

The Role of Neighborhood Watch and the Relationship between victimization, Fear of crime and Security System in Malaysia

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Abstract

This research is concerning the Role of the Neighborhood Watch as a method to deter criminality in the Pelangi apartment, George Town, Penang. The determination of research is to regulate the understanding and the attentiveness of the tenants towards the notion and the functions of the Neighborhood Watch scheme and their involvement in order to certify the personal security and that of the neighbors. In addition to that, the study is also to establish whether the Neighborhood Watch scheme is able to alleviate the fear of crime and to reduce the cases of criminal acts such as house breaking, vandalism, robberies and thefts of personal belongings. Besides, this study is also trying to implement the Neighborhood Watch in the area. The research was completed within a survey method using questionnaires to acquire the significant data, regarding 199 samples of the Pelangi's apartment residents. The data was furthermore collected from the face to face interviews and study documentation. The data were successively evaluated via the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences as a result of together with descriptive as well as the inference statistics. The results of the research indicated that there was a mutual comprehension and responsiveness among the residents of the Pelangi apartment concerning the concept and the roles of the Neighborhood Watch Scheme. The occupants also joined in its activities in order to certify personal security and the security of the residents. Nevertheless, the research correspondingly revealed that the Neighborhood Watch scheme did not lessen the fear of crime amid the tenants and did not decrease the related criminal acts of burglary, vandalism, and thefts in the area. The findings of the research also disclosed that there was no significant relationship between the application of the Neighborhood Watch scheme and the decline of criminal cases.

Unpacking the relationship between Innovation Strategies and Firm's Performance: the moderating role of Business Strategy

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to evolve a conceptual framework and propositions on the relationships among selected business strategy dimensions, innovation strategy dimensions, and firm's performance for a sample of 100 firms listed in stock exchange of India over the period 2010-2020. The data was collected using questionnaires that were distributed to the managerial level's employees of specified organizations. The research intended to identify how these variables interrelate at the bi-variate and multivariate levels. Analysis was done by applying various bi-variate & multi variate analysis tools. Results show that innovation strategy choices differ substantially across firms with distinct business strategies and that business strategy influences the strength of the relationship between firm performance and specific innovation strategy. This is the first study examining the moderating role of business strategy on establishing the relationship between innovation strategy and firm's performance in Indian context.

The willingness to consume organic food-A review

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&

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Abstract

Giving the rising interest in naturally grown foods; several studies have contrasted various features of organic and conventionally grown foods in relation to consumer attitudes, perceptions, and preference for organic foods. This paper aims to explore consumers' willingness to consume organic foods; the extent and attributes of consumer knowledge and awareness about organic food as well as consumer attitudes and preferences for organically grown foods. Gathering of articles from different peer review journals was used to develop this paper. The findings of this paper show that human health, food safety, attitudes and perceptions and willingness to pay for a price premium are some of the factors influencing consumers' willingness to consume organic foods. Therefore, there is a need to create more awareness in the food industry relating to the health benefits of consuming organic foods.

Effect of adjustment behavior on fresh undergraduates in vocational education, University of Calabar

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Abstract

This study examined effect of adjustment behaviour on fresh undergraduates in Vocational Education, University of Calabar. To achieve the purpose of this study, three research questions and corresponding hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Survey research design was used for the study. The population of the study comprised 325 fresh undergraduates in the Vocational Education, University of Calabar. Total sample of one hundred and fifty (150) respondents were selected for the study using the simple random sampling technique. The main instrument used for data collection was questionnaire. The questionnaire contained 19 items. The instrument was validated by three experts, two from Business Education Unit and one from Measurement and Evaluation in the Department of Education Foundation, Guidance and Counseling. Data collected were analyzed using different statistical techniques. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). All the hypotheses were tested at .05 level of significance. The study found that social adjustment, academic adjustment and psychological adjustment had no significant effect on fresh undergraduates in Vocational Education, University of Calabar. The study recommended among others that business educators in Vocational Education should be more practical in academic adjustment to illicit fresh undergraduates' understanding.

Determinants of Green Purchase Intentions – An Empirical Analysis With Reference To Hyderabad City

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Abstract

As human concern towards the environment is predominantly increasing, consumers tend to move towards the path of sustainable consumption. They are more concerned towards the “green aspect” of the products, as well as their effects on Earth. On the other hand, concern towards health is becoming one of the prior concerns of consumers, making them adopt a healthy lifestyle, which is being showcased in the form of purchasing and consuming green products. The aim of this paper is to study and understand the various determinants especially attitude towards green products, health consciousness and social influence and their impact on the consumer green purchase intention . The study revealed that attitude towards green products is the strongest factor that has positively influenced the purchase intention of the individuals.

Students' misbehavior and coping strategies in Hadiya zone in Ethiopia

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Abstract

The objective of the study was to assess the misbehaving students' academic performance and coping strategies in Abuna primary and secondary school hadiya zone, Ethiopia. So as to achieve the objective of this study, information was gathered through interview, observation checklist and self-administered questionnaire from the sampled respondents. The data collected from the questionnaire were analyzed using statistical tools. Likewise, the qualitative result was analyzed in categorized and summarized forms of major themes based on the research questions of the study. The results of this study indicate that lack of student interest and negative attitude in a subject matter; inability of student to perform well/satisfactorily, students' lack of awareness on rights and responsibilities, and student disrespect for teachers, authority/rules. With regards to the school-related causes, larger class-room size and lack of administrative support to the students along with the poor follow up system were emphasized by both the students and teachers. Finally, the result of the study showed that providing students personally challenging tasks, showing willingness to help slow learners and keeping the learner's attention active until the lesson is completed had the mean values of less than one. This meant that most teachers were seen less committed to use many of the various motivational devices as classroom management strategies. And if they were seen committed, their deduction was limited mainly to giving the chance to respond to the questions posed only to those bright and bold students. Hence it is safe to say that in spite of its old age of introduction, motivation is termed as an infrequently used classroom management strategy.

Issues and challenges of MGNREGA scheme in working of rural development: A micro-study of Lakhimpur District in Assam

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Abstract

Rural development depends upon the development of the marginalized and women groups in rural areas. It has improved employment generated by individuals by marginalized groups to enhance the standard of living of the society. Rajasthan has registered higher growth in women's participation as compared to other states. It is focused on the socio-economic uplifting of rural women in society. MGNREGA has initiated about rural employment of sustainable livelihood allowance. The registered worker of the scheme has provided 15 days of unemployment allowances that are unable to work under the scheme. It is a work-oriented scheme. It is focused on women empowerment and the social upliftment of weaker sections in society under the scheme. MGNREGA is one of the largest rural development programmers' implemented in India. The people of rural areas are most affected by the problem of poverty and fewer opportunities to work in their place. The rural people are always suffering from livelihood and income generation. The MGNREGA scheme is provided to be a miracle for the poor in rural areas. The MGNREGA scheme has provided at least 100 days guaranteed wage employment for all who demand work. Women are given a guaranteed one-third share in the total employment.

Tourism efficiency in Khunti district of Jharkhand

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Abstract

According to Hunziker and Krapf "Tourism is the sum total of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-residents in so far as it does not lead to permanent residence and is not connected to any earning activity." Now a day the tourism has emerged as one of the world's largest industries which are not only providing pleasure and enjoyment to the tourists but it provides job opportunities to millions of people. On the other hand, tourism also plays a great role for the development of a zone for the country. It may also create national integration and various kinds of cultural landscapes within the country.

Jharkhand is the 28th state of the India and the district of Khunti has been carved out as a new district on 12th September in 2007 from the district of Ranchi, the study region is a part of Chotanagpur plateau in general and especially Ranchi planation surface in particular. The district of Khunti is blessed with the natural beauty of its vast and varied relief and its natural resources. It is a region of unevenness land consisting of a succession of plateau, hills, hillocks, and valleys which are drained by several perennial and non-perennial rivers, viz., Tajna, Kanchi, South-Koel, and Karo etc. A number of waterfalls is found in different parts of the study region. The study area is covered by the dense forest with various types of trees. The climatic conditions are so attractive for the tourists. Here, cool and calm climate is suitable for good health. On the other hand, the district of Khunti has a rich cultural heritage. The area is dominated by different tribal and non-tribal communities are also live together. From the view point of tribal culture, the study area is centre for foreigners and research scholars. Different communities who speak different languages and they celebrates different festivals together throughout the year show the great symbol of unity.

Preservation and Conservation of Cross River Monoliths for Tourism Development

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Abstract

Heritage and conservation have gained currency in academic and professional discourses on tourism and resource preservation across the globe. Today, many developed and some developing economies regard heritage as a very significant component of tourism. Literary documents on studies conducted in Gambia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and UK are cases in point. In southeastern Nigeria, there are numerous unique heritage sites that can be harnessed for tourism development. Although they showcase universally accepted cultural expressions, the majority of them are poorly managed and preserved. They also lack necessary facilities that can keep tourists for an extended period. This explains why Nigeria fails to preserve and conserve heritage sites. The study adopted a descriptive design and used interviews, direct observation, and literary sources to examine the state of Cross River monoliths in Nigeria; their preservation and conservation practices, and how these can be harnessed for tourism development. Research results revealed that heritage sites have a lot of potentials to boost the economy if the tourism value is harnessed. The study recommends, amongst others, the combination of traditional and modern conservation mechanisms for the preservation and conservation of monoliths. It also advocates that the management plans for the monolith sites should seek to balance the interest of conservation with those of local communities living in the area.

Cognitive benefits of English as second language: a meta-analysis

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Abstract

Although early research on bilingualism warned it as detrimental to cognitive development, several subsequent studies reported on the positive cognitive consequences of bilingualism. Such studies included participants from children to adults from diverse language and cultural contexts. In many of those studies English is found to be mentioned as second language. To bring out a clear understanding about the cognitive benefits for second language English learners, a meta-analysis was carried on 32 studies involving 4161 participants. Data from the studies were extracted and analyzed using Hedge's 'g' as a standardized metric of effect size for group comparisons. Results indicate that bilingualism with English as second language, irrespective of the first language and participant's age / grade status, is positively associated with several cognitive outcomes. Cognitive skills found to have a progressive growth among the bilinguals from early to later grades are attention control, working memory, metalinguistic awareness, and problem solving. However, evidence is not obtained about progressive growth in metacognitive skills and in symbolic representation and divergent thinking. Finally, the overall results point to the facts that bilingualism strongly influences attention control, metalinguistic awareness, symbolic representation and divergent thinking and but has minimal influence on metacognitive and problem solving skills.