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Content

Editor's Spectra

1. India's Look East Policy: Its Implications for the north east India (K. Brojendro Singh)

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One of the root causes of underdevelopment in the NER is the sudden block of the region's political, economic and cultural relations, a traditional relation, with the East and the South East Asian Countries. The long border line of the NER running along the surrounding countries such as Myanmar, China, Thailand, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan was once the convenient open vast gateway for various relations. However, since colonial period this vast open gateway has been artificially blocked that has retarded all economic and social development. The opening of the Eastern gate is quite natural and can enhance the economic development of the region. So, the Look East Policy can be operationalised as an economic boon to the underdeveloped region which will also serve other national interest such as solution to insurgency, alienation syndrome, etc.

2. A perspective on Civil Society and its Characteristics in Peace and Conflict: Understanding the role of Civil Society in Conflict resolution process in Assam, (Pinak Pani Basumatary)

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Civil society is an essential part of the proper functioning of the state, helping to initiate, promote, and strengthen comprehensive and objective dialogue between governments and their people. Civil society strengthens efforts for conflict resolution, promotes human rights, and leads to a better democratization processes. This study investigates the role of civil society actors in conflict transformation and peacebuilding in Assam. Civil society is generally seen as an important actor in peace processes. But when it comes during peace negotiations, the debate is centered on the question of how including or excluding civil society affects the process. In conflict of Assam the major argument is that how the civil society participation makes the process sustainable and democratic creates discourse over peaceful means for conflict resolution.

3. Schedule Caste Women and Entrepreneurship: A Study on Molasses Production (P. Dhaneshwari Devi)

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The SC women of Kakching have experimented through various occupations for their livelihood. The study learned that some women entrepreneurs had started molasses production and their success story had influenced others and felt them for better earning. The findings confirmed that Molasses production of Kakching has been gradually increasing since the functioning of these units about 40 years back. If the Government extends suitable help toward these women entrepreneurs it will definitely bring economic growth of not only entrepreneurs but also to the state. The gradual incline on molasses production implies there is scope and prospect for further expansion in this trade. Eventually, it can say that molasses entrepreneurs have enough potential and this trade has more prospects with the coming of look east policy.

4. HIV/AIDS, Society, Gender & Youth: Breaking the Social Construct (Dr. B. Anilkumar Sharma)

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Despite the initial low prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst females, there are an increasing number of HIV/AIDS occurrences among females today. In addition to the challenges towards meeting clinical facilities and supports to the people living with HIV/AIDS, there is an extensive social challenge that the people living with HIV/AIDS are now seriously facing in their lived world. The social challenge is a construct that results into stigma, discrimination, manufacturing outcaste, tabooed identities, etc. The biggest impact of construct is on the female persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs). The paper looks into the gender question locating state of deprivations, their rights, and needs, etc., while exploring the limitation that is inherent in the prevailing approaches to understand the situation of HIV/AIDS, its impact and remedies. The study also tried to look into the problem face by the children's of HIV/AIDS parents--who are in the age of marriage.

5. Social Chaos, Movement and Students' Organizations in Manipur: A perspective (Dr. Ng. Liklaileima Devi)

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Students play a pivotal role in shaping the course of history in our country and other developing countries. Being educated and easily available in larger groups, they can be organized more easily than the common populace. At the same time, they easily respond to the clarion calls given by the politically conscious leaders. Moreover, student life is a stage in which they are trained for future leadership. Many well known political leaders were formerly student activists. This is true in most of the societies and countries as well. In this regard, Manipur is not an exception. In fact, the role of student organizations of Manipur in particular in this regard is a commendable one.

6. Traditional Religious Beliefs and Practices of the Moyons (Penny Rose Chinir)

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Religious dogmas have influenced and conditioned economic endeavours, political movements, property dealings and social institutions. For the Moyons, religion exists within the whole system of their being. It is basically a community religion in which an individual life is inseparable from the community life. The Moyon believed in the existence of the Supreme Being called Asapavan, the source of all creation. The Moyons believed in the Supreme Being endowed with supernatural powers or strengths and who controlled the earth,

the heaven, and the souls. They believed in omen of good and bad and deceases and sickness were associated with evil spirits. They performed various rituals like village establishment, house location, house dedication etc.

7. The Socio-Economic Political Impact and Challenges of E-Governance: Indian Scenario (Dr. Mukta Dubey)

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E-Governance is the application of information and communication technologies to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational and transactional exchange with in government, between Government and Government. E-Governance is to be offer a variety of ICT services to citizen in an efficient and economical manner and to strength the relationship between government and using technology the United States, European and Asia are ranked the top three in development. The quality of democracy and the commitment and caliber of public servants both in the executive and in the judiciary would determine the outcome of the country is performance in key areas empowerment, employment and effective delivery of services. E-Governance in Panchayats is sought to be achieved through the E-Panchayat (MMP) under the National e-Governance plan (NeGP) under the E-Panchayat (MMP), 11 core common software applications are planned.

8. Education and Insecure Academic Atmosphere: The Experience of Conflict Manipur (Dr. Mubindro Laitonjam *Dr. Felix Wazdier, Dr. S. Bhogendra Singh*** M. Surjit Singh****)**

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It is generally presumed that, many parents have uncertainty for their wards to pursue education in the state. Often, disturbance on educational institutions, incessant conflict in between state and non-state actors, inter and intra ethnic conflicts and other social chaos cannot assure a peaceful academic atmosphere. Entire analysis is based on empirical method through available primary and secondary data. All possible efforts should be made to maintain education system during conflict. Civil societies should also play an important role in ensuring the children of their basic right. Conflicts sometimes become unavoidable, but that should not hamper the educational atmosphere of the children. Besides, it's very depressing to learn that students in Manipur are deprived of education despite so many holidays and festivals in addition to often social chaos. Early investments in education protects children from the most damaging aspects of conflict and play a significant role in building peace, restoring countries to a positive development path and breaking the cycle of violence.

9. The Election Commission and the Bolstering of Electoral Democracy in India (Dr. Mayengbam Nandakishwor Singh)

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Amidst all the debates as to whether India practises democracy in the true fashion, the stupendous role of the Election Commission of India clearly exhibits that India adopts at least a robust electoral democracy. Besides

being one of the most populous and illiterate countries, free and fair elections are conducted in regular periods and certain measures are administered during elections to prevent voters from being purchased by the political parties through malicious means. Stringent election codes of conduct are imposed to political parties. The Election Commission of India ensures that all Indian citizens eligible for political rights exercise their franchise independently. In doing so, they are empowered to choose their representatives. Since the responsibilities of ensuring free and fair elections are shouldered by the Election Commission, there is no doubt that it holds one of the most worthy roles in shaping Indian democracy.

10. A Case Study on Religious Festivals of Moirang Salai (Clan) (Dr. N. Joykumar Singh)

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The festivals of Manipur are a tribute to the rich culture and legacy of the state. If you spend a year in Manipur you will know that the land is not only known for its scenic beauty but also represents a number of festivals. In fact the festivals of Manipur epitomize their cultural, social and religious aspirations. The festivals of this state are profoundly rooted in the Hindu mythology and old cultural traditions. The festive celebrations not only make for unrestrained merriment but also reveal to the entire humanity the rudiments of a progressive social order within its conservative and time-honored framework. The multi-colored festivals of this state also remove the monotony of daily life by providing mental recreation, physical diversions and emotional outlet. When we remember the matter of Manipuri culture, it will be worthy to mention or remember Moirang which has its rich cultural heritage and an indomitable one in Manipuri culture. Actually, without the rich cultural heritage of Moirang, it is said that Manipuri culture can't be perfect or complete. Moirang was a princely state, having its own culture and tradition from time immemorial in the history of Manipur. Moirang Salai (Clan) is one of the seven salais which are the components of Manipuri people.