

## Economic insertion and its determinants: substantiation from state level empirical analysis in India

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**Budhindra Das, Research Scholar**

Political Science, Assam University

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**Bhaskar Dutta, Research Scholar**

Political Science, Assam University

### Abstract

Economic insertion be the mechanism within the economic step-up and development within the era. During this respect, there's a fast thrust for economic insertion, additional therefore in rising economy like, India. The study utilizes state-wise section information on each side of over a amount from 1995 to 2008 in an attempt to assess the behavior and determinants of economic insertion in Asian country. In line with the economic instinct enhance in bank branch network (captured by average population per branch) has a of help impact on deposit and credit saturation though, the strength of relation weakens just in case of credit penetration. The revenue purpose encompasses a valedictory impact on each credit and deposit penetrations. The finding validates the importance of regional economic conditions on the betterment of economic. extra the manufacturing plant fraction and member of employees base square measure commencing to be price mentioning variables on behalf of that financial gain and employment generating theme lead the general public to be additional vigorous, sentient, interested with respect to banking activities, that contributes towards economic insertion. Victimization check for junction it's found that the states tend to keep up their individual level of banking activity vis-à-vis the remainder with the policy implication that additional attention is needed to be paid within the low playacting regions to modify them to shut the gap with regard to higher arts region.

## **Administrative and military impediments of medieval<sup>1</sup> Ethiopian economy**

**Madan paul**

Department of Anthropology  
Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi  
&

**Dr.Nihar Kapur**

Department of Anthropology,  
Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is exploring the administrative and military impacts on the economy of medieval Ethiopia. The administrative and military system of medieval Ethiopian state had based itself on a system called glut system that gave tribute collecting right for the state officials and military personnel. To finalize this study different primary and secondary sources have been consulted and analyzed. The analysis of these sources have revealed that the inherent precarious nature of the glut system, the military deployment, the soldiery and the incessant war that had been fought in the state had been impeding the economic prosperity of the medieval Ethiopian state.

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## **Subjective well-being of the sexual minority youth in Odisha: Role of social norm conformity and socio-emotional intelligence**

**Dr. Shankar Das**

### **Abstract**

In recent decades, with the emerging movements and political demands for equality of rights and opportunities for the sexual minority population and the recognition of their valued existence in the society by the supreme court of India in decriminalizing homosexuality, it is necessary to evaluate and assess their subjective psycho-social wellbeing and adjustment in the present social context, and to suggest effective measures to make the society trans-friendly. The research study intends to evaluate how social norm conformity and socio-emotional intelligence affects the subjective wellbeing of sexual minority youth in Odisha, India. A 2\*2 research design was used on a sample of 66 GBT (gays, bisexuals, and transgender) youth. Median Split method was used to categorize the two independent variables into the respective levels (high and low). Two-way analysis of variance was used to study the impact. Results reveal that social norm conformity has no significant impact on the subjective wellbeing of sexual minority youth ( $f$  ratio= 0.13 and significance= 0.723). The impact of socio-emotional intelligence on the subjective wellbeing was found to be marginally significant (with  $f$  ratio= 3.20 and significance= 0.079). No significant interaction effect of socio-emotional intelligence and conformity to social norms on the subjective wellbeing of the sexual minority youth was found. Moreover, the implications of the research and effective measures have been discussed.

## **Research Terminologies Awareness and Project Proposal Writing Challenges as perceived by Education Undergraduate Students in the Nigerian Universities**

**Dr.Changu Chungi**

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

### **Abstract**

The study ascertained education undergraduate students' awareness of research terminologies and challenges in executing, completing and reporting their research projects, findings and referencing. The study adopted the survey research design. The multistage sampling procedure was used to select 143 students who are at their three and four hundred levels in the faculty of education from federal universities in Nigeria. Two instruments, namely; students research terminologies awareness scale ( $r = 0.74$ ) and students' research writing challenges scale ( $r = 0.81$ ) was adopted for data collection. The data was collected and analysed using Descriptive and Inferential statistics at  $p < 0.05$ . the result of the study showed that majority of education undergraduate students in Nigerian universities are not fully aware of some research terminologies and have some challenges in writing their research projects, from the very point of conceiving the research topic to the referencing; there is a significant moderate relationship between undergraduate students' research terminologies awareness and project proposal writing challenges. It is recommended that the teaching of research related courses should begin from the 100L and research trainings, workshops/seminars should be regularly conducted for students.

## **Constraints of Using Internet at Technical and Vocational Education in Bangladesh**

**Tapan Das**

Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Mizoram University

### **Abstract**

The study aims at finding out and explaining the constraints of using internet to facilitate teaching and learning process the government and private polytechnic institutes in the technical and vocational education (TVE) context of Bangladesh. The use of internet in teaching and learning processes, especially in the classrooms, workshops, and laboratories are imperative for providing suitable opportunities for the students to learn, prepare and function in this current age of technology. Internet-facilitated environments may contribute to the teaching and learning process in the TVE setting, if the integration and implementation are done within the framework for providing require physical facilities, high speed internet connection and instructor training then the use of internet in teaching and learning will be supportive for students and teachers to communicate well with many internet-based resources and allowing developing in depth learning, creativity and versatility. Based on the analyses and interpretation of collected data, the findings, conclusions, and recommendations were made. The results provide useful information to the authorities of the 'Directorate of Technical Education' and 'Bangladesh Technical Education Board' and suggest that administrators should develop the curriculum and necessary compensation packages to provide appropriate internet facilities for achieving the desired outcome of TVE scheme.

## **Research Self efficacy: Overcoming Difficulties of Research Scholar in Understanding and Communicate**

**Bidya Mapong**

Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Fort Hare, Private Alice, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

### **Abstract**

The reason for this article is to analyze the commitment made by the Research Self efficacy segment of (Bandura 1986) social psychological hypothesis to the investigation of writing in scholarly settings. A short outline of Bandura's social intellectual hypothesis and of Research Self efficacy is first given, trailed by a depiction of the way in which keeping in touch with self-adequacy convictions are normally operational zed and evaluated. This is trailed by a combination of exploration discoveries that address the connection between keeping in touch with Research Self efficacy, other inspiration builds identified with composing, and composing results in scholastic settings. These discoveries illustrate that understudies' trust in their composing abilities impact their composing inspiration just as different composing results in school. Scholarly suggestions and systems that may help control future examination are offered.

## **Community practices regarding management of crop stubbles and valuation of health effects in selected villages of Sonipat and Jhajjar districts of Haryana**

**Subarna Das and Dr.Tapas Paul**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Katwa College, Katwa, Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal 713130

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Kolkata, West Bengal 70032

### **Abstract**

A community based cross-sectional survey was carried out using pre-structured questionnaire in 8 villages of Sonipat and Jhajjar districts in Haryana to know the community perception and practices about end use of crop stubble residues and valuation of health hazards. The present study showed that out of 240 respondents, 46 respondents agreed that they burnt crop residues while other respondents practice alternate methods for the management of crop. It was observed that methods like incorporation in soil, biogas production and electricity generation were significantly correlated with the educational status of the respondents ( $p < 0.05$ ). Further, irritation in eyes (31.25%), coughing (28.75%) and asthma (15%) were considered as major health problems among the respondents due to stubble burning. Hence, promoting active community participation through education, awareness programmes, providing subsidy on crop management machinery may yield better results against illegal burning of crop residues and its impact on human health.

## **Assessing Variation of People's Perception: Agrarian Village to Global Cultural Hub**

**Amrita Kumari and Archana Barman**

Alipurduar College  
West Bengal, India

### **Abstract**

Assessing variation of people's perception mainly focuses on the transformation of agrarian village into a globally cultural hub. The main objective of the study is to show the perception of the local residents on the changes of the study area from agrarian to a global cultural hub. The present study has been done on Mayapur and surrounding villages, the head quarter of ISKCON in West Bengal, India by mainly selecting thirty respondents of various occupational categories from three selected Mouzas. The study has been performed mainly by choosing simple and purposive random sampling techniques. Databases are collected through primary survey and analyzed and represented by cartographic, statistical and geoinformatic software. The final output shows that the land use land cover is changed in the study area with rapid growth of settlement. The tourism-oriented activities of ISKCON have transformed the focuses of local economy from agrarian to global cultural hub. Local people percept variously on this type of transformation which was performed gradually in the study area and they are involved with ISKCON either directly or indirectly for the better economy. In conclusion, the study indicates the rapid transformation of land in the vegetative, barren and agricultural area into temples and housing to build up the study area into a globally tourism-oriented growth focus in West Bengal, India.

## **A Study of Major Power Projects in Rajasthan**

**Archana Barman**

Research Scholar  
Dibrugarh University

### **Abstract**

Rajasthan has about 10.4% of the land area of India and 5.66% of the population in 2011, but only 1.70% of ground water and 1.16% of surface water resources. Here, due to the problem of famine and drought every other year due to erratic irregular and insufficient monsoon, there is a great need for irrigation for the income and employment as 70% of the agriculture based population of Rajasthan. Lack of electric power is lacking for the states industries and agricultural development. In such odd circumstances when 'water is the life' and 'basis of electric power development', the analysis of irrigation and electric power development project for the overall development of the state is the main objective of this paper. The paper will focus on the need and importance of irrigation in the state, information about major irrigation projects of the state and will get information about the progress and current status of major energy projects of the state. This study will also focuses on the problems of power development in Rajasthan and their solutions. The paper ends with the conclusion, in view of the increasing need for irrigation and power during the planned development in Rajasthan, irrigation and power projects were completed by spending a lot of money. As a result, the gross irrigated area in Rajasthan has increased from 11.7 lakh hectare to 78.18 lakh hectare.

## **Role of Education on Human Resource Development with Special Focus on Exceptional Children in North-East India**

**Melkamu Asabu**

Research Scholar, Woldia University, Woldia, Ethiopia

### **Abstract**

This paper mainly focuses on education, human resource development and the empowerment of 'Special Needs Children' in North-East India. Human resource is considered as the highest and most powerful resource among the world resources. Education has always been considered a key instrument of human resource development and it also helps in making people skilled and productive member of society. In the society human beings have created differences among themselves on the basis of color, creed, sex, disability etc. From time immemorial the disabled people are poorly treated and largely excluded from the mainstream society only because of their handicapped condition. Earlier, 'disability' was thought to be a 'Curse'; and even today people think that disability is a consequence of one's earlier bad deeds or sins. Yet people don't consider the disabled as human resource as well as contributor of the welfare of society. People never think that by educating and giving proper training their inherent potentialities can be developed. This kind of attitude is also seen among the north-eastern people. The challenges faced by the special group children in the north-eastern region are compounded by the backwardness of the region, disabling environment as well as lack of awareness among the people. Consequently, disabilities do not have equal access to services like education, employment, health care, political participation, justice etc. Hence, we can't expect all round development of society neglecting the education of the disabled. This paper also seeks to find out solution for bringing the special group children from the margin to the mainstream.