

Domestic staff utilisation and household crimes

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Abstract

The hiring of domestic staff and its effect on households' crime has been an issue of great concern in Nigeria. This study is set to investigate the correlates between domestic staff utilisation and crimes such as kidnapping, stealing and rape. Blocked opportunity theory and structural functionalism theory were adopted. A cross-sectional survey design was used while data was generated via questionnaire. A total sample of 330 respondents was selected from households in Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. Information retrieved were coded and subjected to statistical analysis. The outcome revealed a significant relationship between the hiring of domestic staff and household crimes (such as kidnapping, stealing and rape). It was recommended among others that house helps should be passably screened through proper employment procedures before they are employed as domestic staff.

Economic business environment and survival of manufacturing firms in Nigeria

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Abstract

This research paper principally focused on the correlation between economic business environment and survival of manufacturing firms in Nigeria, using Niger Mill Plc Calabar, Cross River State, as a case study. The study adopted qualitative or theoretical-based approach. Based on the analysis, the study revealed that high unemployment rate, high interest rate, high exchange rate as well as high inflation rate have negative and significant relationships with the survival of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The government should at all times evaluate and assess the level of unemployment rates in the country, and encouraging manufacturing firms to create more jobs for the teeming population of graduates by offering grants and practical and achievable loan facilities through central bank of Nigeria (CBN) and bank of industry (BOI) to manufacturing firms in the country. The government should also help to reduce and monitor the rapid acceleration of interest rates of commercial banks through the appropriate financial authorities in order to sustain and maintain the survival of manufacturing firms and scan the external economic environment to determine the strength/ weaknesses in the country.

Implementing CODIS in India – A Double Edged Sword

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Abstract

DNA based data has revolutionized the field of Forensics Sciences in developed countries. Earlier, the Forensic experts used to rely on fingerprints but with the discovery of DNA Fingerprinting, which is a method used for deciphering the genetic code of an individual, cases can be solved with much precision and well on time. Surprisingly, 99.9% of DNA in each individual is same and only the 0.1% is unique to each individual and out of that the main focus lies on Short tandem repeats which are repetitive sequences of DNA and 13 core STR loci are specifically exploited for DNA Database. In developed nations, there are much efficient systems like Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS) which is a database of the genetic makeup of crime suspects, repeated offenders and criminals. However, information like that in DNA is unique to each individual and can't be changed, once leaked or misused and thus there are ethical and social concerns pertaining to the same which are directly linked to the social repute of a person. There is a great need to ponder over the possible challenges associated with collecting the DNA based information of an individual and its possible misuse. Implementation of CODIS in India needs a blueprint to be planned only after a deeper public awareness and taking into consideration all ethical, social, privacy issues. Implementing combined DNA indexing system in India is really a double edge sword for the prevalent government even when it became the need of the hour.

Revitalization of the role of education outside the school in empowering communities in era new normal in era new normal

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Abstract

Outside School Education is one of the keys to success in development in an area. With a variety of flexibility and adaptability to provide and facilitate the needs of educational services in the new national era, out-of-school education is far stronger in reaching various networks and layers of society. This is because it can encourage the realization of a learning society in a real context, not just a populist political effort. This is what needs to be understood by various elements starting from the most basic role and the most important role in education outside of school, now and in the future, especially in the New Normal era.

Correlation between job analysis and corporate performance of business organizations in Nigeria: A study of Niger mill PLC Calabar

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Abstract

This study focused on the correlation between job analysis and corporate performance of business organizations in Nigeria. The study adopted both descriptive surveys as well as correlation survey designs. The population of this research work was 400, the entire staff of Niger Mill Plc Calabar, Cross River State. The sample size was 200 respondents determined through Taro Yamane's formula of 1964. The data was collected using both primary and secondary sources. A structured questionnaire was used using a 4-point Likert scale of strongly agreed, agreed, strongly disagreed and disagreed. The study adopted the Pearson Product Moment of Correlation Coefficient to test the hypotheses and analyzed data at 0.05% significance. The study revealed that there was a significant relationship existing between job analysis and corporate performances of business organizations in Nigeria. It was also discovered that significant relationships existed between job description, specification as well as job evaluation, and corporate performance of business organizations. It was recommended that the management of business organizations should incorporate a well-established job analysis programmed into their human resource planning during recruitment and training of existing and prospective employees to boost its overall corporate performance continuously. Human resource managers should also endeavour to describe organizational jobs and specify the person who is to carry out the tasks with the basic knowledge, skills, competency, ability, and other job characteristics for the corporate performance to be enhanced steadily.

Administrative Behaviour of high school headmasters: In relation to Institutional Climate

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Abstract

Administrative behavior may be considered as the 'on-the-job' behavioral characteristics of a school head. Being the school leader, the behavior of the school head has a big impact on the quality of work that is performed in the school. The present study aims to understand the Administrative behavior of head masters in Private and Government high schools of Karnataka State. For this present study, a sample that consisted of 100 Head Masters working in Private and Government high schools in the Shimoga district in the state of Karnataka was selected. The descriptive survey method was used for studying the gender difference in the perception Administrative behavior among teachers and the Administrative behavior of School Heads in Private and Government high schools in the Shimoga district of Karnataka; to study the gender differences in perception of teachers of Institutional Climate (Organizational Climate) in Private and Government high schools in Shimoga, and to study the relationship between the school heads' Administrative behavior and Institutional Climate (Organizational Climate) as experienced through the teachers' perception. Headmasters working in Private and Government high schools showed significant differences in administrative behavior as related to the planning, the organization, and the decision-making process. About Planning and Decision Making, Headmasters of the private high schools were better positioned at the organization, and female headmasters of Government high schools were better than their counterparts. The implications derived from the significant findings of this research work highlighted the importance of Effective Administrative behavior of school heads as well as the effect on the Institutional climate by the Faculty behavior of heads of Institutions. High teacher morale and a Conducive organizational climate are the positive dimensions for institutional development.

Influence of Entrepreneurial Student Program (ESP) Towards Entrepreneurial Behavior of Undergraduate Student: Extended Theory of Planned Behavior Analysis

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate the effect of the Student Entrepreneurial Program (ESP) on student entrepreneurial intentions and behavior. Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is used in this study to investigate the relationship between entrepreneurial intentions and behavior with ESP and access to resources in addition to antecedents of TPB. A total of 200 active students of Diponegoro University of Indonesia (UNDIP) participated in this survey. The Partial Least-Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) approach is used to test the model. The results show that entrepreneurial behavior among undergraduate students is positively influenced by ESP, accessibility to resources, and entrepreneurial intentions. In turn, attitudes and perceived behavioral control are positively related to entrepreneurial intentions but not significantly related to entrepreneurial behavior. On the other hand, subjective norms are not significantly related to entrepreneurial intentions or entrepreneurial behavior. Research findings can enrich the entrepreneurship literature and provide valuable information to policy makers. This research can be a consideration for the University and government in strengthening and redesigning ESP.

The Exploration of Demographic Problems and Family Development: An Empirical Study in a City at Indonesia

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Abstract

Increasingly rapid population growth likely creates various problems and challenges in population governance and welfare. In this respect, the government bears crucial roles and responsibilities to improve the welfare of their population. This study seeks to explore the problems of population growth and family development in Salatiga City, Indonesia. As a qualitative study, this study generates the data through Focus Group Discussion that involves related informants, namely the executive function of the local government, the members of the local parliament, academicians, religious leaders, and community leaders. This study also generates data from the questionnaires to be filled in by the respondents.

Social support perceived by parents of children with intellectual disability in Tamilnadu

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Abstract

Aims: The study analyzed the social support available of the parents of children with intellectual disability. This study used a descriptive approach with a cross-sectional approach. This study aimed to identify and explore social support in parents with intellectual disabilities children in Cuddalore district, Tamilnadu. **Methods:** The samples studied were 81 parents as a primary caregiver and lived with intellectual disabilities children, taken by purposive sampling. Social support was measured using a Social Support Questionnaire that had been modified and developed using Sarafino theory with alpha Cronbach values of 0.728. The questionnaire includes the domain of emotional support, instrumental support, informational support, and award/assessment support. **Results:** The data indicated that parents mostly have social support in high categories (70.4%). Among them; that majority (93.8%) of the respondents received support from a spouse (husband/wife); 71.6 per cent of respondents received support from parents (grandparents of intellectual disabilities children). Then 67.9 per cent of parents perceived support from friends (fellow parents of children with intellectual disability). **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that the present study exhibited that the parents of children perceived social support from spouses, family, friends, peer groups and other health workers. Parents need more support for access to health information, praise or appreciation from those around them and professionals. **Suggestion:** So, the study suggested that the general public also should need to support to the parents of children with disability.