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From the Desk of Chief Editor

I am fortunate to place before the readers the Vol. VII No. 2, December 2021 of the Mizoram University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (an Open Access journal, index at Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)). The present issue contains 22 research-based articles including one Lead Article. All the articles published so far in the journal are available for free download on its website (<http://mzuhssjournal.in/>).

The Lead Article for the present issue of the Journal is contributed by Prof. V. K. Shrotryia of University of Delhi. He shared his views on human well-being and growth-led model and advocated for prioritizing human welfare and happiness over and above economic growth.

Boarder disputes play a critical role in the international relations. China and India, the two Asian influential powers have been competing in several bilateral, regional, and international issues. In this backdrop Ms. C. Lalremsiami and Prof. J. K. Patnaik, in a study, attempted to study India-China relations in the light of geopolitical problems in the Doklam plateau. In the international realm of politics, the new millennium has changed the course of the US national interest with the emergence of the terrorist and its terror activities. Ms. Lalhrualtuangi Sailo, in her study, tried to highlight the policies being implemented by the US in Afghanistan and examine its objective and the implications. India is the biggest democracy in the world, which follows the model of cooperative federalism. At times Governments at the Centre and at the State are being headed by political parties with different ideologies. Mr. Lalringgheta and Prof. K. V. Reddy attempt to analyse the changing pattern of relations with certain implications, strategies adopted by the Central Government of India and the State Government of Mizoram to strengthen or weaken each other in a specific case of Mizoram during the period of 2013-16. After a plan was instigated by the British to leave India during the 1940s, a political confusion was scattered among the educated Mizo youth as to whether Lushai Hills will be under Indian Union or still be under the jurisdiction of the British government. During this time of despair, Mizo Union (MU) was formed to preserve Mizo culture, tradition, and ethnic identity. Mr. R. Vanlalmangaihsanga and Prof. Jangkhongam DOUNGEL tried to trace how the Mizo Union underwent several factions and debacles while making several decisions. The study critically examines the ideological clash between the leaders that led to the fractions and intra-party conflict. It discusses the reasons for

various conflicts which led to the formation of new regional and national parties in Mizoram. The paper also analyses the reasons for its ideological decay. The traditional self-governing institutions were in operation under the broad framework of the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945. These institutions were strengthened, and the people were encouraged to continue with traditional justice delivery system. Dr. Kago Gambo and Prof. Nani Bath in a study reviewed the administration of justice in Arunachal Pradesh and highlighted that these institutions not only were responsible for administration of justice but had influence on socio-economic and religious affairs of the people.

Financial literacy is an important dimension of balanced development of an economy, as financially ignorant population remains at risk of being victim of financial frauds. Every Government tries to ensure safety of its citizens from such scams by making rules in this regard, but if the consumers remain ignorant about their rights, they may still get scammed. Nombulelo Dilotsotlhe and Njabulo Mkhize tried to investigate into the level of knowledge and the attitude of the consumers towards Consumer Protection Act in South Africa. The sustainable development of any nation is possible only if women are equally empowered and are considered as equal partner in the progress. An attempt was made by Dr. Ashima Das to study the socio-political and economic status of women in India and to protect their dignity. The study also reviewed the role of government in the process of women empowerment. The responsibility of nurturing children for a mother or a father alone is undoubtedly a mounting task to discharge. Single mother faces greater degrees of obstacles because the complete weight of parenting and income falls solely on one individual along with different socio-psychological challenges in the society. Zohmangaihi Ralte and Prof. Lucy T. V. Zehol identified and examined the issues that single mothers encounter and highlighted their significance in Mizo society. The study reveals economic hardships, as the biggest challenge. India is known for its unity in diversity, and Manipur is not an exception to this. Manipur has many languages, dialects, ethnic tribal communities, and cultural trends. One of the tribes of Manipur, viz. Kukis, are composed of various and diverse ethnic community living in different parts of northeastern states of India, Burma and Bangladesh. The economic life of the Kukis is not only characterised by the agricultural activities but also by traditional cottage industries and the craft production systems. Dr. Sheikho hao Kipgen tried to study the economic life of the Kukis, their traditional villages industries and the system of craft production. Another study selected for the journal is conducted by Rinki Babin in which the researcher tried to investigate into the livelihood opportunities of Tibetans refugees in settlement areas of Arunachal Pradesh. Tibetans in Arunachal Pradesh are those, who, along with the Dalai Lama, escaped their native place after Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1959. In Arunachal Pradesh, there are around 6141 Tibetans, who are settled in Miao, Tezu, Tenzingaon, Tuting and some of the places in West Kameng and Tawang Districts. Dr. Supam Biswas study the history of business of timber in India during British period. He highlighted that the British forest policy adversely affected the daily life of the local people. The government asked them to live in open areas outside the forests, which created some issues of

compensation etc. Beside this, several other issues are also covered in the study. Md. Rakeullah Chowdhury et al. have tried to spot the relationship between financial deepening and economic growth using a panel data of India and China by attempted to assess the information content of non-linearities in the China and India finance–growth nexus. The study found an interesting result that for China there is both way association but for India there is a uni-directional association from financial development to economic development. The authors concluded that both supply leading and demand following hypothesis holds true for China but only supply leading hypothesis is true for India. Wildlife sanctuaries have been established at various places with prime objective of wild life protect, but various economic and leisure activities of human beings put the life of such animals to a danger. One such sanctuary, viz. Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife sanctuary is situated in the Tengnoupal district of Manipur. Shifting cultivation is the main livelihood activity of the people in the area. Besides this, many people in the region hunt wild animals and birds in their leisure time. N. Samuel Douminthang Baite and Seiyang Baite made an attempt to explore the level of human exploitation of the sanctuary in terms of timber extraction, hunting of wild animals and birds by taking five sample villages. The exploitation of the wildlife within such a short span of time was found was to be alarming and based on it the paper further raises concerns about sustainable community development.

It is interesting to know the history of different languages, even more interesting to compare words or sentence formation of different languages. Most of the languages have their own words and sentence structure but when people of different languages interact, they pick-up few words and use in their own language. Dr. Mohammad Asad attempted to present a descriptive and comparative study of marital kinship terms in Maithili and Bengali in terms of phonological pattern. Ms. Sumi Bora made an attempt to study the aspects of ‘moving away’ and ‘clinging in’ through the twin tools of “memory” and “displacement” by analyzing the short story “Thirst of Rivers” by Joginder Paul. The tribal customary laws and the traditional village council depict their identity and pride. The Galo tribe is one of the major tribes inhabiting Arunachal Pradesh. Ms. Tobi Lollen tried to study Customary Laws, Sources of Customary Laws (i.e. Myth, Oath, Ordeals and Social Taboos), Crimes and Penalties prevailing in the tribe. Human interaction with natural world is symbiotic. This finds appearance in various records of art, songs, and stories etc. Places, people, and environment remained an important part of such records. At times, the reflections of these observations in the form of oral history are being probed. Ms. Neelam and Ms. Anjali Verma tried to look at the region and landscapes through folklores in Cis-Giri and Trans Giri area in Sirmaur, Himanchal Pradesh.

Man is a social animal; we learn many things from the society we live in. It is a general observation that various types of undesirable behaviour are increasingly being exhibited and portrayed by the youths which make rational people to wonder whether values still exist. Many youths engage in anti-social behaviour and practices which are noticeable even on the streets. Hammed Adeoye, Toyin Ipinyemi and Ositoye, AO attempted to trace influence of self-esteem

and peer pressure on anti-social behaviour of undergraduate students. The study found significant contribution of self-esteem and peer pressure on behaviour of the respondents. The authors recommended that parents and teachers should closely monitor and guide the youth. Altruism is behaviour or actions intended to benefit another, even when this behaviour action risks possible sacrifices to the welfare of the actor of altruism. A good number of research has been conducted to study association between strength of religious faith and altruism. Marcus Saihmingliana tried to study the same among the Mizo youth and concluded that association between strength of religious faith and altruism exist among Mizo adults and significant differences in strength of religious faith exist between males and females of Mizo adults. Joel Lalengliana Darlong tried to comprehend the incomprehensible, an attempt to understand the self and the society and pointed that the self in society and society in the self urge to fulfil its requirement in it to become augmented, and every self and society undergo into the stages of LERI (Listening, Empathy, Rapport and Influence). With the increase in urbanization, one of the major issues for individuals and public authorities worldwide is traffic congestion. To live and thrive in the face of these difficulties, society needs a system of rules. Mr. Laltleipuia and Dr. Irina Ningthoujam Devi analyzed the Traffic Problems in Aizawl and highlighted that the proportion of people that use public transportation is currently extremely low when compared to other cities. If there is no reliable and efficient public transportation system, many middle-class families will opt for private vehicles as their earnings rise. Thus, a larger expenditure in public transit is required.

On behalf of the editorial board, I would like to place on record heartfelt thanks to Prof. V. K. Shrotryia for kindly consenting to contribute the Lead Article for the present issue of the journal. I would like to say thanks for each of the contributors of the articles selected for the journal. I would like to say thanks to each of the reviewers who devoted their valuable time in the process of review of the articles. On behalf of the Board, I would like to extend thanks to Dr. Akhandanand Shukla, the website consultant, for maintaining the website of the journal. At last, but not the least, I would like to place on record my gratitude to the members of the Editorial Board for all the support they extended in this academic exercise. Further, I would like to extend my special thanks to Prof. Sanjay Kumar (editor of this issue), Department of Hindi, Mizoram University for his tireless efforts to make this issue possible.

Bhartendu Singh
Chief Editor