

Titled Vs. Untitled Residential Land Values: Learning from Akure, Nigeria Experience

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the difference in value of titled and untitled lands in an urban area with special focus on Akure, Nigeria. Land titling provide enforceable legal and secure rights to the possession and use of a given portion of land. Hence, it gives greater confidence to parties seeking to participate in the urban land market and provides a good hedge for land transaction. This explains why land titling influence land value. Data on land values was retrieved from 1075 household heads in the selected area of Akure. Band of values on historical cost of land (per m²) in the selected area was obtained from the Ondo State Ministry of Lands and Housing which residence in Akure. Data gathered are analyzed using independent samples t test. The findings show a significant difference in the value of titled and untitled land. The outcome of the paper is a further proof of the effect of land titling on land value, particularly in an urban environment where land titling is a convincing evidence of ownership to the exclusion of any other parties claiming ownership to the same portion of land.

Attitude of Muslim students towards sex education in relation to their home environment

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Abstract

The present studies intended to the find out the study and compares the attitude towards sex education of Muslim adolescence students, and also find out to compare the attitude of Muslim adolescence students towards sex education in relation to their home environment. For this study researcher was framed 2 objectives and 3 hypotheses. Normative survey method has been used in this study. 400 Muslim adolescence students were selected as sample through Purposive sampling technique .Attitude Scale towards Sex Education was developed by researcher by the help of the expert of this field and Home Environment Inventory developed by Dr. K.S. Misra were used to collect the data. The collected data was analyzed using Mean, S.D. and 't' test through SPSS software. Muslim adolescence student have high attitude towards sex education. Area has affected the attitude of students towards sex education as the urban students have been found to have more favorable attitude towards sex education. Sex had not affected the attitude of rural Muslim students towards sex education. Home environment and its dimensions have affected the attitude of students towards sex education. It provides complete and healthy information for necessary life skills to deal with the problems of future life.

Provision of health service by Government of Punjab 2002 to 2013. A Case Study of Multan City, Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

The agricultural square measures of Asian country are the underprivileged within the provision of the health care facilities. The expenditures in health sectors square measures overall regressive in rural Asian country likewise as at provincial and regional levels. The poor in the Asian country isn't solely empty monetary resources however additionally lack access to secondary and tertiary health care services. The health system in the Asian country shows that the tehsil/ district headquarters hospitals (secondary health care facilities) solely exist in tehsil/ city and dominion jurisdiction.

Individuals living in rural and remote areas principally depend upon primary health care facilities, like Basic Health Unit, Lady Health Worker Clinic, provided by the general public sector. However, attributable to absentees and an enormous variety of non-functional primary health care facilities, the poor tends to consult the personal doctor. Even just in case of emergency, transport price is that the main hurdle for the poor to access the secondary and tertiary health facilities. Moreover, the patient himself/herself or the accompanied family head/member should lose the chance price attributable to travel and waiting time. Of these on top of mentioned factors contribute to the regressive nature of expenditure within the General Hospitals and Clinics.

Efficacy of Cognitive Behavior Therapy in Management of Depression among Children with Specific Learning Disorder

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Abstract

Background: The evidence based application of cognitive behavioural therapy in treating various mental diseases like depression, anxiety, stress, aggression, and other psychotic disorders is robust. It has emerged as a well established treatment for depression among children and adolescents but treatment trials for children with learning disability are less in number. In recent time learning disability population is on rise. It was observed that children with learning disability are vulnerable to depression and anxiety with reported prevalence rates of 6.6 percent for affective disorder. However, as CBT is also a standard therapeutic approach to treat people with learning disabilities, efficacy of CBT in patients of learning disability with depression is comparatively less explored. This has led the investigators to use CBT for curtailing depression symptoms in children having learning disabilities. **Material and Method:** 40 children aged 6-15 years were recruited from Psychiatry OPD (Child and Adolescent clinic), Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, and Aligarh. Cognitive Behavior Therapy was introduced as a psychological intervention strategy and reassessment was done after three weeks using the same instruments. **Result and Discussion:** Cognitive Behavior Therapy was found effective to combat depressive symptoms among children with learning disability. The findings of the present study will fill the gap and help the mental health practitioners to support the education practice as well as growth of the therapy to cater depression for the increasing population of persons suffering with learning disabilities.

A Study on Folk Diseases Diagnosis Tradition used by Tea Tribes of Assam

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Abstract

The Tea tribe of Assam has a lot of respect for the diseases diagnosis method in folk medicinal tradition. The treatment is taken on the basis of a decision. In their folk community, four ways are diagnose. That is- Basoni, Mongol suwa, Jhupan and Monitoring. These four methods will be discussed in this research paper. The Social basis involved in the interval of these methods will also be discussed. **Methodology-** The research paper is presented in analytical method based on the information collected by the field study method.

Perceptions of administrators & primary school teachers towards inclusive education in Peshawar, KPK Pakistan

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Abstract

The problem under study was to know about the perceptions of Administrators and Teachers towards inclusive education in boy's primary schools of district Peshawar KP, Pakistan. The study was descriptive in nature. The population of the study comprised administrators (Headmaster, DEOs, ADEOs, and circle in charge) and all boys' primary school teachers in district Peshawar of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A sample of the 238 administrators and 346 teachers was selected through random sampling with the help of raosoft sampling calculator. The main objectives of the study were; to find out the perceptions of administrators and primary school teacher towards inclusive education; to explore the effect of inclusive education on the life of children with disabilities and to identify difference between the perceptions of administrators and teacher. A self-made questionnaire was used as data collection tool, having five point likert scales by descriptive analysis, and inferential analysis consisting of independent-test were used to summarize the responses. Analysis revealed that majority (78.6%) of respondents were in favor of inclusive education. Both findings and conclusion indicate that there is no difference found between the perceptions of administrators and teachers towards inclusive education & both were favor of inclusive education. It was recommended that for effective implementation of inclusive education in-service teacher programs and arranging of seminars and conferences on inclusive education to improve their knowledge about ways of practicing and accepting inclusion for a better tomorrow for our Children with disabilities.