

Teaching Learning Quality Management in Three Selected Colleges of Bule Hora University, Ethiopia

P. Subrahmanyam

Research Scholar, Business School, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, AP, India

Abstract

Background of the study: The primary objective of this study is to assess the teaching learning quality management of Bule Hora University, Ethiopia. Quality assurance is education systems, procedures, processes and actions intended to lead to the achievement, maintenance, monitoring and enhancement of the quality of the education. Quality assurance for higher education systems has become an important issue worldwide, instigating collaboration among quality assurance agencies at international and regional levels.

Methods: The study is conducted in Bule Hora University. This research has used simple random sampling methods with 868 sampling size to assess the teaching learning quality management.

Result: This study found out that there is quality of teachers are highly significant with the independent variables like punctuality of the teacher, regularity of the teacher, teachers' knowledge and good communication skill of the teacher and it is clearly express that quality of the teaching and learning methods are properly maintaining in the Bule Hora university

Menstruation and Cultural Practices

Sushma Rudraswami

Background: Menstruation is stigmatized throughout the world. This stigma built up due to tradition and worship practice. The origin and function of menstrual ignominy are still debatable. It is said that this disgrace built up due to customs and religious beliefs of the society. These beliefs make menstruating women impure in nature. Various practices are associated with these biological phenomena in different countries in different ways.

Methodology: This review is entirely based on secondary data which are collected from different online sources like Google Search Engine, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Pub med and other Web pages. The review highlighted different religion believes surrounding the small word 'Menstruation'.

Major findings: Menstruation is one of the least talked and miss-understood biological concepts. It is believed that menstruations related practices are not suddenly emerged in civilization, but it gradually mixed with the culture of the social order. Those practices are an indivisible part of humanity because it is associated with the development of society and the societal community. All over the world, menstruation-related issues associated with their religious practices.

Conclusion: Religion believes commanding the social behaviour of women and this domination becomes a taboo in society regarding the issue of menstruation not only in an ethnic community but in modern society also. The journey of a woman from menarche to menopause determines by the religious structure and believe based on the societal pattern in a global way.

Struggle for Political Space: The Case of Matak-Moran Binary in Assam

Mohmad Muktar

PhD Scholar
Center of Central Asian Studies
University of Kashmir, Srinagar, 190016
Jammu and Kashmir.

Abstract

Ethnicity is based on the outward socio-political expression of the members of a group who perceive themselves as a collectivity sharing similar descent, race, kinship, territory, language, history, etc. 'Ethnicity' refers to collective identity, shared beliefs and traits relating to a group or sub-group of population with a common national and cultural tradition, which has hitherto existed within a larger or dominant national or cultural group. The term 'ethnic community' is used in academics to denote different politicized cultural groups: racial, tribal, religious, linguistic and immigrant communities. The terms ethnic communities, tribes and nationalities are frequently used as inter-exchangeable expressions. In the context of India, it can be noticed that while some of the ethnic groups have been officially recognized as 'Scheduled Tribes' (ST) by the state, some others have been left out due to various reasons. Over recent decades several ethnic communities in Northeast India have tended to invoke their tribal roots by glorifying their traditional culture, beliefs and way of life, and rendering wider publicity to them via social media. The Mataks and the Morans of the Upper Assam are the two communities among them. These two groups are well known in the political history of Assam as the author of the historic Moamoria Rebellion of the 18th Century. In this context, the proposed study will explore the genesis and the issues of growing political consciousness and subsequent consolidation of ethnicity among the 'Matak' community which is concentrated mainly in the districts of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar in Upper Assam, and the 'Moran' community which inhabits Tinsukia district.

Financial Intelligence and Public Sector Performance in Nigeria: An appraisal of the Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2018

Pooja Pande

Assistant Professor, Business School, Banaras University, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

Financial intelligence has emerged as an organisational concept and practice which focuses on ensuring the integrity of data in the rendition of reports to the supervisory authority and the public in order to enable them ascertain the true financial position and performance of an organisation either public or private. The paper attempts an appraisal of the Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2018, showing its application in the performance of the Nigerian public service. It adopts the ex post facto research design. Data is obtained from secondary sources and explained using content analysis. The assessment of emerging issues in literature provides the basis to draw a conclusion and make suggestions for improvement. The paper suggests that while effort is directed at checking corrupt practices in the public service, due processes in the conduct of public business should remain core values and policy in public service performance so as to guarantee efficient and effective use of resources.

Rural Women's Traditional Body Adornment with special focus on Hairstyles and Tattoos. A case Study of the Dambiya warada of Ethiopia

Phulmani Soren

Research Scholar, Department of Sociology,

Cotton College, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Abstract

Body adornment is the practice of redecorating one's body through different arts and materials. These includes tattoo, hairstyle, dressing style, jewellery and other means. Tattoo art has a long history used across the world. It played various roles in one society. The study focused on the tradition of body adornment in Dämbiya wärädaemphasizing on the art of tattoo and hairstyle. These arts have a long history in Ethiopia through which women's decorate themselves. The study followed qualitative research methodology and qualitative method of data analysis. The data's for this study were collected by using interview, personal observation and secondary documents analysis. Twenty five (25) Informants were selected randomly from the community where the study was conducted. The conclusion showed difficulty of finding women's who used hairstyles like kuncho, gamena kuncho and sadula while the rest hairstyles were used by various group of the society. Regarding tattoos women continued using this art solely in rural area as a means to adorn themselves and a mechanism to cure from poor health like goiter. Currently those who adorn themselves using this art is diminished. The culture and tourism office of the wereda and other concerned bodies has to take various measures in order to document this tradition either in a written form or through photography.

A study of various dimensions of self-concept of adolescents studying in senior secondary schools

Rashmi Das and Shahid Hoque

Research scholar, Department of Geography, Gauhati University, Guwahati- 781014

Research Scholar, Department of Geography, University of Delhi, New Delhi-110007

Abstract

The investigator undertook the present research entitled “A study of self-concept of adolescents studying in three types of government schools of district Ludhiana”, with the objective to study the six dimensions (i.e. physical, social, temperamental, moral, educational and temperamental dimensions) of Self-concept of adolescents studying in boys’ schools, girls’ schools, and co-educational schools in district Ludhiana. Stratified and systematic random sampling techniques were used to select a total number of 480 adolescents studying in Govt. Senior Secondary Schools (Boys’, Girls’ and Co-Education schools) situated in rural areas of Ludhiana district. The standardized tool was used to collect the data from selected sample. Analysis of collected data was done using different descriptive statistical techniques. Results were drawn after statistical analysis which shows that adolescents from co-education schools were having higher self-concept than the boys’ and girls’ schools, in all the six dimensions, respectively.

The politics of identity and territoriality in homeland movements: a study of the Bodoland movement

Tampubolon P.A.

Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia

Abstract

Social conflict (framed as ethnic conflict) in Bodoland is a reflection of the politics of identity and territoriality rooted in claims to indignity over demand for statehood. The twin concepts of identity and territory resonate in multiple aspects of the conflict—beginning with a conscious effort by communities to “create history” and “invent tradition”, in order to signify ties of people to the land they inhabit; to demands made by leaders of movements for a separate geographical territory, in order to protect the group; to the very nature of conflict wherein the geographical territory or imagined homeland becomes a territorial space of contestation between groups. Due to lack of theorization in disciplinary discourse with regard to the root of such social conflicts through the lens of Sociology, this paper makes an attempt to incorporate within a sociological inquiry, the concept of human territoriality as understood in the sub discipline of Human Geography. Therefore, using the Constructivist approach to ethnicity, this paper aims to ascertain (a) the processes that are involved in the creation and maintenance of identity and territoriality; (b) the link between identity and specific geographical territory that serves as a territorial space of contestation between communities. The study reveals that identity is a social construct engendered by both structure and agency. Identity thus constructed, is linked to specific geographical territory by claims to indignity. Groups actively engage in territoriality by symbolic means, as well as political processes, to secure territory which is further used to advance the group’s purposes. The analysis of conflict through an interdisciplinary lens is hoped to arrive at conflict resolution by identification of the processes that engenders conflict, or at the very least, provide an alternative gaze as a researcher.

Customer attitude towards online betting- a case of fantasy league

Akhoon John

School of Education,
Lovely Professional University
Phagwara Punjab

Abstract

The concept of Fantasy sports is simple: You go online. Choose your favourite sport. And create your imaginary team based on real players that would feature in upcoming matches. The game is more realistic with the inclusion of practical rules like the salary cap, statistics, selection parameters including the exact number of foreign players in one squad. The contestants win or lose depending on the selected player's on-field performances. As a result of this, fantasy sports lead to an increase in fan engagement as contestants want to know how their selected players are performing on the field. But how did fantasy sports go from a niche industry meant for entertainment (and a bit of fan engagement) to become a \$150 billion industry? This paper studies the behaviour and attitude of a person towards the online fantasy leagues and tries to find how a person gets their satisfaction by playing these games.

A Brief Introduction of the Imprisonment Experience Published in the Assamese Autobiographical Writing Based on Indian Freedom Movement

Pulki Srivastava

Research Scholar

Amiti University Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract

Autobiography or autobiographical writing is a part of literary work. Autobiography means – an account of a person's life written by that person. In this research paper I want to discuss a few autobiographical writings, which were written based on Indian freedom movement. Mentionable point is that through these autobiographical writings, the authors had published their imprisonment experiences. In this paper I am discussing the imprisonment experiences of these books. In this paper I accept eight autobiographical books.