

Outsourcing Internal Audit Services: A Review

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Abstract

In the corporate world the internal audit function of an organization is established and used to provide an unbiased and objective review on the organizations processes and activities. An organization might want to outsource their internal audit function to an outsourced service providing to acquire better services from the function. They might outsource it because they want to have a better quality of the audit or they are unable to run the function in-house. When an organization will outsource its internal audit function, they will have an impact affecting their processes and activities either in a constructive or else in a destructive way.

Commodity Fetishism and Advertisements: A Survey of Internet Subscribers of Pakistani Products

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Abstract

The world at now as we know has evolved and recognized as an entity represented by dynamic economic and political systems which in their unique way affect the human beings' mentality. Upon focusing on capitalism in the cultural industry form, it is noticeable that different artificial needs are being created in the result of components of the system. This paper aims to study the effects of advertisements on their users to gauge the level of considering the needs shown in the advertisements as their real needs and the consciousness about the money required to purchase the products of those advertisements. Purposive sampling is selected to choose the internet subscribers of four Pakistani advertisements i.e. Fair and Lovely, Q Mobile, Coca Cola, and Milk Pack. The study has surveyed among 160 persons, 40 each from the four advertisements' subscribers. Commodity Fetishism is the theoretical framework that talks about the economic determinism and cultural industry which further leads the study to gauge the false consciousness within which false needs have been created. It is concluded by the study that Advertisements are creating false needs in those who expose themselves to the advertisements. Furthermore, it is also found that the internet subscribers of the advertisements never stop thinking about the money required to purchase those products. Meeting the false needs is the elixir for capitalism which incorporates masses with the system that Adorno called 'the total power of capitalism'.

Happiness among the elderly: A systematic review protocol

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Abstract

Background

Happiness is an essential tag for happy aging. It has been the purpose of a substantial number of investigations. An adequate social support scheme and living in an enduring bond can attenuate the dissolution of well-being among elderly. This review would help to compile evidence on the level of happiness among the aged. More importantly, the outcomes will support to develop tactics for magnifying the satisfaction among the elderly that could be tested in the succeeding research proposals.

The objective of the review is to collate the evidence available on happiness among the elderly.

Methods and design

This protocol has been established according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Protocol (PRISMA-P) 2015 guidelines. We will merge validated search filters in databases like Pubmed, Cochrane Library, BMJ, DAOJ, and Clinical Key. The studies, including subjects of 60 years and over will be incorporated in the review. Non-original data (narrative reviews, editorials, letters, or erratum), book chapters, letters, conference abstracts, protocols, and ongoing studies will be excluded. A two-phase strategy will be adopted for selecting the studies. In the first phase, titles and abstracts will be scrutinized for inclusion. In the second phase, full manuscripts of all the studies qualified in step one will be obtained. Selection criteria will be applied to each of these studies, and valid studies will be included for final data extraction.

Discussion

The systematic review will present a detailed overview of the level of happiness among the elderly. The findings can improve the recommendations on the policies to be developed to support the elderly and their well-being. The conclusions can progress the social systems to become more senior citizens friendly, and comprehensive research could be carried out to check for its effectiveness in enhancing aged contentment.

Does imposition of a candidate at party primary increase the probability of winning in election?

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Abstract

This paper seeks to argue that candidate nomination at party primaries has been characterized by obvious infractions of the constitutional and institutional provisions regulating internal party democracy. Two dominant perspectives explain the fractured internal party democracy. On one hand, is the privatized party structure, where candidate nomination is motivated not based on the extant rules, but by a mixture of personal or factional interests, while on the other hand, candidate nomination is considered an appendage of elected executive authorities, defined as “leader”. Party caucuses and “leaders” most often exercise power at their own discretion and are unencumbered by rules, usually subverting party rules by arbitrary personal directives. Such does not only weaken the legal legitimacy of candidates but also makes the use of violence as the prevailing alternative for elections. We relied on general elections of 2015 and 2019 as well as three party structures to provide evidence on candidate imposition and monopoly of violence in Nigeria. We sourced our data from party manifestoes, constitutions, electoral acts and court decisions on elections. Simple descriptive statistics were used to analysis quantitative data while logical conclusion was used for the non-numerical data. We drew the conclusion that imposition of candidates at primary elections is sustained through electoral violence.

Quality Assurance Practices and Examination Malpractice in Higher Education: University of Calabar, Nigeria in Perspective

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Abstract

This study examined quality assurance practices and examination malpractice in the University of Calabar, Cross River State. Four research questions and one hypothesis guided and directed this study. The research design adopted for this study was ex-post-facto. All final year students in The University of Calabar, Calabar, Cross River State constituted the population of this study. The sample for the study comprised 320 final year undergraduate students drawn from the four (4) departments in the University of Calabar. A self-structured questionnaire was an instrument for data collection. Mean and standard deviation were the descriptive statistics used to answer the research questions. The data for the research hypothesis was analyzed using Multiple Regression analysis. The hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result of the study revealed that that the extent of provision of school facilities, the extent of monitoring of lecturer-student relationship and the extent of enforcement of university policies on examination malpractice in the University of Calabar is low, and that that examination malpractice has not adequately minimized in the institution. Based on this result, it was recommended that adequate facilities such as spacious classrooms with adequate functional seats, internet facilities that would enable students to use e-library resources all the time, and functional laboratories, etc. should be provided in the institution and that university management should ensure that policies on examination malpractice are made known to students and staff, properly and adequately enforced in the institution among others, to reduce the propensity of the occurrence of examination malpractice in the institution.

The Rising Influence of Small States in International Politics: Analysing Qatar's Vulnerability and Resilience in the Middle-East

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Abstract

The power, glory, and impacts of states in international politics are often measured by their size, population, or military strength. These put small states in vulnerable positions against the large ones. In many cases, small states are left to live within the shadows of their large neighbors by seeking their shelter or alliances as means of coping with their vulnerabilities. This paper, therefore, looks at how a state like Qatar has been able to convert the seeming weakness of vulnerability by size to power through resilience without necessarily compromising its internal security or ambitions in international or regional politics for the past three decades in the highly volatile Middle-East.

Factors affecting the implementation of green banking

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Abstract

Introduction. Various issues that become the top priority of banking institutions in Indonesia are related to climate change, environmental risk management and overcoming the negative impacts of climate change. Handling green banking requires the active involvement of all stakeholders, namely the Government, non-governmental organizations, the central bank and the community to achieve common goals. Green initiatives carried out by banks state that to adopt green banking policies in terms of norms and structures as a prevention of environmental degradation and sustainable bank practices. **Aim.** This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the implementation of green banking. All banks have the initiative to formulate green banking policies with the aim of exploiting natural resources and making every effort to be environmentally friendly. **Method.** The population in this study was a survey conducted at Bank BRI Solo Riyadi. The sample in this study were all BRI Solo Riyadi employees who were also BRI Solo Riyadi customers totaling 68 employees. The sampling technique used the census method. The analysis method used is multiple linear regression. **Result.** Corporate social responsibility and customer satisfaction have an effect on green banking, so it is necessary to increase environmental maintenance by planting trees, playing an active role in empowering MSMEs by emphasizing the use of environmentally friendly products and supporting the improvement of sports performance has an influence on the implementation of green banking at BRI Solo Riyadi, while increasing satisfaction customers can be done by providing corporate services, bank facilities, customer service and corporate access as a whole.

Stories in Ecotourism: How to sustainable develop tourism destination, Case study of Rammang-Rammang karst

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Abstract

Storytelling represents a story or myth about a tourist destination. Travelers have stories about objects, and they become the Storyteller of the objects visited. This article aims to explore the use of travelers to the objects visited and how their knowledge becomes storytelling. The tourist destination that is the object of study is the karst tourist destination Rammang-Rammang, a place in the Karst mountain cluster Maros-Pangkep Indonesia. This paper will use a myth theory as a communication system in creating stories against an object. The results of this study showed that elements are forming the stories Rammang-Rammang as the attraction of ecotourism, namely living culture Rammang-Rammang, mangrove trees, Nipah palm, rivers, boats, karst, caves, Empang and house Traditional Bugis. Tourists can tell stories (myths) from the elements of the stories. Tourists as storyteller against Rammang-Rammang Ecotourism as a media promotion of tourism. Tourists, as storyteller promotes objects visited.