

2012

ISSN 2278-2737

SKWC Journal of Social Science

Jan-Dec. Vol. III. Issue I. 2012

Content

---

#### EDITOR DESK

1. **Reaping the Demographic Dividend: A Comparative Study of India, the North East and Manipur** (L. Tombi Singh, Yaiphaba Ningthoujam, Lokeshor Naorem)

{**L. Tombi Singh**, is Professor in the Department of Economics, Manipur University and presently holding Director of Centre for Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Manipur University, **Yaiphaba Ningthoujam**, Asst. Prof. and research scholar in the above centre, and **Lokeshor Naorem**, Research Assistant and Ph. D scholar in the CSSEIP. Manipur University, India.}

*An insight into the changing scenario of demographic dividend over the years will go a long way in analyzing the degree of reaping the opportunity for economic growth that demographic transition offers mainly to developing countries through changing age structure of the population, mainly through the proportion of rising workforce... The present paper analyses, by using population pyramid, whether India, the North East and Manipur have the chance of reaping the fruits of demographic dividend in the near future as the structure of their population changes in favour of the working age group. It also attempts to give a comparative analysis as to which amongst the three has the greatest possibility of reaping the dividend.*

2. **Insurance Schemes and Nature of its Choice by the people: A case study of Rangia City, Kamrup District Assam** (Gurumayum Token Sharma & Sew Kumar Prasad)

**G. Token Sharma**, is teaching Economics at JNV, Rangia, Assam and research scholar, **Sew Kumar Prasad**, Ph. D is teaching Management in the same institute at Rangia, Assam, India

*The present analysis is attempted to understand choice of insurance scheme as a case study from the Rangia, Assam. In the backdrop of existing socio-economic condition of Assam we want to study peoples' attitude towards about taking life and any other types of insurances. Because of social changing structure and continuous inflation there is a change in people's attitude towards insurance. It is observed that the joint family system is breaking down very fast in the city because of which the need for financial security becomes vital. ... It indicates that people are very much concerned about their future financial security also when their income reach a certain level. It may due to breaking down of joint family system in the modern society and unpredictability of financial support in future.*

3. **Muslim Women and their Narratives on Citizenship Rights Experiences: Stories of Hidden Voices from West Bengal** (Esita Sur)

**Esita Sur**, is Assistant Professor in Political Science in Scottish Church College, Kolkata and Ph. D. Scholar at University of Calcutta, West Bengal, India

*The idea of citizenship is a broad and contested concept in modern India. The concept has remained inclusive as well as exclusive for women because in spite of being incorporated as equal rights-bearing*

*citizens in Constitution, they are subjected to several discriminations based on class, caste, religious as well as community identity and it ultimately results in violating the practice of their citizenship rights. When it comes to the question of Muslim women's status as citizens then issues like personal laws, their under representation in labour force, politics, education also raise questions on the operational dimension of the notion of citizenship. The paper will make an attempt to analyse whether personal laws or socio-economic problems function as deterrents on the part of Muslim women to exercise their citizenship rights. Which factor should be given more weightage while assessing their status as citizens in India?*

**4. Shaping Voting Behaviour: The Case of the 2012 Manipur Legislative Assembly Elections (Ashok Kumar Oinam & Philem Ibosana Singh)**

**Ashok Kumar Oinam** is pursuing Ph. D in the Department of Political Science; Manipur University, India **Philem Ibosana Singh** is also Ph. D Scholar, Department of Political Science, Manipur University, India

*This article analyses determinant of voting behaviour using data from individual level surveys collected before and after the Manipur Legislative Election of 2012 and draws conclusions regarding the significance of party affiliation, social economic factors, vote buying and issue-based voting in Manipur. A sample of 278 respondents was randomly selected from those who resided in the state. The survey asked respondents about their experience and behavior before and after the election to find out concerns the factors that influence the voting behavior of the people in Manipur in the last assembly election 2012. Specifically explored through this study the relationship of voting behavior with family influence, money, elite influence, faith in party at the centre, voter's satisfaction and Candidate's charisma are those factors that had strong effect on voting decisions. The conditioning factors were by products of the multifaceted crises/backwardness of socio-economic and political factors. We also argue that a large percentage of Manipur voters expect to receive material or other compensation for their votes. In addition, we find that centre-leaning politics/calculus influence not only the politicians but also electorate behavior.*

**5. Democracy, Violence and Electoral Trends in the Armed Conflict Regions: Question of Electoral Rights (L. Muhindro Singh)**

**L. Muhindro Singh**, Ph. D, is teaching Political Science and Human Rights and presently Coordinator of Human Rights Studies Centre at S. Kula Women's College, Nambol, Manipur, India.

*Democratic elections are seemingly irrelevant in the armed conflict regions that violation of electoral rights on the eve of election is quite common and more serious in the hill and remote areas in particular. On the other, the matter of human rights violation in the context of armed conflict is very comprehensively found in such regions. Significantly insurgent groups or extra-constitutional bodies have often been interfering in the electioneering processes which have great impact in the electoral rights. Efforts have been made to explore violation of electoral rights in the contemporary elections being held in the armed conflict regions.*

**6. Political Participation and Leadership in Assam: Changing Trends (Mithun Nath)**

**Mithun Nath**, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Assam University, India

*This paper has attempted to focus changing trends of people participation in grassroots level. In this regard, experiences found on panchayat election of Assam are targeted to be made a dept analysis. People's participation is one of the main components of our representative democracy. It is only through the participation of mass people, the responsiveness of the elected representatives is ensured. This not only*

*makes the leaders accountable but shows the political consciousness of the voters' too. Similarly, the participation of people in elections to the local bodies is determined by the importance and relevance of these bodies in local context. ...*

**7. Economic Growth and Multiparty Democracies: A Twenty-first Century discourse (Martin John)**

**Martin John**, Ph. D is teaching Political Science as Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Texas University, Texas

*It is attempted to examine whether developing countries with competitive multiparty democracies may be just as capable of sustaining rapid economic growth as single-party states. It begins with a literature review identifying political stability and the ability to mobilize labor and capital production inputs as key factors behind sustained rapid growth. It then develops the hypothesis that under certain conditions, multiparty democracies may be strong in these dimensions, but ceteris paribus, single-party states are likely to have an advantage. I test this hypothesis by exploring historical trends in rapid growth over the last five decades. Statistical regression analysis confirms that most sustained high-growth regimes have not been competitive multiparty democracies. On a more optimistic note, however, the number of high-growth multiparty democracies increased significantly during the period between 2000 and 2009, signaling a possible breakthrough in the twenty-first century.*

**8. Challenges Confronting Peace Making Efforts: An Experience in the Kuki-Naga Conflict in Manipur during the Early 1990s (S. Mangi Singh)**

**Mangi Singh**, is Professor in the Department of Political Science, Manipur University, India

*It is attempted to examine contemporary conflict situation in Manipur. There have been no instances of ethnic clashes/killings between the Kukis and the Nagas since 2000 onwards. However, it will be too optimistic a view to assume that the Kuki-Naga conflict has become a thing of the past. The issue of lasting and meaningful rehabilitation of the displaced persons also has not been properly addressed so far. There is also the glaring absence of common political aspirations between the two communities with both of them insisting on their own respective, more or less ethnically exclusive, homelands with obvious overlapping of areas which they claim as their own. The demand for Sadar Hills District also remains as a very sensitive issue which may disturb the communal harmony anytime. The outfits are also far from being disarmed. Instead of diminishing, their vice-like hold over the socio-political life of the people in the hills has been on the rise. The civil society organizations working for peace often find their peace initiative efforts constrained because of interference from these outfits. At present, most of the socio-political organizations in the hills are formed on ethnic lines. This includes civil liberty groups, human rights organizations, student bodies, women organizations and even political parties. This has to be replaced by associational relationships between the conflicting groups....*

**9. From Place-Everywhere to Placeless: Space, (Im)mobility and Exclusion (Ram Kumar Debbarma)**

**Ram Kumar Debbarma**, Completed Ph. D from Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad

*In Northeast India, the border has become a site for violent political confrontations and contestations. In this paper, taking the case of the Bru people who fled Mizoram in the late 1990s, I want to problematise modern geographical of exclusion in the region, a region which is beginning to be conceptualised as a*

*Zomia. I argue that modern spaces, in the region, do not constitute a complete break, rupture and dislocation from pre-modern indigenous space. This co-existence announces the nature of modernity which every constructed identity/place must inhabit, negotiate and reject.*

#### **10. Unity in Diversity in North-East India: A way of Development (Sukanta Sarka)**

**Sukanta Sarka**, is Lecturer (Economics), Faculty of Management Studies, ICAFI University Tripura, Agartala,

*Unity in diversity is a slogan celebrating co-operation between different groups of people in a single society and socio-ecological philosophy that describes a sense of oneness despite physical or psychological barriers. India being the largest democracy in the world with a civilization more than five thousand years old boasts of multiple cultural origins. North-east India is a land of diverse physical features. People of this part follow different religions and castes. They follow different customs, traditions and speak different languages. They also differ in dress and food. In spite of so many differences; people have a feeling of oneness. They are bound by common cultural heritage and they share basic human values. The region is known for its unique culture, handicrafts, martial arts, and scenic beauty. Problems include insurgency, unemployment, drug addiction, and lack of infrastructure. The basic objective of this paper is to analyze the importance of unity in diversity for the economic development of North-East India and the various ways of economic development.*

#### **11. Conflict resolution methods (CRM): Among ethnic Kukis society in India and Myanmar (George T. Haokip)**

**George T. Haokip**, is teaching Political Science in the Government Degree College, Tripura and Senior Research Fellow, Manipur University, Manipur, India

*In traditional Kuki society justice was the foundation of every conflict resolution. Every section of the community believed in the traditional institution that judgments are passed on the basis of fact, evidence and eyewitness. Judgments were not passed on communal line or merely on suspicion, favoritism and hatred. However with the passage of time certain forms of corruption have crept in these practices. Methods of conflict resolution were complex and elaborate. But Christianization has reduced this complexity bringing new Christian ideal. While several redundant and expensive rituals are done away with, Kuki societies are still undergoing social change negotiating the relevance of traditional practices with the world religion and its "universal" values. The advent of Christianity in the Northeast India and its impact on different communities in the region has in a way come as a rescue from the corruption these traditional institutions were infested with. Christian principles and practices as universal in its scope have somehow prevailed over the traditional practices of the tribes and communities. Impacted by this universal ethos, most of the traditional processes of resolving conflicts are being slowly abandoned.*

#### **12. Drug Addiction, Recovery and Relapse in Manipur: A case study (Y. Santoshkumar Singh)**

**Santoshkumar Singh**, pursuing Ph. D at Manipur University and working on different health issues with NGOs

*This study made an effort to scientifically present the detailed account of the factors responsible for recovery and relapse among the drug addicts in Manipur. The writer conducted an in-depth exploration of the factors which helped people to detoxify from drugs and the factors which led to relapse among 15 participants from Thoubal district, Manipur. Two Counselors from detoxification and rehabilitation center and two project managers and of TI-NGOs and a total of 15 drug addicts were participated in the study. A sampling frame was drawn through snow ball sampling. The study found that detoxification and rehabilitation services for drug users were mostly provided by private organizations. Some of these organizations had a comprehensive plan, trained staff and counselors. Most counselors were ex-drug users,*

*and they functioned as mentors and role models who helped some drug users to realize that successful detoxification from drugs is possible. This approach enabled current drug users to adhere to the detoxification program. ...Economic rehabilitation seemed to be the felt need among the recovering addicts to avoid relapse.*

**13. An Assessment on Rehabilitation Centres: The Context of Drug De-addiction Centres in Manipur (K. Manitombi Devi)**

**K. Manitombi Devi**, is Senior Lecturer and teaching Education at Mayai Lambi College, Manipur, and Ph. D Scholar, Department of Education, CMJ University, Meghalaya

*This paper focuses in present scenario of drug addiction and its relevance in the society. Considering the present Scenario of the issues relating drugs, it is the high time we have a state drug policy and for the sustainability of the program. We need to sensitize to relook the program run by the central Government through the concern department. At the same time the people from various sector time should involved to reduce the problems relating to drugs since it is not only the duties and responsibilities of the various NGOs who are responding in the issues. The main goal of rehabilitation centres – “A sustainable whole person recovery”.*

**14. Role of Truck Drivers in Manipur’s Society (S. Bhogendra Singh)**

**S. Bhogendra Singh**, Ph. D is teaching Sociology and coordinator of IGNOU convergent unit at S. Kula Women’s College, Manipur

*If agriculture and industry are regarded as the body and the bones of the economy, transport and communications constitute its nerves which help the circulation of men and materials. The transport system helps to broaden the market for goods and by doing so; it makes possible large scale production through division of labour. It is also essential for the movement of essential commodities for the well being and livelihood of the members of the society. Transport development helps to open up remote regions and resources for production, urbanization and industrialization directly. In Manipur the only effective means of transport of goods is surface transport for which the services of truck drivers are indispensable. Road transport systems are the only viable means of transport and generate sizeable employment opportunities as a factor of great importance in the context of Manipur. ...*

**COMENT**

**15. Ibobi’s Hat trick in Manipur: Unfolding the Core Issues (Homen Thangjam, Shukhdeba Sharma Hanjabam, Hanjabam Isworchandra Sharma)**

**Homen Thangjam**, (Ph. D) Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, MB College, Manipur, **Shukhdeba Sharma, H.**, (Ph. D) Assistant Professor, Dept. of Social Work, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Regional Campus, Manipur, India, **H. Isworchandra Sharma**, Ph. D Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics, Manipur University, India

**16. Protection for Insiders: Demand for ILP System in Manipur (Malem Ningthouja)**

**Malem Ningthouja**, Ph. D working on different socio-political, conflict issues,