

## **Political impact of armed conflict on women in jammu and kashmir (India) with reference to shopian district**

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### **Abstract**

This paper examined the political impact of armed conflict on married women in Shopian district, Jammu and Kashmir. Quantitative method was used for the study. A Multi-Stage sampling technique was used to select 339 married respondents belonged to the age group of 18 to 40 years. The interview schedule was used to collect primary information from the respondents. Related literature is reviewed from secondary data. The level of political impact on women was studied using by five-point Likert Scale. The study exhibited that 87.3% of the respondents have faced a high level of the political impact of armed conflict. In the study, the huge number of respondents are found to have affected politically due to the armed conflict in the form of; affected by corrupted politicians, failure of government in a conflict situation, Panchayat Raj Institutions are not properly functioning, hindered the process of fair representation of one's choice, avoiding to participate in the political rallies, avoiding to cast their votes in the elections etc. The study also illustrated that the women who are living in urban areas experienced a high level of political impact due to armed conflict as compared to rural areas. Therefore, it is recommended that the government should need to listen to the voices of women in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Health implications of Coliform bacteria concentration in Okpon river, Obubra local government area, Cross river state, Nigeria**

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**Abstract**

This research was undertaken to assess the health implication of coli form bacteria concentration in Obubra Local Government Area of Cross River State. Systematic sampling technique was adopted in the collection of water samples at three locations along Okpon river for laboratory analysis. One hundred and ninety-six (196) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The findings showed that, typhoid had the highest frequency of prevalence with a value of 63 and 32.1 percent. A significant relationship was seen to exist between coli form concentration and water borne diseases in the study area with a Spearman's Rank correlation of 0.658. This meant that as average coli form count increases, percentage of people suffering from water borne diseases increases. This observed increase was significant at the 0.02 probability level since  $r_s (df = 10) = 0.658, P < 0.05$ . The study showed that the risk of coli form concentration in water sources grew with increase in human population, with the current social and cultural habits. The researcher therefore recommended that residents should dispose their fecal waste properly and modern toilet facilities be provided.

## **Factors affecting the performance of small and medium scale enterprises in Bakassi local government area of Cross river state, Nigeria**

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### **Abstract**

Since 2002 when Nigerian government handed over the Bakassi peninsula to The Republic of Cameroon, Bakassi Local Government have attracted both local and international attention. The indigenous people of this community who decided to remain with Nigeria are known as Bakassi Local Government In Cross River State Nigeria. A study of "The Factors Affecting the Performance of Micro Small and Medium scale Enterprises in the area has become a major focus among scholars in the fields of Economics and Development studies in order to cushion the effect of displacement and engender economic growth and development amongst the people of this Local Government. To achieve this the researcher intends to use both quantitative and qualitative techniques to achieve his results. The quantitative method shall be accomplished through a well designed questionnaire to elicit data from respondent through the use of an enclosed method consisting of 24 questions divided into three parts using a 4 point likert scale. The so collated shall be analyzed using the Pearson Product moment correlation coefficient statistical method to evaluate the relationship between the variables. Findings from this study show the existence of relationship between Credit facilities, Technology, Human resource development and economic growth in Bakassi local Government Area of Cross River State Nigeria. The among others recommended for alternative mode of funding SME's in the local Government and the need for Government to work hand-in hand with the private sector to curb the problems faced by SME;s in accessing funds in Bakassi local Government area of cross river state Nigeria given the peculiar nature of its problems.

## **Marital Quality and Parenting – Empirical Review**

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### **Abstract**

Culturally diverse Indiansub-continent mostly follows value-based parenting. In the present era, there are a lot of changes and transitions that a family undergo. Parenting styles, Coping Strategies, Adjustment Tactics differ for each individual and as a couple. The review paper focuses more on the interdependent relationship of parenting and marital quality. The findings of this paper are based on the recent 10 years of literature. The marital quality has a great influence on the parenting practices and parenting practices, stress has its impact on the marital relationship. Parenting to be the vital reason for the adult personality of an individual, parents are the whole responsibility for the upbringing. Their marital conflict or quality has its marks on the child-rearing practices. The amount of stress and difference of opinion in parenting between couples, slowly creates a rift in their marital life. In this regard, there are many western studies that has been done, but in the Indian context there are very few studies explored. Keeping in mind the cultural diversity and value-based parenting, more exploration is needed in this area of study.

## **Exchange rate fluctuation and selected sub-sectors performance of agricultural in Nigeria: a VAR model approach**

**Antehun Atanaw**  
&  
**Rashmi Gaur**

### **Abstract**

The study investigates the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on selected subsector of Agricultural in Nigeria using time series data from 1970 to 2018. The study used Augmented Dicky Fuller unit root and Phillips Peron (PP). The Vector autoregressive model was used to estimate the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on agricultural sub-sectors performance in Nigeria. Findings revealed that livestock output response more to shocks on exchange rate in the long run than in the short run, while Livestock output response negatively to shocks on commercial banks loan to agricultural sector. Findings also revealed that livestock output response positively to shocks on agricultural labour force, while fish production response positively to shocks on exchange rate in both the short run and long run but the magnitude of the response was higher in the long run than in the short run. Similarly, findings from the study revealed that fish production response negatively to shocks on commercial banks loan to agricultural sector and the magnitude increases in the long run while fish production response negatively to shocks on agricultural labour force in the short run but positively in the long run. The study therefore recommends that Central Bank of Nigeria should adopt an exchange rate that can be managed such that the rate of exchange does not exceed required threshold. Also central bank of Nigeria should adopt a policy that will increase commercial bank loans to agricultural subsectors to boost commercial farming in Nigeria and a follow up measure should be ensured.

## **Correlation between Workplace Stressors and Wellbeing of Healthcare Workers in Government owned Hospitals in Calabar, Nigeria**

**Thomas P.**

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### **Abstract**

The study examines the correlation between workplace stressors such as working overtime, workload and wellbeing of Healthcare Workers in Government owned Hospitals in Calabar, Nigeria. using the descriptive quantitative cross-sectional design, data were collected from 650 participants randomly selected from a population of 3774 working in two tertiary government-owned hospitals in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. The sample size was determined using the Survey Monkey sample size determinant calculator. Data was collected using a self-developed structured questionnaire. data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson Product Moment Correlation. Result revealed that working overtime significant relates to the wellbeing of health workers (calculated r-value of 0.38 < critical r-value of 0.112). Findings also revealed a significant correlation between workload and the wellbeing of health workers (calculated R-value of 0.29 < critical R-value of 0.113). Base on this finding, there is a need for educational programs and workshops that is aimed at promoting a healthy work environment as well as healthy lifestyle and behavior among health workers.

## **Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Revolving Funds in Public Institutions**

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### **Abstract**

The study assessed the impact of Treasury Single Account (TSA) on revolving funds in public organisations, with particular reference to drug revolving fund in government hospitals in Nigeria. Specifically, the study examines the relationship between appropriation control of TSA, cash management of TSA, payment mechanism of TSA and Drug Revolving Fund (DRF) in public hospitals. Survey method was adopted and 1020 questionnaire was administered. Data generated study were presented in tables and simple percentile. Hypotheses were also tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC). Findings established significant links between appropriation control of TSA, cash management of TSA, payment mechanism of TSA and DRF in public hospitals. It was recommended among others that management should carry out a monthly review of cash management of DRF to ensure that adequate funds are available for drugs administration in public hospitals.

## **Empirical study on heuristics biases among investors in India and its impact on investment decision and performance**

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### **Abstract**

Investing in capital market is considered a popular asset across the globe; however with a population of more than a billion in India, only 1% of the population actively participate in capital market. Low participation in capital markets is mainly due to a low level of awareness, market crises and prejudice in investment choices. Errors and biases which are based on intuitions, sensation and cognitive biases impelled the investors to take irrational decisions. The acknowledgment that the behavioral factor effect market results have started a new investigation in financial economics called behavioral finance. Although many studies have been done in terms of capital market in India, but only few of them have focused on the factors influence the individual investors at the time of investment in stock market. In this context, the present study was carried out to find out the impact of heuristic factors on investment decision and performance. This study revealed that the 'Availability of information', 'Overconfidence', 'Representativeness', and 'Price anchoring' are significant predictors of heuristic behavior and there is a significant impact of heuristics on investors investment decision and performance.



## **Assessment of the Nutritional Status among the Hill Kharia: A Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group of Mayurbhanj District, Odisha, India**

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### **Abstract**

The present study was carried out to determine anthropometric profile and nutritional status of selected Hill Kharia tribal of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. Hill Kharia is one of the PVTGs of Odisha. A total of 300 households comprising of 580 individuals (300 adult male and 280 adult female) of Mayurbhanj district were selected for present study. A pre-structured Interview schedule was prepared for the collection of health and socio-economic related information. Various anthropometric nutritional statuses were calculated by BMI, Pignet index, Broca index and Wirth's standard. In this present paper we can see various results on nutritional status in Hill Kharia (both male and female) ranging the age between 20-60 year, have been highlighting in BMI 39.5% Chronic Energy Deficiency grade III, II, I and 38.1% Low weight normal grade. Apart from this, the present paper also reveals the overall socio-economic condition of Hill Kharia. The pignet index shows that 38% of Hill Kharia male are weak to poor state of physique. 65.3% male and 68.2% female were found undernourished accordingly Wirth Standard value. Broca Index values shows 63.9% male and 72.9% of female were under the nutritional level whereas, less than 2 percent found Obesity from both sexes of Hill Kharia. In conclusion, the study provides evidences that the nutritional status of both male and female adult was not satisfactory. Among the Hill Kharia the adult female were having more nutritional deficiency than adult male. Immediate appropriate nutrition intervention programme are needed for improving their health and nutritional status.

## **A spatio-temporal analysis of alcoholism in Guwahati city, Assam**

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### **Abstract**

Alcoholism is linked to many harmful consequences for the individual drinker, the drinker's immediate environment and society as a whole (Klingemann and Gmel, 2001). Though alcohol consumption is a part of the dietary practice of the native tribal society in Assam, vis-à-vis Guwahati city, consumption of alcohol is not at all regarded as an accepted social norm. Guwahati is one of the fastest growing areas in North-East India where alcoholism is a major social problem which is engulfing today's younger generation. The study deals with the growth of alcoholism in the city. The study was carried out with a view to analyze the spatio-temporal dimension and distribution of alcohol outlet in the city. Primary data has been generated from both the alcohol user and non user groups with purposively designed questionnaires. Apart from it GPS technology were used to portray the spatial context of the alcohol outlets and show their spatial diffusion over time and space.