

**Two-day National Webinar**

**On**

**“Impact of Covid-19: Challenges and  
Opportunities”**

**Organised**

**by**

**Research and Seminar Committee**

**Phek Government College, Phek, Nagaland**

**Sponsored**

**by**

**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)**

**Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu**

**Date: 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> November, 2020.**

## PREFACE

The unforeseen global crisis and havoc played by Covid-19 has adversely impacted the social, cultural, economic and political, particularly, devastating the lives and future of the millennial youth across the world. The ramifications and ruins left by the Covid-19 require quick measures, predominantly for the youth of our country which constitute a major segment of our population. As the nations' development including the GDP is contingent upon the progress made by the youth, therefore, it is paramount to focus on the youth developmental activities. Nagaland without exception, facing challenges with huge return of the young work force from different parts of the country as a result of Covid-19. And with poor infrastructure and lack of private enterprises and employment opportunities in govt. sector also, keeping in minds the thousands of students graduated annually, the state needs long and short term measures to tackle these challenges. In the light of this, the seminar is exclusively focussed on youth, where we have chosen the multiple key areas such as Skill development, Sustainable development goals, Application of IT&C, Entrepreneurial skills and Health care which has become all more imperative.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Research and Seminar Committee, Phek Government College, Nagaland is greatly indebted to **Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu** for accepting our proposal and funding to host seminar in our college. We are also deeply regretted of our inability to host offline due to increasing case of Covid-19 in Nagaland and the prevalent situation particularly in Phek District, for which, are grateful for institute in understanding our situation and allowing us to go for Webinar.

We are extremely grateful to our resource persons for accepting our invitation and we are honour to have them who are expertise in different areas and some of whom are prominent NGOs, well known in the country who have received many accolades for their outstanding performances among different sections particularly, the youth, viz., The Youth Net (Nagaland), Entrepreneurs Associates and The People's Channel.



(DR. VIZOVOL MEKRO)  
Principal,  
Phek Government College.



(Dr. I. KOKTIBA)  
Convener,  
Research and Seminar Committee,  
Phek Government College

## BACKGROUND

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected societies and economies globally. India without exception, has been struggling to strike the balance by making its economy stable on one hand and reaching out its delivery system on another. The centre is also making huge effort in achieving this target and also providing various schemes in reaching out to the people. Majority of our population has been affected by this pandemic. With many young people leaving their jobs in different parts of the country, this has created huge challenge for the country's economy. As one of the states in India, Nagaland without exception is also facing huge challenges with huge return of the young workforce working in different parts of the country. With its poor infrastructure and economy, and lack of private enterprises and employment opportunities in government sector, the state is facing a herculean task to meet these challenges. Keeping in mind the thousands of students graduating annually, the state needs to take long and short term measures to tackle these challenges. Now, the most important task ahead of us is to rebuild our economy and this could be possible only through active participation of the young populace and by making use of their talents within the system. This could be feasible through support system; financial aid, conducting awareness programmes and trainings. Such outreach programmes will have a huge impact in achieving these objectives.

## OBJECTIVE

The objective of the programme is to impart IC&T based knowledge in teaching and learning process. It will also provide entrepreneurial and other skills to the student community through prominent resource persons of successful NGOs who are actively engaged with youths in the state. This seminar will also create awareness to the young minds for good governance and to be well informed citizens. Finally, the seminar will sensitise the student community on good health and personnel hygiene in post-Covid 19.

## TARGET GROUP

The programme aims to reach out to the young population, in particular, the student community.

## INAUGURAL FUNCTION OF THE PROGRAM

TIME: 9:30 AM

Chairperson : Tsotalu Nakro, Asst. Prof., Dept. of History

Moderator : Dr. Zhokusheyi Rhakho, Asst. Prof., Dept. of History

Rapporteur : Vinituono Krose, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Physics

Jonathan Kikon, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Economics

Welcome Address:

Dr. Vizovol Mekro, Principal, Phek Government College

Guest of Honour: Prof. Sibnath Deb, Director, RGNIYD,

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India

Key Note Address:

Dr. I. Kaktiba, Asst. Prof., & Coordinator,

Research and Seminar Committee, PGC

## TOPICS COVERED BY RESOURCE PERSONS



India's National Youth Policy  
Good Governance and Informed Citizenship  
Floriculture  
Skill Development  
Sustainable Development Goals  
Application of IT&C in Teaching and Learning Process  
Entrepreneurship & Entrepreneurial Skills and  
Personnel Hygiene & Health care

## **ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NAGALAND: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

- Neichute Doulo, CEO Entrepreneurs Associates, Kohima

Neichute Doulo, CEO Entrepreneurs Associates, Kohima, commenced his presentation by reflecting on the impact of COVID-19 vis-à-vis income flows in the Govt. sector and the Business sector, highlighting the adverse effect on the latter on account of the lockdown which brought business activities to a standstill, unlike in the former sector where employees continued to draw their monthly salary. He however stressed that the pandemic would not be forever and that business would be back to normalcy. Talking about the business sector with specific reference to the state of Nagaland, India, he stated that people did not yet understand the concept of business due to the lack of Business Models. On the other hand, the societal condition of the state was such that people had no difficulty grasping and accepting Bureaucracy or Politics owing to the presence of Bureaucracy Models and Models in Politics.

Business sector as such is faced with lots of challenges, the first and foremost of which is the *attitude and mindset of the Naga's*, wherein success is defined by if one can land a job in the Govt. sector and the inability to join the Govt. sector is deemed a failure. Secondly, *Societal and Family Expectation* for one to join the Govt. sector discourages any other endeavours. Besides, there are *institutional challenges* in the form of little or no access to credit markets. He was however of the opinion that if the first two challenges could be tackled, the third could be easily overcome as there were means to get capital. Finally, the lack of infrastructure like power and proper connectivity pose an impediment to business.

Nevertheless, he is positive that the business sector can open up a lot of opportunities. Since the sector is relatively new, lots of new business ventures could be explored. One such venture is the agricultural sector as Nagaland falls within the ambit of one of the Agro-biodiversity hotspots of India. The development of the business sector can also lead to job creation both directly within the sector and indirectly by encouraging allied sectors. To make business a success and to exploit the opportunities that it entails, the most paramount task is to change the outlook of the Naga's regarding this sector. Business ventures should not be looked down upon or treated like hard work but rather an opportunity for growth. He concluded his presentation by encouraging the participants to take up business and investing in it.

Concerns were raised as to the advice he would propose for someone who was forced into the business sector to which he responded that given such a situation, one should do what they could do or force themselves to love what they had to do. Another query on the best way to start a business in the absence of proper capital and lack of infrastructure was raised; the response to which was to start small in micro enterprises as they necessitated little to no investment and the infrastructural requirements of such ventures was also very basic, and then to save and invest in bigger plans over the years.

## **APPLICATION OF IT&C IN TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS**

- Dr. Abhijit Borah, Asso. Prof, Dept. of Physics, Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung

Dr. Abhijit Borah, Associate Professor, Dept. of Physics, Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung, stated that education has the power to transform people and society. The system of education has witnessed the induction of IT & C in its teaching-learning process with the growing relevance of online classes. In this regard, one can distinguish between two types of learning environment, namely, open learning system and Institute managed system. Under the open learning system, the content is not controlled by any parent institution and one can access the information uploaded to the medium like Youtube, Whatsapp, etc. On the other hand, Institute managed system delivers the required information with its content being managed by a parent institution and information disseminated through various medium like G Suite for education, Microsoft Meeting, Moodle, Canvas, Blackboard, etc. Institute managed systems have the advantage of being centralised, having an authenticated process wherein every student need to log-in using institute registered credentials and also helpful in tracking and collating by monitoring teacher and student progress. Nonetheless, before planning for online teaching, certain things should be noted. There is a need to rethink the pedagogy of teaching process as technology will not automatically solve existing curriculum problems. Certain adjustments to the face-to-face teaching process should be made for successful online teaching. Online components won't necessarily increase student engagement and lastly, the students themselves might not be familiar with the technology used in the learning process.

When MOOCs (Massive Open Online Classes) started, the success of online mode of learning posed a debate of whether online teaching would replace brick and mortar classes? But one has to be mindful that MOOCs success could be mostly attributed to its participants which are mostly self-driven learners. The status quo, however, is very much different in Educational institutions and we can't say the same for majority of the students. Online teaching in institutes entails some challenges which manifest in the form of absence of educator in the given scenario, internet connectivity, expensive equipment's, information overload and ability to use technology. The advice as such is to first get familiar with the technology, start classes slowly as there are two things being taught simultaneously- the software component and the class content, build digital literacy and have systems to check students understanding. Lastly, one should be



encouraged to make use of all available resources be it those available in Youtube, Open Education Resources like Wikipedia, MIT Open Courseware, MERLOT etc.

### **IMPARTING SKILLS BASED KNOWLEDGE AMONG STUDENTS**

- Dr.Seyiezolie Khoubve, Asst. Prof, Dept of Political Science & Director, Skill Development Centre, Phek Government College

Dr.Seyiezolie Khoubve, Asst. Professor& Director, Skill Development Centre, Phek Government College, quoted Confucius "Tell me, and I will forget. Show me and I may remember. Involve me, and I will understand," whilst emphasizing that the focus of Education should be on imparting skill based knowledge among students. The onset of industrialisation, globalisation, modernisation, coupled with the verity of dealing with social problems like alcoholism, drug abuse, child abuse, social abuse and unemployment has necessitated the shift in teaching-learning process from knowledge based to one that is skill- based so as to equip the stakeholders with the required skill-sets alongside the knowledge acquired through classroom lectures, to tackle the various challenges and cope with the increasing pace of present-day life. This entails resolving the misconception that skill based learning leads to poorly paid jobs. Imparting skill based learning sparks creativity, inquiry, critical thinking and develops problem solving skills among the students. It further hones leadership capabilities, enhances collaborative problem solving and builds effective written and oral communication by engaging students in articulate activities.

The emphasis on skill-based learning calls for a pedagogy that incorporates practical environment, establishment of community development based model and developing goal-oriented student-teacher-company partnership enabling the creation of knowledge. This approach will benefit individuals to shoulder responsibilities instead of shifting blames, foster speaking skills, analytical prowess, sense of self-awareness, readiness and adaptability to workplaces, develop self- confidence and higher self-esteem and prepare them to face upcoming challenges.

Dr. Seyiezolie highlighted the Skill Development Centre at Phek Government College offering courses in Carpentry, Assistant Electrician, Floriculture, Mushroom cultivation and Meet and Greet Officer which aims at nurturing the skills and abilities of the students. In concluding, he stressed that it was time to move out from the traditional classroom methods of learning and focus on developing skills which would help the students to survive in the future.

### **'Floriculture and its prospect.'**

Dr. H. Atoholi Sema, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Chemistry, Phek Government College started the session by outlining about floriculture as a discipline concerned with cultivating, developing and processing flowering plants and highlighted how Phek Government college offers vocational courses under the aegis of its Skill



Development Centre amongst which Floriculture is one. Floriculture as an industry is a blooming business and India is the second largest grower of flowers right next to China in the world. She mentioned that the State of Nagaland had a huge potential in the floriculture sector. The wide diversity in topography and geo-climatic conditions across the State offers scope for cultivation of different varieties of flowers. Ornamental plants are grown for flowers, foliage, overall appearance, consumption, dyes, medicines and cosmetic. Flower products are also a potential crop for yield for different purposes such as fresh cut flowers, potted plants and dry flowers.

The floriculture industry opens vistas for a plethora of job opportunities as Gardeners, Entrepreneurs, Horticulturists, Researchers, Floriculturists or Garden writers. With specific reference to Nagaland, the increasing demand for fresh flowers and flower products like dry flowers, seeds, extracted oil, nursery plants, etc., renders Floriculture as one of the most flourishing industry, generating revenue and further providing huge employment opportunities for the youth and the Self-Help Groups.

However, post COVID-19 outbreak, the floriculture industry is challenged by a looming dark future. There are instances of flowers being harvested and fed to animals or greenhouses turned into grazing grounds for cattle due to lack of labour. The perishable nature of the produce also poses a threat. Furthermore, small scale farmers are forced to sell off their yield at less than half rates. Despite this, Dr. Atoholi is positive about a few things that could change because of the pandemic and keep the industry surging ahead: Consumers reconnecting with plants, increase in direct-to consumer sales through online avenues in the absence of direct retail, virtual events, diversified supply chains with more localised models and increased lobbying efforts to address the needs of those engaged in this sector.

A concern was raised and Dr. Atoholi was asked about the career options in Floriculture particularly in Nagaland to which she suggested venturing into Gardening and Entrepreneurship as there was huge and growing demand for fresh flowers.

## REVISITING NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY 2014 IN COVID -19 TIMES

- Dr. I. Koktiba, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Political Science, Phek Govt College

The paper focuses on 'National Youth Policy 2014' with special reference to youth of the country. It tries to reconnect how the vision, objectives and priority projected under National Youth Policy 2014' by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India towards the youth have become all more imperative during and post-Covid times. The government of India has launched the National Youth Policy (NYP 2014) to cater the needs of youth in India. It is a comprehensive policy document that sates the vision of the government of India (GOI) for the youth of the country and also how this vision is sought to be realised by the government.

### 1) National Youth Policy 2014

- Launched by Government of India to caters the need of the youth of the country.

- It is a comprehensive policy document.
- It seeks to define the vision of the government of India for the youth of the country.

2) Vision:

- To identify the key areas in which action is required, to enable youth development and empower the youth to achieved their full potential, skills and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations.

3) Objectives:

- Create a productive workforce.
- Develop a strong and healthy generation
- Instill social values and promote community service
- Facilitate participation and civic engagement
- Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all

4) Areas; The policy seeks to recommend specific future policy interventions required in each of the 11 priority areas:

- Education, employment, skill development, entrepreneurship, health and healthy life style, sports, promotion of social values, community engagement, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement, inclusion, social justice.

5) Target group identified by NYP:

- Student youth, migrant youth, rural youth, tribal youth, Youth at risk, Youth in conflicts, school dropouts, groups in social/moral stigma, Youth in institutional care.

6) Implementation of National Youth Policy 2014

- It was been implemented in four steps. They are:
- Government of India formulates the action plan within 6 months across the concern Ministry and department.
- Ministry of Youth and Sports constitute Youth Council to oversee the implementation of the policy.
- Short terms and long terms indication is set for measuring the success of the policy.
- The Youth are encourage to engaged, to elect representatives and government if there is any shortage coming in implementation of Youth oriented scheme as outline in National Youth Policy 2014.

7) Youth development index:

- Youth Health Index, Education Index, Work Index, Participation Index.
- India Gross National income contributed by the Youth age between 15-29 years is nearly 34%.

#### 8) Youth in India during covid-19 lockdown period:

- 64% of India population in a working group.
- Youth under 30 years of age greatly impacted the job loss due to total lockdown since 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020.
- Many graduate out of work.
- According to National labour more than 1 in 6 i.e. approximately 17% of young people has lost their job.
- With loss of jobs it erode the financial and well being of the Youth in the country.
- As per CIME April 2020, 27 million under 20-30 of age group had lost their job and remain unemployed.
- Those who are heavily educated even face tremendous difficult during the lockdown because recruit cannot be done easily by the companies.

#### 9) Nagaland Youth challenges due to covid-19

- Huge returnees of youth working in various part of India due to shut down of companies, uncertain period of lockdown, lost of job and livelihood.
- Nagaland government does not have large private enterprises to accommodate such a large numbers of unemployed youth in the state.
- Many returnees were unwilling to go back to their working place after the partial lockdown and they were willing to invest back here in home.
- Youth play crucial role in future development of the nation, so it is essential that the issue of the youth and its mainstream needs to be tackle up in order to prepare them for the many challenges ahead.
- Government of India needs to increase Youth investment to capture the demographic dividend by mainstreaming issues in the development process.
- To discuss and define the role of all the state holders and impart various channel for effective youth engagement and participation.
- Promote youth development through existing organization and NGO's

#### 10) Challenges task:

- The most challenge task is to rebuild the economy which was badly affected because of the pandemic



- To achieve the mentioned task it can be possible only through active participation of the youth and making use of their talents, skills and potentialities.
- It will lead to more job opportunity and employment
- It can be feasible only through the support from financial aids, awareness program, training, skill base knowledge, outreach program and thus it will have a huge impact on achieving the objectives, aims and goals of NYP 2014.

## **“SUSTIANABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS”**

**- Dr. MEDONGULIE ZATSU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, PHEK GOVERNMENT COLLEGE**

Dr. Zatsu began his presentation by discussing on the concept of Sustainable Development which started in 1987 when the commission published its report. The importance to this area has been given as the stability of the environment has been affected. In doing so, the report provided the definition of sustainable development as development that meets the need of the present without compromising the stability of future generations to meet their own needs. This was given in the general assembly of the United Nations, 1987.

Before going forth with the topic of sustainable development goals, he mentions about the environment which is vital for sustainable development. There is an interdependence, he says, between stability of the environment and the economy which is the foundation in the field of sustainable development. The components of a healthy environment such as clean air and water are considered as public goods which are needed. When an environment fails to perform its vital functions of life sustenance, there arises a crisis and the environment is threatened as the resource extraction remains below the rate of resource generation. Therefore, the environment should be taken care of. He furthered stressed on the reasons that lead to the environmental crisis. The main reasons for such crisis are population explosion, rise in economic activity, industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, use of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides for farming.

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. It includes the global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.

Further, the various goals for Sustainable Development also known as SDGs were discussed at length which comprised of seventeen (17). They had been adopted in 2015 as a universal goal in action to end poverty, protect the planet and to ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Its pledge also says “Leave No One Behind” which also means zero

poverty, hunger, discrimination. Therefore, to achieve this ambitious target in its entire context, everyone is needed from all fields in all the societies. Each of the goals along with their targets was brought forward through the presentation. The following are the goals of Sustainable Development Goals:

#### **1. NO POVERTY:**

- end poverty in all its forms everywhere around the world
- many still live in extreme poverty and are in a vulnerable state
- a great challenge to eradicate poverty

#### **2. ZERO HUNGER:**

- millions suffer from acute hunger and the pandemic might increase the number
- Food and Agriculture Organization urges countries to mediate food needs of the vulnerable population and keep global food grain going

#### **3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING:**

- to ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages
- to reduce the global maternal mortality rate
- to see that there are no epidemics such as malaria or other tropical diseases

#### **4. QUALITY EDUCATION:**

- education is the key to escaping poverty and a tool to break the cycle of poverty
- ensure that all boys and girls complete free and quality primary and secondary education enabling them to read and write

#### **5. GENDER EQUALITY:**

- to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- end discrimination against the female gender anywhere
- many challenges despite all the efforts

#### **6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION:**

- ensure access to water and sanitation for all
- stop open defecation

-ensure judicious use of water resources and protect and restore various water related ecosystems, mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers

#### **7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY:**

- access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, modern energy
- access to safe technologies and electrification
- expand the use of new and renewable energy

#### **8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH:**

- promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work

#### **9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE:**

- build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and innovation
- industries to be reliable, sustainable, proper infrastructure

#### **10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES:**

- to reduce inequalities within and among countries
- to see that global unemployment which has slashed economic income may be curbed

#### **11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES:**

- make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: cities and metropolitan areas are powerhouse of economic growth
- create adequate, affordable and safe housing services and upgrade slums in cities

#### **12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION:**

- ensure sustainable consumption and production targets
- use resources judiciously and not compromise the future generations

#### **13. CLIMATE ACTION:**

- take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact
- measures and protocols to fight the climate change
- control greenhouse gas emissions



#### **14. LIFE BELOW WATER:**

- conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
- sustain rain water, drinking water, weather, climate, coastline, food and oxygen intake: necessary for living which is contributed by water below

#### **15. LIFE ON LAND:**

- manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss
- protect forests as they are home to many animal, plant and bird species

#### **16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS:**

- promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- have strong police and judiciary to ensure justice at all times

#### **17. PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS:**

- revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
- inclusive partnership at the global, national, regional and local levels for a successful development agenda build upon principles with shared vision and goals
- have strong international cooperation to achieve the goals

The various goals were setup with its different targets that would be achieved by 2030. The SDGs focuses primarily on education, unemployment and overall youth development.

Some issues related to other goals are gender equality, good health, combating poverty and hunger, action on environmental and climatic changes. One has to also mind one's actions towards the environment for a sustainable living.

As the future leaders of the world, the present generation plays an important role in fighting climate change and building a better world. As a concluding point, an example was cited on how one can plant some fruit trees in and around whose benefits with the passage of time will be reaped by the present and future generations. One can thus create a sustainable living and environment by judiciously using the resources and also by using the small access available.

## **“PERSONAL HYGIENE AS THE BASIC OF HEALTH CARE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COVID-19”**

**-Dr. THEJOTALU NEINU, ASST. PROF, DEPT. OF ECONOMICS, PHEK GOVERNMENT COLLEGE**

Dr. Neinu began with an introduction to the meaning of hygiene. Hygiene, as she quoted the Oxford dictionary is “the science of health, its promotion and preservation.” She also mentioned about personal hygiene which is important for the health and well being of an individual which includes bathing, clothing, washing hands, care of nails, feet and teeth, personal appearance and inculcation of clean habits. It was also stated that hygiene is something that is achieved through cleanliness.

The objectives to the importance of hygiene was to find out if personal hygiene is the basic of good health and that health is the substantial factor of wealth. In the light of these objectives, secondary source information were used such as the internet, research articles, books and news. Reference to a study by P. G. Grota and P. S. Grant in 2018 was made. Factual information given by the World Health Organization (WHO) were also mentioned and it also stated health as “state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not a mere absence of disease or infirmity.”

Further the existing virus i.e. COVID-19 and its issues were brought forward at length. The speaker mentioned that the infectious disease was first discovered in Wuhan, China on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019. Therefore, ‘CO’ stands for Corona, ‘VI’ for Virus, ‘D’ for Disease and ‘19’ for the year and this virus was linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

The common symptoms of the virus are fever, cough and difficulty in breathing. This is spread primarily through droplets of saliva or droplets from the mouth or nose or even surfaces or persons. Persons most likely to develop the disease are older people and those with underlying problems like diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease. The most practical preventive measure is to follow the three things:

### **1. Hand hygiene:**

- washing of hands often with soap and water
- usage of 70% alcohol based hand rubs or sanitizers
- avoid touching of the eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands
- avoid touching surfaces such as door knobs or bells, elevator buttons, handles

### **2. Respiratory hygiene:**

- use tissue or handkerchief while coughing or sneezing
- dispose the used tissue into a closed bin
- avoid sneezing or coughing directly into the hands
- avoid spitting in the open

### 3. Social distancing:

- increase physical distance or stay at least one meter away from the other person
- stay at home unless necessary
- avoid crowded areas, events, public transport or toilets

The statistics of the latest Covid-19 cases in the state was also discussed.

The impact of the Covid-19 on the global economy was also pointed out. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy was expected to fall by over 3% in 2020 which is the steepest slowdown since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Due to the pandemic, the global economy dropped drastically and there was a high rise of unemployment especially in India. Other affected areas included the farmers, new and upcoming startups and stock markets. The very fact that poor health decreases the earning and working time and increases the medical expenses of a person was mentioned with emphasis to the quote "Health is wealth."

Lastly, the challenges of preventing the infectious disease and maintaining personal hygiene were discussed which included-

1. Inadequate water supply
2. Poverty
3. Culture and behavioral issues
4. Lack of infrastructure and inadequate information

In conclusion, apart from hygiene, improved water and sanitation also played a vital role especially in the maternal and fetal health. Lack of any could lead to reduce well-being, malnutrition, anxiety and various other diseases. Thus, keeping all these in mind, one is to keep hygiene a priority above all else so that one can be safe, healthy, productive and wealthy.



## Entrepreneurship in Nagaland, Challenges and Prospects

- Rozelle Mero, Managing Director, The People Channel Dimapur,

Rozelle Mero talked on the topic "**Entrepreneurship in Nagaland, Challenges and Prospects**". Rozelle shared based on her own journey on entrepreneurship. She said that not everyone is destined to be an entrepreneur and cleared the misconception that everyone can take up entrepreneurship. She stated that most people think entrepreneurship in a large scale, but it has to be started small. Our society is enchanted by glamour and our economy has been emphasizing on services, but this pandemic has made us think more about our needs than our wants. She feels that the primary focus should be food, shelter, health and education. Talking on the challenges of entrepreneurship, she said that finding market is one challenge that every entrepreneur faces and so entrepreneurs should rethink on how to do their business and overcome it by creating it as a need. The greatest challenge that she faced as an entrepreneur was the paperwork involved. The government sets up rules and regulations which are expected to be followed but the system has not been set up where the people, the masses and the potential entrepreneurs are educated on the paperwork and documentation that are involved. So one has to learn a lot through trial and error as there is no checklist available for entrepreneurs on what to do or how to go about. She said that the second challenge was building up their credibility. A lot of people in our society do not understand that they are supposed to file their income tax report. She advised young people to start banking habits right after reaching high school and encouraged entrepreneurship which is simple as selling products from a kitchen garden that can grow to become an agriculture, floriculture or horticulture industry. She stressed the need for a cooperative type of society such as the SHGs in Nagaland. Rozelle also shared that private enterprise like their skill development centre which doesn't do government programmes had been hit hard by the pandemic as they could not resume their work till now, however she was able to receive the bulk income from her work as an interior designer during this pandemic. She reminded the quote "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" and stressed the importance of diversifying their talents and encouraged young people to pick up new talents and develop inherent talents. She stated that "Jack of all trades but master of none" is not applicable anymore. Another challenge that entrepreneurs face is the basic infrastructure. Power supply and roads are the basic need for an entrepreneur that should not be compromised. She also encouraged entrepreneurs to take interest in the community which is the start of an entrepreneur's journey. She stated that competition is good and allows you to move forward and not become stagnant or complacent, and advised entrepreneurs on doing business differently which will make them stand out. She emphasised on research, trial and error and learning by mistakes. She opines that Nagas have a flashy lifestyle and is a consuming society, so there is a need to educate young people to rethink and become a productive and manufacturing society. She urged young academically educated people to go back to the fields and aim to provide food security firstly for their home, community, area or region instead of thinking big outside business, and also to go back to construction, as this pandemic had proved to be more beneficial financially for many farmers and daily wage workers. She also talked on the importance of the digital technology in business and advocated long distance education

and apprenticeship in the education system. There are many challenges that an entrepreneur faces, so he should have a positive mind and put his great idea into action. She advised entrepreneurs to focus more on 'needs' than 'wants' and encouraged them not to give up, to be practical; to read and research, and actually work on it which will make the difference. She concluded by recommending to 'think big and start small' which can be done by starting first in the colony and then expanding it to the town, area, district, state and to other regions.

Answering to the question "What are the areas in which a Naga entrepreneur needs to improve?" she answered that consistency, courage and diligence are lacking and very much needed in Naga society. She urged the entrepreneurs to be research oriented, to keep a diary in order to track their own progress, to be honest and develop practical skills. Secondly, when asked how an entrepreneur can make a business thrive in a situation where there is less government support, lack of infrastructure and uncongenial political environment, she replied that one should not give up and learn to adjust with the situation. She urged the entrepreneurs to be humble and not arrogant and to keep learning new ideas.

#### **"Democratic governance and Covid-19: Role of youth in Nagaland"**

- Dr. Levinu Shakrie Asst. Prof. Dept of Political Science, Phek Govt. College

Dr. Levinu talked on **"Democratic governance and Covid-19: Role of youth in Nagaland"**. This talk aims to explore the role of youth in Nagaland during this pandemic and how their role is pertinent to rethink politics. She said that the new corona virus pandemic had not only wreaked destruction on public health and the global economy but has disrupted democracy and governance worldwide, which had made democratic governance or good governance more urgent. While the youth has also been badly impacted by the pandemic, the participation and intervention of the youth in democratic governance, is indispensable. She defined democratic governance as political participation of all citizens which also implied access to basic social and economic resources, stakeholders in decision making and it ensures equal distribution, participation, social justice, empowerment of depressed classes and secure rights and equality of the people. She believes that democratic governance matters because it ensures that citizens and civil society at large can continue to benefit from the provisions of essential services and have trust in the authorities even during a crisis like this pandemic. During any crisis, the marginalised and the vulnerable sections of the society such as the minorities, women, children, oppressed classes, etc. are the worst affected, and the migrant crisis in India during this pandemic portrayed the failure of governance. Dr. Levinu stated that Covid-19 has adversely affected the youth in all areas such as employment, education, economic and social activities, etc., and yet it is also the youth who are proactively combating the spread of the virus and working to address the pandemic's impacts. She said that the primary way in which the youth of Nagaland had been participating in the governance of the state during this pandemic was through voluntarism. The respective youth organisations in each locality in different districts and villages worked alongside the local councils, which



had made the principles of democratic governance such as transparency and accountability, participation, etc. to be operational. She said that the role played by the youth during this pandemic had eased the responsibilities and burden of the government to a large extent, and she highlighted their roles which include: setting up their own quarantine centres without help from the government; facilitating the entry of the returnees to their own respective localities; identifying and distributing resources to the proper beneficiaries such as the elderly, weak and marginalised section; ensuring that the government's guidelines were properly adhered to in their own locality/ community; and dissemination of information and spreading awareness to the public through the use of digital media. Talking on the limitations and possibilities of the participation of youth in democratic governance during this pandemic, she mentioned some limiting factors such as political apathy, incongruence between the policies of the youth and government, and restriction on the rights to mobilize, meet or assemble. In spite of these limitations and various challenges, this pandemic has created new opportunities for the youth such as placing them in the unique position of being the most pro-active actors in responding to the crisis and enabling them to harness their potential or capabilities. It also allowed the youth to create virtual communities to make their voices heard and allowed them to participate in politics. She concluded by stating that the urgency of democratic governance was felt more acutely in the present crisis because even though the crisis had presented opportunities for youth to enhance their participation in democratic governance, the empowerment of the youth can come about only through awareness and participation backed by robust policies, transparent and accountable governance.

Answering to the question on the government's response to the participation of youth through voluntarism during this pandemic, Dr. Levinu said that the government was taking it in a positive way, but sometimes incongruence may arise between the youth and the government, so it is important to have respect for democratic norms and constitutional laws. To the second question "Is corruption a hindrance to good governance? If so, how can the youth help mitigate the situation especially in a critical time like this?" she replied that good governance has been associated with a system which lack corruption and where there is fair legal framework, participation and democratic principles are at work. Hence corruption is indeed a hindrance to good governance because if the system is corrupted at any level, it hinders democratic processes and institutions. She further said that the youth, as informed individuals can raise several issues even during a time like this pandemic as there is no dearth of platform to speak out against corruption. Even though our mobility is restricted, they can use the digital or media platforms to write and voice their concern and articulate their grievances. She said that the youth can also mitigate corruption by not taking part in corrupt practices, creating awareness and walking the talk.

## SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN NAGALAND

- **Tsepila Zhimomi, Manager Training & Talent Management**

**Tsepila Zhimomi**, Manager Training and Talent Management YouthNet Job Centre, Kohima was the first speaker where she gave a brief introduction about YouthNet and their mission. She also highlighted on the



different departments of YouthNet and how they have been functioning ever since. She quickly briefed on the different employment avenues where YouthNet have been actively participating to provide job opportunities to the youths of Nagaland.

### **About YouthNet**

YouthNet is a non-profit organization launched on the **1st of February, 2006**, with a mission "To help youth acquire knowledge, develop life skills and form attitudes to enable them to become self-directing, positive, productive, responsible and contributing members of the society through active participation and involvement".

Department of YouthNet

- 1.) YouthNet Job Centre (YJC)
  
- 2.) YouthNet Career Development Centre (YCDC)
  
- 3.) YouthNet Skill Development Centre (YSDC)
  
- 4.) YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre (YEC)
  
- 5.) YouthNet Vocational Education Centre (YVEC)
  
- 6.) Active Citizenship

### **Employment Opportunities in Nagaland:**

- Banking & Insurance
- Construction
- IT & ITES
- Automotive
- Retail & Logistics
- Tourism & Hospitality
- Education

### **Job Roles:**

- Accountant

- Carpenter
- Front Office Associate
- Software Programmer
- Manager
- Sales Executive
- Security Guards
- Cashier
- Driver
- Graphic Designer
- Kitchen Helper
- Mechanic/Tire Fitter
- Steward/Stewardess
- Social Media Marketer
- Chefs/Cook
- Delivery Boy/Girl
- Human Resource Executive
- Office Assistant
- Sales Assistant
- Receptionist

## SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN NAGALAND

- Anini Nyenga, Senior Project Associate, YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre, Kohima

**Anini Nyenga**, Senior Project Associate YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre, Kohima was the second speaker where she emphasized on the YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre (YEC). She talked on how YEC was founded in order to nurture the entrepreneurship community across the North East region. She expressed her concern on the unemployment rate in Nagaland which rose from 15% to 21.4% during this pandemic. After this, she talked on the different employment opportunities in Nagaland such as in Agro allied sector like Integrated Farming, Mushroom Cultivation, Fishery and Micro Fishery, Construction sector, Tools and Machineries, IT and ITES, Manufacturing sector, Food production etc. She deliberated on ways to self-employment and how it is all about taking that leap of faith. Lastly, she emphasized on perseverance and having the right attitude to connect with people.

The session was accompanied by queries such as positive points in working for a private sector, ways to address the issues of marketing with regard to Agro-based farming in rural areas and impact of e-commerce on Naga women.

#### **YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre (YEC):**

- The YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre was found in order to nurture the entrepreneurship community across the North East region.
- The Centre aims to become a resource Centre for budding entrepreneurs and function as a training facility as well as a counseling Centre.

#### **Statistics & Figures:**

- Population 20.63 lakhs, 30% is youth.
- Rate of unemployment in Nagaland - 21.4.
- NPSC 2019- 15K+ for 135 vacancies.

#### **Agro Allied Sector:**

- Integrated Farming - Lopilo, Teshora Integrated Farm, Peren.
- Vegetable Village - Zhavame, Thanamir, Longkhim (Neida Project).
- Mushroom Cultivation (Oyster and Shitake) - Dr. Sosang Longkumer.
- Pig Breeding - In 2018-19 the production of pigs in the State was 19248 tonnes against local demand of 40020 tonnes. The annual imports is estimated at Rs 221.97 crores. (Seve Ringa, Pig Garden).
- Feed Mills – 70-75 % cost goes to feeds of livestock.
- Fishery & Micro-Fishery - Production of 8605 MT in the state - a bulk quantity of 3800-3850 MT fish needed to meet the demands of fish consumption.
- Developing Value Addition Units for Fruits & Vegetables Talking - Jam, pickle, beverages  
Shurhotuonuo's Delicious/Supongtula's Zonee Foods.
- Delivery Services of Agriculture and Livestock products - Entrepreneurs Associate/ Green Caravan-  
Zynorique Initiative.
- Construction Sector - Carpentry, Masonry, Plumbing, Painting, Electrician, Tiling, etc.
- Tools & Machineries - Youth/ Entrepreneurs in maintenance and repair of tools and machineries.
- IT & ITES - Web designing/Graphic designing/Tech support: NEBuzz.
- Online Services - Ilandlo Express/ Madcinnagalandcenter.in.
- Handicraft and Handloom - Leather Craft& Chizami Weaves.
- Wood & Bamboo decor & furniture - Heirloom Naga/Exquisite Home.
- Food Production - Bamboo Grove Restaurant- Razoukhruyi Dozo/Memory Baker- Posiethsu Kajiri.
- Apparels & Tailoring - Lying Clothing/ Benchum Clothing.



## FEEDBACKS FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

Timestamp	First name	Last name	E-mail ID	Institute name	District	State	How was the	How were	Was this W	Are you coi	Any other suggestions
2020/11/2	Dr. Medon	Zatsu	nmzatsu@	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Well organ Excellent
2020/11/2	Dr. Levinu	sakhrie	levinu2011	phék gover	phék	nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	No	Excellent w Excellent
2020/11/2	Chandan	Sha	cks041319	Phek Govei	PHEK	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	Yes	No. Very Good
2020/11/2	Meren	Jamir	merenjami	PGC	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Connectivit Excellent
2020/11/2	Victor	Vero	Vrvero@gr	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Good	Very Good	Yes	No	Make sure Very Good
2020/11/2	Thoshusie	Katiry	thoshusie2	Phek Govt.	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	Yes	Looking ah Very Good
2020/11/2	Dr. Nutazo	Lohe	acdlohe@g	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Very Good	Yes	Yes	Good and r Very Good
2020/11/2	Shekhohu	Chizo	shekhohu9	Phek govt	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	Yes	It was quit Very Good
2020/11/2	Hutuzo	Lohe	hutuzolohe	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	It was reall Excellent
2020/11/2	Mhashevol	Medeo	mhashevol	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	No	Very benef Excellent
2020/11/2	Khushboo	Shah	khushbook	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Very Good	Yes	Yes	Very help Very Good
2020/11/2	JONATHAN	KIKON	jonathan.ki	Phek Govei	Dimapur	Nagaland	Good	Very Good	Yes	Yes	More of su Very Good
2020/11/2	Dihilu	Nuwiri	Adinuwiri@	Phek Govei	Phek Distri	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	Yes	No Very Good
2020/11/2	Tshetelu	Wezah	tsheteluwe	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	It was such Excellent
2020/11/2	Seyiechoni	Kera	Seyiechoni	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	This semin Excellent
2020/11/2	Khrutalu	Domeh	khrutaludo	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent		Yes	No	Informativ Excellent
2020/11/2	Solo	Lorin	sololorin19	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Very Good	Yes	Yes	No comme Very Good
2020/11/2	LIDEMO	KITHAN	lideaki@gn	PHEK GOVI	PHEK	NAGALAND	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	No	Great job Excellent
2020/11/2	Sonali	Kumari	Sonathaku	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Very Good	Yes	Yes	Very much Very Good
2020/11/2	MULEHU	KHESOH	alehukhes	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Excellent	Yes	Yes	It really wa Excellent
2020/11/2	Welisou	Mero	merowelis	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Excellent	Yes	Yes	It was over Excellent
2020/11/2	Wete u	Ritse	weteritse@	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	No	Will be very good if sur
2020/11/2	Seyiezolie	Khoubve	Seyiezoliek	Phek gover	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	No	A seminar truly neede
2020/11/2	Keviniebein	Kehie	Kevi.kehie	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	No	Looking forward to mo
2020/11/2	Vinituono	Krose	vinituono@	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	Yes	It was a really good prc
2020/11/2	Dr. Neilho	Nakhro	nnakhro@	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Good	Very Good	Yes	No	Looking forward for m
2020/11/2	Vedulu	Thingo	vedulut@g	Phek Govt.	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	All the resource persor
2020/11/2	Dr. Zhokusi	Rhakho	zhoku.rhak	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Keep the trend
2020/11/2	Nusuto	Lohe	atonusuto	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	The seminar has challe
2020/11/2	Savelu	Swuro	veluswuri4	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Excellent	Yes	No	It's a great beneficial fr
2020/11/2	Neipekou	Akami	Akamineip	Phek govt	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Its great beneficial for
2020/11/2	Tetseo	Mudoselu	tetseomud	phék govt	phék	Nagaland	Good	Excellent	Yes	Yes	This very seminar was
2020/11/2	Besevo	Hoshi	besevo123	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	No
2020/11/2	Neilalie	Yashu	neilalieyas	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	No	Webinars like this has
2020/11/2	Athe	Krome	athekrome	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Looking forward for m
2020/11/2	Kupeu	Mero	akule77me	Phek govt	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Looking forward to mo
2020/11/2	Nebulu	Vese	vesenebuli	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Excellent	Excellent	Yes	Yes;No	No
2020/11/2	Khronihui	Akami	Khronihui	Phek gover	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Excellent	Yes	Yes	At this time of pandem
2020/11/2	Wemetsuu	Akami	wemetsuu	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	Yes	No
2020/11/2	Pfuchupe	Mero	pfuchupe	Phek Govei	Phek	Nagaland	Very Good	Excellent	Yes	No	Very interesting and in





**TWO-DAY**  
*National Webinar*  
*On*



**"IMPACT OF COVID-19: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES"**

Organised by:  
Research & Seminar Committee  
Phek Government College, Phek, Nagaland

Sponsored by  
RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (RGNIYD)  
Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu

**DATE: 25<sup>TH</sup> - 26<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2020**

### *About the Seminar*

**T**he COVID-19 pandemic has global social and economic effects. India without exception has been struggling to strike the balance between economy and delivery system. Many young people are leaving their jobs in different parts of the country and returning home. This has created huge challenges for the country's economy and Nagaland is also facing similar challenges. Due to the state's poor infrastructure and economy, with lack of private enterprises and employment opportunities in government sector, the state is facing herculean task to muddle through these challenges. Thousands of students graduate annually and the state needs to take long and short term measures to tackle such hurdles. The need of the hour is to rebuild our economy which is possible only through active participation of the young populace by harnessing their talents. Strong support system, financial aids, conducting awareness programmes and seminars are required to make tremendous impact and to achieve set goals. The Seminar envisage to address the various challenges and aim to recognize, inspire and support the youth.



## DAY 1

- Chairperson : Tsotalu Nakro, Asst. Prof., Dept. of History  
Moderator : Dr. Zhokusheyi Rhakho, Asst. Prof., Dept. of History  
Rapporteur : Vinituono Krose, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Physics  
Jonathan Kikon, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Economics

**TIME: 9:30 AM**



Welcome Address:  
Dr. Vizovol Mekro, Principal, Phek Government College

Guest of Honour:

Prof. Sibnath Deb, Director, RGNIYD,  
Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India



Key Note Address:  
Dr. I. Koktiba, Asst. Prof., & Coordinator,  
Research and Seminar Committee, PGC

**SESSION - I 10:00 - 11:15 AM**

Entrepreneurship in Nagaland: Challenges and  
Prospects:  
Neichute Doulo,  
CEO Entrepreneurs Associates, Kohima



Application of IT&C in Teaching-Learning Process:



Dr. Abhijit Borah, Asso. Prof.,  
Dept. of Physics, Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung

Temjenmeren Jamir, Asst. Prof.,  
Dept. of Economics & Convener, IT&C, PGC







### **SESSION - II 11:15 AM - 12:05 PM**

Imparting skills based knowledge among students:  
Dr. Seyiezolie Khoubve, Asst. Prof., &  
Director, Skill Development Centre



Floriculture & its prospect:  
Dr. H. Atoholi Sema, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Chemistry

### **SESSION - III 12:05 - 12:55 PM**

Chairperson : Tsotalu Nakro, Asst. Prof., Department of History  
Moderator : Thoshusie Katiry, Asst. Prof., Department of Education  
Rapporteur : Shesalu Lohe, Asst. Prof., Department of Botany  
Seyiechonu Kera, Asst. Prof., Department of History



National Youth Policy:  
Dr. I. Koktiba, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Political Science, PGC

## **QUESTION HOUR & DISCUSSION**

### **DAY 2**

Chairperson : Mhashevolu Medeo, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Education  
Moderator : Dr. Nutazo Lohe, Asst. Prof., Dept. of History  
Rapporteur : Khrutalu Domeh, Asst. Prof., Dept. of English  
Pfuchupe-u Mero, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Botany



## SESSION - I 9:30 - 10:20 AM



Sustainable Development Goals:  
Dr. Medongulie Zatsu, Asst. Prof.,  
Dept. of Economics

Creating awareness through Personal  
Hygiene and Health Care:  
Dr. Thejotalu Neinu, Asst. Prof.,  
Dept. of Economics



## SESSION - II 10:20 - 11:10 AM



Good governance and informed citizenship:  
Dr. Levinu Sakhrie, Asst. Prof.,  
Dept. of Political Science

Entrepreneurship in Nagaland: Challenges  
and Prospects:  
Rozelle Mero, Managing Director,  
The People Channel, Dimapur



## SESSION - III 11:10 AM - 12:05 PM

Chairperson : Vedulu Thingo, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Zoology  
Moderator : Shekhohu Chizo, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Education  
Rapporteur : Lidemo B. Kithan, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Physics  
Weliso-u Mero, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Economics

Self-employment and other Employment Opportunities in Nagaland:



Anini Nyenga, Senior Project Associate  
YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre, Kohima

Tsepila Zhimomi, Manager  
Training & Talent Management  
YouthNet Job Centre, Kohima



## QUESTION HOUR & DISCUSSION



**SESSION – IV 12:05 - 12:25 PM  
CLOSING PROGRAMME**

**Chairperson:**  
Vevolu Khamo, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Education



**Vote of Thanks:**  
Prof. Vasanthi Rajendran  
Centre for Training, Orientation & Capacity Building  
Centre for National & International Collaboration,  
RGNYID

Shepalu Suyie, Vice-Principal &  
Asso. Prof., Dept. of History,  
Phek Govt. College



**NAME OF THE ORGANIZERS:**

**DR. I. KOKTIBA**

*Asst. Prof., Dept. of Political Science  
Mob. No. +91-8837271485*

**DR. H. ATOHOLI SEMA**

*Asst. Prof., Dept. of Chemistry  
Mob. No. +91-8787820165*

**TSOTALU NAKRO**

*Asst. Prof., Dept. of History  
Mob. No. +91-8729996263*

**Technical Assistance :**

*Temjenmeren Jamir, Asst. Prof.,  
Dept. of Economics*

**Registration Link**

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1VOtbjxh0u9s\\_Ky9\\_eHowXRdS8ciySrVPlrQoD0t9Et0/edit?usp=drivesdk](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1VOtbjxh0u9s_Ky9_eHowXRdS8ciySrVPlrQoD0t9Et0/edit?usp=drivesdk)

**Registration is free**

**Last date of registration:  
24<sup>th</sup> November 2020**

**E-certificates will be provided**



## PROFILE OF THE RESOURCE PERSONS

### **Rozelle Mero, Managing Director, *The People Channel***

The organisation help hone the skills of young people particularly from NE India, who are talented, have good English speaking skills, creative, hard working but have always thought of the government as the only bailout. The organisation grooms them and helps them connect with companies who are willing to mentor them and absorb them into their teams, and for others, mentors who can help build their businesses.

### **YouthNet (Nagaland)**

YouthNet is a non-profit organization with a mission to help youth acquire knowledge, develop life skills and form attitudes to enable them to become self-directing, positive, productive, responsible and contributing members of society through active participation and involvement. YouthNet is registered under the Registration of Societies Act 1860. It was launched on the 1st of February 2006 by a group of young Naga professionals. Since its inception, YouthNet continues to be one of the premier youth organizations in North East India that empowers young people to address education, unemployment, entrepreneurship and livelihood issues.

Anini Nyenga, Senior Project Associate YouthNet Entrepreneurship Centre, Kohima. She is the head for Centre for Entrepreneurship and completed a certified course 'Strategic Non-Profit Management'- India from Harvard Business School.

Tsepila Zhimomi, Manager Training & Talent Management YouthNet Job Centre, Kohima. She is a dedicated professional with over 8 years of experience in Customer Service and Operation Management, who is result-driven with significant and progressive experience for successfully managing all operational aspects of a customer contact centre.

### **Entrepreneurs Associate (Nagaland)**

Entrepreneurs Associates (EA) is passionately working to promote entrepreneurship and develop sustainable livelihoods in Nagaland and other North Eastern states of India for economic development and increased participation of local people in the economic activities of the states for social equity and harmony. It is committed to nurture the entrepreneurial aspirations of individuals and communities, acknowledging their innate search for progress: by utilizing resources that are within their reach, encouraging entrepreneurs to take society forward as a part of their own success.

Neichute doulo CEO & Coordinator has been impacting lives with his visionary imitative of transforming the naga society with a focused approach of unleashing the power of economic empowerment. Ann authority

in the field of entrepreneurship in Nagaland, he has been shaping the way people view entrepreneurship in the state for the last 17 years. He believes that Nagas will have to change the way they perceive entrepreneurship or being overwhelmed by the tide of economic upheavals that are going to come along with globalization. His work have been recognised both in the state as well as internationally, being the first Naga recipient of the international Ashoka fellow, headquartered in Washington DC USA in 2001. He was also awarded the 'Social Entrepreneur of the Year 2016' India by the prestigious Schwab foundation-world economic forum. At the regional level, he was recognized for his contribution to the North east Excellence Award 2017. Locally he is recognised figure of social reformation being the 5th recipient of the Naga Mother's Association award in 2003 for developing entrepreneurship in the state. The Chakasang youth front has also given him life time achievement award 2006 for being a social entrepreneur and a youth who has immensely contributed to social change in the state.

Neichute taught economics for two years for under graduate students (1998-2000) in Baptist College Kohima and has been a guest faculty on entrepreneurship to many prestigious institutions.

He is Grade-A National Level empanelled National Resource Personnel by the NIRD & PR, National Rural Livelihood Mission (RC), a member of the country's premier policy think tank - Niti Aayog, Standing Committee CSO's for Livelihoods and Financial Inclusion and the State Level Audit Advisory Board Member, Nagaland.

**Dr Abhijit Borah, Associate Professor, Department of Physics, Fazl Ali College Mokokchung, Nagaland.** A renowned academician served as a lecturer of Kohima Sciences College for past 9 years. He has presented many papers in the seminars and conferences at national and international, and published many works. Currently, he is the Chief Editor of *Fazl Ali College Journal*.

#### **Skill Development Centre, Phek Government College**

Skill Development Centre which is under the flagship of PMKVY, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship offer short term courses of the following job roles such as Assistant Electrical, Carpentry, Meet and Greet Officer in the district by offering them placements in completion of their courses.

#### **Floriculture Centre, Phek Government College.**

The centre teaches skill enhances theory and practical classes to the students and interested people in the vicinity.

**Dr. Thejotalu Nienu, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Phek Government College.** She had served earlier in Medical Department in flagship programme under Government of Nagaland. His specialization is on Rural Economics. Se had presented and attended many national and international seminars and published many work of local importance.

**Dr. I. Kaktiba**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science. He obtained his M.Phil and PhD from Academy of International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia University New Delhi. His areas of interest are Security Studies and Indian Politics. He is holding as Convener, Research and Seminar committee, Phek Government College since 2016. He had presented and attended many national and international seminars.

**Dr. Levinu Sakhrie** currently teaching as Asst. Prof. Dept. of Political Science obtained her M.Phil and PhD from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her specialization is on issue of Governance. She had presented and attended many national and international seminars.

**Dr. Medongulie Zatsu** is currently serving as assistant professor in department of Economics obtained his PhD from Nagaland University. His specialization is on Rural Economics. He had presented and attended many national and international seminars and published many work of local importance. He has been awarded as best Teacher in 2019 governors.



Feedbacks from the participants

1. Background of the participants  
Mostly students and faculty
2. Internet connection faced by the participants  
Since in Phek internet connectivity is not stable therefore many students network problem.
3. Effectiveness of online program  
Same as stated in question no. 2
4. Clarification of queries by then participants during the program  
Few students raised questions which were addressed by the resource persons.
5. Perception about the resource persons  
Students were quite satisfied by the resource persons since some of the resource persons are from prominent organisations within the state.
6. View about the online mode of the program  
Students prefer offline mode rather than online due to the connectivity problems
7. View about the duration of the program  
The program was successfully conducted as per the scheduled time.
8. View about attending similar program in the future  
Students were highly motivated by the seminar and wished to attend similar kind of seminar in the future preferably in the offline mode.
9. Views about sharing of information about the program with others  
Besides the students and faculties of the college, few participants from outside also attended the program.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The two day seminar completed successfully as per the schedule. The students were highly benefitted from the seminar. Many give positive feedbacks of the program and wished to have such kind of seminar in the future.

The college wish to conduct such kind of activities in offline mode in Phek district in the future. The college is also thankful to RGNIYD for promoting such kind programme in the country.

Annexure III

LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

Timestamp	First Name	Last name	Designation/Title	E-mail ID	Mobile No.	Gender	Institute in City/Town	District	State
2020/11/2	Taralika	Nakha	Assistant P.M.	taralika01@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	15:33:20
2020/11/2	H. Akshay	Sema	Assistant P. O.	akshayh@gmail.com		Female	Department Phok Phok	Nagaland	6:01:18 PM
2020/11/2	L. Kishita		Assistant P. O.	l.kishita@gmail.com		Male	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	6:04:53 PM
2020/11/2	Sale	Larkh	Assistant P. Ms.	sale1981@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	7:04:18 PM
2020/11/2	Wahumara	Kisaw	Assistant P. Ms.	wahumara@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	7:08:48 PM
2020/11/2	Theorhaka	Kallyi	Assistant P. Mr.	theorhaka77@gmail.com		Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	7:09:24 PM
2020/11/2	Shelhabu	Chin	Assistant P. Mr.	shelhabu2018@gmail.com		Male	Phok gov. Phok Phok	Nagaland	7:09:24 PM
2020/11/2	Zheokahay	Rhahoh	Assistant P. Mr.	zheokahay@gmail.com		Male	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	7:10:07 PM
2020/11/2	JONATHAN	KERON	Assistant P. Mr.	jonathan.keron@gmail.com		Male	Phok Gove Dimapur Dimapur	Nagaland	7:11:08 PM
2020/11/2	Mehngall	Zaha	Assistant P. Ms.	mehngall@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	19:39:30
2020/11/2	Wahsou	Meza	Assistant P. Ms.	wahsou@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	19:40:02
2020/11/2	Sevichon	Kere	Assistant P. Ms.	sevichon1994@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	6:06:38 PM
2020/11/2	Weryu	Nike	Assistant P. Ms.	weryu@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	6:47:33 PM
2020/11/2	Behel	Bebel	Assistant P. Mr.	behelbebel@gmail.com		Male	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	6:47:33 PM
2020/11/2	Sevichon	Kherdore	Assistant P. Dr.	sevichonkherdore@gmail.com		Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	10:18:20 PM
2020/11/2	Sevichon	Kere	Assistant P. Ms.	sevichon1994@gmail.com		Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	8:01:51 AM
2020/11/2	Aoni	Nyanga	Sr. Project	nyangaoni	8.00E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	1:34:45 PM
2020/11/2	Mikhaelwit	Medon	Assistant P. Ms.						
2020/11/2	Thangyvit	Seho	Student		7.83E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Nawon	Vernu	Student		8.97E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Nawon	Chuz	Student		7.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Dukhove	R. Khakho	Student		7.43E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Khakhem	Shah	Student		7.09E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Makho	Hekh	Student		7.03E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wenak	Serew	Student		7.08E+09	Female	Phok gov. town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Neglo	Tebun	Student		8.84E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wymetrou	Alani	Student		8.13E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Vehohu	Chisu	Student		7.01E+09	Male	Phok Gov. Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Choteu	Chisa	Student		8.79E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Leat	Wemyi	Student		6.01E+09	Female	Phok Gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Dips Kama	Suize	Student		8.79E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Nemokhoh	Khongtal	Student		5.37E+09	Female	Phok Gove Dimapur Dimapur	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kutulu	Kohi	Student		8.73E+09	Female	Phok Gove Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Besute	Rhakhoh	Student		7.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Mikhaelwit	Tudou	Student		8.26E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	VIVIANI	SONME	Students		6.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Leat	Wemyi	Student		6.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Vehohu	Dooe	Student		6.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Khooay	Whah	Student		6.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Tasawepi	Tudou	Student		6.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Muktun	Lehe	Student		6.01E+09	Male	PHK GOV PHK PHK	NAGALAND	
2020/11/2	Mukho	Viata	Student		7.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Vemahoh	Vasa	Student		6.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Chandun	Ska	Student		8.18E+11	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Makho	Laha	Student		7.09E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Aman	Thakur	Student		8.79E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Surbato	Seho	Student		8.79E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Rakho	Rhakhoh	Student		9.37E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Raveto	Nykhoh	Student		8.07E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kutuhama	Rhakhoh	Student		9.04E+09	Female	PHK GOV Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Gia	Kantari	Student		6.73E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kasi	Rhakhoh	Student		6.73E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Bhahuto	Vemah	Student		6.79E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Bhahoh	Rhakhoh	Student		6.79E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Vere	Student		6.88E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	SARALI	SWAYBO	Student		6.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Ranjit	aba Ranjan	Student		6.01E+09	Male	Government Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Hakho	Alani	Student		8.97E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	KOKUJ	Mehso	Student		6.91E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Surbato	Seho	Student		8.79E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Bible Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Vedho	Vero	Student		6.97E+09	Female	Phok Gov. Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Awako	H. Awoko	Student		8.42E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Thajehoh	Dooe	Student		8.97E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Nawon	Larkh	Student		6.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Lukho	Puro	Student		8.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Pajo	Dae	Student		8.07E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Thomaku	Khano	Student		3.37E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kawoko	Vere	Student		8.12E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	MARIEL	HOYH	STUDENT		6.01E+09	Female	PHK GOV PHK TOWN PHK	NAGALAND	
2020/11/2	Surbato	Vero	Student		8.02E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kedehok	Hekh	Student		8.79E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Vakho	Vemah	Student		6.01E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	WETOLOU	C. MERO	Student		8.06E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kawoko	Vere	Student		8.06E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Lehe	Student		8.19E+11	Male	Phok gov. Phok Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Bhahoh	Nykhoh	Student		8.01E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Lehe	Student		9.17E+10	Female	Phok Gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Vere	Vemah	Student		8.79E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	THADVOY	Kyho	Student		8.84E+09	Male	Phok gov. Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Mikhaelwit	Meyu	Student		6.01E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Mitaku	Larkh	Student		9.37E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Over	Larkh	Student		7.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Choi	Larkh	Student		7.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Awako	Hekh	Student		7.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kawoko	Weyu	Student		8.84E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kawoko	Weyu	Student		8.42E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Kawoko	Weyu	Student		8.42E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Chawoko	Weyu	Student		8.84E+09	Male	PHK GOV Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Chawoko	Weyu	Student		8.37E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Chawoko	Weyu	Student		7.42E+09	Female	Phok Gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Weyu	Student		6.01E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Weyu	Student		8.79E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Weyu	Student		7.01E+09	Female	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Weyu	Student		8.42E+09	Male	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Weyu	Student		9.37E+09	Male	Phok Gove Phok Town Phok	Nagaland	
2020/11/2	Wakho	Weyu	Student		6.91E+09	Female	Phok gov. Phok town Phok	Nagaland	