Watching Television Films and Time management skill of students as predictors of achievement   Motivation of primary school students: the case of Woldia Town

Emmanuel T.
Department of Special Education,
Faculty of Education,
University of Calabar, Calabar

Theresa P.
Department of Educational Management,
Faculty of Education,
University of Calabar, Calabar

Abstract
The study attempted to examine students extent of Watching TV films and drama. The study followed mainly a correlation design and was conducted on 306 students drawn from three randomly selected primary schools in Woldia town,. Data on respondents' were collected using close ended questionnaires. Pearson correlation was used to see the relation between variables; the result showed that the independent variables do have a significant relationship with the dependent variable except in low TV films and drama viewers. Extent of Watching TV films and drama of students in the study area were 23.2 % Heavy TV films and drama Viewers/above 3.5 hrs per day/,33.6 % Medium TV films and drama Viewers /between 2.5 up to 3.5 hrs per day and 43.14 %low TV films Viewer/below 2.5 hrs per day/. Results of the multiple linear regression revealed that Watching TV films and Time management skill of students interaction taken together explained 18.6%,11.5% and 3.5% in heavy ,medium and low TV films and dramas Viewers of the variance in achievement Motivation. Thus, based on the findings it can be concluded that Watching TV films and drama and time management skills of students are important precursors of achievement Motivation. Following the conclusion several recommendations were forwarded

A survey for IOT authentication- current research and open challenges

Ajit Nath
Assistant Professor, Dibrugarh University, Assam
&
Debajit Dutta
Assistant Librarian, Dibrugarh University, Assam

Abstract

Internet of things is becoming the most important technology now a days and it is next era of communication. By the use of IOT, various physical things can communicate, interact and exchange data seamlessly. IOT brings intelligence and automation in different areas like agriculture, transportation, industry, health and many more. The ultimate goal of the IOT applications is to increase comfort and efficiency of the users. IOT architecture comprises of various objects and things which are connected to open network. This openness/this exposure provides fertile ground for various types of security attacks. Security and Protection are the significant perspective of IOT Network. Conventional Security approaches can't be applied directly to the resource constrained network. Authentication confirms the identity of each individual registered entity in the network. It is very much important to verify and validate identity of device as compromised device can damage to the network. IOT applications can significantly be useful to society when these security issues at each layer (Perception, Network and Application) are analyzed and solved. In this review article, a detailed analysis of the security related challenges specially related to Authentication and source of threats in IOT applications is discussed. A brief comparison of recent advancements in various domains of IOT Authentication security is also summarized with future direction for research.

Migration in India: an analytical study

Puja Das
Research Scholar
Department of Assamese
Bodoland University
Assam, India

Abstract

Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another. People move for many reasons, based on which types of human migration include internal migration(moving within a state, country, or content) and external migration(moving to a different state ,country,or continent). The history of the planet is very deeply linked with the history of migration. Migration has been taking place since a long time ago and will continue in future. People have migrated to distant lands in search of sustenance, shelter, sovereignty, security and in the process have made an impact on the socio-economic, cultural.

Vocational zing education in Nigeria: Challenges and enhancement strategies

Ewa Liza
Department of Special Education
Faculty of Education,
University of Calabar
Calabar-Nigeria

Orim Mustafa
Department of Special Education
Faculty of Education,
University of Calabar
Calabar-Nigeria

Abstract
The study examined challenges and enhancement strategies for the vocationalization of education in Nigeria. To achieve this, two research questions were asked and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study was carried out in Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was used for the study. The study used a sample of 300 respondent's comprising162 male and 138 female vocational educators purposively selected from public Universities in the six (6) geo-political zones of Nigeria. A triangulation technique involving mixed methods of data collection, that is, use of a structured questionnaire and focused group discussions was adopted for the study. The instruments were face validated by three experts in the field of vocational education with a reliability coefficient of 0.74 obtained through Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis. Data collected was analyzed using weighted mean, standard deviation and independent t-test statistic from SPSS version 20 to answer the research questions and test the null hypotheses at p>.05. The study identified thirteen (13) challenges and eleven (11) strategies that could enhance the vocationalization of education. It was recommended that the identified challenges be addressed squarely and enhancement strategies adopted by government to ensure that education in Nigeria is fully vocational zed.

Impact of breakfast habits on Physical Parameters and Academic Performance of Nursing Students

Bikash Das
Research Scholar
Political Science
North -Eastern Hill University, Shillong (Meghalaya), India

Abstract

Breakfast is an important meal of the day. Skipping Breakfast has become very prevalent among health science university students.Therefore,the present study was conducted to find the impact breakfast habits on the Body Mass Index (BMI) of 81 undergraduate nursing students. Students Breakfast habits were assessed by questionnaires and hemoglobin (Hb) level was by lab investigation. Standard instruments were used to check the height and weight of the students. Results revealed that the majority of the students (55.6%) would skip Breakfast. Also, the majority of them mentioned the reason for skipping Breakfast is lack of time, getting up late, not hungry, not interested in having Breakfast, and tasteless food. Also, there was no significant difference found between BMI, Hb, and Academic Score in breakfast-skippers and non-skippers. Though the present study hasn't shown any impact of breakfast habits on physical parameters and academic performance, it may affect on total nutritional status of the students. So it's need of the hour to aware the students on the importance of regular Breakfast.

Educational Attainment and Inequalities in Women Empowerment: An Evidence from NFHS 4 data

Kiran
Department of Commerce,
Osmania University
Hyderabad
&
Karunasree Mahapatra
Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce
Osmania University College for Women
Koti, Hyderabad

Abstract
To achieve equal and equitable society, it becomes necessary to educate women, who are the equal partner of society. The study is designed to estimate the educational attainment and changing trend of family and household behaviour of women in India. Educating women is a deriving tool to decline all form of discrimination and inequality, as well as increased well-being, health and household behaviour, and decline fertility. The paper utilizes family and household data of National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) conducted by GoI. Recent NFHS-4 data highlights the gap in female education levels has significant impacts on individual and social life. The data shows that the higher level of education resulted in increased levels of exposure to mass media, delayed marriage and a declining trend of fertility behaviour, teenage pregnancy and childbearing. Apart from these, decision making, freedom of movement and ownership of wealth, which provides opportunities to acquire knowledge, skills and enables women to stand against traditional roles and rituals are also high among more educated women. Finally, it is concluded that the higher the level of women's education, the higher quality family and household life she is like. Findings highlighted there exists inequalities in various indicators of women empowerment based on educational attainment. Thus, to promote the educational attainment of women, there is a need to emphasize reducing the restrictions to access education.

Examining the evolution of employer brand perceptions for potential and existing employees in the Indian IT sector: A longitudinal study

Munira Mustafa
Department of English Language and Literature (ELL),
Rustaq College of Education

Abstract

Employer branding as a tool is consistently gaining importance to attract, engage and retain talent. Some studies have observed the employer branding process through potential employees' perspective while others have taken current employees as their sample. It has been well acknowledged that variation exists in perception of potential and existing employees regarding the value propositions that an employer offers. This variation may result in employee disengagement or lower commitment. Considering the importance of the problem, this research attempts to explore and analyze this phenomenon of variation in employer brand perceptions that exists between potential and existing employees. To achieve this objective, a longitudinal study consisting of 411 employees of top IT companies in India is conducted. Responses from the same sample are collected at two different points; firstly, when the respondents are final year students (potential employees/applicants) and the second instance is when they are absorbed into the company after induction and training. Certain differences are observed in the relative importance of employer brand attributes for the same individuals, i.e. when they are looking for a job and when they are working as an employee. Further, it is concluded that the differences cannot be eliminated totally; however, it can be minimized to a certain level by focusing on certain touch points.

Teachers' Perceptions of Customising Students' Learning through Differentiating Instructions

Dr. Manpreet Singh

Research Scholar, Jaipee University of Engineering & Technology, , Raghogarh, Guna

Abstract

This research aims to investigate instructors' perceptions of differentiated instruction (DI) that can be customized to meet the diversity of English as foreign language (EFL) students' learning needs and satisfaction. It also seeks to identify some of the followed practices to reach differentiation. An exploratory descriptive study was conducted, and a survey was designed to reveal the needed data. The initial data reveals a good awareness of differentiating instruction and its practices. However, it also indicates an essential need for structural support to meet the challenges identified by teachers to maintain the continuity of these practices.