

Assessment and Construction of Norms for Agility among College Students in Kashmir Region

Muhammad Said

Abstract

Agility is an important skill-related fitness component that determines the physical status of an individual. In modern society most of the adolescents and young adults are not participating in physical activities and concentrate only on their studies. Therefore we conducted the present study to evaluate the total physical fitness so that an individualized and practically feasible fitness program for the undergraduate students addressing the various fitness components in which they are lacking would be designed. The purpose of the study was to compare and construct norms for agility among undergraduate male college students of Kashmir region of union territory, Jammu and Kashmir. To achieve the purpose 2412 undergraduate male college students belong to the age group 19 to 21 years from different colleges in different districts of north, central and south divisions of Kashmir region were randomly selected as subjects. Agility was selected as criterion variable and was measured by 4 × 10 meters shuttle run. The collected data was analyzed by using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and if obtained 'F' ratio was found to be significant; Scheff's post hoc test was applied to know the paired mean difference. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05. To construct norms, Hull scale value of respected classes was continuously added and subtracted from the respective means for determining the values from zero to hundred in the scale. The scores were further classified in to five grades I.e. excellent, good, average, poor and very poor. The results of this study indicate that male college students of north, central and south divisions of Kashmir region significantly differ on agility. Also the results of the study revealed that irrespective of age and division maximum number of male college students falls in the category of average. Those who score below the 50th deciles on agility in their respective age group should be encouraged to improve their agility. The data will serve as an advocacy tool to promote physical activity among college students.

A study on psychological well-being of secondary school students of Jorhat District

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Abstract

The psychological well-being refers to the extent to which people experience positive emotions and feeling of happiness, it refers how people evaluate their lives. The study attempt to determine the psychological well-being among secondary school students with the help of questionnaire on sample of forty (40) students studying in secondary schools of Jorhat District. This study mainly deals with students emotional well-being , interpersonal skills, mental health and satisfaction of their learning outcomes. The study is conducted in two(2) secondary schools of jorhat district of Assam using descriptive survey method. In This study it was found that the majority of the students were psychologically not well and female secondary school students were more psychologically well than the male secondary school students.

Determinants of Multidimensional Rural Poverty in Ethiopia

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Abstract

This study shows that the prevalence (H), average deprivation(A), and adjusted multidimensional rural poverty (Mo) are 84.2%,61% & 51.3% respectively, which shows multidimensional poverty is severe in rural Ethiopia. It is in this context that this paper after estimating multidimensional poverty status identifies determinants of multifaceted poverty status of rural households in Ethiopia. The study, based on a cross-sectional household survey data collected from 450 households of three districts of Ethiopia for the year 2019. Binary logit model is used to identify the determinants of multidimensional poverty status of rural households; and the finding revealed that multidimensional poverty status of rural households has negative relationship between education of the household head (-0.409), Agriculture extension service (-0.021), access to credit (-0.026), irrigation (-0.24), being Woyinadega agroecology (-0.044) and Total Livestock Unit (-0.829). On the other hand, It found that there was a positive relationship between the multidimensional poverty status of rural households and the dependency ratio (0.44), access to road (0.225), and sex of the household head (0.275) and being Kolla agroecology (0.013) in the study area. The government should give special attention for organizations to alleviate multidimensional poverty by giving more attention for livestock production, work hard to bring literate farmers, work against reducing young age dependency, rising road accessibility, increase the availability of agricultural extension workers, expand the irrigation practices and give individual access to credit for rural households in general and give special attention for female-households to reduce the multidimensional poverty status of rural-households with particular focus in Kolla agro-ecologies.

A Study on Digital Hygiene Practices of Secondary School Teachers of Lucknow

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Abstract

We are living in a new world. The pandemic of Covid-19 has pushed us in virtual world. Whether we like it or not, the new normal is virtual world. People are connected for everything whether it is education, shopping, medicine, industry or socialization. When we are online, it becomes mandatory to be safe and follow cyber ethics. Digital hygiene becomes the need of the hour. This position paper has done a research on the digital hygiene practices of teachers in schools of Lucknow. The researcher has found out the hygiene practices followed by teachers while using internet. In this research Descriptive Survey Method is used. Sample is collected through simple random sampling method. For qualitative analysis, percentage is calculated. The result shows that secondary school teachers of Lucknow are quite aware about the digital hygiene practices. They follow it in their daily life. They themselves practice it and also motivate students to follow these digital hygiene practices.

The traditional food habit of the Mising tribe of Assam: challenges and prospects

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Abstact

The Mising Tribe of Assam, like other tribes of northeast India has its own unique culture and tradition. It is one of the most prominent tribes living in Assam. Originally Missing tribewasa branch of Mongolian race and in course of time they migrated to various plain areas of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. From the linguistic point of view, they belong to Tibetan family and hence it is the second largest language community in the world. It is also in the second spot in the list of plains tribes of Assam. As far as the food habit of Mising people is concerned, most of their food items are derived from natural sources, many of the food items have medicinal qualities and therefore more research is needed to study the mising food items from medicinal point of view. Although the traditional food habit of the Mising has faced various challenges, there are possibilities of developing the food habits of this tribe and proper steps should be taken in this direction.

Principals administration of suspension as school punishment and student legal right to fair hearing in secondary schools in Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated principals' administration of suspension in school punishment and observation of students' legal right to fair hearing in terms of rights to evidence, rights to witnesses and rights to preparation in Cross River State secondary schools, Nigeria. This study was provoked by the indiscriminate activities in administration of punishment in secondary schools that have attracted the incessant protest by parent and the general public. A research question and null hypothesis was formulated to guide the study. The study adopted ex-post facto research. The study adopted Census sampling technique and all 246 principals (200 males and 46 females) secondary schools in the state were used for the study. The data for the study were collected through the use of two sets of modified Likert scale designed by the researcher. The reliability of the instruments were determined using Cronbach alpha reliability method with coefficients of .73 and .89. Data collected from all 246 principals were analysed using Descriptive statistics and One-way Analysis of Variance tested at .05 level of significance. The results reveals that principals' administration of suspension had a significant positive influence on students' right to evidence, right to witness and right to preparation as well as right to fair hearing in Cross River State. Based on this, it was recommended among others that defendants should be permitted to confront their accusers instead of spanking those accused of breaking the school rules, furthermore, students should be punished only when due processes has been followed.

Effect of Instructional Scaffolding on academic achievement in Accounting of XI graders

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Abstract

This paper aims to highlight the effect of Instructional Scaffolding on academic achievement of XI class students in accounting. The population for this study is comprised of all the Collegiate senior secondary schools with commerce stream of PSEB in Jalandhar City. The Sample consisted 100 students of XI class with Commerce stream from the two randomly selected schools. Randomized pre test-post test design was used. Students were divided into two groups i.e. experiment group and control group. Experiment group was taught through instructional scaffolding technique and control group was taught through conventional method. The study used self constructed Academic Achievement Test (AAT) based on selected units of accounts of XI class. The study generated only one hypothesis that was tested at 0.01 level of significance. t-ratio was worked out to analyze the collected data. The study found that there was a significant difference in the pre-test and post-test of students in experimental group. The study therefore, recommends that commerce teachers should employ the essential instructional material for teaching accounts and improve the instructional material from time to time to bring the desired improvement in students learning .

Academic Supervision: The Implementation, Challenges and Countermeasures in Indonesia

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Abstract

This research aims to explore the implementation, challenges, and countermeasures of academic supervision. The research data were acquired through documentation, and interviews. The informants were determined based on some criteria including the persons assigned to be school superintendents, principals, and teachers to obtain information regarding the informants' knowledge, skills and attitude toward academic supervision. The school superintendents and principals conduct academic supervision by visiting classrooms to demonstrate the techniques of opening and closing a lesson in compliance with the syllabus, the lesson plans designed by the teachers, as well as the competency standard and basic competency. The lack of coordination between school superintendents, principals and teachers as colleagues that strive for the quality improvement of human resources, insufficient comprehension of the objectives and functions of academic supervision, an unhealthy bottom-up partnership that causes a rigid communication between school superintendents and principals. Some countermeasures found in this research are: (1) conducting academic supervision training; (2) professional development programs for school superintendents; (3), principals and teachers by employing an in-class learning and on-the-job learning approaches; (4), subject-based supervision clustering; (5), periodical meetings for group discussions, and; (6) classroom visitation by school superintendents and principals.