tak mai a lo dun a, pakhat zawk (nature) chuan mihring nungchang leh zia hi thlahtute (heredity) at anga kan chhawm niin a ngai a; pakhat dang (nurture) erawh chuan mihring mizia leh nun dan hi a sei lenna boruak leh a chhehvel thil (environment)-in a siam niin an ngai thung. Chu thil pahnih ziarang chu Mizo thawnthu thenkhatah hmuh tur a awm a, tun tumah hian Zikpuii pa thawnthu tawi 'Silvarthangi' leh Lalhmingliana Saiawi novel pakhat 'Chutiang pawh a ni lo ka nu' tih atangin 'nature' leh 'nurture' hi sawi fiaha zir chian kan tum dawn a ni.*

1. **Thuhma:**

Mizo pi pute kha hnam fimkhur leh puithu zet mai an ni a. Mihring mizia te pawh an phak ang tawkin an lo zirin an lo chhui ve thin a, nupui pasal thu-ah phei chuan thlahtu bul lam thlenga inch-huiin, eng ang chungkua atanga lo zi chhuak nge tih leh, eng ang mizia nge an neih tih te chu uluk takin an lo chhui hmasa vek thin.

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Post-Colonialism leh Puma Zai Innekna

V. Lalberkhawpuimawia*

1. Thuhmahruai

Ram leh khawtlang inrelbawlina hian khawtlang nun a ng-hawng lian em em a, literature leh mihring nun hi kalkawp that a nih avangin kawng mihring nunphung hian thu leh hla a lo hring thin. Chung zingah chuan hnam leh hnam inkar thu emaw, mimal leh chi bing thil emaw langsar tak tak a awm thin.

Mizote zingah pawh kan thu leh hla hluite chu hmanlai nun kan zirna langsar tak a ni a, chu chu an nun nena a inkungkaih that vang a ni. Khawtlang inawpna te, mipui rilru sukthlek leh hawi zawng chiang taka kan hmuhna chu an thu leh hla hluite a ni ber. Hun inher zelah Mizo hawrawp kan nei a, ziak leh chhiar mai bakah wawn thatna kawng tha zawk te kan lo nei ta zel a. Chungah chuan kan thu leh hlaa huhang nei lian ber leh bul min tan saktute hnuhma

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Mafaa Tehkhin Thu

Laltlanmawia*

Abstract: *Tehkhin thu hi a hmang thiamte'n a nihna ang taka an hman chuan an thu sawi a tifiain a tichiang a, chu tekhin thu chuan beng chauh ni lovin, mit thla leh rilru ngaihtuahna zawng zawng a chëttir a, hriat fiahna a pe thin. Mafaa thuziakte pawh hi han chhiar ila, kan hriatna organ hrang hrang hmanga hre fiah thei tura a tekhin thu hman thiamna hian a thuziakte hi min ngainattir thei thin a ni. Heng a tekhin thu phênah hian Mizona a phum thiam em em a, Mizo takin tekhin thu a hmang thiam ti ila, a dik zawk awm e. Chu bakah chuan, tih-elna rawngkai tawngkam han hman te, chutiang hmanga tekhin thu han zam te chu a chem kalna a ni a. Uar uchuak taka tekhin thu han hman bakah, amah mitthla ngei ngei thei tur khawpa tekhinna tawngkam a hmang thiam te chu a thuziak ti ngaihnaawm lehzuatu a ni a. Tin, a tekhin thu te ngun taka han chik hian Imgeri kan tih te hi a inphan chhuak mawi em em mai a. Personification lah a hmang thiam. Chung chu a lehkhabu hmasa ber 'Chawlhna Tuikam' atang chauh pawh hian hai chhuah tur a awm a ni.*

Thu hma theh:

Ami nawlpuiin Mafaa kan hriat dan langsar tak pakhat chu pa tawng hmang thiam tak a nihna hi a ni. Ziah a thiam tluk zetin t awng a thiam a. Duh tawka thil a han sawi te hi chu ngaihthlak hi a nuam em em a, thil ho tē pawh sawi se, a bengvarthlak a nih loh vëk

** Asst. Professor. Govt. Hrangbana College



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Chutih rual chuan mahni anpui kawp duhtute thawm khawvel pumah a rawn lian telh telh a. Chu chuan thu leh bla khawvel leh *film industry* lam thlenga nghawngin, *print media* leh *social media* thlengin an nihna inpho langin, an au chhuahpui a. Chung mite a

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Tunlaia Hlarua Hman Uar a Nih Tak Loh Chhan

Remruatkima*
Lalvensangi**

Abstract : *Hun kal zel rual hian țawng a danglam zel a ni tih chu hai rual a ni lo. Chutiang bawkin Mizo hlaruate pawh a inlumlet chho ve zel a, tunlai hla thlir hian hmanlai Mizo hlaruate kha a bo pil tial tial ta em ni tih hi ngaihtuah tham tak a ni a. Hmanlai ațanga kan inhlan chhawn zel Mizo hlaruate'n hman a hlawh loh telh telh chhan hi hnam dang thu leh hla kan hmelhriat avang te, hla phuah chhan thar a lo pian zel tak vang te, țawng than zelna vang te leh khawvel hmasawn-nain a ken tel nunphung thar vangte niin a lang a ni.*

Hlarua Awmzia

Hlarua tih hian a huam zau thei hle a. R. L. Thanmawia chuan, 'Hla thu leh hla țawng bik a awm chuang lo ti sa teh mah ila a awm miao si a, hla thu hlangin hla a siam hleih theih lawi bawk si lo va. Hla thu hi thu pangngai ațangin la hrang dawn ila thu ațanga hla thu changte an nih vek bākah, hla thua kan hman tam tak hi hun hmaa țawng tuallengte kha an ni a. Hla thu hi thu-chingal a ni ber awm e. Tuisik pangngai kha chingal-thlawrbūra vut a kal tlang hnu chuan a al tawh a; tui chu la ni reng mah se tui kan ti tawh lo va,

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**EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS
ONLINE SHOPPING – A STUDY OF E-SHOPPERS**

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experience in a country like India, where a large proportion of the working-age population contributes to a well-paid consumer base and where people rely on metro cities for finding commodities with good quality and wide selection. The objectives of the study are i) the expectation and perception of the customers towards the online shopping and to measure the gap between the expected and perceived service quality. The study is empirical and carried out in Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu. 250 sample respondents are selected using convenient sampling method. The customers buying products through online shopping have been purposively selected for the study. The data were collected using questionnaire and Google forms. The researcher concluded that the perception of the customers towards the online shopping is high and they are satisfied better in all the dimensions of the service quality.

Keywords: B2B, B2C, online retailers, Service dimensions and online shopping

Introduction

These days, online retailers may be just as successful as brick-and-mortar ones. This is plainly seen as a growing number of shops provide customer-friendly online shopping experiences. The expansion of e-commerce has opened up many possibilities for businesses that can meet the needs of customers in international markets. E-commerce, often known as "online shopping" or "e-shopping," is conducted when a buyer uses a computer and an Internet browser to make a purchase from an online retailer. There are several synonyms for an online store, including e-web-store, e-shop, e-store, Internet shop, web-shop, web-shop, online store, online store front, and virtual store. Shopping online is popular because it saves time, provides comprehensive product details and user reviews, and facilitates price comparison and product selection. There are certain drawbacks to internet shopping that people should be aware of, such as the increased likelihood of becoming a victim of fraud compared to in-person purchases. Online retailers also run the risk of fraudulent returns or chargebacks caused by credit card theft. Another potential issue is incomplete pricing information. A product's starting price may be easily compared among online retailers, but it may be more difficult to get an accurate picture of the final price. Shipping costs, for example, may not be clearly displayed until the very end of the purchasing process. This is especially noticeable with international orders, as the total price



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Mizoram Educational Journal Vol. VIII Issue 3 & 4

Mass Media and its Impact on Mizo Society

H. Lalzuithangi*

Abstract

In today's world social media has become so popular that it is not possible to live without it. The virtual world exists and many people spend time in this world through their devices. This paper looks into the impact that social media brings about in the society. Is social media helping today's youth in Education, does the use of social media deteriorates social benchmarks, does social media act negatively in the Education of youth? Social media often promotes unethical pictures, video clips and images among youth, anti-religious post and links creates hatred among peoples of different communities, Negative use of social media is deteriorating the relationship among the countries, social media is playing a key role to create political awareness among youth. This paper looks into its impact amongst the Mizo people.

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Introduction

Media in Mizoram had taken a very long and winding road to reach to the state of today. Print media is very much linked with the political situation of Mizoram. Where growth of political awareness can be seen, there is a parallel growth of newspaper. The newspaper is always the medium of spreading political awareness, whether it is questioning the ruling government or is being used as a tool to spread government policies. Print media has played a very important role initially as this was the only means of spreading ideologies, news, medium of entertainment and creating awareness.

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Original Article

A Geographical Analysis Of Pharmacist Distribution And Healthcare Facilities Of Western Mizoram

Ramengmawit¹, Dr. H Lalzualthang²

¹Assistant Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College.

²Associate Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College.

DOI: 10.47750/gpr.2022.13.510.504

Abstract

Health is the key driving factor in contemporary world, there are multiple factors contributing to overall development of health scenario, no denial, it directly impact the economy of the country. In tribal areas of Mizoram, the number of health practitioners are inadequate, therefore pharmacist plays an important role in uplifting the society by filling the gap of doctors, nurses and other health workers, this paper finds out the ratio of pharmacist per population in Reiek RD block, including the overall health infrastructure and manpower engaged in the study area. Primary data accompanied by secondary data are obtained through household survey, interviews, government reports, etc. Findings enrich the conclusion with practical solutions for the betterment of health environment in western Mizoram.

Keyword: Pharmacist; health; shortage; tribal area; economy

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

'Health' is an umbrella term for overall wellness, countable components are responsible for the development of health well being. Qualitative factors and quantitative factors are relevant for expanding positive results in health welfare. In Mizoram, health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three tier system i.e. Sub-Centre (SC) in the lowest, Primary Health Centre (PHC) stands in the middle and Community Health Center (CHC) at the top. They all plays a vital role in transforming the health conditions of western Mizoram.

1.2. Community Health Center (CHC):

According to the norms of Government of India CHC is a Referral Centre with 30 Beds, established for populations of 1 lakh to cover 4 or more PHCs'. CHCs are being established and maintained by the State Government under MNP/BMS programme. It serves as a referral centre for 4 PHCs and also provides facilities for obstetric care and specialist consultations.

Table-1.2.1. Availability of healthcare staff in Reiek RD Block:

Staff	Mandatory for CHC staff	Lengpui CHC	Health personnel Population Ratio
Medical officer	4	4	1:4403
Pharmacist	2	1	1:17611
Sister	1	0	0
Staff Nurse	8	6	2935

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MZU Journal of Literature and Cultural Studies

**Crossing Borders with Bride and Prejudice:
Narrating Culture through Films**

Zomuani Cherpoot

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Abstract

*The film **Bride and Prejudice** (2004) directed by Gurinder Chadha, is a Bollywood style adaptation of Jane Austen's classic text **Pride and Prejudice**. The film has taken Austen's iconic text and translated it into the story of a multicultural relationship between an Indian woman and an American businessman, spanning across different countries and continents. Though the film like Austen's text deals with the theme of matrimony, the film covers a wider range of theme in its multi-ethnicity, cutting across a multi-cultural audience across three continents.*

*This paper attempts to show how a British literary canon like Jane Austen's novel **Pride and Prejudice** is adapted into a typical Bollywood format film, focusing on the Intertextuality and cosmopolitan nature of the adaptation. The film can be described as a cross-over cinema as it acts as a bridge between two cultures – the East and the West. However, as the film cannot be fitted neatly into binary categories, the film can be said to occupy a "third space", a term put forward by Homi K. Bhabha. The theme of marriage becomes the unifying factor between the East and West, signifying multi-culturalism in a*

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

MARKETING MANAGEMENT IN THE STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES OF MIZORAM

Dr. Lalbiakzuali

Associate Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College, Aizawl, Mizoram.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 20 March 2021

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Key words:-

Marketing Management, State Owned Enterprises, Marketing Strategies

Abstract

This paper analyses the marketing management practices and their implications for the SOEs in the state of Mizoram. The success and continuous growth of an enterprise depends heavily on marketing ability. Finance, operations, accounting and other business functions will not really matter if there isn't sufficient demand for products or services so the company can make profit. The five state-owned enterprises under study are incorporated as government companies with the objective of marketing a product or a service. They are, therefore, obligated to create customers and meet their needs satisfactorily. The objective is to analyze the marketing practices so as to find the reasons for failure and look for possible solutions.

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Introduction:-

Public enterprises have two dimensions, "public" and "enterprise" dimension (Ramanadham, 1984). "Public" infers public accountability to be productive, contributing and serving the need of the society at large, which implies the responsibility to be an "enterprise", an organ that produces results and profits as commercial undertaking of the enterprise. As such, public enterprises are business units that operates for the benefit for the society and the government. Because its purpose is to create a customer, the business enterprise has two—and only these two—basic functions: marketing and innovation. Marketing and innovation produce results, all the rest are "costs." (Drucker, 1986). Marketing is the distinguishing, unique function of the business. A business is set apart from all other human organizations by the fact that it *markets* a product or a service. Any organization in which marketing is either absent, or incidental is not a business and should never be managed as if it were one (Drucker, 1986).

Mizoram lies in the border-tip of India's North-east. It is one of the most industrially backward States in the country. The Government of Mizoram through its industrial policies identified agro-based industries, handloom and

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Production Management of Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO)

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Associate Professor

Govt. Hrangbana College

Aizawl: Mizoram

Abstract: *This study looks into the production management, with respect to the state owned enterprises in Mizoram, with reference to MIFCO. MIFCO is the only SOE that is involved in the production of products and therefore, this study deals exclusively with the said enterprise. The scope and functions of production management is briefly mentioned followed by an analytical study into the application or non-application of such concepts in the state enterprise as practiced by MIFCO.*

Keyword: *Production management, state enterprise, productivity, efficiency*

Date of Submission: 02-06-2021

Date of Acceptance: 15-06-2021

I. Introduction:

Production and marketing of goods and services are the fundamental objectives of an organisation. Public enterprises have been suffering from high costs of production and low capacity utilisation and over capitalisation. Though one may argue that the public enterprise units will have higher costs due to their social obligations, one finds little justification in areas of competitive industries where both public and private units function side by side (Bhatia & Batra, 2000).

Mizoram lies in the border-tip of India's North-east. It is one of the most industrially backward States in the country. Consistent with this, the Government of Mizoram set up five SOEs which are government companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956. These SOEs have failed to achieve the objectives for which they have been incorporated. Recommendation for improvement of performance or closure of the enterprises has been given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in the year 2000 and again in 2005. The SOEs suffer from poor managerial efficiency which has an adverse impact on the financial and

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Original Article

Financial Literacy and Product Preference Among Self-Employed

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Received Date: 05 March 2021

Revised Date: 07 April 2021

Accepted Date: 24 April 2021

Abstract - The main aim of the paper is to measure financial literacy, awareness, and preference for financial products among the self-employed. For the purpose of the study, 45 self-employed were selected from Aizawl District. The questionnaire was prepared for collecting primary data, and based on the questionnaire, and financial literacy level is measured. The study found that the majority of the respondents possess average financial literacy, and the preference for moderate-risk and high-risk financial products is very low among the respondents.

Keywords - Financial Attitude, Financial Behaviour, Financial Knowledge, Financial Literacy, Financial Products, Self-Employed

I. INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy is the understanding of the management of personal finances. It allows individuals to understand financial issues better and provides them with the requisite knowledge and skills required to assess various financial products and investments opportunities available in the financial market. Previous researches in the field of financial literacy suggest that those with a low level of financial literacy face issues related to their personal finances. Therefore, financial literacy is a must for an individual in order to understand the various risks and returns associated with financial products.

In recent years, financial literacy has played an

II. FINANCIAL LITERACY

"Financial literacy is the ability to understand how money works in the world, how someone manages to earn or make it, how that person manages it, how he/she invests it (turn it into more), and how that person donates it. To help others." (Markus & Veresiu, 2014).

Anthes (2004) stated that "personal financial literacy is the ability to read, analyze, manage and communicate about the personal financial conditions that affect material well-being."

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2005) defines financial education as "the process by which financial consumers/investors improve their understanding of financial products and concepts and, through information, instruction and/or objective advice, develop the skills and confidence to become more aware of financial risks and opportunities, to make informed choices, to know where to go for help, and to take other effective actions to improve their financial well-being."

Thus, financial literacy is the person's ability to understand and use knowledge and skills to manage personal financial matters and effective utilization of financial products available to him.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE



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Mizoram Economic Review

AN ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL AND MIZORAM
URBAN LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Doumuanlal¹

Abstract

This paper highlights the general trends in Labour Force Participation in the urban labour market of Global and Mizoram. The data in this paper are purely based on secondary data of the various annual reports of International Labour Organization (ILO) and the different rounds of NSSO and Annual Reports of Periodic Labour Force Survey. By using simple descriptive statistics, it is found that population group is one of the key attributes that serve in defining and explaining high and low unemployment rates, absorption rate and labour force participation rates in Global and Mizoram.

Keywords: *Dependency Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Labour Market, Unemployment, Worker Population Ratio*

INTRODUCTION

Labour markets play a vital role in determining economic and social progress since employment status is one of the key determinants of exiting poverty in developing countries. As such, in order to implement and formulate effective policies for job creation both for public and private sectors, it is necessary to understand

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International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

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A Study of State's Own Tax Revenue in Mizoram

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Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Mizoram University, Mizoram, India
[nunmawia369\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:nunmawia369[at]gmail.com)

Abstract: *This study is an attempt to examine the trend and composition of state's Own Tax Revenue (OTG) in Mizoram with the objectives of making empirical based recommendations to improve the yield of state's own tax revenue. The study is based on secondary data collected from Annual Financial Statements, Government of Mizoram during 2005-06 to 2014-15. Data are analyzed using the conventional methods of percentages, ratios, compound annual growth rates and tax buoyancy. From the result of the analysis the study found that Own Tax Revenue of the State has consistently increased over the study period with compound annual growth rate of 19.15 percent per annum. The estimate of buoyancy for own tax revenue is 1.31 which implies that there is positive significant relationship between Own Tax Revenue and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in the State. The study concluded that there is ample opportunities to improve revenue collection from Own Tax Revenue by increasing the efficiencies of the existing system of taxation in the State.*

Keywords: Own Tax Revenue, Annual Financial Statements, Compound Annual Growth Rate, Tax Buoyancy, Mizoram

1. Introduction

In India, fiscal deficit is the core issue of most of the states over the past several decades. The reason behind the large increase in fiscal imbalance is the rapid expansion in expenditure and low revenue collection. States across the country typically face some critical challenges while establishing an efficient tax system, which resulted in a wide tax gap - that is a gap between what they could collect and what they actually collect.

Efficient tax system is crucial especially for the states which are incapable in terms of exports and natural sources. Less developed States in India are still highly dependent on

2. Review of Literature

Rao (2005) in his paper 'Tax system Reform in India: Achievements and Challenges ahead' has analysed the Indian tax system involving its structure as well as operations. The study found that broadening the base of both Central and State taxes and keeping the tax structures simple were important international lessons to be adopted in calibrating further reforms. Timsina (2007) made a revisit to the studies carried out earlier to measure tax elasticity and buoyancy in Nepal, in the context of the structural changes that have taken place in the tax system in recent years. He applied time series regression approach for this empirical measurement. According to his analysis, the tax system in

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Research Paper

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN ZAWLNUAM BLOCK OF MAMIT DISTRICT, MIZORAM

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Dr. Lalhriatpuii ²	² Professor, Department of Economics, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram, India,

ABSTRACT

Article DOI URL: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra6610>

Purpose: The study intends to examine the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty and inequality in Zawlnuam RD, Block of Mizoram, India. The core objective of the study is to compute Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and compare and contrast the result across the study area. We also examined the degree of inequality in deprivations among people using variance of the deprivation scores.

Methodology: This study was based on primary data which was collected through a multi-stage sampling technique. At the first stage, Zawlnuam RD, Block was selected. The second stage involved random selection of 5 villages from the RD, Block. Requisite data were then collected randomly through structured questionnaires which was designed based on the requirement for computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index. From the collected data, the incidence of poverty (headcount ratio), the intensity of poverty, and MPI were computed using Alkire-Foster Method. The study follows the 'Global MPI Brief Methodological Note, 2017' (Alkire & Roble, 2017) in the choice of dimensions, indicators, thresholds and weights assigned to each indicator.

Results: From the result of the analysis, the multidimensional poverty in the study area is moderate. Decomposition of MPI by population sub-group reveals that poverty is most severe in Kolalian village followed by Thinghlu village, while Decomposition of MPI by component indicators show malnutrition as the most prevailing deprivation in the study area. The degree of inequality measured by variance of deprivation score ranges between 0.03 and 0.12 indicating low degree of inequality.

Applications of this study: The findings of the study can be based for formulation of government poverty reduction policies and



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Attitude of Government Aizawl West College Students towards
Semester System at College Level

Benjamin Lalrinsanga*
Zodinsanga Sailo**
Lalhlimpui***

Abstract

Educational system all over the world has never been consistent over the year. Through advancement and exposure to new concepts, educationists investigate possibilities to teach texts in various feasible manners. A semester system is an academic term. It is division of an academic year, the time during which a college holds classes. The purpose of this study is to find out the attitude of the college students of a particular college in Mizoram on semester system and to examine whether they have a positive or negative attitude towards semester system.

Keywords : Semester; Teacher-centred, Attitude

Introduction

The semester system is an education system whose primary concern is learning instead of teaching. The approach in this system is learner-centered and not of teacher centered. The motto of semester system is to put emphasis on continuous compressive and in depth learning aiming at capacity building of students by developing required Knowledge, Skills & Attitude (KSA). Though there are umpteen numbers of arguments in favour of semester system amongst Educationists over the annual system, yet to materialise the scheme effectively in an environment of poor physical & information sources remains a challenge especially in case of Indian Higher Education System. Semester systems enlarge curricular space, encourage and support accelerated learning opportunities for all concerned.

The word 'semester' originated from a Latin word 'Cursusmesestris' meaning 'course of six months- Se means six and Mensis – month. So, it literally means Half a Year or one of the two divisions (of 15 to 18 weeks each) of an academic year. However, a semester does not

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ETHNIC-POLITICAL IMPACT OF INDO-MYANMAR BOUNDARY WITH REFERENCE TO MIZORAM

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Ethnicity, political,
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Historical, Chin, Mizo.

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the ethnic political impact of Indo-Myanmar boundary of Mizoram in the North East India. Mizoram shares borders with Bangladesh, Myanmar and the Indian states of Tripura, Assam and Manipur. Brawny historical, cultural, political, traditions and ethnic connections between Chin and Mizo might suggest a strong claim to belonging. Some of the routes to India from China across Yunan and Myanmar were laid through even before the Han Dynasty of China. The Emperor Wu, who ruled China during 140-86 B.C sent an envoy Chang Chien who learned about India and seen Chinese silk in India while he was on a mission to find out and allied tribe living west Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura in India; and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. Zo is one of several similar identity movements in the Northeast India, which have variously been described as “cosmopolitan identities”, “micro-nationalisms” and “adjacent identities” (S. Zou 2012).

INTRODUCTION

While dividing the people into different ethnological groups they cannot but continue to be an admixture of the Mongolian blood. The people use to say that they came from the east and immediately from Myanmar. With the exception of the Tai groups the people have no written record of their own which ascertain their racial origin and the country to which they belonged. Tell tales handed down by a father to a son or by the old to the young from generation to generation are the only source of information to be relied upon or believed before anything more can be dug out of the distant past. The immigration of the people took place through the eastern hill ranges on the Indo-Myanmar and Sino-Indian border. Some of the routes to India from

— raiding and pillaging foragers on the borders of the civilized plains of Bengal, Assam and Myanmar. These forages were no child's play, as maybe judged from the facts recorded in the Chin Hills gazetteer and in Mackenzie's History of the North-East Frontier and their natural result was firstly the entry of punitive columns into the Hills and finally administration. The major tribes of the Falam sub-division are Shimhrin, Ngawn, Khualshim, Tawr, Zanniat, Tashon, Lente, Hualngo. There are many sub-tribes among the Shimhrin and Zanniat. The chaotic changes that took place prior to the annexation, combined with a somewhat precipitate stabilization of the political combinations existing in the early days, has resulted in a situation in the villages which makes it almost impossible to use any of the known terms of racial division without qualification. But the groups of tribes have this in common — cultural and linguistic unity. They are not political or

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REVIEW ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INDO-MYANMAR BOUNDARY WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MIZORAM

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¹Assistant Professor, Govt.Hrangbana College; ²Assistant Professor, Govt. Kolasib College

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ABSTRACT

Indo-Myanmar border trade are governed by the kind of human groups living in border areas. By this, we mean the ethnic composition on both sides of the boundary. The economy of the border areas is always of supplementary and complimentary nature and this aspect of economy should always be kept in mind while promoting the border trade. The main purpose of this paper is to examine the socio-economic condition of Indo-Myanmar boundary of Mizoram state. India is an emerging power with fast economic growth, geographic size, natural resources, and dynamic population. It has adopted a new foreign policy and economic orientation towards its South East Asian bordering neighbours including Myanmar. India and Myanmar had trade relations between themselves for a number of centuries. The coming of the British simply accelerated the economic importance of India and Burma to each other. The trade relations which had been established continued even after independence. Of course, their general economic policies, as well as the fact that they were both economically under-developed affected their economic relationship. Unlike India, Myanmar, while emphasizing the need for economic development, did not appear to have any interest in accepting foreign aid. This was at least true up to the middle of 1949. Perhaps, till then, she expected too much from her own internal resources, like nationalization scheme, and state control of foreign trade. The evolution of the Mizo and other sub-tribes depicts their migratory nature in the beginning of their habitation in Mizoram. These Kuki-Chin groups of Tibeto-Burman branch of Indo-Mongoloid race came to the present Mizoram in different waves and occupied the area where they could find suitable land for agriculture, besides consideration of their security. They occupied the land which was either virgin or captured the land by driving out earlier settlers in the North or the West. But their migratory nature did not change and as such, they went on changing the places of habitation. There was no permanent settlement till the

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National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: A Boon to Online and Digital Education

Prateek Chaurasia*

Abstract

After a long period of 34 years new education policy has come i.e. National Education Policy-2020. NEP 2020 has come up with the diverse reforms in the different sectors of the school education and higher education system of our country. It has focused on the different aspects of teaching & learning with the integration of online and digital education reforms. This has been one of the major reforms and initiatives of National Education Policy 2020. The policy has a special emphasis over promotion of online education as well as digital education across the country. The new education policy has shown immense promise and commitment to make online teaching learning more convenient and promotion of such kind of online platforms with the help of which effective teaching learning can be done. The promotion of this online and digital education will definitely be a booster to the whole country. The present article is based on the critical issues and the reform that has been proposed by National Education Policy 2020 in terms of online and digital education. The discussions of the article will be fruitful for the teachers and stakeholders to promote the various platforms and means of online and digital education.

Key Words: NEP 2020, Online Education, Digital Education, Effective, Teaching Learning.

Introduction

This National Education Policy -2020 will be the milestone for the different countries across the globe. National education policy seems to be the largest discussion based documentary over higher education and school education of any country. This policy has been developed by the comprehensive multi-stage discussion done over the different layers of the society.



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Original Article

A Geographical Analysis Of Pharmacist
Distribution And Healthcare Facilities Of Western
Mizoram

Ramengmawii¹, Dr. H Lalzuithangi²

¹Assistant Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College.

²Associate Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College.

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.510.504

Abstract

Health is the key driving factor in contemporary world, there are multiple factors contributing to overall development of health scenario, no denial; it directly impact the economy of the country. In tribal areas of Mizoram, the number of health practitioners are inadequate, therefore pharmacist plays an important role in uplifting the society by filling the gap of doctors, nurses and other health workers, this paper finds out the ratio of pharmacist per population in Reiek RD block, including the overall health infrastructure and manpower engaged in the study area. Primary data accompanied by secondary data are obtained through household survey, interviews, government reports, etc. Findings enrich the conclusion with practical solutions for the betterment of health environment in western Mizoram.

Keyword: Pharmacist; health; shortage; tribal area; economy

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

'Health' is an umbrella term for overall wellness, countable components are responsible for the development of health well being. Qualitative factors and quantitative factors are relevant for expanding positive results in health welfare. In Mizoram, health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three tier system i.e. Sub-Centre (SC) in the lowest, Primary Health Centre (PHC) stands in the middle and Community Health Center (CHC) at the top. They all plays a vital role in transforming the health conditions of western Mizoram.

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PATTERN OF MIGRATION IN WESTERN MIZORAM: IMPACTS AND CAUSES

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- B. Lalrawngbawla**, Associate Professor, Dept of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)
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Western Mizoram shares international border with Bangladesh, and inter-state border with Assam and Tripura, this region is characterized by migration since the last three decades; due to unstable political snag, immigration and emigration populations turns out to be huge every census. Low infrastructure, social conflict and economic backwardness restrain stability of the people living in border. Push and Pull factors of migration dominate the western border of Mizoram; this paper analyses the causes and impacts of migration. Random Stratified Sampling rooted out the research objectives keenly, 40% of the migration population are being examined through structured questionnaire, interviews, and household survey. Gender wise migration is also being covered lucidly along the general trend of Migration in the study area.

Keywords:

migration; emigration; immigration; push and pull factors, population geography

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MEMORY AND NARRATIVE IN 'THE JACKFRUIT TREE'

MARGARET L. PACHUAU¹, C. LALRINFELI²

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Abstract

This paper attempts to examine aspects related to memory and narrative and its thematic centrality in 'The Jackfruit Tree' written by a Mizo author Vanneihtluanga (*Lamkhuang* in the original Mizo, which has been translated into English by Margaret L. Pachuau). The paper attempts to render special references to the manner in which memory and narrative initiate the construction of identity. Dorothee Birke asserts that nothing could be more personal and more unique than one's own memories (24). In 'The Jackfruit Tree', Vanneihtluanga utilizes autobiographical/individual memory where his character constructs the past and it is denoted as a basis for his identity. Accordingly, the important role played by memory in the realization of one's own identity is coherently reflected in the narrative.

Keywords: Memory, Identity, Narrative, Past, Present, Remembering

Vanneihtluanga has authored a number of plays, essays, articles, and short stories. He is the publisher and editor of *Lengzem*, a monthly magazine on popular culture, as well as co-owner of the Mizo television network, *Zonet*. Vanneihtluanga is a writer who appears to be able to derive an infinite amount of inspiration from his surroundings.

grieved. Then he recalls how, twenty years before, a protagonist by the name Pi Pari had a house located close to the jackfruit tree. He had fallen in love with the woman's daughter, a comely young lady called Nonovi, and had enjoyed her constant supply of liquor. The narrator recollects how he and Nonovi embraced one night while there was a power failure



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Concept of Freedom in James Dokhuma's *Rinawmin*

Margaret L. Pachuau
C. Lalrinfeli

Abstract: This paper attempts to explore the theme of freedom and subsequently of independence as portrayed through the fictional lens of James Dokhuma in his seminal novel, *Rinawmin* (1970). The novel depicts the brutal political upheaval that occurred during the most violent time of the rambuai or troubled times in Mizo history, which was from 1966 to 1971. The work has accurately and without exaggeration depicted the horror of village grouping, the raging flames of national sentiment that engulfed the entire Mizo hills, the violent conflict between the Mizo army and the Indian army, the internal conflicts among fellow Mizos and the miseries of innocent villagers. The article also argues for the author's narrative reliability in his depiction of the hardships encountered by the Mizo people during *rambuai* in order to achieve freedom and independence.

Keywords: Grouping of villages, Independence, Mautam, Narrative reliability, Patriotism, Rambuai.

James Dokhuma (1932-2007) was a Mizo poet, short story writer, dramatist, novelist, essayist, historian and journalist. The government of Mizoram bestowed upon him the title "father of Mizo Lexicography" in 1971. He was awarded the Padma Shri by the government of India in 1985 for his contribution to the field of literature and education. James Dokhuma was born on June 15, 1932 in Sialsuk village in Mizoram to a peasant family. He studied up to the fifth standard during his three years in jail. He also completed a military certificate course and was the principal architect of the Mizo National Front. He lived underground in the early 1960s and was jailed for separatist activities in August 1969. He died in 2007. Before his death he said, "My message to people who belong to underground movements like the ULFA and the Naxalite

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3.3.1 - Research Papers published in the Journals

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Situating Kazuo Ishiguro Within the Realms of Memory and Identity

Margaret L. Pachuau¹
Mizoram University, Mizoram, India

C. Lalrinfeli²
Government Kolasib College, Mizoram, India

Abstract

This article focuses on components of memory and identity and their thematic centrality in Kazuo Ishiguro's two novels namely, *A Pale View of Hills* (1982) and *The Remains of the Day* (1988). Ishiguro explores the complexities of memory in his novels, where distortion, suppression, and unreliability serve to define an individual's identity through memory. Memory is a literary trope that Ishiguro has used repeatedly and diversely to enrich both his characters and plots. By examining how memories inform identity, this paper seeks to understand how our memories can affect our sense of self, and how this can shape our identity. The paper proposes that memories are not just simple recollections of events but are also complex narratives that are constructed from various sources. It argues that the interpretations of our memories can have a powerful effect on our sense of self and our identity.

Keywords

Memory and identity, process of remembering, autobiographical memory, identity struggles, memory and narrative, self-continuity

Introduction

Kazuo Ishiguro (1954–) has written eight novels thus far. However, this study focuses on two of them, namely, *A Pale View of Hills* (1982) and *The Remains of the Day* (1989) which best illustrate the themes of memory and identity. While the other works are important in understanding Ishiguro's writing, the novels

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² C. Lalrinfeli completed a doctorate degree at Mizoram University and currently teaches at Government Kolasib College in the Department of English, Mizoram, India. Her areas of interest



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PATTERN OF MIGRATION IN WESTERN MIZORAM: IMPACTS AND CAUSES

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Keywords:

migration; emigration; immigration; push and pull factors, population geography

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Satire in Triaü Tracx Songs

Lalremruati Ngente*
R. Lalchhanhimi**

Kamkeuna : Hla phuahtuten an hlaa an ngaihtuahna chhungril an tar lanna țawngkam a inang lo fo a, thenkhatin țawngkam ngaih-nobei leh nê̄m taka an rilrua awm an sawichhuah laiin, thenkhat chuan lungawi lo thinrim au rawl ni a ngaih mai theih turin an ngaihtuahnaa thu awm, hla hmangin an rawn au chhuahpui a, fuihna leh beiseina rimawi karah, beidawng aw rawl ngaihthlak tur a awm ve bawk. Chung hla hrang hrang karah chuan fiamthu, inphuahelna, indeusawhna lam rawngkai te pawh a lo lan chang a awm ve thin bawk. Chung hla thu hrang hrang hmang chuan, hla phuahtu chuan puan chhuah duh a nei a, sawi chhuah tum a nei a, a țawngkam bungaw hman leh a hla thu chheh dan chu a hla cheimawitu anih rualin, a hla thu mawi tak phena a thuchah chuan hla phuahtu rilru a tar lang a, hlain a tum ram a thlen theih nana a ngaihlatu thinlung dektu pawh a nih zawk chang a awm fo.

1. *Satire* chu eng nge? : Lalnunpuia Renthlei chuan :

Satire chu mihring nunphunga سوالنا te, mawlna te, tihsual palh te, tlakchhamna leh tlakbalna lai te kawnghmang aw-

* Research Scholar; Dept. of Mizo, MZU

** Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mizo, Govt. Hrangbana College



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A Study on the Psychological Counselling Needs among Secondary and Higher Secondary School Students in Aizawl City: Gender Based Comparison

Sangthanzuala¹, Lalrinfeli Khiangte¹, Dr Donna Lalnunfeli², Lalremsangi²,
H.Lalzuithangi³

Assistant Professor, Tripura University¹, Assistant Professor, Institute of advanced Studies in Education¹,
Assistant Professor, Institute of advanced Studies in Education², Assistant Professor, Mizoram University²,
Associate Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College³

Abstract: The present study aims to find out the psychological counselling needs among Secondary and Higher Secondary Students in Aizawl City by using Psychological Counselling Need Scale (PCNS-CA) developed by Dr. Vijaya Laxmi and Mrs. Gunjan Ganotra Arora. The investigators used Descriptive method where the population comprises of all the students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools of Aizawl city. The investigators randomly selected 2 Secondary and 2 Higher secondary schools as sample schools where 25 male and female students are again randomly selected from each school which means that the investigator employs stratified random sampling technique. The result of the study found no significant difference based on the gender comparison.

Keywords: Study, Psychological, Counselling, Secondary, Higher Secondary, Gender, Comparison

1. Introduction

Psychological counselling is a type of counselling that can be used to help people gain control of their feelings. It focuses on treating individuals with a variety of different emotional, behavioural and social problems or disorders. Psychological counselling is one of the most common and widespread psychological treatment.

The problems that involves in Psychological counselling are addressed from developmental (lifespan), environmental and cultural perspectives. They include, but are not limited to: School and career/work adjustment concerns, making decisions about career and work, and dealing with school-work-retirement transitions, relationship difficulties-including marital and family difficulties, learning and skill deficits, stress management and coping with negative life events, organizational problems, dealing with and adjusting to



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CONVERGENCE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (VILLAGE COUNCIL) WITH SELF-HELP GROUP (SHG) UNDER MIZORAM STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION: A REVIEW

Samuel Lalruatfela¹
Fiona Lalmalsawmi²
Esther Lalruatpuii³
K. V. Reddy⁴
H. Lalzuithangi⁵
RK Ngurtinkhuma⁶

Abstract

This paper empirically examines the effect of convergence of Self - Help groups under Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission on the Village Council administration body and other community-based organisations. It deals with the mandate of NRLM that covers alleviation of rural poverty along with women empowerment. Self-Help Groups were formed under SRLM and function and operate in the village. It is found in this mode of functioning that convergence with Village Councils is significant for the people to access their rights and entitlements.

Keywords

Convergence, self-help groups, village council, entitlement, governance.

1. Introduction

Local administration reflects the level and extent of public awareness on politics, and gives an insight into the degree of political behaviour of the region. People tend to involve more in politics when the need arises, or when the domestic activities

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3.3.1 - Research Papers published in the Journals

2022-2023

Original Article

**A Geographical Analysis Of Pharmacist
Distribution And Healthcare Facilities Of Western
Mizoram**

Ramengmawii¹, Dr. H Lalzuithangi²

¹Assistant Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College.

²Associate Professor, Govt. Hrangbana College.

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.510.504

Abstract

Health is the key driving factor in contemporary world, there are multiple factors contributing to overall development of health scenario, no denial; it directly impact the economy of the country. In tribal areas of Mizoram, the number of health practitioners are inadequate, therefore pharmacist plays an important role in uplifting the society by filling the gap of doctors, nurses and other health workers, this paper finds out the ratio of pharmacist per population in Reiek RD block, including the overall health infrastructure and manpower engaged in the study area. Primary data accompanied by secondary data are obtained through household survey, interviews, government reports, etc. Findings enrich the conclusion with practical solutions for the betterment of health environment in western Mizoram.

Keyword: Pharmacist; health; shortage; tribal area; economy

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

'Health' is an umbrella term for overall wellness, countable components are responsible for the development of health well being. Qualitative factors and quantitative factors are relevant for expanding positive results in health welfare. In Mizoram, health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three tier system i.e. Sub-Centre (SC) in the lowest, Primary Health Centre (PHC) stands in the middle and Community Health Center (CHC) at the top. They all plays a vital role in transforming the health conditions of western Mizoram.



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Political Satire in Mizo Contemporary Poetry

Lalremruati Ngente*

Khuhhawna: Thangtharte hun thu leh hla (*contemporary literature*) in Mizo *literature* kalhmang a her danglam dawrh dawrh laia *literary genre* hrang hrang zinga boruak nei na berte zing ami, thu leh hla huanga mi inthukru tam tak rawn pholangtu leh thangtharten an vei zawng inpuanchhuah nana an hman nasat em em *contemporary poetry*-ah hian hla hmasa lama hmuh tur la awm meuh lo thil thar hmuh tur tam tak a awm a. *Poet* te hla phuah duh dan kalhmangte, an hla thu remkhawm leh chheh duh danahte, an hla hawi zawng, a thu ken leh an puan chhuah duh danah thlengin thil thar hmuh tur a tam hle. *Contemporary poet* te chungchang hi chungchang hi H.Lalawmpuia chuan,

...an chen mekna khawvel laka lungawi lohna, leng lo leh chuang riau nia inhriatna, rilru hahna leh nun ipik, nun beidawna leh rilru buaina rawl te kan hmu thin a. A then

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Escapism in Selected Mizo Contemporary Poetry

Remruatkima*
Zaithantluangi*

Kamkeuna:

Mihringte hian kan nun hman mek lak ata hi tlanhchiatna leh tawmbona tur kan zawng thin a. Chu kan zawna hun leh hmun pawh chu a in ang vek hek lo. Nun hi tluang purha lan chang awm mah se nun a ni miau a, duhsam khawvel a nih miau loh avangin mihringina a tawn tura ruat harsatna, manganna, lungngaihna leh tahna te chu a inher chhuak nitin a. Chung nun hlim lohna leh hrehawmna lak ata bikbo leh tlanbosan daih chu mihringin a duh fo thin. Hla phuahtute pawh hian chu an khawvel nun hman mek lak ata bikbona leh tlanhchiatna an zawng fova, chu chu an hla hmangin an puang chhuakin an hlaah te hmuh theih a ni thin.

Thangtharte pawh hian hla phuahtu hmasate hnung zui zelin he an chenna leilung lak ata zalenna emaw chawlh hahdamna emaw, eng emaw tak beisei, duh leh châkin tawmbona leh tlanhchiatna chu

* Alumni 2020-2022



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Satire in Triau Tracx Songs

Lalremruati Ngente*
R. Lalchhanhimi**

Kamkeuna : Hla phuahtuten an hlaa an ngaihtuahna chhungril an tar lanna țawngkam a inang lo fo a, thenkhatin țawngkam ngaih-nobei leh nê̄m taka an rilrua awm an sawichhuah laiin, thenkhat chuan lungawi lo thinrim au rawl ni a ngaih mai theih turin an ngaihtuahnaa thu awm, hla hmangin an rawn au chhuahpui a, fuihna leh beiseina rimawi karah, beidawng aw rawl ngaihthlak tur a awm ve bawk. Chung hla hrang hrang karah chuan fiamthu, inphuahelna, indeusawhna lam rawngkai te pawh a lo lan chang a awm ve thin bawk. Chung hla thu hrang hrang hmang chuan, hla phuahtu chuan puan chhuah duh a nei a, sawi chhuah tum a nei a, a țawngkam bungaw hman leh a hla thu chheh dan chu a hla cheimawitu anih rualin, a hla thu mawi tak phena a thuchah chuan hla phuahtu rilru a tar lang a, hlain a tum ram a thlen theih nana a ngaihlatu thinlung dektu pawh a nih zawk chang a awm fo.

1. *Satire* chu eng nge? : Lalnunpuia Renthlei chuan :

Satire chu mihring nunphunga سوالنا te, mawlna te, tihsual palh te, tlakchhamna leh tlakbalna lai te kawnghmang aw-

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Kumhlui Hlaa Mizo Philosophy

Lalremruati Ngente*

Kamkeuna: *Matthew Arnold* chuan, “*Poetry* chu mihring nun thlitfimna a ni” a ti a (*literaturexpres.com*) a ti a. *Aristotle* chuan, “... rilrua duhthusam ram tarlanna a ni (Thu leh Hla Sukthlek, 24)” a ti ve thung. A nuna thil thleng hrang hrang, a chhe ber atanga a tha ber thlengin mihring ngaihtuahna chhuntril ber thlenga a nghawng theih dan te, a mihringpuite nena an inlaichinna leh nun a thlir dan leh tehna thlenga a thlak danglamsak theih dan te, ram leh khawtlang inrelbawlna leh sakuana chungchang thlenga poet te hian an hlaah an tarlan thin avangin Plato pawhin, “*History* aini *Poetry* hian thudik a hnaih zawk (*John Kyriazogluo,1*)” a lo ti hial reng a ni.

Poetry leh *Philosophy*: *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* chuan *Philosophy* chu, “Finna zawinna(*merriam-webster-dictionary*)” tiin a hrilhfiah a. *Cambridge Dictionary* chuan, “Mihringin a nuna a thiltihte a ngaihtuah dan(*dictionary.cambridge.org*)” a ti. *Oxford Learners Dictionary* chuan, “Khuarel, leilung leh van thengreng zau leh mihring nun zirchianna(*oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*)” tiin a hrilhfiah bawk. *World History Encyclopedia* chuan, philosophy t

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UGC Care Group I Journal
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PATTERN OF MIGRATION IN WESTERN MIZORAM: IMPACTS AND CAUSES

- Ramengmawii**, Assistant Professor, Dept of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)
- B. Lalrawngbawla**, Associate Professor, Dept of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)
- Lianchhingpuii**, Associate Professor, Dept of Public Administration, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)
- Marie Zodinpuii**, Associate Professor, Dept of Public Administration, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)
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- Dr. B. Lalfakawmi**, Associate Professor, Dept of Political Science, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)
- H. Lalengzuali**, Associate Professor, Dept of Political Science, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)
- Dr. H. Lalzuithangi**, Associate Professor, Dept of Political Science, Govt. Hrangbana College, (Affiliated to Mizoram University, A Central University, Mizoram)

Abstract

Western Mizoram shares international border with Bangladesh, and inter-state border with Assam and Tripura, this region is characterized by migration since the last three decades; due to unstable political snag, immigration and emigration populations turns out to be huge every census. Low infrastructure, social conflict and economic backwardness restrain stability of the people living in border. Push and Pull factors of migration dominate the western border of Mizoram; this paper analyses the causes and impacts of migration. Random Stratified Sampling rooted out the research objectives keenly, 40% of the migration population are being examined through structured questionnaire, interviews, and household survey. Gender wise migration is also being covered lucidly along the general trend of Migration in the study area.

Keywords:

migration; emigration; immigration; push and pull factors, population geography

Introduction

‘Migration’ is defined as movement of people from one place to another. The term, ‘in-migration’ and ‘out-migration’ are used for internal migration; voluntary migration refers to unforced movements, compulsory migration describes the expulsion of minorities from their country of birth by government, or by warring factions”. There are two types of migration: first, internal migration, i.e., migration within one country, and secondly international migration, which means the movement from one country to another. Such a movement includes the transfer of population within short distances occurring within inside the country. Clark (1986) define migration as occurring whenever the distance



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Pa Ṭawng Hmang Thiam Mafaa Hauhna

K. Lalnunzama*

“Kan ropuzia hi keini ni lovin mi dang zawkin rawn tlangaupui teh sen!” — Mafaa Hauhna

Mafaa Hauhna ṭawngkam thiamzia leh ṭawng hman a thiamzia chu tute pawn an hriatsa tih ngam a ni a. A thuziak thupui thlan dan te, a lehkhabu hmang leh titi, thusawi chenin hmuh tur a awm ṭhin. Mafaa tih leh ṭawngkam thiamna tih hi mite thindlungah a awm hrang ngai reng reng lo a, tu mahin an hnial hek lo ang. Vanglainia a thuziak zingah pawh chu a nihna bik chu mawi takin a par chhuak a, mite theih leh neih loh niawma mawi ṭawngkam thiamna ropui tak tak hmuh tur a kuh fer fur a ni.

Hetianga ṭawng hmang thiamna hi *literature* huangah chuan *figurative speech* emaw *figurative language* emaw tiin an sawi mai ṭ hin a. M.H. Abrams chuan,

Figurative Language hi ṭawng hmangtuin a thu sawi duh fiah leh chian zawk nana a hman emaw a thu sawi tumin

* Research Scholar, Mizo Department, MZU



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Chemtatrawta Thawnthu Zir Zauna

K. Lalnunzama*

I. Kamkeuna:

Mizote hi *folktale* nei tha tak, a chi hrang hrang pawh nei kim em em, hnampui leh upa zawkin an neih ang dawi thiamna te, lei leh van lam thil te, ramsa leh mihring inkawmna thawnthu chena nei an ni a. Heng thawthute hian thufing tak tak, mihring nuna zir tur ropui tak tak a pai fur a. Tun lai khawvela rorelna, nun hona leh dan leh hrai chenin, mihringte tan hian thawthuh mah ni se, zir tur tam tak a awm tlat a. Mizo thawntu zingah rau rau pawh Chemtatrawta thawnthu hi mihringte tan hlui thei lo a ni a. RF Irishs chuan, "A ni, he thawnthu hian Alpha leh Omega, a bul leh a tawp, Awmtawha leh Awmmeka leh lo la awm tura a ang..." (Buannel 212) tiin a sawi hial a, tunah leh chatuana thawnthu hlui thei tawh lo tur niin a ngai a ni ber.

Chemtatrawta thawnthu chu naupang mut hmuna awih nan chauh ni lovin *Chief Minister* pawn a zir tur awmna thawnthu, *Supreme Court Chief Justice* meuh pawn inzir nana a hman tur

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Ref.No. - 023/IRB/BLR/009

Date: 30/06/2023

To,

Respected,

Samuel Lalthaniana

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The IRB Journal has published your article “The Resilience of the Indian Stock Market: A Comparative Analysis of IT Sector Performance: During and After COVID-19” in June 2023. The author is responsible for copyright clearance for any part of the contents of their article. Furthermore, it will not be published elsewhere in any language fully or partly. Your manuscript has been published in June Issue of ‘Indian Research Bulletin’ (Indexed Journal) Volume-XXXVII, Issue-II having ISSN No. 2348-1315, IF-2.5278/2023 and your consent was to publish in National Journal.

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Research Paper

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UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal

**EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS
ONLINE SHOPPING – A STUDY OF E-SHOPPERS**

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experience in a country like India, where a large proportion of the working-age population contributes to a well-paid consumer base and where people rely on metro cities for finding commodities with good quality and wide selection. The objectives of the study are i) the expectation and perception of the customers towards the online shopping and to measure the gap between the expected and perceived service quality. The study is empirical and carried out in Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu. 250 sample respondents are selected using convenient sampling method. The customers buying products through online shopping have been purposively selected for the study. The data were collected using questionnaire and Google forms. The researcher concluded that the perception of the customers towards the online shopping is high and they are satisfied better in all the dimensions of the service quality.

Keywords: B2B, B2C, online retailers, Service dimensions and online shopping

Introduction

These days, online retailers may be just as successful as brick-and-mortar ones. This is plainly seen as a growing number of shops provide customer-friendly online shopping experiences. The expansion of e-commerce has opened up many possibilities for businesses that can meet the needs of customers in international markets. E-commerce, often known as "online shopping" or "e-shopping," is conducted when a buyer uses a computer and an Internet browser to make a purchase from an online retailer. There are several synonyms for an online store, including e-web-store, e-shop, e-store, Internet shop, web-shop, web-shop, online store, online store front, and virtual store. Shopping online is popular because it saves time, provides comprehensive product details and user reviews, and facilitates price comparison and product selection. There are certain drawbacks to internet shopping that people should be aware of, such as the increased likelihood of becoming a victim of fraud compared to in-person purchases. Online retailers also run the risk of fraudulent returns or chargebacks caused by credit card theft. Another potential issue is incomplete pricing information. A product's starting price may be easily compared among online retailers, but it may be more difficult to get an accurate picture of the final price. Shipping costs, for example, may not be clearly displayed until the very end of the purchasing process. This is especially noticeable with international orders, as the total price you see at checkout may not include costs like customs and brokerage that are due when you get your package. Of their private data is a major concern for many buyers. Many people are wary of giving over their contact details to internet retailers for fear of receiving unsolicited marketing



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A STUDY OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG THE
PEOPLE OF NORTH EAST INDIA WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO MIZORAM

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ABSTRACT

Financial literacy is the basic skills, ability and knowledge required to effectively and efficiently manage the personal finance. The study assessed the financial literacy of the 200 respondents of Mizoram and its association with various demographic variables was analysed. The result indicates that majority of the respondents possessed average financial literacy and the very less percentage of the respondents possess poor financial literacy. The findings of the study also show that financial literacy is affected by employment status of the respondents and is not affected by gender, age, income, educational qualification.

KEYWORDS: Financial Knowledge, Financial Behaviour, Financial Attitude, Financial Literacy

Introduction

Financial literacy has become an important research topic in recent years. With the present complex market structure and the availability of different financial products in the market the importance of being financially literate has become more and more important. Financial literacy will help an individual to effectively manage his financial and make an informed choice and investment decision in the market.

Financial Literacy is defined by defined by different organisations, authorities and scholars. Some of the most common definition of financial literacy are quoted below:

- "Financial literacy is the ability to make informed judgements and to take effective decisions regarding the use and management of money. Financial Literacy is therefore a combination of person's skills, knowledge, attitudes and ultimately their behaviours in relation to money." (ANZ Bank, 2011)
- "A combination of awareness, knowledge, skill, attitude and behaviour necessary to make sound financial



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Psychosocial Complexities Of Selected Districts In Mizoram

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Laldinpuii H.K. Fente**

Abstract : *This study explored the psychosocial complexities and diversity of selected districts in Mizo-ram based on language, ethnicity, religion, gender and major health related categories. In order to explore the psychosocial complexity, secondary data from the districts were collected from various government and non government sources officially available up to the current period. The results are presented in various graphical and pie charts which depicts that in terms of ethnic groups or tribes, religion and denomination, Lawngtlai District was found to be most diverse. Aizawl District was found as the most diverse in terms of health-related groups. Serchhip District was the least diverse district in terms of language and ethnicity. Champhai District had been found to be the least diverse district in terms of religion and religious denomination. Noting the psychosocial complexities of the districts in this way will throw light on the interpretations and readings of researches conducted in such geographical locations in the*

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PATTERN OF MIGRATION IN WESTERN MIZORAM: IMPACTS AND CAUSES

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Abstract

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Keywords:

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Health Administration in India through Ages: A Historical Perspectives

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Abstract

India is one of the principal birthplaces of numerous great sciences including medical science and later became the centre and focus of many of these sciences. This had attracted the attention of the entire ancient world and many inquisitive men have travelled long distances to come to India to learn. The traditional Hindu system of medicine and healing- Ayurveda, incorporated in Atharva Veda, with inimitable emphasis on total wellness of mind, body, and soul- is regarded as one of the world's oldest holistic medical healing models. The contemporary allopathic system of medicine had only been made known in India in the 17th century. This paper is a historical perspective of Health Administration and an attempt to trace the evolution of Health Administration in Pre-Independent India. With a brief look at the position of India in the Human Development Index and health status in the background, the paper provides some information about the genesis of medicine and healthcare in Ancient India during the Vedic Period and the Buddhist Period. The changing concept of health and healthcare is discussed through the Medieval Period and finally the advent of Christianity with the coming of foreign invaders and the impact on Healthcare and Health Administration.

Keywords: Historical, Healthcare, Wellness, Medicine, Evolution, Diseases, etc.

Introduction

India, with the population of 1,392,864,531, as of June 14, 2021 (Worldometer, 2012) has the second largest population in the world, next only to China. The Indian Economy, in the recent decade, before the pandemic and a couple of years before the pandemic, which witnessed a downturn in the overall economic growth - had seen robust growth and satisfactory, stable



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Relationship Between Autonomous District Councils (ADCS)
And State Government In Mizoram With Special Reference To Lai
Autonomous District Council (LADC)

Lalfakzuala*

Abstract: *This article briefly discusses how the Sixth Schedule has been originated in the North East India for the formation of Autonomous Lushai Hills District Council, and the origin and birth of Pawi-Lakher Regional Council (PLRC), for the Pawi (Now Lai) and Lakher (now Mara) in the southern part of the Lushai Hills. Thus, the Pawi Lakher Regional Council (PLRC) was trifurcated into the three separate Regional Councils. However, these arrangements were changed within one month. As a result, the three Regional Councils were upgraded to the status of full-fledged present 3 Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in Mizoram under the Provision of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India with effect from 29th April, 1972. In this paper attempt will be made to study the relationship between Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in Mizoram and State Government of Mizoram with special reference to Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC). What are the problems faced by Government of Mizoram and Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in Mizoram particularly Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC) will also be highlighted and possible solutions will be suggested for the better and cordial*

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STUDY OF SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF BOYS AND GIRLS WITH ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we present the analytical study of habits, study of socio economic status of boys and girls with academic achievement of students among high school students of Muzaffarpur district of Bihar.

KEYWORDS: Self Concept, Habits, Socio Economy, Gender analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Academic achievement has become an index of child's future in this highly competitive world. Academic achievement has been one of the most important goals of the educational process. It is also a major goal, which every individual is expected to perform in all cultures. Academic achievement is a key mechanism through which adolescents learn about their talents, abilities and competencies which are an important part of developing career aspirations (Lent *et al.*, 2000) academic achievement and career aspirations in adolescence are often correlated (Abu-Hilal, 2000). The desire of success is derived from individual's concept of himself and in terms of the meaning of various incentives as they spell success and failure in the eye of others. Thus a child who sees himself as top ranking, as scholars, may set as his goal the attainment of the highest grade in the class. It has been found that the factors like parent's education, parental occupation, type of family, family size, ordinal position and even gender and age of the child are found to have their impact on the academic achievement of every pupil. Studies dealing with the effect of family environment on student's achievement suggest that several characteristics of family life are relevant.

2. SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Distribution of boys and girls on socio economic status, Association of socio economic status of boys and girls with academic achievement, and Correlation between socio economic status and academic achievement are discussed as given below.

2.1 Distribution of boys and girls on socio economic status

The distribution of boys and girls with respect to socio economic status is shown in Table 1. It is observed that 45.00 per cent of boys and 48.00 per cent of girls were from low socio economic status. Where as 50.00 per cent of boys and 42.00 per cent of girls from medium socio economic status. However only 5.50 per cent of boys and 10.00 per cent of girls belonged to high socio economic status. Association between boys and girls on socio economic status was significantly related ($\chi^2 = 6.37, p < 0.05$ level).

Table 1. Distribution of boys and girls on Socio Economic Status

Socio economic status	Boys		Girls		χ^2
	N	%	N	%	
Low	145	44.6	131	47.6	6.37*
Medium	162	49.8	116	42.2	
High	18	5.5	28	10.2	
Total	325	100.0	275	100.0	

Girls

Boys

Ac
Gc



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Application of Henry Garrett Ranking Method to Determine Dominant Factors Influencing Smartphone Purchase Decisions of Customers

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Abstract— In this paper, we attempted to examine the dominating factors influencing a customer's purchase decision while buying a smartphone. New digital channels are replacing the greater traditional ones. Mobile devices represent the latest improvement in electronic service distribution. Smartphones with many new features and from many new brands are entering the market within no time. A well-structured questionnaire is designed to collect the responses from smartphone users. The present article examines the features influencing the purchase decision of customers. In this study, Henry Garrett ranking method is applied to analyse the importance given by the customers to the features present in the smartphones. The results have shown that certain features in mobiles such as camera, RAM, battery capacity are the most influencing factors to purchase a smartphone and customers have ranked phones as the best mobile.

Keywords— Smartphone, Henry Garrett Ranking, Purchase Decision, Mobile Features.

1. Introduction

India is the second largest mobile phone manufacturer in the world after China. According to the information available from the market research firm IHS, the China National Bureau of Statistics and the Vietnam General Statistics Office, the annual production of mobile phones in India has increased from 3 billion units in 2014 to 11 million units by 2017. With the growth of mobile phone production, the import of devices in the country decreased by 2017-18. As a result of the initiative of 'make in India' import of completely build units in the domestic market came down from 78 percent (2014-15) to 18 percent (2017-18).

A task force led by the Electronics and IT departments of the Indian government has set the target of achieving 500 million mobile phone production by 2019. The value of this production volume sums up to nearly 46 billion dollars. Given this high-volume production estimated in India, customers will have a bounty of mobile phone buying options.

History of Mobile Phone

At first, every cell phone was just meant to talk. Gradually, the voicemail features are added. However, cell phone manufacturers realised that they could integrate other technologies on their phones and expanded its features. The first smartphone phone allowed users to use the phone as a fax machine, pager and address book.

In recent years, the purpose of cell phones is transformed to a multimedia tool in the real communication devices.