

Effect of small and medium stroke values on high stroke values with the PLS method

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Abstract

Predictors of small stroke have a direct effect with Criterion Stroke = 0.171 does not have a relationship with the effect of a high stroke variable. These results indicate that observation of a small stroke variable cannot be used as a reference that residents who have a small stroke will experience a high stroke in a certain period of time. Small Stroke Predictor has a direct influence with Medium Stroke Mediator = -0.335 has a relationship effect with stroke variable while these results indicate observation that stroke variable is providing information value on latent stroke variables with an increase in stroke from residents with correlation influences that can alert the group of citizens who have a small risk of stroke. The Stroke Mediator is having a direct effect with a high Stroke Criterion = -0.134 This value explains the influence of a Stroke latent variable on a Stroke latent variable with a high Stroke variable that is more observable for information to find out how much information the Stroke latent variable is affecting the Stroke latent variable using reflective or formative models.

Study of Effectiveness of Accounting Information System on Internal Control

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Abstract

This study was focused on effectiveness of accounting information system on internal control in Oromia International Bank, Bule Hora Branch. The objective of the study was to examine the effectiveness of accounting information system on internal control. To achieve the objective, it was considered important to analyze the function of accounting information system in bank operation, to analyze factor that effectiveness of internal control and to analyze problem that faced by the organization if accounting information system was not used. The source of the data used a primary and secondary source of data. The primary data was collected from questioner, interview and through personal observation. The secondary data collected from public or official documentation finally the collected data was processed, analyzed and interpreted by using different percentage. Study was concluded by observing that lack of accounting information system was creating lack of internal control. Recommendation was forwarded by mentioning the importance of awareness and training program for accounting information system to maintain proper internal accounting control system.

A Comparative Analysis of Entrepreneurial Growth Expectations between India and Ethiopia

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Abstract

As a strategy of economic growth entrepreneurship can be successful only if it is duly imparted and conscientiously induced. The peculiarity of adequate literature that assesses difference between growth expectation of entrepreneurs in Ethiopia and India motivated the researcher to conduct this comparative study. Hence, this research aimed at compares the growth expectation of entrepreneurs of these two developing economies. Research followed a descriptive research design to successful achieve the objectives of the research. Research utilized the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) index of adult population dataset collected with the help of adult population survey (APS) of entrepreneurial growth expectations and various statistical tools were used to analyze the GEM data. The analysis of the data was carried out using SPSS version 20. The major finding of the study reveals that Ethiopian entrepreneurs has more perceived opportunities as compared to India and Ethiopia population who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business shows comparatively stronger situation than India. There is commonality between growth expectations of entrepreneurs in these countries. The study recommends and underscores the importance of determinants that facilitate cooperation and collaboration among Indian and Ethiopian entrepreneurs. Stakeholders, particularly the government, need to give undivided attention and support to institutions bestowed with the task of facilitating collaboration among the entrepreneurs.

Post colonialism and post colonial Assamese novel: a critical study

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Abstract

The term post colonialism is used to refer to all the cultures affected by the imperial process from the moment of colonization to the present day. The term post colonialism can be understood vividly by placing it in two different contexts. The primary concern is the historical process of decolonization. The second context relates to different intellectual movements developed during the twentieth century. Post colonialism is a theory which operates in the historical, socio-cultural, political, economic, linguistic, anthropological and psychological standards. It is concerned with the European colonialization, sometimes the current American, in the twentieth century and its effect on the colonized nation before and after colonialism. The flexibility of novel performs a give-and-take relationship in the postcolonial context as it takes its crude material from the decolonization and resistance contexts, and more importantly it contributes to them.

Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Good Governance Process

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Abstract

With the growing popularity of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in different fields, attempts have also been made to implement it in the area of good governance. ICT promotes the idea of digitization of the world in the form of using modern technologies and devices. Good governance as a holistic approach brings the idea of a citizen-friendly, corruption-free and a transparent administrative system. This paper outlines the role played by ICT in the good governance process by advocating the view that in comparison to the developed countries; the developing countries are lagging far behind in getting the benefit of ICT in the good governance process.

Assessing Major Determinants, Effects And Control Measure Of Mendifa Wetland Degradation In Silte Zone, Southern Ethiopia

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Abstract

Wetlands are unique landscapes which provide services constantly during dry and wet season of the year. However, they are the most threatened landscape by adverse human activities. So, this study was conducted to assess major determinants, effects and control measure of Mendifa wetland degradation in Silte zone, Southern Ethiopia. For this study both primary and secondary data were used. In order to collect primary data; household survey focus group discussion field observation and key informants were used. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistic of SPSS version 20 and MS Excel version 2007. The result shows that local communities in the study area has higher awareness on the direct values of wetland but low awareness on the indirect values of wetland. This study found the major determinants of Mendifa wetland degradation which includes improper agricultural activities, settlement expansion, overgrazing, deforestation and sand extraction. Through these improper agricultural activities and settlement expansion are the major drivers of wetland degradation in the study area. In addition, the survey result shows that there are indirect determinants of Mendifa wetland degradation which includes poor watershed management, population pressure, poor knowledge and lack of awareness about wetland and weak local institution. As a result of these occurrence of flood and erosion, lack of water access, decreasing of crop yield, loss of biodiversity and climate change are the major impacts of wetland degradation in the study area. In spite of the complexity and multifaceted nature of the problems, however, there is no quick and one-off solution to redress the threats being faced to Mendifa wetland. In order to reverse these emerging problems and conserve these fragile but crucial wetlands, integrated problem solving approach through realizing the collaboration of relevant stakeholders from policy level down to grassroots community is indispensable opportunity to Mendifa wetlands.

A study on stress level among parents of mentally retarded and autistic children in Chennai, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

The study attempts to examine the stress level among parents of children having autism and mentally retarded children. A sample of 70 parents i.e. 35 parents of mentally retarded children (18 fathers and 17 mothers) and 35 parents of autistic children were taken respectively. Participants were recruited from the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Parental stress scale (Berry and Jones, 1995) was used for the assessment of parental stress for both mothers and fathers and for parents of children with and without clinical problems. The study parents of autistic and mentally retarded children, no significant differences were found in both the groups with respect to age, informants, education, monthly income and total number of children. The study also revealed that both, parents of autistic and mentally retarded children suffered high stress but parents of autistic children suffered significantly high stress (94.3%) as compared to parents of mentally retarded children (68.6%). So the government and other voluntary organization should need to take steps for the upliftment of disabled children.