

Socio-demographic factors associated with contraceptives utilization among married women in a rural community in Cross river state - Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the socio-demographic factors associated with contraceptive utilization among married women in a rural community in Cross River State. Specifically, the study assessed the knowledge on contraceptives utilization among married women in the study area. The study also examined the influence of husbands' approval, gender of living children and income level on the use of contraceptives. Descriptive survey design was used. Multistage random sampling technique was used in selecting One Hundred and Twenty Five (125) married women from the study area. The instrument for data collection was a two section questionnaire with reliability coefficient of 0.80. The obtained data were statistically analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation and one-way analysis of variance. Each hypothesis was tested at 0.05 percent level of significance. The results obtained from the analysis of data indicates that majority of the respondents 87 (69.6%) had good knowledge about contraceptive usage. There was a significant relationship between husbands' approval and contraceptive use with correlation coefficient of .912 indicating existing of positive relationship. Also there was a significant influence between gender of living children and use of contraceptives among married women with f-value of 5640.58 greater than critical f of 3.82. Conclusively, socio-demographic variables such as knowledge on contraceptives usage, husbands' approval, gender of living children and income level influenced the use of contraceptives among married women in the study area. It was recommended that men should be included among target group as most of the decisions regarding family planning and contraception necessitate prior approval from men.

Sleep hygiene and mode of residence

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Abstract

To ponder the comparison of sleep hygiene between hostellers and non- hostellers of college students, through this paper, the focus is completely laid upon the components of sleep hygiene which will showcase the sleep quality, lifestyle and the various cognitive issues. Total 120 samples (60 hostellers and 60 non- hostellers) have been selected by convenience sampling. The hostellers and non- hostellers have been assessed upon seven factors by Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index developed by Buysse (1988) which mainly play the role in the sleep hygiene of the students. The independence t test has been used to compare the categories; the focus has also been upon knowing which factors have affected the sleep of individual the most. Results shows hostellers have poor sleep hygiene as compared to non- hostellers, in hostellers female have poor sleep as compared to males, in non- hosteller's females have poor sleep over males.

The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling for Depression and Anxiety among the Elder People in Ethiopia

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Abstract

The study examined whether Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling (CBGC) is effective in addressing psychological problems of elders in Talita orphans, girls and the aged support organization (TOGASO). Eighty four participants aged 60-85 selected purposefully based on inclusion criteria were randomly assigned into the control and treatment groups each with 24 participants. The research design was a randomized treatment and controlled pre-test and post-test experimental design. Two standardized scales, namely, geriatric depression scale (GDS), and geriatric anxiety inventory (GAI) were used to measure the dependent variables at two occasions: pre-test and post-test. Participants in the treatment group received CBGC for six weeks, three days per week, 1:00-1:20 hours per session for a total of 12 sessions. Results of independent t-test indicated that there was statistically significant difference between treatment group and control group during the post-test at 0.05 level of significance ($df = 46, t=4.397, p < 0.01$) in depression scores and also in anxiety there was statistically significant difference between control group and treatment group during the post-test at 0.05 level of significance ($df =46, t=4.397, p<0.01$). Finally, the result indicated that cognitive behavioral group counseling was effective in treating depression and anxiety among the elderly. From these results it was suggested that the application of CBGC has to be expanded to address psychological problems of elders in more other organizations or settings.

Students' Mobile Phone Usage and their Academic Achievement in Mathematics and Physics in Calabar Metropolis of Cross River State, Nigeria

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&

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Abstract

This study examined the influence of students' mobile phone usage and their academic achievement in Mathematics and Physics in Calabar Metropolis of Cross River State, Nigeria. Two hypotheses were formulated to direct the study. Ex-post facto research design was adopted for the study. A total sample of 976 SS III students out of 9,756 students was selected from 24 secondary schools for the study, using stratified and proportionate simple random sampling procedures. Two instruments were used namely; Questionnaire titled "Students' Mobile Phone Usage" and "Mathematics and Physics Achievement Test" were used for data collection. The reliability estimates of the questionnaires were established through Cronbach Alpha reliability estimate method which gave .70, while Students' Academic Achievement in Mathematics and Physics was established through Kuder Richardson formula K-R20 which gave .72. These estimates having met the criterion for reliability thus warranted the use of the instruments for the study. One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and independent t-test were the statistical techniques adopted to test the hypotheses at .05 level of significance. The result of the analysis revealed that students' mobile phone usage significantly influences their academic achievement in Mathematics and Physics and there was a significant difference between male and female academic achievement in Cross River State. Based on these findings, it was therefore recommended that, regular orientation should be given to more female students than males, on how to and when to use mobile phones to enhance their academic achievement in Mathematics and Physics.

Status of Women in the patriarchal Mising Society

Ranjit Kaman

Abstract

The study of woman status becomes very relevant in the present time. It is common headline of the media that women are exploited by the men folk in the patriarchal society. In order to empower women the government try to pass law. Further, many Woman Organizations are formed to establish their position in the society. Different societies of our country provide different status to the women. Already large numbers of articles and books published on the status of woman by different authors. On 8th March of every year World Women's Day is observed in the World with a view to establish more important on the women right. In this paper an attempt has been made to focus on the Status of Mising women in the patriarchal Mising society. Mising women have high position in the traditional Mising society. They have the freedom to freely participate in the socio-religious function and festivals irrespective of age. But, in particular rituals women are debarred from the participation. Women are main backbone of economic life of Mising society. Mising women also play vital role in the preservation of Mising culture. They enjoy equal status with men in the all aspect of life. The traditional Mising society permits youth girls to choose their life partner. In case of marriage Mising bride has high social value. Except hereditary property right of father, women have full right on their own earning property. It is noteworthy mentioned that in modern Mising society there is bar on women to holding any social and political post.

Internal branding and organizational commitment in an Indian BPO sector: an exploratory study

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Abstract

The main purpose of the current study is to investigate the impact of internal branding on employee satisfaction working in an Indian BPO sector. The study was conducted by taking the responses from 750 BPO employees from major cities of Northern India. Factor analysis discovered two internal branding policies, namely (i) Training, Orientation, Group Meeting and (ii) Overall Briefing. To conduct study, the structural equation model was formed by including theorized paths starts from internal branding to employee satisfaction and organizational commitment. The research indicated that both factors are significantly and positively connected with employees' satisfaction and organizational commitment. This study would offer advantageous suggestions to Indian the BPO sector, by identifying internal branding factors that may help to meet the needs and expectations of the employees working in the BPO sector with an intention to retain them.

A study on urban local government –Financial indicators -With a special reference of Siliguri municipal corporation

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Abstract

In the context of local government, financial performance indicators are the measurement of service quality as well as how well a council meets its objectives within the resources that it has available. A Financial Performance Indicator for Urban Local Bodies indicates how much progress is being made by ULBs towards fulfilling the planned objectives within the performance context. The context of financial indicators provide the interpretation of the indicator which may include predetermined target, trend in performance and benchmarked relative performance of similar councils. This contextual information assists the ULBs to determine performance through comparison with previous performance over time. This implies that consistence is needed to determine Financial Performance Indicators from year to year. As a result, the performance of ULBs can be tracked and checked. In this paper, five financial indicators were used to measure the financial sustainability of Siliguri Municipality Corporation during the study period. A revenue deficit was noticed in the year 2010-11. The study revealed that concern municipality corporation may be face a financial shock in future.

Assessment of soil quality using soil organic carbon and its impact on agriculture productivity in Dakdhin Dinajpur district

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Abstract

Assessment of soil quality is an invaluable tool in determining the sustainability and environmental impact of agricultural ecosystems. Soil carbon plays a key role in maintaining crop productivity in the soils. The study was conducted to assess the soil quality using soil organic carbon and its impact on agriculture productivity in Dakshin Dinajpur District. The soil of the study area is very fertile old alluvial soil. SOC is the main constituent of soil organic matter (SOM). Organic matter impacts on the physical, chemical and biological properties of soils. The amount of carbon in a soil is influenced by the balance between inputs (plant residues) and losses, mainly microbial decomposition and associated mineralization.

Developmental projects and Environmental Justice struggles in Odisha: A study on protest movements against developmental projects

Braja Kishore Sahoo

Abstract

The state continues to be the key institution around which struggles for environmental justice in India are articulated. Its dominant role in the economy and its hierarchical, authoritarian and legitimate role as arbiter of rights and resources, the violation of its own environmental laws or acts in ways inimical to environmental justice has been protected by indigenous people. In my paper, I draw on the theme of the protest movements against developmental projects which are rooted in the livelihood and survival of the common people and the violation of human rights. The threats of displacement, loss of livelihood, alienation from their own surroundings are catalysts for this strand of the movement. Based on this perspective, I discuss how the main aim of these environmental justice struggles in Odisha are based around the re-scaling of development projects to the local level, the defense of common property resources and the restoration of participatory, community based forms of environmental management.