

Evaluation and analysis of urban master plan (2021) using High Resolution satellite data in Hisar city, Haryana

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Abstract

Urbanization can be defined as a process by which the villages get converted into cities and towns. Urbanization of Hisar city was studied in the context of counter magnetism and master plan of Town & Country Planning, Hisar, Haryana. This study also entails the role of migration in urbanization process and its long term impact on the development of a city and its stability. Hisar is a centre point in terms of resource, facility and infrastructure availability in western Haryana. Hisar city which covers an area of approximately 9355 hectares and situated almost 180 km away from Delhi-NCR region demands more developmental efforts from the authorities responsible, so that it can be effectively used as a counter magnet city. An analysis of the LULC for 2011 and 2016 of the study area shows that there is decrease in agriculture land and increase in built-up area during this period. With the increase of population in this region there is also increase in educational institutions, industries leading to traffic congestion, sewage problem and other environmental issues. The infrastructure study of Hisar city in conjunction with 2011 census data gave way to classification and mapping of the city into low, medium and high density residential areas and their distribution. Maps of population density, household density, ward occupancy and functional classification maps were also prepared on the basis GIS analysis done on various dataset created and procured. After analyzing the present satellite data in comparison to the Master Plan 2021 of the city by the Town and Country Planning Department, Hisar, Haryana, Construction of southern by-pass has been completed via OP Jindal Marg, which was actually proposed to pass nearby the Gangwa village according to master plan. This study also found that the proposed road, New Hisar Path, connecting deer park (Hisar airport) and NH10 is still incomplete. The study revealed that area in central business district and market place is very dense due to cloth and auto market.

Assessing the Influence of Socio-cultural and Economic Features of Housing on Increasing Number of Residents in Public Residential Estates: Towards Promoting City Resilience

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Abstract

Although there is increasing knowledge of the role of housing in promoting resilience in cities, studies on the socio-cultural and economic features of housing that enhance the capacity of public housing schemes to absorb the impacts of rapid population growth in cities of developing countries are limited. This study, therefore, explored the socio-cultural and economic features in selected public residential estates in Abuja, Nigeria. This was with the aim to reveal the socio-cultural and economic features of housing responsible for attracting and sustaining increasing number of residents in public housing environments, with a view to promoting city resilience. The study was based on a questionnaire survey of 345 residents in seven selected public housing schemes in the study area. Totally, 13 variables were investigated and the data were analyzed using Categorical Regression (CATREG) analysis at 95% confidence level (i.e. $p \leq 0.05$). With 72% of variance in the influence of the socio-cultural and economic features on increase in number of people living in the housing estates ($R^2=0.716$), the regression model reveals that seven features made significant contributions to explaining the increasing number of residents in the public housing estates sampled. These seven top contributors are economic activities in the housing estates, mixture of ethnic groups of residents, quality of services in the housing estates, level of noise, level of human and vehicular traffic, quality of life and available socio-cultural activities in the estate. This study is valuable in identifying the specific socio-cultural and economic features that people consider when choosing the public housing environment to live in. This information is vital in informing housing designers and developers on the need to give adequate consideration to these features of housing in order to improve the capacity of such schemes to absorb impacts of rapid population growth, and enhance city resilience in the face of growing negative impacts of rapid urbanisation in developing countries.

Professional Identity Tensions of Iranian EFL Student Teachers

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Abstract

Teachers' professional identity is one of the important factors contributing to their professional development. Although there is a substantial amount of literature on teachers' professional identity, professional identity of Iranian EFL teachers has as yet been under-researched. The present study reports the interviews with 24 EFL female pre-service teachers about tensions they experienced regarding their professional identity. The participating teachers were selected using convenience sampling method. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, and the thematic analysis of the interview data highlighted 62 tensions, which fell into five themes: the context of learning to teach, practice teaching/practicum, transition from student to teacher, conflicting conceptions of learning to teach, and heterogeneity. Only 34% of the reported tensions were comparable to those in the literature. The tensions were often accompanied by feelings, such as helplessness, frustration, and anger. Since these tensions and the accompanying feelings certainly affect prospective teachers' professional development, it seems necessary for teacher-educators to keep them in their mind to support pre-service teachers in developing their professional identity.

Monetary Welfare Provision of Public Hospitals in Mizoram

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Abstract

There is a worldwide consensus that health is one of the most important factors for social welfare, economic growth and development and progress at large. A healthy population leads to a vibrant and strong economy by increasing the productivity as well as the working capacity of the labor force. Hence, a healthy population or workforce is necessary for human resource development which will ultimately lead to the desired outcome of any economic policy—sustained long-run growth and development. Healthcare is the maintenance or in other words, the improvement in health through prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of injury, illness or malady and other physical and mental impairments in a person. In economics, the concept of welfare is used in a narrow sense: it is limited to only material economic welfare. The study is based on secondary data. Secondary data from Civil Hospital, Aizawl for the period of April, 2019 to March, 2020 is collected for this study. Civil Hospital Aizawl has been selected as a representative of all other public hospitals in Mizoram since it has the best facilities as well as the most number of indoor and outdoor patients in Mizoram. The study finds that the monetary savings that accrued to indoor patients who availed the services of Civil Hospital Aizawl during the study period is a huge sum of 18,529,469.28 INR. The total money cost of investigation is 133,270,275 INR in Civil Hospital Aizawl and if all the investigations were done at private laboratories or hospitals, the total money cost would have been a whopping amount of 593,738,030 INR. As such, the total monetary savings accruing to patients who availed the services of Civil Hospital Aizawl is 460,467,755 INR. The study concludes that Public Hospitals act as a quintessential paradigm for analysis of healthcare provision en masse. Although there are rooms for improvements and further outreach for public hospitals as compared to their private counterpart, their role and indispensable nature is ever relevant in the literature of welfare economics

Inclusive knowledge management and academic staff work effectiveness in cross river state Public universities, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated inclusive knowledge management and academic staff work performance in Cross River State public Universities. Correlation research design was adopted for the study. Census approach was used to select all the 146 respondents for the study. A validated instrument titled: Inclusive Knowledge Management and Work Performance Survey (IKMWPS) was used for data collection. Data collected were analysed by means of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Analysis. Findings revealed that knowledge creation and sharing significantly correlated with academic staff work performance in terms of teaching delivery, students' assessment and project supervision in public Universities in Cross River State. Premised on the findings of the study, it was concluded that inclusive knowledge management significantly correlated with academic staff work performance in public Universities in Cross River State, Nigeria. It was recommended that institutional administrators should endeavour to create and share inspiring and innovative ideas that can enable lecturers to improve their teaching delivery, students' assessment and project supervision for a better learning outcome.

Factors That Affect Taxpayers Adoption for Electronic Tax Service: the case of Addis Ababa Taxpayers

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Abstract

Electronic tax service is one of the most useful instruments to increase productivity and revenue of government and taxpayers. However, only small numbers of taxpayers are using the service and others found to be reluctant to use electronic tax service. Therefore, the study was focused on assessing the factors that affect taxpayers' adoption for e-tax service in Addis Ababa. The total population was stratified in to two strata (e-tax adopters and non-adopters). Then two stage sampling was employed to select sample respondents. Results are based on data collected from 208 out of 18030 randomly selected taxpayers. Descriptive statistics and profit regression model were employed. The result shows that perceived usefulness, perceived risk, self-efficiency and timeliness were significant factors of taxpayers' adoption for electronic tax service but subjective norm is insignificant.

The Changing Trends of Shifting Cultivation in Northeast India: A Case Study of Karbi Anglong District in Assam

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Abstract

The socio-economic life of the indigenous people of Northeast India is regulated by the Jhum cultivation. It is also known as shifting cultivation. It is true that various social celebrations are concise with different operations of Jhum cultivation. The practice of shifting cultivation or Jhumming is not merely a subsistence agricultural activity, but closely linked with the cultural traditions of the community. But shifting cultivation is a great concern for the state and policy makers. The state and policy makers have evolved new policies for controlling the Jhum cultivation. According to them the Jhum cultivation is a most destructive form of cultivation in terms of erosion, forest degradation, low productivity, enhancing flood situation that ultimately led to the environmental imbalances. The indigenous local communities are contested with the arguments of the state and policy makers. In this background this paper mainly deals with status of shifting cultivation and explores the changing trends of shifting cultivation in Karbi Anglong district of Assam. It intends to introspective the importance of shifting cultivation in the hill areas of Karbi Anglong which is the only means of livelihood.

Customer Satisfaction For I-banking Services: A Comparative Analysis of Public, Private & Foreign Sector Bank In India

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Abstract

India is pre-dominantly a cash economy having considerable opportunities for non-cash payment methods. Indian banking system, therefore, can spread its tentacles in such areas by means of providing e-banking services. Internet banking is rapidly becoming an important service for any size bank and is increasingly becoming prominent because of convenience and flexibility. Quality service assumes a remarkable part in achieving consumer loyalty and making brand dedication in i-banking services. Now-a-days internet is widely used by various public, private sector and foreign banks to provide various banking services to the customers. In this paper customer satisfaction for i-banking services would be measured on various service quality dimensions like Reliability, Accessibility, User-Friendliness, Security, Privacy and Responsiveness & their impact on customer satisfaction in Public, Private & Foreign Sectorbank