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## Content

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### EDITOR DESK

**1. Effect of organisational Climate on the Self-Perceived efficacy of Indian and Bhutanese Teachers (Dr Nigar Fatima)**

(Dr Nigar Fatima is Asst. Professor, Ideal Institute of Management and Technology, GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi-110001)

*This paper attempted to compare the overall status of organizational climate in the educational institutions of India and Bhutan; to examine the perception of teachers' about their own efficacy in educational institutions in India and Bhutan; to compare the extent of similarities/dissimilarities with regard to the effect of organizational climate on teachers' perception about their efficacy in the schools and colleges of both countries; to compare the extent of similarities/dissimilarities with regard to the effect of organizational climate on teachers' perception about their efficacy across rural and urban institutions of both the countries; to evaluate the effect of organizational climate on the self perceived efficacy of teachers' in India and Bhutan. The descriptive survey method of research employed to investigate into the effect of organizational climate on the self-perceived efficacy of teachers.*

**2. The 15th Lok Sabha Elections in Manipur, 2009 (Prof. S. Mangi Singh)**

Prof. Mangi Sing, Head, Department of Political Science, Manipur University,

*This paper attempted to analyse the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha elections in Manipur where the Congress won both the seats from the state. Altogether, nine political parties along with five Independent candidates contested the elections for two Lok Sabha seats in Manipur -1) the Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency (INMPC) and 2) the Outer Manipur (ST) Parliamentary Constituency (OMPC). The parties in fray in the IMPC were the Indian National Congress (INC), Communist Party of India (CPI), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Rastriya Babujan Congress Party (RBCP) and the Manipur People's Party (MPP) whereas in the OMPC they were the INC, BJP, Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), Rastriya Janata Dal (RJD), Lok Jana Shakti (LJS) and People's Democratic Alliance (PDA). In addition, there were two Independent candidates in the IMPC and three in the OMPC. About the final outcome of the elections, the success of Congress (I) in the IMPC was never in doubt, simply for the reason that there were 19 sitting Congress MLAs in the 32 assembly constituency segments included there and also that it was party in power at the Centre. However, there were great anxieties till the very last moment about the question who will get the Congress ticket. Indeed, the name of the party's candidate was announced well in advance in case of the OMPC. The MPP's credibility was also seriously affected at a very crucial time as the party decided to change its candidate as the Election Day approached after having announced it well in advance.*

**3. Women's Drudgery in Rural Agrarian Society of Gasuapara Block of South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya (J. W. Momin)**

J. W. Momin is Research Scholar in the Department of RDAP NEHU, Tura Campus, Tura, Meghalaya, India

*Drudgery is generally conceived as physical and mental strain, agony, monotony and hardship experienced by human beings. While all these result in decline in living and working conditions affecting men and women alike, the plight of*

*the woman in this regard is alarming as they continue to be constrained by illiteracy, malnutrition and unemployment. Women participation in all activities is related to jhum, wetland paddy cultivation and household activities. Jhum-women continue to be poorly skilled, low paid and prone to exploitation. Women are left out of many formal training programmes and excluded from coverage of extension services, thereby relegating them to secondary positions in agricultural work, in families, Jhum fields and the community. In many cases, landless women get left out of training programmes. Considering the fact, it is necessitate to take certain measures to reduce drudgery in order to provide high women's productivity and social complexity in the society like – introduction of labour saving and drudgery reducing technologies and methods to alleviate the sufferings of women in Jhum and wetland agricultural operations and domestic activities enabling them to participate more energetically and enthusiastically in community institutions and care for children's education and health.*

**4. The Media and Elections in post-conflict Central African countries (Dr Marie-Soleil Frere)**

Dr Marie-Soleil Frere, is a faculty member, University of Brussels

*In six countries in Francophone Central Africa, elections have recently been organized in a « post-conflict » situation. Focusing on the elections that took place in Burundi (2005), the Central African Republic (2005), the Democratic Republic of Congo (2006), Congo Brazzaville (2002 and 2007), Chad (2001 and 2006) and Rwanda (2003 and 2008), this research is trying to show how the media were involved in those electoral processes. These polls were crucial for peace-building and, to a large extent, supported by the international community, being considered as the last step of a peace process and the first step for establishing a new representative democratic « post-conflict » regime. The media in the region are facing many challenges that are putting limitations to their capacities to play their part in those elections, as independent key players, devoted to circulate all the necessary information towards the citizen. In a context of great political tensions, when the candidates are often former belligerents that have just put down the guns to go to the polls, the media are working in an unsafe and economically damaged environment, suffering from the lack of infrastructure, inadequate equipment and untrained staff.*

**5. The way a woman thinks and feels: In the novels of Anita Desai (Dr I. Dinamani Singh)**

Dr I. Dinamani Singh is Assistant Professor in the department of English, S. Kula Women's College, Nambol, Manipur, India.

*Anita Desai's main concern is to depict the psychic conditions of her main characters in some crucial movements of their lives. In doing this the writer has experienced the creative release of a woman, which can be regarded as being a distinctly female sensibility, when the author tries to do her job. This is the chapter which has shown the release of a woman feels and thinks in the novels of Anita Desai. The various techniques that she has adopted in her novels are in accordance with the kind of poetic prose that she has used in her novels so effectively has shown that the themes, the technique and language were fully under her control in the creation of these novels.*

**6. Captive Insurance Scheme among the Fishing Boat Owners in Kerala - An Evaluation**

(Dr. B. Johnson & Dr. B. Vijayachandran Pillai)

*The risks faced by the boat owners in this sector are the destruction of boats, nets and other related equipments. Though general insurance covers these risks, it is not sufficient and requires more legal formalities and procedures to get compensation. To overcome this problem, the boat owners in the state of Kerala formed a voluntary association by name Captive Insurance Scheme in 1985 in Kollam in the state. The present study examines the services rendered by the captive insurance scheme to its members and to measure its effectiveness. The primary data required for the study were collected from the selected 40 boat owners in Kollam district in Kerala. The variables used for the purpose of analysis include no. of boats owned by the members, year of acquisition of boats, membership in general insurance companies, reasons for taking policy in captive insurance association and evaluation of the functioning of the captive insurance associations. It is found that a good number of members are satisfied with respect to the management of the association*

*and premium and services rendered by the association. It is suggested that the association can invest the amount of premium collected from the members in most profitable projects rather than investing in banks.*

**7. Relationship of Socio Economic factors and level of stress among Higher Secondary School teachers in Erode District (P. Mohanraj)**

P. Mohanraj is Assistant Professor in management studies, Nandha Arts and Science College, Erode – 52. Tamil Nadu, India

*Stress is an everyday fact of life. It has physical, emotional and behavioral effects on us and can create positive or negative feelings. Stress is believed to be caused mostly by external events, stress occurs when the pressure is greater than the resources available. In the present complex and competitive environment stress level is increased among school teachers due to various reasons. This study is an overall effort to measure the relationship of socio economic factors and level of stress among higher secondary school teachers in erode district and is mainly aimed to know the various economic and demographic attributes of the teachers. Simple random sampling method was employed to select the respondents. The data thus collected from the primary sources were arranged in the simple tabular statements. In connection with this, 't' test was employed to find the associationship.*

**8. Autonomous District Councils as a Mechanism of Local Governance in Northeast: Comparison of Manipur and Assam (A.S. Kingson)**

A.S. Kingson, Research Scholar, Centre for the Study of Law & Governance, JNU, New Delhi.

*The local bodies in the hill areas of Northeast are the District Council and the village councils. This paper is focus on the Hill areas of Manipur and Assam where District Councils are the local governance institutions. In the plain areas of Manipur and Assam, the Panchayat Raj institutions are enforced as local bodies. The process of decentralization is a prerequisite for the successful functioning of democracies. It is based on the principal that decisions should be taken by people from the grassroots levels by ensuring people's participation. It also ensures political stability, public service, equity and macro-economic stability. The local government institutions in Northeast India cannot be properly understood except by viewing it in its historical perspective. At the time of British Raj, British policy with regard to the hill people of Northeast was one of least interference.*

**9. India-Bangladesh Relations: The Road Ahead (Dr Joyati Bhattacharya)**

Dr Joyati Bhattacharya is Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Assam University, Silchar, Assam, India

*Bangladesh and India are two natural allies as they share a great deal of commonalities pertaining to religion, culture and language. The ties between the two countries are civilizational and historical. There exist multi-dimensional relations between the two countries ranging from high level political exchanges, visits and meetings to regular people to people contact. Thus, the relationship between the two countries is not just limited to the bilateral framework of politics, economics, diplomacy and cultural contact. There is also supposed to have been a poignant element which gives altogether a new dimension to the relations between the two countries. But unfortunately, both the countries have for a long failed to explore the extent and depth of relations between the two to build up a strong future for each other. The reason is a sense of mistrust which cropped around number of issues immediately after the birth of the country.*

**10. Neo-colonialism Unveil: People's Movement against Oil Exploration in Manipur**

Dr George T. Haokip is Asst. Prof. in the Department of Political Science, Government Degree College, Tripura, India

*The post liberalization era in India has witnessed increasing involvement of transnational corporations (TNCs). The negative impact of globalization too came up with it in much vicinity. The exploitation of indigenous people's rights on*

land and natural resources through the globalization process is one such ruinous epithet. This paper addresses the State exploitation and the advantages it grabbed through repressive measure in collaboration with the global private companies in the name of development. The Jubilant Company, Government of India and State government of Manipur which collaborated to drill and extract large oil reserve from the state of Manipur with least regard for the land owners and the non obligation of existing international laws of Prior, Free, Inform Consent of the people symbolize the capitalist neo-colonialistic nature of the development process. It (the paper) exclusively concentrates on indigenous civil society opposition to the propose oil exploration in Manipur, which is already construed and labelled as anti-people as well as anti-democratic.

**11. Conflict transformation and social chaos in India's Northeast (Dr L. Muhindro Singh)**

Dr L. Muhindro, Senior Fellow, Indian Council of Social Science, New Delhi is former visiting Indian scholar.

*This paper is an attempt to analyse how to delineate the context of conflict transformation in India's Northeast and simply to review the available literatures that have potential to unveil for possible influence and insights to the existing pandemonium with a view to draw attention all the stakeholders. Perceived mindset of different ethnic groups of the region vis-a-vis how the researchers viewed their analysis with a quixotic value on such vexatious issues is the main vantage point. It is also to corroborate the phenomena what the people have been experiencing in the new epoch of peace and conflict. Indeed in most cases of peace dialogue or suspension of operation, both the counterparts often alleged in one or other form that seems to influence the diabolical state of conflict. It is a big question, how far both the counterparts of the dialogue have sincere to bring peace or is it so to say diplomatic dancing for their future gain in the cost of mystifying and disarraying state of affairs. Within this paradox, Manipur, a wonderful land of diabolic conflict is seemingly on the mercy of conflict players as it is witnessing by anarchic and plutocratic features where inexpedient appearances are being order of the day. Ethnic assertion, mistrust to one and another, high tension of communal feeling, surrogating a new phenomenon in the politics of megalomania that seemingly viable tools and techniques for gerrymandering rather bringing peace in a flawed democracy experiencing in India's Northeast.*

**12. Maternal Mortality: The Report Card of the Nation's Health (Arundhati Bhattacharyya)**

Arundhati Bhattacharyya is Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Bhairab Ganguly College, Kzolkata-700056, West Bengal, India

*High maternal mortality rate shows the reality of the socio-economic condition of the women in the country. This paper deals with the problem of maternal mortality in India. This is one of the reasons for the death of women in India. Women in India, specially, in the rural areas do not enjoy the right to life when she is about to give birth. A would-be mother in many cases is not sure, to be alive to see the face of the child. Due to poverty, child marriage, superstition, lack of medical facilities etc, maternal mortality rate is very high. Tackling this problem is one of the aims of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). This paper deals with some of the initiatives taken up by the Government of India, state governments and the non-government sectors in decreasing the death of mothers while giving birth.*

**Comment**

**13. Demand for Inner Line Permit in Manipur is justifiable or not? (Dr Jangkhongam Doungel)**

Dr Jangkhongam Doungel is Associate Professor in the department of Political Science, University of Mizoram, India