

2015

ISSN 2278-2737

SKWC Journal of Social Sciences

Jan-June. Vol. VIII. Issue 1. 2015

Content

Editor's Spectra

1. Socio-Economic Condition of Nomadic and De-notified Tribes: A Case of Ramoshi Community (Uttam Madane)

Ph. D Scholar, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai – 400 088.
E-Mail: uttam.madane@gmail.com

Socio-economic condition is the main indicator to measure the development of the any community or group of people. This paper is looking at 'Socio-economic condition of the De-notified Tribes: A case of Ramoshi Community'. The main objective of this paper is to explore the socio-economic condition of the Ramoshi community of Maharashtra state. This study shows the current reality of Ramoshi community, who has been historically victimized and excluded from mainstream of development. Ramoshi community is a stigmatized and neglected community in the Indian social system since British era. The problems of Ramoshi community are not only grounded in current reality, but also deeply rooted in history. As per the key findings, socio-economic condition of Ramoshi community is poor. Ramoshi are struggle for livelihood.

2. The Kukis of Assam: Endeavour towards Autonomy and Identity (Niengkhodei Singson)

Niengkhodei Singson is Senior Research Fellow in Political Science, Guwahati University, Guwahati, Assam

Maintaining one's identity through the demand for autonomy, regionalism and statehood has become common in contemporary times. Movements for identity aim to defend the interests and promote the rights of certain groups of individuals who feel discriminated, and the search for symbolic recognition by a significant other. The Kukis are indigenous tribes who have profound social, political and cultural traditional system through which they can handle their affairs smoothly within the ambit of their own community. Their social institutions are influenced overwhelmingly by tradition, and, customary laws have effectively managed their administrative affairs. The Kukis are very keen at preserving, protecting and mobilising their identity in every way possible. This paper will study the ways in which the Kukis of Assam try to protect and mobilise their identity since the colonial rule had hurdled their affairs. Further, the paper will also discuss on how in recent times

they have carried out a movement for having a Regional Council within the Karbi Anglong Autonomous district and how they have supported the Indigenous' Peoples Forum (IPF) for the bifurcation of the Dima Hasao district.

3. Memory, History and Materiality: Seventy-two Horse Riding Deities of Kutch (Anisha Saxena)

Ph. D Scholar, Center for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, salabhanjiks@gmail.com

In the dry and deserted landscape of Kutch in Gujarat, India there exists on hilltops temples dedicated to Jakh. Jakh refers to seventy-two horse riders, seventy-one men and a woman their sister Sayari or Sayara. Today the popular legend associated with their coming to Kutch begins with a shipwreck, which is believed to have brought these foreigners to Kutch. It is said that they were fair-skinned and had knowledge of warfare and medicine, thus attracting the attention of the native population. The wicked king Punvro, who had built the capital city of Padhargadh, then ruled the area. The Jakh are said to have slayed the king and destroyed his city, but soon the widow of the king, avenged the murder of her husband by having all the Jakh killed, they were thereafter commemorated as martyrs. Today in Kutch, there are several temples dedicated to Jakh. Majority of them are located on hilltops facing the west, looking towards the Arabian Sea, marking the direction from which the Jakh came.

4. Brazil and India: Setting of economic policy in uncertain times (Maria Antonieta Del Tedesco Lins)

Faculty in the Institute of International Relation, University of Sao Paulo, USA, this paper is presented on the 23 World Congress on Political Science at Montreal, Canada during 2014 and reproduced in this journal.

This paper discussed from a brief review of the policies adopted by the two countries since the crisis began in 2008-09, the extent to which countercyclical strategies have given rise to different behaviors in the overall economic policies of Brazil and India. In general terms, these traits, along with huge domestic markets and a good global economic environment, prior to 2007, combined to ensure that both countries were relatively protected from the international crisis of 2008-09. Five years from the peak of the crisis, it is evident that the whole world has experienced a shift in economic policies. A stronger state presence has been widely accepted and the global debate now incorporates the questioning of liberalism's future. In Brazil and India - considering the differences between their economic realities and national policies - there was a significant decline in economic growth in recent years, while discretionary economic policy and even some protectionist measures gained ground.

5. Land Use System, Inheritance and Transfer of Land among the Tangkhul Nagas of Ukhrul District of Manipur (Console Zamreinao Shimrei)

NET and M. Phil., Asst. Professor, Mount Everest College, Senapati and presently Ph. D Research Scholar, Department of History, Assam University, Diphu Campus, presented papers in various topics at National Seminars and contributed many articles in different reviewed journals. 09862262656 E-Mail ID: czshimrei@gmail.com

It is attempted to analyse the land use system among the Tangkhul Nagas is more or less of the same features with slight variation amongst the different areas. Land is mainly used for the agricultural purpose and important economic asset of the people. Land can be utilized in various ways. Practically speaking land can be used for community, individual, clan and chief. Land is primarily used for both terrace and shifting cultivation which is the backbone of the given society. They steadfastly practiced shifting cultivation and wet terrace cultivation from the very beginning of their settlement. Land can be utilized judiciously according to the needs of the people. The customs and traditional rights have provisions to acquire ownership of land for the construction of permanent building or cultivation of crops and plants or a particular place.

6. British Educational Policies in Colonies in India: A Case Study (Sangeeta Kumari)

Ph. D Student, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Education is a liberating influence of the greatest importance. A trained and well furnished mind gives its owner self-confidence, discrimination and independence. Ignorance is weakness, knowledge is power. Queries like what to teach, whom to teach and how to teach have been fundamental to debates on education in India. Crucial changes in both knowledge production and generation came along with the waves of colonization. Under the East India Company, possibly for the first time in Indian history, the State had come up as the producer of knowledge and the sole negotiator of what was to be delivered and to whom. The people who wanted to acquire knowledge had limited options and limited access. In addition, Indians had their own prejudices and requirements which were not always harmonious to those of the colonizers. In fact they differed considerably. It is in the sphere of knowledge acquisition that cultural encounters take place and unfurl the complications of civilizational interactions. Knowledge is basically a contested term, as much as education itself is a contested terrain.

7. Need for the electoral reforms in India (Chongtham Laxmi Devi)

Ph. D Scholar, Dept. of Political Science, Manipur University

India must adopt the widely discussed and acceptable electoral reforms to strengthen its democratic foundations. Without such reforms India's democracy will be far from successful and matured

democracy. Some of the widely accepted ideas are replacement of first past the post system by proportional representation system in order to remove 'the tyranny of majority', total ban of opinion poll, simultaneous elections of both Union and state legislatures, not allowing candidates to contest from more than one constituency, strengthening powers of election Commission, using of ballot paper instead of electronic voting machine (EVM) etc. India has got a complex society inhabited by culturally diversified multi- ethnic groups. Exclusion of minority interest will create more problems and remain as obstacles in the way of nation building process of India. If India really wants to be a powerful global player, then all the defects in her electoral system must be removed immediately.

8. Social and Cultural Changes under the British Rule in the Lushai Hills (H. Thangtungnung)

Ph. D. Scholar, Department of History, Manipur University.

The Lushai Hills was annexed and occupied by the British with the end of the Chin-Lushai Expedition in 1890. The presence of the British brought about many changes, improvement and transformation in the social and cultural spheres.