Variables of male coaches' dominance in sports
In tertiary institutions in parts of southern, Nigeria

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Abstract

The main thrust of this study was to investigate variables of male coaches dominance in sports in tertiary institutions in parts of Southern Nigeria. Two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study; literature review was carried out according to variables of the study. Survey research design was adopted for the study. A sample two hundred and thirty eight respondents was selected and used for the study. The selection was done through the simple random sampling technique. The questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. Pearson Product Moment Analysis was employed to test the hypotheses studied. Each hypothesis was tested at .05 level of significance. The result of the analysis revealed that, there is a significant positive relationship between gender stereotyping societal norms and dominance of male coaches in sports in tertiary institutions of South – South Nigeria. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommended that there should be strong policy against gender stereotyping to encourage more women in sports and in coaching. Those who violate this code should be punished as a deterrent to others.

Effect of polymeric training and cluster training on selected Hemato logical variables among University men students

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Abstract

Background: This study aimed to determine the effect of Plyometric Training and Cluster Training on hemoglobin, red blood cell count and white blood cell count among male university students. To achieve the goal of the study (n=45) Alagappa University male students from Karaikudi, Tamilnadu, India, were selected as subjects at random. The age range of the matter is between 18 and 25 years. **Methods:** The subject was divided into three groups, namely Experimental Group I, Experimental Group II and Control Group III. Experimental group I underwent Plyometric training, Experimental group II underwent Cluster training, and group III acted as a Control group and did not participate in any of the training programs other than their regular activities. Data were collected from three pre- and post-experimental groups. The raw data on hemoglobin, red blood cell count and white blood cell count were statistically analyzed using Covariance Analysis (ANCOVA).The Scheffe post-hoc test was used to determine the significant differences between the paired adjusted means. In all cases, the significance level of 0.05 has been fixed. **Results:** The results of the study showed that there was a significant improvement in hemoglobin, red blood cell count and white blood cell count among the experimental group compared to the control group.

Media Coverage and Audience Awareness of Prison Reform Campaigns in South-East Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the extent to which the media have set the agenda for the reformation of prison, which has since August 2019 been renamed "correctional services", in Nigeria and the corresponding level of awareness among media audience in South-East Nigeria. Survey and content analysis were the research methods adopted. For the survey, 240 subjects were purposively chosen from a cluster of two groups while 56 randomly chosen programme schedules of broadcast media and 28 issues of select newspapers for February 2017 and February 2018were content-analysed. Interviews were also conducted. The study revealed a poor media coverage of the reforms and low level of awareness among respondents. It recommended, among others, that the World Prisons' Awareness Day held annually on February 11 should be popularised to ensure increased awareness by both the media and their audience.

Waste - to - Resource Industry and its Contribution in Urban Pollution Management

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Abstract

India is one of the oldest civilizations and second largest nation in the world, with a population of nearly 18% of the world's human population. India is now among the top 10 countries generating the highest amount of Municipal Solid Waste, due to growing urbanization and high consumption. This is primarily because of the large size of the urban population and the city-dwellers adopting high-consumption lifestyles. Solid Waste Management (SWM) is one such service where India has an enormous gap to fill. Solid Waste disposal and Management both are urban and rural problems. It is a crucial problem not only for developing countries, but for the developed countries as well. Waste is generated from different areas such as domestic, commercial, industry and others, but the Waste Management responsibility has been left to the government or administrative authorities, so the municipalities, cities and towns continue to grapple with the problem of Solid Waste Management. Urban India is facing a massive waste disposal problem which will worsen in the coming years. The main objective of this research is to develop Sustainable Benefit Triangle, and help to solve the problem of waste by developing the Community based PPP Model, Involving the stakeholders (residents), the community and the municipality. Further the study proposes Government programmes for solid waste management called Sansaadhan Abhiyaan. Finally the study examines effective disposal mechanisms such as sanitary landfills. The present study was based on both primary and secondary data. The entire schedule is targeted to municipal officers and residents or who are having awareness towards SBM, PPP solid waste management. The sample size is 150, as the study demanded a combination of urban area and urban slum area with 75 respondents each. The questionnaire was administered personally through friends and with the help of the municipal officers to reach these selected respondents conveniently.

Implementation of the sts (science technology society) learning model in pesantren-based environmental education

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the implementation of pesantren-based environmental education that uses the Science Technology Society (STS) learning model. The case study of this research is PesantrenSumber Pendidikan Mental Agama Allah (SPMAA). This study uses a theory that refers to the initial theory of the STS approach in science education by John Ziman and also the ecopesantren theory especially on the ecopesantren indicator of the development of a pesantren-based curriculum. The method of this study is a qualitative research method. Data sources used are primary data derived from observation and interviews. Secondary data comes from the study of literature, journals, books and others. This research concludes, *First*Pesantren SPMAA uses this learning model and participates in solving problems in the community around the pesantren such as doing alternative energy processing such as processing plastic into gasoline, making organic fertilizers and others. *Second*, the implementation of this learning model influences students' attitudes and views on environmental problems..

Governance and regional integration in Africa's development: suggestions on new perspectives

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Abstract
Regional integration is of immense value for the development of any continent. Therefore, Africa has experience new perspectives to achieve this trend. Hence, the absence of new perspectives suggests failure in the attempt to propagate the development of the African continent through synergy among states through regional organizations. The paper x-rayed certain theoretical approaches to integration like the Viner's Customs Union theory and the Optimal Currency Area theory and the Neo-functional theory to examine the processes adopted in the formation of an economically integrated body and its influence on governance with particular focus on the African context. The paper adopted the Neo-functional theory of integration. To facilitate the regional integration process of the African continent, there is need to institute and implement sound policies, laws and strong institutions for the realization of democratic norms and values. The paper focused at the analysis of Africa's emerging initiatives which include the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Good Governance African Union (AU), New Economic Partnership for African Development and the Conference on Security, Development and Co-operation in Africa, African Union among others, emphasizes new perspectives on regional integration in the pursuit of Africa's long-absent economic and social regeneration. From the foregoing, it is therefore pertinent that the new perspectives are strong potentials in the development of regional integration in Africa by creating an inter-link between the pan African initiatives and the sub-regional integration paradigms.

Earnings Management and Environmental Performance in Indonesia: Political Cost Perspective

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Abstract

This research is aimed to examine moderating role of industry sensitivity, profitability, and size of companies on the effect of environmental performance on earnings management. Samples are manufacture companies listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange and PROPER assessment 2013-2017. Based on fixed year effect regression, companies with lower environmental are more likely manage earnings downward if companies are include in environmentally sensitive industry and have higher profitability. It indicates that in order to avoid political cost of lower environmental performance, companies in environmentally sensitive industry and have higher profitability tend to manage earnings downward to reduce attentions and pressures by society, regulator, and environmental activists. Surprisingly, companies with lower environmental are more likely manage earnings downward for smaller companies than the bigger one. It indicates that smaller companies with lower environmental performance have less market pressure to fulfill earnings target and tend to manage earnings downward.

Relevance of Ratios in Z-score Model for Predicting Bankruptcy- Study of Nifty PSES

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Abstract

The current study is undertaken to predict bankruptcy of Nifty PSEs using z-score model and investigate relevance of the financial ratios in predicting the bankruptcy. The Z-score model is applied for a sample of 20 Nifty PSE companies listed in National Stock Exchange for the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The study reveals that nearly half of the companies chosen for the study are financially distressed companies and they are bound to bankruptcy in the near future. In case of manufacturing companies all ratios are positively correlated with the z-score value but highest correlation is found in the third and fourth ratios. In case of non-manufacturing companies also all four ratios are positively correlated with the z-score value but highest correlation is found only in the third ratio. It is observed in the analysis that there is a significant relationship between all the five ratios and financial distress of the manufacturing companies. Hence, it is inferred that the ratios used for determining z-score are relevant in case of manufacturing companies. However, there is no significant relationship between the ratios and financial distress of the non-manufacturing companies. Hence, it is inferred that the ratios used for determining z-score are irrelevant in case of non-manufacturing companies.