Implementation of Teacher Metacognition Improves the Quality of Christian Religious Learning in Schools

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Abstract

This study assesses the implementation of teacher metacognition to improve the quality of the process and learning outcomes of Christianity in schools. The research focus is directed at three main aspects (1) the teacher's actions in overcoming Christian religious learning problems, with five supporting indicators; (2) the appreciation of teacher metacognition in learning, with six supporting indicators; and (3) individual factors and social conditions of the metacognition process of Christian religious teachers, with two supporting indicators. This research was designed using a case study method with a qualitative approach, located in two favorite public high schools in Ambon City, Maluku province. The data collection process used questionnaires, observations, interviews, and document studies by involving Christian religion education teachers as informants to describe the teacher's metacognitive abilities in learning in each school. The results of the study prove that the metacognitive abilities of Christian religion education teachers in learning have been carried out well while continuing to fix the various deficiencies found in the learning process. With the knowledge of planning, monitoring, and evaluation, we can use it to develop the Christian religious learning process. With the problems encountered in classroom learning, the teacher continues to make improvements in terms of the conceptual aspects of the material, learning methods or strategies as well as guidance in motivating students to learn well.

Effect of Time Management Practices on Academic Achievement of Students in Higher Educational Institutions of Ethiopia: The Case of Dire Dawa University.

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of time management practicessuch as level of general time management behavior, attitude towards time management and goal setting behaviors (long range planning and short range planning) of the students ontheir academic achievementin Dire Dawa University. For this purpose, the researchers have selected a sample 610 students using stratified proportionate random sampling techniquefrom the six constituent colleges of Dire Dawa University (DDU) such as Institute of Technology, College of Business and Economics, College of Social Science, College of Natural Science, College of Health and College of Law. Time Management Questionnaire developed by Britton and Tesser is used to collect primary data from the sample respondents.Descriptive statistics, Univariate Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and independent sample T-test at 95% CL, Pearson correlation, and multiple regressionare employed for data analysis. The independent t-test hasshown there is no significant difference in goal setting behaviors, time attitude and general time management behaviors between male and female students of Dire DawaUniversity at 95% CL or at alpha ($p<0.05$). All time management practices have strong correlation with students' academic achievement (Pearson correlation r is greater than 0.7, $P<0.01$). Further, students' attitude towards time management also exhibited significant positive association with their academic achievement i.e. r= 0.74, $p<0.01$.Also, students' attitude towards time management, short range and long range planning play an important role in improving their CGPA.

Colonialism and Forestry: A Policy Study on Non-Timber Forest Products in South India, 1870-1920

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Abstract

The forests of South India are rich spaces for verity of non-timber forest products (NTFP) which constitute a significant part of forest resources. The dependency of tribes on NTFP is critical for sustenance of their livelihood. Traditionally, tribes in different parts of South India engaged in NTFP collection and traded with settled agriculture zone. This interaction created a medium of interface between plain based agrarian and forest based tribal societies. This process was seriously undermined by the British forest policy. This paper examines the British policy towards NTFP and demonstrates the way the interventionist policy resulted in troubles to the tribes of South India and shows how tribes exhibited their discontent to the policy of the British policy on NTFP. The main objective of this paper is to demonstrate the fact that besides timber, NTFPs played a significant role in shaping the policy and practice of colonial forestry in India.

Economic insertion and its determinants: substantiation from state level empirical analysis in India

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Abstract

Economic insertion be the mechanism within the economic step-up and development within the era. During this respect, there's a fast thrust for economic insertion, additional therefore in rising economy like, India. The study utilizes state-wise section information on each side of over a amount from 1995 to 2008 in an attempt to assess the behavior and determinants of economic insertion in Asian country. In line with the economic instinct enhance in bank branch network (captured by average population per branch) has a of help impact on deposit and credit saturation though, the strength of relation weakens just in case of credit penetration. The revenue purpose encompasses a valedictory impact on each credit and deposit penetrations. The finding validates the importance of regional economic conditions on the betterment of economic. extra the manufacturing plant fraction and member of employees base square measure commencing to be price mentioning variables on behalf of that financial gain and employment generating theme lead the general public to be additional vigorous, sentient, interested with respect to banking activities, that contributes towards economic insertion. Victimization check for junction it's found that the states tend to keep up their individual level of banking activity vis-à-vis the remainder with the policy implication that additional attention is needed to be paid within the low playacting regions to modify them to shut the gap with regard to higher arts arts region.

Electronic Health Records: Benefits, Barriers and Best Practices
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Abstract

The progress of information technology has impacted the healthcare sector. Some of these impacts are caused by adoption of the Electronic Health Records. One of the main goals of EHR is to support continuity, efficiency, and quality in healthcare. These systems can offer benefits, such as ease of access to patient data, research support, and greater completeness and documentation comprehensiveness. In addition, these systems have shown a capacity for reducing medical errors and increasing patient safety, mainly by means of decision-making support mechanisms.

Despite these benefits, the literature also presents evidence that, when developed and/or used improperly, EHR can incur risks to patient safety. Studies have also documented user dissatisfaction with current systems and usability problems. They have also created a host of new problems, including authorship attribution, data integrity, and regulatory concerns over the accuracy and medical necessity of billed services. The predominant EHR-related safety concerns identified can help to focus future safety assessment activities can be used to prioritize ongoing interventions for further research. 'Safe technology' and 'safe use of technology' are necessary for efforts to improve and monitor patient safety.

Experience of Online Teaching in the Higher Educational Institutions:
A Critical Study

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Abstract

The ever increasing use of technology has led to a shift from traditional mode to digital mode in almost every sector. Education sector is also moving from traditional mode of in person teaching to virtual teaching. Covid-19 pandemic has urged the education sector to harness the potential of technology, due to the closure of schools, colleges and other educational institutions in the country. The wider use of technology in education sector has imposed multiple challenges for the teachers. The present research has thrown light on those challenges being faced by the teachers while delivering online education. The emphasis has been made on the disruptions caused by the students during online classes, which have adversely affected the morale of the faculties. Various positive as well as negative experiences of the teachers as regard to virtual classes are discussed in the current study. There are numerous flaws of virtual classes studied in the proposed research, however it proves to be the only option to impart education in the prevailing crisis. Consequently, it has become a prerequisite for the teachers to adopt technology in teaching process to safeguard their jobs.

Tezpur: a historical and eco-tourism city of Assam

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Abstract

Assam is a unique state of north eastern region from past to present. Assam has different tourist spots and it has always attraction different tourist persons. The 21st century makes it development in all sphere i.e., industry, craft, education, science and technology, literature so on. The government of India as well as government of Assam has taken some very positive plan and programme to emphasis on the particular sectors to upliftment of eco-tourism. The tourism industry and eco-tourism field can contribute lots of hope to our socio-economic development especially in the North-eastern region. The government of Assam has laid foundation to promote eco-tourism with the programme 'atulaniya asom' to promote tourism sector. In recent days, tourism is gradually becoming a very profitable industry than other industry of Assam. The socio-culture, socio-economic life of the people of entire north east has also gradually changed by the eco-tourism development. In modern days, Tourism is popularly considered as travel for recreation, leisure or business purposes by visiting new places. Like other place of northeast, Sonitpur district is a very beautiful tourist place of development in the concern of eco-tourist site in Assam. Tezpur has own identity and present days it become the centre place of tourist therefore, the attempt of the paper is to find positive aspect to extend our eco-tourism spots in the side and corner of the northeast specially in Tezpur of Asssam.

Revisiting electoral violence in Zimbabwe: problems and prospects

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Abstract

This study explores theoretical contradictions with reality regarding the actors or perpetrators of violence when explaining the causes of electoral violence in the Zimbabwean context. These perspectives can be divided into two contesting schools of thought, the first group comprising of mostly rational theories argue that autocratic governments use electoral violence as a way of influencing electoral outcome. The other position suggests that the weaker political party is the one responsible for electoral violence. This paper contributes to the ongoing debate on the causes of electoral violence by advancing a notion that electoral violence, should not be seen based on one position but from a multifaceted position. This is because, neither of the two theoretical approaches are wrong but what differs is the context. This paper argues that the idealism of holding a position hinders policy analysis to electoral violence, monitoring and observing election process as it places either, the ruling party or the opposition party as a unit of analysis.

Exploring Effective Strategies to Revamp the Student Enrollments in Private Tertiary Institutions in Rwanda

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Abstract

In Rwanda the functioning of private tertiary institutions relies much on student enrolments because tuition fees maintain the main source of revenues in these institutions. Different reports by the Ministry of Education testify a decrease of student enrolments in Rwandan private universities such that there is a need for effective strategies to address this issue. Thus, this study was undertaken to explore effective strategies to revamp student enrolment in 6 selected private tertiary institutions in Rwanda. The study adopted the descriptive survey design in order to achieve the objectives. The study used a sample of 382 participants (370 undergraduate students, 6 academic registrars and 6 marketing officers). The study employed a structured questionnaire in data collection and the data was analyzed by means of percentages, frequencies, means and standard deviation. The findings revealed that the effective institution-based strategies to improve student enrollments in private universities in Rwanda are notably (as per their level of importance): (1) Motivate new applicants by helping the alumni to get jobs, (2) Reduce the costs and bring flexibility in fee payment, (3) Offer more flexible and marketable programs, (4) Improve quality in teaching and (5) Provision of adequate instructional facilities. It was also found that the effective Government-based strategies are notably(as per their level of importance): (1)Promote graduate employability in Rwanda, (2) Provide study loan to private university students, (3) Promote more technical programs than general ones, (4) Provide financial support to private universities, (5) Sensitize parents to take their children to university, (6) Sensitize the youth about the role of university studies in job creation, (7) Encourage the youth to study university with the aim of job creation not job seeking, (8) Increase fairness in employee recruitment and (9) Give accreditation to private universities proportionally to the available number of students. The study recommended that there should be a partnership between the managers of private tertiary institutions and the Government of Rwanda in putting in place or the suggested effective strategies to revamp the student enrolments of these institutions.

AC Generation and Disposal of Solid Waste in Urban Sikkim: Role of Gangtok Municipal Corporation
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Abstract

Until the 1980s, solid waste management was not considered as a serious problem in Gangtok, Sikkim. However, the proliferation of solid waste in recent years due to increase of population, rapid urbanisation and tourism activity and changing consumption pattern has prompted the government to address the menace. This paper tries to understand the roles played by the Gangtok Municipal Corporation in collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste, the nature of its collaboration with NGOs and people's participation in handling waste. The study finds that waste collection is done more in visible places linked to motorable roads than elsewhere. Majority of people are aware of the importance of segregation, the ill-effects of burning and dumping, yet they are not practicing it citing reasons of lack of facilities, locational issues, and confusion of information notified to them.