

## **A Critical Survey on Infrastructure-induced Growth**

**Supriyatno Mandal**

Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Universities Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia

&

**Samsul Sultana**

Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Universities Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

### **Abstract**

Growth literature is replete with both theoretical as well as empirical studies on the theme of infrastructure-induced growth. Most theories argument unanimously accepted the proposition that infrastructure is one of the important preconditions of rapid economic growth which is also supported by a slew of empirical studies. But a detailed survey about the critical insights of theoretical and empirical studies on infrastructure induced growth especially in the context of most developing countries is required for better conceptualization and model building. All of these studies established the positive association between infrastructure and economic growth. However, lack of proper availability and asymmetrical development of infrastructural facilities may lead to growth divergence and disparity in terms of income inequality in the developing countries. Furthermore, the theoretical concepts and empirical evidences about infrastructure-induced growth discussed above are not free from methodological shortcomings like impact isolation, endogeneity problem, political involvement and reverse causation. Each one of these problems, again, needs special econometric treatment to solve these problems.

## **APolitical Periphery of Bodo Women in Assam, India**

**Laximi Sultana**

Associate Professor, Banaras University Uttar Pradesh,  
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Munna Mehafuz**

Assistant Professor, Banaras University Uttar Pradesh,  
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

### **Abstract**

Women have become conscious of socio, political and economic issues. The emergence of feminist perspectives in politics provides a different dimension on the issues of women empowerment. As per provisions contained in Article 243 D of the Constitution, 1/3rd of the Seats of Panchayati Raj Institutions and 1/3rd offices of the Chairperson at all level of Panchayati Raj Institutions covered by Part IX of the Constitution are reserved for women. In 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha elections total of 716 women candidates were contested and 78 have been elected, which is only 14% of the house. This is higher than in 2014 where there were 62 women MPs in the house. The Bodoland Territorial Council is a political arrangement as per the 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution. In this autonomy, an arrangement has been ignoring the issue of equal representation for women. Besides, very limited women are getting the opportunity to represent. In view of the above present study is undertaken with a view to analyzing Boro women's socio-political status in society.

## **Authentication of a New Paragon—a precise role of work-life balance and quality of work-life in the Public Transport Sector**

**Dr. Suman Kanjilal and Sourav Sammadar**

Assistant Professor, Division of Medical Statistics, Mysore, Karnataka, India

### **Abstract**

Quality of work-life gives mutual benefit to employers besides employees for active involvement in achieving the objectives of the organization. The smooth functioning and balanced work-life achieves the output of the organization effectively and efficiently. It concentrates more on the holistic well-being of the employees rather than on the work-related matters. The present study aims to evaluate the precise role of work-life quality and its influence over the job satisfaction, job stress, job commitment, and work-life balance of Puducherry Road Transport Corporation [PRTC] and the data has been extracted at Puducherry Road Transport Corporation, Puducherry from 445 respondents working from Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam region. By using statistical tools such as Chi-square and ANOVA, the study found the factor of region, nature of employment, experience, family structure, occupation, and age of the children, caretaker of the children, elderly dependants, and the total number of working hours. There is a correlation between job stress, quality of work-life, job commitment, job satisfaction and work-life balance. The study established that the work-life is directly associated with the work-life balance and job satisfaction towards employees.

## **Sports elementals as correlates of football Promotion in Cross river state, Nigeria**

**P. M. Ekuri and Michael Antoni**

Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education  
University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Football, as a sport, has a universal appeal as an instrument for propagating socio-political and economic emancipation of individuals, institutions, and nations. Generally, the development of football is faced with challenges not only on the part of players, and coaches but, also on the part of administration. A piece of good administrative knowledge and training are necessary for the effective utilization of resources available for football organization and development. **Purpose:** The main purpose of this study was to investigate the indices affecting football development in Cross River State. These indices are quality of facilities, quality of equipment and quality of coaches. The investigation will help the researcher discover the problems associated with the study variables and make appropriate recommendations to institutions responsible for sports administration including the Cross River State Sports Council, Cross River State Government, and other relevant stakeholders in sports development and administration. **Method:** The survey research method of the ex-post-facto type was adopted for the study. The stratified random sampling technique was used to select 10% of the football staff, board members of Cross River State Football Associations, organizing secretaries, coaches, assistant coaches and footballers of Cross River State. Data collected were analyzed using ANOVA at 0.05 level of significance and a post- hoc analysis was further employed using the Tukey Kramer Multiple comparison tests. A total of 150 questionnaires were distributed, returned and found to be valid for data analysis. **Conclusion:** It should be noted that although the quality of equipment and coaches had no significant bearing on the promotion of football, the cooperation/team spirit exhibited by all within the population of this study has always provided the impetus for football to thrive. As such, the provision of adequate facilities and training of coaches would further strengthen the promotion of football. Meanwhile, a team spirit exhibited by football staff, board members of Cross River State Football Associations, organizing secretaries, coaches, assistant coaches and players of Cross River State was the main source of inspiration even when there are inadequate football facilities/equipment and quality of coaches. With this, the availability of sports elementals will influence football promotion in Cross River State, Nigeria.

## **Problems of Finance for Ruraland Pastoral Transformation in Ethiopia: A Review**

**Dibakar Paul**

Department of Management, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology,  
Hisar, Haryana State, India

### **Abstract**

Access to finance is an opportunities for rural and pastoralists to diversify their livelihood, creates employment, increase productivity, expand investment and improves income distribution by allocation of their resources. In Ethiopia majority of financial institutions and their products are concentrated in urban areas which exclude rural and pastoral areas. In those areas, financial institutions are limited in number and have poor service deliveries because of several problems. Therefore the objectives of this review are:-to review status of financial sector in Ethiopia; to review roles and challenges of financial inclusion in Ethiopia and to review problems of rural and pastoral financial services in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, rural financial markets are still largely under-developed; only few financial institutions serve rural and pastoral areas leading to low levels of financial inclusion. Inclusive financial systems are critical in rural and pastoral transformations by stimulating local production and processing, encouraging intensive use of productive inputs, promoting investment and providing financial opportunities to marginalized groups. Unfair competition, Infrastructure and logistic problem, low level of awareness and low saving culture, Living style of peoples, high conflict related risks, illegal business activity, limited business know-how, and others are main challenges in provision of inclusive financial service. The main problems of rural and pastoral financial services are:-Institutional problems(limited capacity, lack of flexibility, low saving interest rate, unfavorable collateral arrangements, High transaction costs, weak institutional base, limited competition, lack of information about clients etc); Client level problems(lack of training and education, limited awareness, Vulnerability problems (Weather, Epidemics, diseases, prices and production risk, lack useable collateral, problems of demand preferences and others) and Political and regulatory problematic .Setting the right incentives and improving regulatory environment; Increasing and strengthening financial inclusion; Adjusting collateral service and minimize vulnerability; Increase financial products; Improve infrastructures and Improve awareness of clients are subjected recommendations.

## **Burnout among secondary school teachers in Malaysia Sabah**

**Laxman Gagoi**

Assistant Professor

Department of History

Gauhati University

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between burnout among urban and rural secondary school teachers in Sabah. The study involved 114 teachers currently working in five urban secondary schools in Kota Kinabalu district and five rural secondary schools in Kota Belud district, Sabah. This is a quantitative study in the form of a survey with two (2) questionnaires. Part A contains demographic data while the second part B contains 22 Burnout measurement items using the second version of the Burnout Maslach Inventory (MBI) used to collect instrument data. They were then analyzed using descriptive and t-test to compare two groups. The results of this study indicate that aspects of teacher personalization need to be taken into account as this study clearly shows that there are significant differences between teachers in urban and rural areas. The survey data also showed that rural teachers experienced moderate personalization.

## **On Partial Significance of Factors Explaining Economic Inequality in India**

**Muhirwa**

### **Abstract**

**Research background:** In the existing literature, t-statistics of different explanatory variables, those can be used for testing the marginal significance of them only, are mistakenly used for testing their partial significance. This article has tried to uphold the methodological shortcoming for testing partial significance by the usual t-statistic with the help of an illustration that considers some measurable factors explaining the variability of economic inequality in the Indian context.

**Methodology:** By considering Mondal's measure of *Orthopartial* significance (2008) this article upholds the methodological shortcoming for testing partial significance by the usual t-statistic with the help of an illustration that considers some measurable factors explaining the variability of economic inequality in the Indian context.

**Major findings:** The growth rate of net state domestic product, total population, work participation rate and average monthly per capita consumption expenditure have significant partial role (actually marginal role) in the existing literature sense in explaining the variability of both relative and absolute inequality in India. But growth rate of net state domestic product has no significant orthopartial role (true partial) in explaining the variability in relative inequality in India in actual sense.

**Conclusion:** If we want to explain the variability of a dependent variable by a number of explanatory variables and we use the classical linear multiple regression model with all its usual assumptions, the t-statistics of different explanatory variables used in the existing literature can be used for testing the marginal significance of them only, but are mistakenly used for testing their partial significance. If we measure the partial significance of these variables truly, we have no other way out than to consider the Orthopartial significance.

## **Assessing the Life of Street Children in North Wollo Zone Urban Areas: The Case of Woldia Town, Ethiopia**

**Veena Grover**

Associate Professor, School of Business  
Banaras University, India

&

**Mamta Gaur**

Professor, School of Business  
Banaras University, India

### **Abstract**

*The main objective of this article is to investigate the life of street children in North Wollo zone urban areas particularly in Woldia town. The study employed qualitative approach and used expert and purposive sampling techniques to select respondents. Relevant data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The study finding showed that poverty, death of parents, family breakdown, parental exploitation, conflict with parent, work seeking, peer pressure, and mental problems are major causes for street life in the study area. The other main causes are displacement due to ethnic conflict, the presence of many children in a family, disobedient of children and hopelessness. The study result also revealed that verbal and physical abuse, difficulty to access food, getting in to accidents, psychological disturbance, immersing in various addictions, facing discrimination due to COVID-19, the presence of low work opportunity and police harassment are the main challenges that the street children have encountered in the town. The findings identified that carrying luggage, engaging in shoeshine, involve in street vending, begging and gambling are the main strategies to cope up the above mentioned adversities. It seems possible to conclude that the street children have led miserable life in the study town. To minimize and alleviate these problems the concerned bodies should work on changing the socio-economic life of street children in the town.*