

Maxillary And Mandibular Dental Arch Forms In Saudi Population.

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Abstract

To assess various dental arch forms of Saudi population. Irreversible hydrocolloid impressions were made of the maxillary and mandibular arches of 100 dentate male and female subjects to obtain study dental casts. A standardized method was used to photograph the maxillary and mandibular dental arches on the study casts taken from each subject. The dental arch outline forms of the maxillary and mandibular arches were determined using a standardized method. The mean of five prosthodontist's evaluation was considered who classified the outline tracings of the maxillary and mandibular dental arches visually. Chi-Square test was used for statistical analysis and results tabulated. The most predominant maxillary dental arch form is square arch (40%) in males and both ovoid arch (42%) and square arch (40%) in females where as the most predominant mandibular dental arch form is square arch (>50%) in both males and females. There was no significant gender difference seen within the dental arch forms among the population group studied. The determined maxillary and mandibular dental arch forms are useful in selection and arrangement of artificial teeth among Saudi edentulous patients undergoing prosthetic treatment.

To Explore the Impact of Entrepreneurial Policy on Economic Development in India

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is a popular phenomenon today, not only in India but around the globe. Entrepreneurship is considered as an agent of change that boosts the chances of employment and innovations in the economy. It is being touted as the panacea for most financial difficulties. While everybody recognizes the intensity of entrepreneurship, it stays a riddle to the most policymaker. What is significance of entrepreneurial policy for the growth of a country? How strong should Governments make entrepreneurial policy? What would it be advisable for it to contain and not? What method would be advisable for it to interface with existing approaches? This is reflected in the consistent second thought and objection from different partners in the entrepreneurship biological system. In the study, the contributions from Babson's BEEP Project and different GEM jobs are utilized and expanded the jobs conducted by Lundstrom and Stevenson (2005) to fabricate an indigenous system. Since policy depends on contextualization for adequacy, the analysis starts a truly necessary research stream. This study adds to writing by acquiring a rising economy viewpoint to entrepreneurship policy and recognizing zones of future exploration.

Gender & Entrepreneurial Adoption in India

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Abstract

This research paper will concentrate on the influence of socio cultural factors on the adoption of entrepreneurship looking from gender perspective i.e.; men and women in India. To achieve this objective the author has adopted a socio cultural approach. The researcher has taken logit model. The major contribution of this paper stays in the fact that influences women entrepreneurship, which is different, those of men's. The result shows the importance of entrepreneurial self-confidence, as a common factor for both men and women entrepreneurial activity. The major outcome indicates that the presence of entrepreneurial role models is an important informal institutional factor explaining the difference between women and men's entrepreneurial operations.

A study of impact of Business analytics on organizational growth with reference to Pune based organizations

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Abstract

Business analytics (BA) is process in which business data at all levels and from all the functional units of a businesses is collected, cleaned, processed and stored and then, by using statistical models and iterative methodologies it is transformed into business insights. Organization who are committed to make data driven decisions follow this kind of practice. Researcher has carried out a survey with an intention to know that which all industries have started using business analytics in Pune, awareness of managers towards business analytics practices, extent of data driven decision making approach of organizations, and what is the impact of usage of business analytics on the overall growth of an organization. Survey was carried out on managers who are at tactic and strategic level in the organization. CIO, CTO, VP, Senior managers were the respondents selected considering that these are the people who are required to take day to day and strategic decisions for their organizations. Questionnaire was prepared and circulated to the said respondents of select large scale organizations. 345 valid responses are considered for further analysis. Researcher has collected responses from Manufacturing, Information technology, Pharmaceutical, Agricultural and Automobile industry. Finding suggest that various factors which are responsible for the overall growth of the organization if they are merged or connected with BA then organizational growth is certain.

A Qualitative Analysis: Issues Faced by the Old Age Peoples in Pakistani Modern Society

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Abstract

The issue of old age people has reached socially alarming proportion in Pakistan. There is not even a single effort made to collect/compile data of this phenomenon. This problem is occurring owing to incessant changing family structure. Due to surge in the prevalence of nuclear families, the old-age family members are facing insecure circumstances of careless attitude and underestimation. Based on in-depth interviews of old age people in local residences in Multan, the study highlights their social, psychological and physical isolation. It is suggested that related institutions could play a significant role in educating the families to help reduce the issues of old age persons.

Diversification towards high value crops in the Western Himalayas: a case study of Himachal Pradesh, India

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Abstract

Economic development of hill regions of the Western Himalayas is crucially linked to sustainability of its agriculture. Natural resource base of land and its type, water, forests and local production niches determine the pattern of agriculture in this hilly region. Cultivable land is a scarce resource in the hills and this, coupled with difficult topography, restricts opportunities for large scale farm activities. Various socio-political factors also interact over time and space to influence the land use pattern in this mountainous region. Finding innovative options for agricultural development of the region is thus an important policy issue; given the fact that sustained agricultural development is a precursor of sustained economic development in the region. The present paper analyzes the land use data of more than four decades in one of the prominent hill states, Himachal Pradesh, in Indian western Himalayas. The study revealed a decline in the net area sown during this period. Area under barren and uncultivated land registered a growth rate of 6.06 percent per annum. The cropping pattern has shifted in favor of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and high value cereals. Production of most of the crops, particularly wheat, maize, paddy, potato, and fruit crops registered positive and significant growth rates. Cropping intensity increased only marginally during this period, indicating thereby the technological and resource constraints in farming in this hilly region.

Gender Differences and Sports Performance Among Secondary School Athletes in Calabar Metropolis of Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine gender differences and sports performance among secondary school athletes in Calabar metropolis of Cross River state, Nigeria. To achieve the purpose of this study, two research hypotheses were formulated. The survey research design was considered most appropriate for the study. Simple random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the six public secondary schools used for the study. A total of two hundred respondents were randomly selected for the study. A questionnaire was designed by the researcher with the help of some measurement and evaluation experts that gave its content and face validation. To test the hypotheses, independent t-test analysis was considered appropriate for the study. Each of the hypothesis at .05 level of significance was used for the statistical testing of each hypothesis with critical values and degrees of freedom. The results obtained revealed that there is a significant influence of biological and socio-cultural factors on athletes' sports performance, based on a gender though socio-cultural factors were more significant. Based on these findings, it was recommended among others that relevant authorities should ensure that male and female athletes continue to participate in sporting events on their gender lines due to the biological factors in sports and that male and female students should be regularly and adequately sensitized on the enormous benefits that are associated with participating in physical activities in order to promote their level of performance and interest as well as improve their cognitive abilities.

Alternative Security Outfit and Crime Control among Students of Lagos State University

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&

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Abstract

Crime rate in Nigeria tertiary institutions in general and Lagos State University in particular, has become endemic in recent years for a number of reasons. Prominent reasons for the increase are the inefficient status of the security apparatus, poor policing and break down in family values in the country. The trend of crime on our campus has attracted series of government action and regulation, yet there is increase in cases of theft, cultism and sexual harassment. Against this backdrop, the central objective of the study was to determine the relevance of alternative security outfit and crime control in the study area. This was anchored on social exchange theory. Cross-sectional survey and descriptive studies was adopted. Sample size of 320 respondents was selected through a Stratified Sampling Technique. Statistical Packages for Social Statistics (SPSS) Version 15.0 was used to analyze the quantitative data, while content analysis method was used to analyze data generated from in-depth interview. Over 58 % of the respondents in the study area had been sexually harassed. The perpetrators were mainly their co-students (42%). The fear of the unknown discouraged 61% from reporting while the students were blamed for immoral acts on campus. Majority of the respondents prefer alternative (private) security outfits to the conventional security personnel and still believes it cannot entirely eradicate crime. Equipping and motivating the security personnel are among the recommended strategies to increase service delivery.