

# MODERN COLLEGE



# POSITIVE LINK

A MONTHLY MODERN COLLEGE PUBLICATION

## Editorial



### I'm special : His own image

I'm special!

In all the world, there's nobody like me. Nobody has my smile , nobody has my eyes , my nose , my hand , my voice . No one on earth can be found who has my handwriting. Nobody anywhere has my taste in food music and art. No one can see things as I do . In all of time there's been no one who laughs and cries like me . No one reacts to situation just as I do . I'm the only one in all of creation who has my set of qualities . No one in the universe has exactly my set of talent , ideas , and feelings . Like a room full of musical instruments , some may excel alone , but none can match the symphony when all are played together . Because I'm RARE .... I dare not attempt to imitate another . I own everything about Me ; My body , my mind , my feelings , my voice , my actions .

I own my fantasies , dreams , hopes and fears.

I'm SPECIAL

Because GOD made me special for a special Purpose .

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### Information:

For more college  
updates

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[www.moderncollege.edu.in](http://www.moderncollege.edu.in)

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He made me in his own image and I'm fearfully and wonderfully made by HIM . I'm created unique and special .  
I 'm a masterpiece of GOD

**Ms. Keleseno**  
**B.A.4<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**Department of Sociology**

## NEW TEACHING STAFF

Modern college welcomes our new teaching faculty members to the Modern family.

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Mr. Debashish  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Education

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Ms. Maithron Konyak S  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of History

[www.moderncollege.edu.in](http://www.moderncollege.edu.in)

**MODERN**  
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Ms. Qacheü Kapfo  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of History

[www.moderncollege.edu.in](http://www.moderncollege.edu.in)

**MODERN**  
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Ms. Rebecca  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of History

[www.moderncollege.edu.in](http://www.moderncollege.edu.in)

## CTO , NCC OTA KAMPTEE , MAHARASHTRA 3 MONTHS

The CTO of the Modern College NCC unit Mr. Kevingukho Kehie reached NCCOTA Kamptee, Maharashtra along with 2 CTOs from 24 NL (I) Coy on 5<sup>th</sup> January 2026. He along with 504 CTOs from all over India will undergo 3 months training course .





## Northeast Zone inter university football participation

Mr. Ngamminlen Changsang and Mr. Seiginhao Singson represented Nagaland University in the Northeast Zone Inter University Football Tournament held at RGU, Guwahati, from 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2026.





## CAMPUS ROAD CONSTRUCTION PHASE 2

The construction of Campus road phase 2 was successfully completed. Our sincere appreciation to HiKoki Power Tools India Pvt . Ltd and the Operation Team of Modern College led by Mr. Kreni Elow, Campus Supervisor, for their dedication and support in making this project successful.



## REOPENING OF COLLEGE: EVEN SEMESTER

A welcome program was organised on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2026 for the new academic session.





## WORKSHOP ON BANANA FIBRE WEAVING

On 20<sup>th</sup> January 2026, the Environment Education Programme (EEP) Nagaland Pollution Control Board organized a sustainable lifestyle workshop on Banana Fibre weaving at Modern College Piphema, Ms. Khriehunuo Rutsa, Programme Officer of NPCB introduced the Board highlighting its activities and functions. Hands-on session on Banana fibre weaving was conducted and certificates were issued to the participants.





## MORNING ASSEMBLY

The morning assembly of Modern College was conducted by the Hostellers on 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan. 2026 at the Indoor Stadium. The programme was chaired by Ms. Mhashevelü of B.A. 4<sup>th</sup> Sem.



## NATIONAL VOTERS DAY

The National Service Scheme (NSS) unit of Modern College observed the National Voters Day on 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan 2026 in the Indoor Stadium. 2 PO's along with 112 volunteers took the pledge to execute their constitutional obligation in free and fair electoral participation. The voters day was observed under the motto of "My India, My Vote".





## FIRST OPEN MIC 2026

The first Open Mic for 2026 session was organized on the 28<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 2026 in the Academic Lawn. The programme was hosted by Ms. Fita Pfinyu 4<sup>th</sup> Sem. Three special presentations were given by Ms. Kimdeihoi Singson, B.A. 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester, Mr. Keneingulie and Mr. Mhasikhotso Shiiya.





## CLEANLINESS DRIVE

A cleanliness drive was organised on 29<sup>th</sup> Jan 2026 with all the 6 Departments allocated with some identified areas.

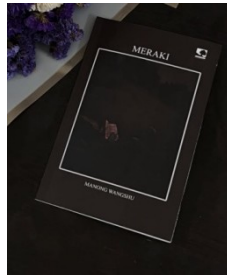




## INAUGURATION OF MODERN COLLEGE FOOTBALL GROUND

On 30<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2026, the formal inauguration of Modern College Football Ground was held with a special programme chaired by Mr. Roshan Chettri, Asst. Games and Sports Secretary, MCSU. Mr. Kreni Elow, Supervisor, gave a short speech about the history of the ground development. The day witnessed penalty shoot-out between lady staff and female students. A friendly match was played between the male staff and the MCSU.



**BOOK REVIEW OF MANONG WANGSHU'S *MERAKI*****About the Author**

Manong Wangshu holds a Master's degree in English from Nagaland University and currently serves as an Assistant Professor in the Department of English at Modern College. His love for literature has always been an escape for him, helping him find solace in a world full of nuances. *Meraki* is a testament to his love for words, as his writings deeply reflect life, love, dreams, and the intricate nuances of human existence.

**Review:**

When I first got the book *Meraki*, I wondered what meraki even meant. Little did I know that it means putting a piece of oneself into one's work—and indeed, this book does exactly that.

I have always been a lover of poetry, as it enables individuals to express their emotions through words, and *Meraki* is definitely one such book. Wangshu has carefully and beautifully woven his life experiences into words, and in many lines, I found myself reflected as well.

For many, *Meraki* might seem like just another poetry book, but for some, it is the voice of the unheard—of an “Uninvited Guest” in this cruel yet loving world. At times, it speaks of someone longing to be seen, loved, and cared for.

There were lines in this book that I truly loved, and I would definitely recommend it. It is short enough to be read in one sitting, perhaps while sipping a hot cup of coffee, and it encourages readers to think deeply and reflect on the poet's life.

The first poem in *Meraki*, titled “Meraki” itself, made me fall in love with the book even more, especially the line:

*“If not poetry, where would I leave my trace?”*



Poems like “The Endangered Age,” “Escapist’s Dilemma,” and “All Is Emotion” strongly resonate with the contemporary world—what people are becoming, how they wish to escape reality, and how heavy their hearts often are.

In “What Could Be,” the poet takes us back to a time when the whole world was affected by the pandemic, when the world turned into *“a silent street where we could only hear the birds chirping.”* The poem “What Life Has Taught Me” reflects on personal growth, maturity, and inner peace, which resonate with readers and enable them to find themselves within it. The three poems “A Soulmate in My Dreams,” “Unrequited Love,” and “She” revolve around the theme of love that is distant, imagined, or unrequited. Together, they express longing, loneliness, and emotional vulnerability. In all three poems, love is shown as something deeply desired but rarely achieved. The poet often connects love with dreams, sleepless nights, and quiet suffering.

In “A Soulmate in My Dreams,” love exists mainly in dreams, while reality feels empty. “Unrequited Love” focuses on silent pain and acceptance, where the heart slowly learns to let go. “She” presents love as admiration from afar, where the beloved remains unaware of the speaker’s feelings. Overall, these poems appeal to readers who relate to unspoken love and emotional solitude, leaving a gentle feeling of longing behind.

Wangshu’s love for nature also reflects his escapist tendencies and forms one of the central themes of the book. Poems such as “You and I: My Prayer,” “The First Man’s Call,” and “Your Love (Hymn to My God)” further reveal the poet’s devotion and love for the One who created this world. Many lines felt as though they were speaking directly to me, and perhaps to other readers as well. Some of these include:

*“Night after night he dreams of the future,  
Yet the incubus of tomorrow  
Haunts him for hours.”*  
— The Insomnia of Tomorrow

*“I reach for words  
But imagination drifts, stolen away.”*  
— The Tyrant Clock

The book is a beautiful mixture of themes such as yearning, love, dreams, praise, and odes—much like the mixture that life itself is made of. What I loved most is how the book concludes, reminding us that although dreams can sometimes be disappointing, that is not the end:

*“Let your dream not slip away,  
But if it must,  
Let it drift like a passing dream.”*

— Manong Wangshu

**Ms. Rüülhouü Khawakhrie**  
**B.A. 4<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**Department of English**





## STUDENTS' ARTICLE IN LOCAL DAILIES



CONGRATULATIONS TO MS. KELESENO,  
3RD SEMESTER, DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY

Topic : Learning to Argue

Published in Local Dailies on 31st December 2025

[www.moderncollege.edu.in](http://www.moderncollege.edu.in)

Wednesday, December 31, 2025



NAGALAND NORTHEAST NATIONAL WORLD INFOTAINMENT SPORTS BUSINESS OPINION



Opinion » Learning to argue

## Learning to argue

December 31, 2025

Usually, when people enter into an Argument, they go into it with a mindset of Winning, driven by a desire to invalidate the arguments of the other person. This approach has no positive effect on anyone and instead creates more Misunderstanding and Animosity between people.

Today, if someone were to turn on the Television and watch a debate, they would most likely see people screaming at one another. Each one would be trying to impose their own views and opinions without even trying to listen to what the others have to say. Such behaviour is observed in the everyday life of ordinary people too; in arguments between Family, Friends and Colleagues. These types of argument have no Value, they do nothing to resolve an issue, they create no new information, and they make the people who participate in them look like irrational beings. It is because of such poor communication and dialogues between individuals and groups that people today seem more divided than they ever were, even though Communication has never been easier. So, how should Arguments be handled???

Prof JORDAN B. PETERSON, a Psychologist and author of 'CANADIAN', states that "ASSUME THAT THE PERSON YOU ARE LISTENING TO, MIGHT KNOW SOMETHING YOU DON'T". It's clearly emphasised that we should assume that the people we are talking to know something we don't and that whatever he or she knows could be of value to us. These arguments can be seen as opportunities to learn something new and not as a competition to see who is right and who is wrong.

No human being can know everything, but everyone may have knowledge and information which is new to others. It is only through proper discourse that such knowledge and information are passed around. And that is the possible outcome of any argument or conversation: that both sides leave with new Knowledge and even Wisdom.

Learning to argue helps develop critical thinking, strengthen communication skills, and foster deeper understanding in relationships. ARGUMENT also helps us to learn to clarify our thoughts and articulate them accurately.

Keleseno, B.A 3rd Semester

Department of Sociology, Modern College

## STUDENTS' ARTICLE IN LOCAL DAILIES



CONGRATULATIONS TO MS. LANUKALA,  
4TH SEMESTER, DEPT. OF HISTORY

Topic : Unemployment in Nagaland

Published in Local Dailies on 15th January 2026

[www.moderncollege.edu.in](http://www.moderncollege.edu.in)

## Unemployment in Nagaland

Unemployment is one of the most serious socio-economic challenges faced by Nagaland today. Despite being a state rich in culture, natural beauty, and potential, Nagaland continues to struggle with a high unemployment rate, especially among the youth. The issue has grown steadily over the years due to limited job opportunities, a small private sector, heavy dependence on government employment, and a variety of social and structural factors. Understanding the causes, effects, and possible solutions to unemployment in Nagaland is important for creating a better future for its people.

Nagaland has a young population, and every year thousands of students graduate from schools, colleges, and universities. However, the number of jobs available does not match the number of job seekers. The state's economy is small, and private industries are limited. As a result, most people depend on government jobs for stability. This has created intense competition, with thousands of applicants for very few vacancies. For many young people, securing a government job becomes the only goal, and this makes the unemployment situation even more pronounced.

Another major cause of unemployment in Nagaland is the lack of industries and factories. The state's hilly terrain, poor road connectivity, and limited infrastructure make it difficult for large industries to set up their operations.

This restricts economic growth and limits job creation. Small businesses, tourism, agriculture, and entrepreneurship have potential, but they are not developed enough to absorb the growing workforce. Many young people do not consider agriculture or farming as a career because of traditional mindsets, low income, and lack of modern techniques. As a result, even the agricultural sector faces shortages of skilled and willing workers.

Education also plays a significant role in unemployment. Although Nagaland has a high literacy rate, many students lack employable skills such as communication, technical knowledge, computer skills, and practical training. There is a gap between what students learn in schools and colleges and what the job market actually requires. This mismatch thus leads to educated unemployment, where degree holders are unable to find suitable jobs. Many young people aspire for white-collar or office jobs, but such opportunities

are limited. Vocational training, skill development, and entrepreneurship education are still not strong enough across the state.

The consequences of unemployment are far-reaching. High unemployment leads to frustration, stress, and low morale among the youth. Many young people migrate to other states or cities like Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Mumbai in search of better opportunities. This results in brain drain, where talented and educated individuals leave the state instead of contributing to its development. In some cases, unemployment can also cause social problems such as alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, and even involvement in anti-social activities. Families struggle financially when their children cannot find jobs, and this affects the overall well-being of society.

Despite the challenges, the government and various organisations are making efforts to address unemployment. Skill development programmes, entrepreneurship workshops, livelihood missions, and youth-oriented schemes are being introduced to encourage self-employment and small businesses. The tourism sector is being promoted as a potential source of income, with

Nagaland's unique culture, festivals, and natural beauty attracting visitors. There is also an increasing awareness about the importance of skill-based education, digital literacy, and vocational courses. Encouraging start-ups, strengthening agriculture, improving connectivity, and supporting local entrepreneurs can help create more jobs in the long run.

In conclusion, unemployment in Nagaland is a multifaceted issue with complex and deep-rooted causes. It affects individuals, families, and society as a whole. To overcome this problem, a combined effort from the government, educational institutions, the private sector, and the youth is necessary.

By improving infrastructure, promoting entrepreneurship, enhancing skill development, and diversifying the economy, Nagaland can create more opportunities and build a future where young people can work, grow, and contribute to the development of the state. Only with consistent effort and long-term planning can Nagaland reduce unemployment and ensure a better quality of life for its people.

Lanukala,  
4th Semester  
Department of History,  
Modern College Piphema

Reader's note: Articles or letters published in any of the columns do not reflect the view of this newspaper



## STUDENTS' ARTICLE IN LOCAL DAILIES



**CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. ROKOVIKHO KEYHO,  
4TH SEMESTER, DEPT. OF ECONOMICS**

**Topic : The Growing Presence of Non-Locals in Nagaland:  
A Silent Transformation**

**Published in Local Dailies on 28th January 2026**

[www.moderncollege.edu.in](http://www.moderncollege.edu.in)

The Growing Presence of Non-Locals in Nagaland: A Silent Transformation



PUBLIC SPACE 28th January 2026

**Rokovikho Keyho**  
Department of Economics, Modern College, Piphema

In recent years, Nagaland has witnessed a quiet yet undeniable shift in its social and economic landscape – the increasing presence of non-local individuals across urban and semi-urban regions. From roadside vendors and construction workers to small business operators and service providers, non-locals are now embedded in nearly every visible layer of our public life. This change, though gradual, is beginning to raise critical questions about employment, identity, cultural integrity, and the future of our state.

The causes behind this demographic shift are complex and rooted in several factors. With a significant portion of the local youth migrating out of the state in search of higher education and better employment opportunities, there has been a growing void in the local labour market. Many jobs that require physical labour, technical skills, or long working hours remain unattractive or inaccessible to locals due to social perceptions, lack of training, or low wages. Consequently, workers from outside the state—mainly from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Assam—are stepping in to fill these gaps.

Non-locals often arrive with strong work networks, community backing, and an ability to survive on lower earnings. These factors allow them to dominate sectors like construction, tailoring, small-scale trade, and even service deliveries. Over time, this economic foothold evolves into a semi-permanent presence, with many non-locals bringing their families and gradually settling in the region.

What is more troubling, however, is the inefficacy of regulatory mechanisms such as the Inner Line Permit (ILP), which was originally designed to control and monitor the entry of outsiders into Nagaland. The lax enforcement of such policies has led to unchecked migration, blurred lines of legality, and a growing population of non-documented settlers whose presence remains largely unaccounted for.

This is not an argument rooted in xenophobia. It is, instead, a reflection of a deeper anxiety—a growing sense among many Nagas that their socio-economic space is shrinking. The fear is not merely about employment but about cultural displacement and erosion of identity. In a land where tradition, language, and community bonds are deeply valued, the silent takeover of public and economic spaces by outsiders is not just seen as a demographic issue, but as a slow dilution of who we are.

To ignore this growing concern would be a disservice to the future of Nagaland. There is an urgent need for meaningful dialogue between the public, the state, and policymakers. Skill development programs must be implemented at a grassroots level so that local youth are better equipped to fill employment gaps. ILP regulations must be reviewed and enforced with sincerity, and local entrepreneurship should be actively encouraged and protected through policy support and funding.

At the same time, we must not lose sight of our values as a community. Respect for human dignity must remain at the core of our actions, even as we strive to protect our rights. The presence of non-locals may be a reality, but it cannot be allowed to grow unchecked, unrecorded, and unchallenged.

As a Naga, I do not oppose the presence of others who come with respect and purpose, but I cannot deny the discomfort of feeling like a stranger in my own homeland. The time has come for Nagas to speak—not with anger, but with clarity. If we remain silent today, the cost may be our voice, our place, and our identity tomorrow.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH:**

Date	Activities
13 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Joining Report of Staff & Hostel Wardens, Cooks and Administration.
14 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Joining report of the staff and hostellers/ Departmental meeting/ Staff meeting
15 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Reopening of class for even semester/ assembly i/c administration.
16 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Students' Care
20 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Management and Administration meeting
21 <sup>st</sup> Jan	HOD Meeting
23 <sup>rd</sup> Jan	Assembly i/c hostellers.
26 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Republic Day i/c NSS and NCC
27 <sup>th</sup> Jan	IQAC meeting
29 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Cleanliness drive
30 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Students' Care/library committee meeting
31 <sup>st</sup> Jan	Submission of Monthly Report: IPR, IQAC, HOD, Hostel Wardens



**TO LOOK AHEAD:**

3 <sup>rd</sup> Feb	Staff Meeting
4 <sup>th</sup> Feb	World Cancer day i/c RRC
5 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Positive link
6 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Students care
9 <sup>th</sup> Feb	HOD meeting
10 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Modern Week/ Alumni meeting/ PTA meeting
17 <sup>th</sup> Feb	IQAC meeting
20 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Students care
23 <sup>rd</sup> Feb	First weekly test
24 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Management and Administration meeting/ Awareness program (i/c Anti Sexual Harassment Prevention and Women Cell)
27 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Assembly i/c 2 <sup>nd</sup> Semester/ FDP i/c IQAC/ Announcement of state level students' seminar
28 <sup>th</sup> Feb	Remembrance day/ Submission of Monthly Report: IPR, IQAC, HOD, Hostel Wardens