

Editorial

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Modi's visits: Will it restored the image of BJP ?

Across the entire country the Modi wave gain momentum after the post Pulwama terror attack and the retaliation by the Modi Government by conducting surgical strike at terror camp inside Pakistani territory. The new air blowing in the Northern Indian states seems to be faded away from the state of Manipur after the escaped of UTP Th. Nando from Judicial custody in a mysterious circumstances followed by the death of a police constable in police custody. The popularity of the BJP falls with the letting free of former Vice President of the BJP and former chairman of the Chandel ADC who was caught red handed with drugs worth crores of rupees by granting him bail. Another matter which anger the people of the state is CAB issue, at which the leader of the BJP including its National President Amit Shah and National Secretary Ram Madhav said that CAB will be brought up and pass in the parliament if BJP return to power.

What is more troubling for the BJP in the state of Manipur is the statement of its Inner Manipur PC candidate Dr. RK Ranjan regarding the report of the fact finding committee report about the series of allegation against the Prof. AP Pandey, which is sealed with the court. The Manipur University Community had already expressed surprise on assuming how Dr. RK Ranjan, the Inner Manipur PC Candidate could managed to access the information on the report which is with the court. The MU Community had sought clarification on the issue.

Leaving aside all other political parties candidates contesting the Lok Sabha election, will the propose visit of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the BJP National President Amit Shah visit to the state will be able to divert the mind of the people of the state. Will the developmental works which they claimed to have been taken up for the development of the state will be able neutralize the problems which may give obstacle to the BJP in fighting for the 2 seat? - A million dollar question which need to be ponder by each and every political analyst.

EC seizes unaccounted cash, liquor, drugs, gold, freebies worth over one thousand & 460 crore rupees

Agency
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The Election Commission has seized unaccounted cash, illicit liquor, drugs, gold and freebies worth over one thousand and 460 crore rupees since the Model Code of Conduct came into effect. Gujarat is on top of the list with total seizures worth around 510 crore rupees, followed by Tamil Nadu with over 208 crore rupees, Andhra Pradesh with over 158 crores, Punjab with over 144 crores and Uttar Pradesh with over 135 crore rupees.

In a statement, the Commission said, it has seized over 340 crore rupees cash from all over the country. It has also seized drugs and narcotics worth 692 crore rupees, precious metals worth around 256 crore rupees, liquor worth around 144 crore rupees and freebies worth over 26 crore rupees. The Commission has deployed general observers, expenditure observers and static and mobile surveillance teams in the country to keep a check on the flow of black money and other illegal gratification to ensure a free and fair election.

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FIRST WAVE FEMINISM

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Feminism developed as a movement for demanding legal and right to vote especially the right to vote. their main goal was female's suffrage because they believed that if women could vote, all other forms of sexual discrimination and prejudice would disappear soon. Seneca falls convention of 1848 marked the birth of the US women's movement. It adopted a Declaration of Sentiments, calling for female suffrage written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902). The ideological basis of 'First wave Feminism' emerged from Mary Wolstonecraft's book "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" in 1792, J.S Mill and Harriet Taylor's "On the subjection of Women", Emmeline Pankhurst and Christabel also launched a campaign of direct action which included public demonstration and attacks on property demanding right to vote for women. First wave feminism ended with the achievement of female suffrage in New Zealand in 1893. Second wave feminism emerged around 1960's Betty Friedan's 'The Feminine Mystique' 1963. Kate Millet's 'Sexual politics' 1970. Germaine Greer 'The female Eunuch' 1970. Second wave acknowledge that the achievement of political and legal rights had not solved women's position. They started Feminism focusing attention on personal, psychological and sexual aspects of female oppression. The goal of second wave feminism is therefore not merely a political emancipation but women's liberation. They demanded a more far regime and perhaps revolutionary process of social change. Ideologically they were influenced by Betty Friedan, Kate Millet, Germaine Greer. Third wave feminism emerged in 1990's with the believe that the campaign and demands of second wave feminism have limited relevance in the contemporary times. In the contemporary times new issues has emerged in feminist politics. There has been various social and



political changes so, we need a new feminism. Various feminism have emerged new. For example : Black feminism .It believes that sexism and racism are linked system of oppression. Islamic feminism: Coming back to tradition and wearing traditional attire like covering with veil are liberating for women. For some post feminism is defined by the rejection of second wave feminism. According to them women should not be seen as victims. Women need to take greater responsibility for their own sexual and personal conduct. Post modernist Feminism questions the idea of a fixed female identity. According to them the idea of 'women' maybe nothing more than a fiction. Post colonial feminism theory: According to them women's rights are essentially a western concept and may not be applicable to non western world. Sexual equality may even devalue women's traditional role as home makers and mothers and undermine traditional institution and cultural practices. And also there is fourth wave feminism too. There are some major traditions within Feminism such as Liberal feminism, Socialist feminism, Radical feminism, Difference feminism. There are some generally accepted core themes of feminism. 1. Personal is politics 2. Patriarchy 3. Sex and gender

4. The concept of equality. All the feminist believe in a state where there is equal treatment of woman and the liberation of woman . Susan James characterizes feminism as follows: "Feminism is grounded on the belief that women are oppressed or disadvantaged by comparison with men, and that their oppression is in some way illegitimate or unjustified. Under the umbrella of this general characterization there are, however, many interpretations of women and their oppression .so that it is a mistake to think of feminism as a single philosophical doctrine or advice implying an agreed political program". But despite of all these differences in technical ideas of the feminism, one thing is certain, e women are the groups which has been discriminated, tortured and the victim of all these social systems. Simone de Beauvoir - "One is not born but rather becomes a woman". For all "Meetei Nongsha" patriarchy. The patriarchal society believes that biology is destiny. The female sex having a certain biological features have to perform their social role according to their sex. This idea has a sharp distinction between sex and gender. Sex refers to biological difference between females and males. These differences are natural and unalterable. Gender differences are socially and politically constructed. Women and man should not be judged by their sex but as

individuals, as persons. The goal of an egalitarian society is the achievement of genderless personhood. These socially constructed stereotypes of masculinity and femininity identities can be reconstructed or even demolished. The question of sexual equality can never be fully addressed if we continue to locate politics only on public sphere. According to Kate Millet, politics is power structure relationship arrangements whereby one group of person is controlled by another. The relationship between husband and wife, parents and children, government and citizens, employers and workers are all political. In every relationship there is always a dominant class over other. Politics shouldn't stop at front door. "The personal is political". We need to analyse the politics of everyday life. The politics of everyday life implies the process of conditioning in family and society, the distribution of house work and other domestic responsibilities, the politics of personal and sexual conduct. The society is based on a system of inequality and oppression. We should change this patriarchy which is a systematic institutionalised and pervasive form of male power that is rooted in the family. "Family as an instrument of female oppression" - Engels Women are always portrayed by patriarchal values and beliefs, philosophy, morality and religion of society. Women are portrayed as inferior and subordinate to men, a stereotype of femininity being imposed by man and are conditioned to a passive sexual role. Patriarchy should be challenged through a process of "consciousness raising". Women need to have equal access to rights and opportunities and we should try to end all forms of discrimination against women for a better society and to bring a peaceful coexistence of both the genders. A woman with a voice is by definition a strong woman. But the search to find that voice can be remarkably difficult. Melinda Gates. Reference :- Arihant political science, Andrew Heywood Political ideologies, Feminism Margaret Walters.

Iceland- the most safest and peaceful place on the 'animal' planet

By - Chalamba Kshetri

According to the 2018 Global Peace Index(GPI) report, produced by the Institute for Economic and Peace(IEP), Iceland ranks as the most peaceful nation in the world. The country has retained its position for the 10th consecutive years. The Global Peace Index (GPI) ranks 163 independent countries and territories according to three domains- society safety and security, the extent of ongoing domestic and international conflict, and the degree of militarization. The recent 2018 is the 12th year of measuring the level of peace in the world. The index had first began in 2007. What made Iceland so peaceful? Here in the question arises? Size factors- Compare to United States, Iceland is about the same size as New York. New York is approximately 122,283 sq km, while Iceland is approximately 103,000 sq km. Meanwhile the whole population of the country is less than 325,000 people. The small population acts as a catapulting force for maintaining peace. It will be very difficult for a large country to manage peaceful law. No class system- There is no difference among upper, middle, and lower caste in Iceland. And with that, tension between economic

classes is nearly nonexistent, a rare happening for any country. Statistics shows that 97% of the people are proclaimed as upper middle caste, lower middle caste, or working class. While, 1.5% claimed as lower class and the remaining 1.1% acts as upper class. Which means - class system is nearly no existence in the country. Self sufficient energy- The glaciers and rivers of the country's are harnessed to generate 80% of the country's electricity needs through hydrogen, while the geothermal fields provide up to 20% of the country's electricity needs. That means energy generated with the resources available in the country is self sufficient to the country's requirement. Self sufficient energy means high hopes of peace and prosperity. Another contributing factor for Iceland peacefulness is their progressive offerings. The government granted free health care, education to all the people, they are the first in the world to legalized same sex marriage and the latest development of the country is they ended the gender pay disparity which makes the first in the world. As there is Gender Equality, the LGBT community is respected and celebrated in the country. The people in the Iceland



are not actively very religious, so the tension of religious classes does not arises here. On the other side, Iceland is a military free country and the only NATO member without a standing army. Border disputes are not prevalent as it is an island country. It is reported that Iceland has the lowest crime rate per capita and scores the lowest points for homicide and acts of terror. Police in the country are unarmed too and the only officers permitted to carry firearms are on a special force called the Vikings squad and they are seldom called out. Ironically, the police in the cities had no work to do their duties as there were no cases of crimes, assault and incidents that were of cheap behaviour. Instead, they feed animals and birds like ducks near the lakes, so they don't have to be bored. Their normal duties were of striking different poses for the cameras, taking selfie, cycling every nook and corner of the streets.

However, Icelanders own plenty of guns, in a country with just 300,000 people there were approximately 90,000 guns in the country. The country ranks 15th in the world in terms of legal per capita gun ownership. Meanwhile, acquiring a gun is not an easy process as the steps to own a gun include medical examination and a strict written test on gun safety, management and what animals are allowed to be hunted and when and so on. After all, owning a gun does not mean there will be violence and crimes. We all felt that, the world is becoming ever more dangerous with terrorism, and wars are on the news. The crisis in Syria, the political instability in Pakistan, the ever increasing coldness between Korean Peninsula affected the global narrative of peace and progress. But Iceland shows that violence does not affect all countries equally. After all, the world needs peace to live not war.

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