

Status of Education among the Muslims of Manipur: Prospects and Challenges

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Abstract

Education is one of the most instrumental tools of sustainable development of any society, individual and community. It can channelize the rural areas to a higher priority basis and platform. To become a knowledge society and community is to develop the essence of higher education explicitly. It is important to remember the words of B. R. Ambedkar, "Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of everyone. My final word to you 'Educate, agitate and organize; have faith in yourself.'" In an under-developed state like Manipur, there are many problems faced by the people particularly the Muslim community on a large scale. How this obstacle can be removed is only through explicit higher education. In this seminal piece, an attempt has been made to explore analytically the historical juncture of educational status among the Muslim community of Manipur. Another attempt is being made to examine the problems and challenges faced by the Muslim community in getting higher education in Manipur. Does the state have an 'inclusive' and 'exclusive' policy in the promotion and developmental works of higher educational institutes belonging to the marginalized communities with special reference to Muslim community? There is much essential to be focused on the roles of state in the promotion of higher educational institute among the marginalized communities particularly the Muslim community in the state. All these fundamental issues with regard to the status of education along with their problems and prospects need to be explored and examined as objectively as possible here.

Nature of employee recruitment practices adhered in the knitwear units in Tirupur district

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Abstract

Textile and clothing is the sector major industrial activity in India, observed by the agricultural practices. To be competitive in the world arena, effective, talented middle level managers are the demands of the hour for the knitwear manufacturing units functioning in Tirupur. This survey proposes to evaluate the nature of employee recruitment practices adhered in the knitwear units in Tirupur. Quantitative research technique has been adopted for collection of secondary data i.e., reviews of literature. An elaborate field survey was conducted for collection of required primary data. The required data were accumulated by the supply of fully close-ended questionnaire. 1150 questionnaires were distributed, of which 1096 questionnaires returned by the sample population. The study has retained 1096 questionnaires only. Frequency distribution or say simple percentage analysis and Scaling measurement techniques Kendall's concordance of co-efficient was applied to assess the factors. The study discovered that the managerial cadre workers employed in knitwear firms are recruited based on skilled possessed by the potential employees, educational qualification, English language fluency, merchandising skills possessed and creative thinking of the employees. Managers working in the Tirupur knitwear factories expected to strengthen following work skills: demand forecasting, distribution requirement planning, and functional knowledge, inventory management, integration of information flow internally and externally, garment cutting and tailoring skill, dyeing and printing skills.

Intervention of Technology and its Impact on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme: Exploring Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract

India is the second largest populated country in the world. As per 2011 Census Report India 's population is 121 corers, out of which, children in the age group 0-6 years constitute around 158 million. These children are the future asset of the country. So, for the better growth of both the citizen and the country Government started various schemes. Among them Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for growth, development and welfare of the children. Among other schemes Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was launched in 2nd October, 1975, which is the flagship program of Government of India and is world's largest community-based scheme targeting children up to the age of 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and women 16-44 years of age. The scheme is aimed to improve the health, nutrition and education of the target community. As per 2011 census, among the total population around 37.71 corer people, constituting 31.16 percent of the total population are residing in the urban or semi urban areas. As the study is based upon the urban and semi-urban population, the AWCs in the concerned areas/ population are being given emphasis. India is home to the world's largest child (0-6 years) population of 158.8 million (Census 2011), of which 41.2 million reside in urban areas. The child population in urban and semi-urban areas increased by almost 3.9 million (10.32%) while the corresponding rural child population decreased by five million (7.04%) as compared to 2001 Census. AWCs are increasingly playing a crucial role in providing health and nutrition services to children and women in the urban scenario. ICDS scheme covers nearly 7067 ICDS projects (99.89%) out of approved 7075 and almost 13.60 lakh AWCs (97.14%) out of 14 lakhs across states of India (Govt. Portal). The main focus of the study is to analyze the current situation of the AWCs and to find out the implemented works and how technology can be enabled for the beneficiaries for their maximum profit. Along with this how technology can be used for eradication of corruption and to maintain transparency in the system, so, that the beneficiaries can get direct result out of this is being emphasized. Questionnaire is being prepared, which contain both close ended and open-ended questions

Current scenario of health insurance in India: a study comprising various challenges and measures for it

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Abstract

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the wellbeing at all stages is necessary for making the process of sustainable development into reality. However, Poor accessibility to healthcare services especially in developing countries acts as a barrier towards this. Every year, Insufficient Government expenditure on healthcare services resulting heavy out of pocket healthcare expenses push people into vulnerable situation. In such a situation, the role of health insurance becomes very significant. Considering all these factors, in country like India, a well organized health insurance market has been gradually evolved over the years. But it is not sufficient because many people are still left untreated and even approximately 25% people are pushed below poverty line by catastrophic impact of out of pocket healthcare expenditure every year. Factors like lack of awareness, policy loopholes, poor infrastructure etc. are mainly responsible for the poor performance of the health insurance market in India. Through this paper, it is tried throw light on all these phenomena comprehensively along with some measures to correct the lacunas.

Gender Differences and Sports Performance among Secondary School Athletes in Calabar Metropolis of Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine gender differences and sports performance among secondary school athletes in Calabar metropolis of Cross River State, Nigeria. To achieve the purpose of this study, two research hypotheses were formulated. The survey research design was considered most appropriate for the study. A simple random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the six public secondary schools used for the study. A total of two hundred respondents were randomly selected for the study. A questionnaire was designed by the researcher with the help of some measurement and evaluation experts that gave its content and face validation. To test the hypotheses, independent t-test analysis was considered appropriate for the study. The 0.05 level of significance was used for the statistical testing of each hypothesis with critical values and degrees of freedom. The results obtained revealed that there is a significant influence of biological and socio-cultural factors on athletes' sports performance. Based on these findings, it was recommended among others that relevant authorities should ensure that male and female athletes continue to participate in sporting events on their gender lines due to the biological factors in sports and that male and female student should be regularly and adequately sensitized on the enormous benefits that are associated with participating in physical activities in order to promote their level of performance and interest as well as improve their cognitive abilities.

User's discontinuation intention towards Social Networking sites

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Abstract

Social media is the new trendsetter amongst youths around the world and social networking sites are the recent customer interaction hubs. Companies around the world are designing their advertisement campaigns around these social media clutters and often reap fruitful results. The study investigates the significant factors that cause users to discontinue using social media platforms. Social Networking Sites (SNS) have changed the communication frameworks; alongside its constructive outcomes, excessive use of SNS brings some harsh results as well. The present study examines the unfavorable effect of SNS utilization. It centers around social over-burden, data over-burden, technology over burden and finally SNS exhaustion resultants of excessive use, causing disappointment and finally, impacting the user's continuation intention.

Low Voter Turnout and Sustenance of Democracy In Nigeria: A Study Of 2019 Presidential Election

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Abstract

This research studied the implications of low voter turnout on sustenance of democracy in Nigeria, with emphasis on the February 23, 2019 presidential election. There was serious concern over the low voter turnout recorded during the election. As a result, the disturbing phenomenon was examined in this work with a view to determining its implications for sustenance of democracy in the country. The objective was to encourage political participation of citizens in democracy. To that end, the paper adopted rational choice theory as theoretical framework. Data was collated from secondary sources and were analyzed using qualitative descriptive approach. Accordingly, the research found that the election recorded low voter turnout, with loss of confidence in the electoral process characterized by electoral violence and many operational shortcomings by the electoral umpire as well as loss of faith in the political class to represent voters' interest when voted into office. It equally found that the low voter turnout harms sustenance of democracy in the country. To that effect, it recommended reform of the electoral process to eliminate electoral violence and restore voters' trust on the electoral process, electoral umpire and in the political class as a way of sustaining democracy in the country.