

## **The Influence of Family Communications on Islamic Communication Ethic at Junior High School in Medan City, North Sumatra, Indonesia**

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**Abstract:** - Family communication in the Islamic family which is conducted by parents becomes the main key in instilling the ethics of Islamic communication in children/students. The implanting of Islamic communication ethics in children is important because they are one of the Islamic power sources that will determine the future of Muslims and the preservation of Islamic teachings. Parents who have high credibility, attractiveness, power and ability to manage and deliver messages will be able to create effective the family communication. Family communication carried out by parents with an ethical basis of Islamic communication, either in terms of message content, or messages, either in the form of verbal or nonverbal and the way of communication delivered will be able to positively influence the ethics of Islamic communication of the children/students.

**Keywords:** *Al Quran; family communication; Islamic communication; ethics*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Family is where a child is born and raised. In this process, parents have an obligation to nurture and educate their children, from toddlers to adults. In the teachings of Islam, children are the trust given by Allah to the parents. In carrying out this mandate, Allah commands the parents to nurture and educate the child for later salvation in the world and the Hereafter, as Allah says in At Tahrim / 66: 6.

Meaning: "*O ye who believe! Take care of yourselves and your family from the fire of hell*".<sup>1</sup>

Every child of an Islamic family who is studying at a junior high school (SMP) level is one of a group of young Muslim societies. As a group that is still young, the children of Islamic families who are also the Islamic students are young Muslim generations who determine the future of Muslims and the teachings of Islam. If Muslim students can be nurtured and guided to be students who are obedient to the Islamic teachings then after their adulthood, they will be a source of Muslims strength in preserving the Islamic teachings. Caring for and educating children are inseparable from introducing, teaching and instilling ethics to them. One of the ethics taught is the ethics of Islamic communication. Islamic communication ethics which are embedded in students can be a strong fort for students. For example, students who are educated to be honest and polite will always keep themselves from bad behavior. Conversely, students who like to tell a lie will always behave naughty and not good, because they consider their behaviors will be covered with lies. The description of the Islamic communication ethics among SMP students is seen from a survey of one of the Islamic families in Medan. One parent reveals that her child's communication ethic is sometimes unfavorable. When he is advised or scolded, the child tends to fight it. It is seen from his habit of saying with a loud tone when being advised. Not only that, poor communication is seen from the rude speech, mocking or insulting his brother. The result is often misunderstanding, quarrels between them. The fighting attitudes on the children/students are also shown with less polite gestures (nonverbal communication). The description of Islamic communication ethics of SMP students is also known from the interviews with one of the SMP teachers in Medan. He said that generally his students' ethics are quite good. This can be seen from the etiquette and courtesy when speaking with the teachers, but there are still some students who have poor ethics. This can be seen when there are violations cases of the school rules, often the factor is the lack of courtesy when talking to their friends. Quarrels and fights

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<sup>1</sup>Q.S. At Tahrim/ 66: 6.

between students at school are often triggered by a lack of ethics when communicating, for example dirty and rude remarks, mocking and insulting friends.<sup>2</sup>

The lack of children/students' Islamic communication ethics in the family can be traced through a review of the existence of parents as the communicators in family communication. The low credibility of parents, lack of attractiveness, power and lack of ability in managing communication messages will cause the parents' communication becomes ineffective, conversely if parents perceived children/students as the communicators who have credibility, attractiveness, power and able to manage the message well then communication will be effective. The better the quality of these communication factors, they will be able to make a positive contribution in influencing the ethics of Islamic communication of children/students. Along with the hope that family communication can form the students into ethical students of good Islamic communication, in fact there are still many Islamic students whose ethical communication is not good. Expectations on family communication can inculcate the Islamic communication ethics in the students is not fully realized properly. From this fact, of course they raise the questions of the existence of parents as the communicators in family communication.

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Theory of Cognitive Psychology**

Theoretically, the influence of family communication on the children/students' Islamic communication ethics can be explained by using a theory that explains the emergence of human behavior. In this study, the influence of family communication on Islamic communication ethics of students is explained by using the theory of cognitive psychology. This theory views human behavior is inseparable from the process of thinking that helped to determine human behavior. George Miller believes that cognitive psychology is a step back to commonsense, that psychology must be related to mental and behavioral life.<sup>3</sup> The opinions about cognitive psychology also are suggested by Kurt Lewin, Heider, Festinger and the other authors. They state that cognitive psychology views humans as being active in organizing and processing stimuli. The emergence of attitudes and human behavior through a process that begins from a person's knowledge or cognition, then the knowledge is manipulated through activities of remembering, understanding, assessing, analyzing, reasoning, and speaking.<sup>4</sup>

Based on the theory, it can be stated that the behavior of communication or the children/students' Islamic communication ethics do not appear suddenly, but through thinking processes that occur in the children/students, that is thinking of something that has been experienced. In this case, the experience is family communication. Through the process of thinking, then it is obtained knowledge and awareness. The knowledge gained is then manipulated through the process of remembering, understanding, judging, analyzing, reasoning and then speaking.

In everyday life, the children/students are always faced with a picture of communication behavior either verbal or nonverbal ethical or unethical communication. The description of the communication behavior is, one of them, in the family communication. The description of communication behavior that has been experienced by the children/students is a stimulus that has been obtained through communication. All the communication events that have been experienced are knowledge and experience for the children/students.

When the family communication occurs, the children/students take notice and receive the message delivered by the parents. Attention to the message is not only limited to the content of the messages, but also the way of the messages delivered (ethical or unethical), voice tones, nonverbal cues and so on. The message is then followed in the cognition (thinking process) that produces knowledge. Knowledge is then manipulated through activities of remembering, understanding, judging, analyzing, reasoning, and language. All these processes occur in the mind (cognition) and mental (psychic) of the students.

### **2.2 Family Communications**

Family life is bound by relationships among the family members. Relationships within the family can be viewed from the dimensions of blood and social relationships. The family in the dimension of the blood relationship is a unity that is bound by relationships or blood ties between each other. While in the dimension of social relationships, the family is a unity that is bound by the existence of interconnected or interacts and affects each other even though among them there is no blood relationship.<sup>5</sup>

Almost every day parents interact with their children. This interaction is made possible by the process of delivering messages among the fellow family members, especially between the parents with the children both

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<sup>2</sup>Interview with Mr Erwin Harahap, a teacher of SMP Swasta Prayatnaon 10 September 2016.

<sup>3</sup>Bimo Walgito, *Teori-Teori Psikologi Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 2011), p. 54.

<sup>4</sup>Jalaluddin Rakhmat, *Psikologi Komunikasi* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 1996), p. 26-30.

<sup>5</sup>Syaiful Bahri Djamarah. *Pola Komunikasi Keluarga (Sebuah Perspektif Pendidikan Islam)*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta 2004), p.16.

in the form of interpersonal communication and group communication. The communication uses either verbal or nonverbal symbols that occur directly face to face. Communication occurs to form a relationship or symbiosis in the family. With regard to this, Galvin points out that family communication is as a symbiosis, the transactional process of creating and sharing meaning in the family.<sup>6</sup>

Communication that takes place in the family generally has a goal that is more directed to the education aspect. This happens when parents, a father or a mother, carry out their responsibilities in educating the child. What parents say when communicating with their children has educational value. Through family communication there are a number of norms to be instilled by the parents to their children. The norms are the norms of religious, morals, social, ethical, and aesthetic.<sup>7</sup> Since the beginning, Islam has affirmed the position of parents as the main factor that most play a role in the development of the child's life. In this case the Prophet Sallallahu 'wasallam has said:

*"When the child is born in its nature, it is their parents who make them Jews, Christians, and/or majusi".<sup>8</sup>*

The words of the Prophet affirmed the importance of parenting role in nurturing and educating in order to form the children of *sholeh*, noble attitude, smart and clever. In the process of family communication, parents are more likely to occupy a position as a communicator, while the child is more as a communicant. The position of the parent as a communicator in the family communication allows him or her to influence the child. The power of communication influence that is owned by parents to the children must be supported by many factors. In this study, the influence power is seen from the quality of the parents as a communicator (credibility), attractiveness, power and also the contents of communication (message) delivered to the children and how to deliver the messages to the children.

Credibility as one of the effective communication factors has been proven by Kelman and Hovlan. Through their research, they found that the message conveyed by the communicators who have high credibility will be more reliable than the same message delivered by the communicators who have low credibility. Meanwhile the appeal of communicator is possibly made by the physical attractiveness and the similarity between the communicator and the communicant.<sup>9</sup>

Physical attractiveness is proved to have the power of influence. Generally we are more interested in people who physically look beautiful, handsome, and neat. The attraction is also made possible by the similarity. M. Roger says that communication will be more effective in the situations of homophilic conditions, such as social, economic, cultural, communal, communist and communal attitudes compared to heterophilic situations, such as the differences in social status, economic, cultural, habits between the communicator and the communicant. Related to the effectiveness of interpersonal communication, De Vito puts forward five important aspects that must be considered and displayed by the communicators to build effective interpersonal communication. The five aspects are: openness, empathy, supportiveness, positiveness, and equality.<sup>10</sup>

### **2.3 Islamic Communication Ethics**

Understanding the Islamic communication ethics can be done by understanding in advance about Islamic communication. Islamic Communication is a system of communication of Muslims based on Al-Quran and Hadith. This understanding shows that Islamic communication is more focused on the system with a philosophical background (theory) that is different from the perspective of non-Islamic communication. Islamic Communication is the process of delivering messages among people based on Islamic teachings. This understanding shows that Islamic communication is a way of Islamic communicating (Not against the Islamic teachings).<sup>11</sup> The existence of ethics in a society will determine the survival of the community. A philosopher named S. Jack Odell says "A society without ethics is a society that is about to die." According to him the ethical principles are a necessary prerequisite for the existence of a social community. Without ethical principles it is impossible for a human to live in harmony and without fear, anxiety, despair, disappointment, understanding and uncertainty.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Galvin, KM, Bylund, CL & Brommel, BJ, *Family Communication: Cohesion and Change* (6th ed.), (New York: Pearson Education, 2004), p 52.

<sup>7</sup> Djamarah. *Pola Komunikasi*, h. 37.

<sup>8</sup> Abdul Majid Khon, *Hadis Tarbawi (Hadis-Hadis Pendidikan)*, (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2014) p, 241.

<sup>9</sup> Rakhmad, *Psikologi Komunikasi*, p. 262.

<sup>10</sup> Josep A De Vito, *Komunikasi Antar Manusia*. Terj. Agus Maulana SMS (Jakarta: Profesional Books, 1997), p. 259-263.

<sup>11</sup> A. Muis, *Komunikasi Islam*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2001), p.65.

<sup>12</sup> Richard L. Johannesen, *Etika Komunikasi*, ed Dedy Djamiluddin Malik dan Deddy Mulyana, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 1996), p. 6.

In Al-Quran there are communication principles as a guide as well as the ethics in communicating. The principles of such communication in practice become the Islamic communication ethics. The Islamic communication ethics consist of: *Qaulan Ma'rufan* (Good Saying), *Qawlan Kariman* (Honorable Saying), *Qawlan Maysuran* (Easy Saying), *Qawlan Balighan* (Saying that kept in soul), *Qaulan Layyina* (Soft Saying), *Qawlan Sadida* (True Saying).<sup>13</sup>

#### **a. Qawlan Ma'rufan (Good Saying)**

Etymologically the word *ma'rufan* means *al-khair* or *al-ihsan*, which means good. Jalaluddin Rakhmat explains that *Qawlan Ma'rufan* means good saying. The words of *Qawlan Ma'rufan* one of them is contained in Al-Quran Surah An-Nisa verse 5, which means:

*"And do not you give up to those who are not yet perfectly minded, the treasures (those in your power) whom Allah has made as the subject of life. Give them shopping and clothing (from the treasure) and speak to them in good saying".*<sup>14</sup>

It is further said that *Qawlan Ma'rufan* means useful talk, giving knowledge, enlightening thoughts, showing troubleshooting. To the weak, if we cannot help materially, we must provide psychological help. In everyday life we are often faced with various problems, where in solving the problem, it requires patience and humility which are reflected from the selection of words that are adapted to the situation and environmental conditions.

#### **b. Qawlan Kariman (The Honorable Saying)**

The verse contains a suggestion to a child not to say the word "ah" to both parents and also shall not justify yelling at parents. According to the linguist, *qaulankariman* contains the noble meaning or the best according to its object. The above verse demands that what is conveyed to both parents is not only true and correct, but must also be the best and noblest.<sup>15</sup> Hamka interpretes *qaulankariman* as encourage saying that causes excitement.<sup>16</sup>

#### **c. Qawlan Maysuran (Easy Saying)**

The dynamics of communication among the people in everyday life is always marked by the effective communication and the ineffective communication. In this regard, Islam provides guidance to create effective communication by saying easy or simple saying (*qaulan maysuran*) when communicating. *Qaulan Maysuran* contained in Al-Quran Surah Al-Israa verse 28, which means:

*"And if you turn away from them to obtain mercy from your God whom you expect, Say unto them a simple saying".*<sup>17</sup>

*Qawlan Maysuran*, according to Jalaluddin Rakhmat actually is more precisely meant "pleasant saying", which means easy, simple, lightweight. *Qawlan Maysuran* contains exciting things. When we communicate, we do not only convey the content, we also define the social relationships between us. Islam forbids any communication that sets people apart and hates Allah's servants.<sup>18</sup>

#### **d. Qawlan Balighan (Saying that Kept in Soul)**

Communication effectiveness is determined by many factors, one of which is the message. The good messages one of them is a message that is easy to understand, understood and can touch the heart/feelings of the message recipients. In Islamic teachings it is commanded to speak effectively (*qaulan balighan*). Speaking effectively is determined by an effective message, a message that has the power to touch the heart or soul. The word of *Qaulan Balighan* is contained in Al-Quran Surah An-Nisa verse 63, which means:

*"They are the ones that Allah knows what is in their hearts. Therefore turn away from them, and teach them a lesson, and say unto them a saying unto their souls.*

The word *balighan* consists of the letters *ba* ', *lam*, and *ghain*. The language expert states that all words consisting of these letters imply that something comes to something else. It also means "enough" because

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<sup>13</sup>Mafri Amir, *Etika Komunikasi Massa Dalam Pandangan Islam*, (Jakarta: Logos, 1999), p. 84.

<sup>14</sup>Q.S. An-Nisaa/4: 5.

<sup>15</sup>Ujang Saefullah, *Kapita Selekta Komunikasi: Pendekatan Agama dan Budaya*, cet.2 (Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama Media, 2013), p. 88.

<sup>16</sup>Hamka, *Tafsir Al-Azhar*, (Jakarta: Pustaka Panjimas, 1999), p. 63.

<sup>17</sup>Q.S. Al-Israa/17: 28

<sup>18</sup>Mafri, *Etika*, p. 89.

sufficiency implies reaching something to the required limits. A person who is able to string words and be able to convey his message well and simply named *baligh*. *Mubaligh* is someone who sends enough news to others.<sup>19</sup>

#### **e. Qaulan Layyina (Soft Saying)**

Islam teaches Muslims to speak softly (*qaulan layyinan*) The words of *Qaulan Layyinan* are contained in Al-Quran Surat Thaha verse 44, which means:

*"Then you speak to both with soft saying, May they remember or fear".*

Speaking softly is the command of Allah to Moses and Aaron who would face Fir'aun to deliver the verses of Allah. Allah could actually command His apostles to say to Fir'awn in instructive or loud, but that is not the best way of achieving communicative outcomes against a person, let alone a tyrannical king. Allah commanded Moses and Aaron to commune with Fir'aun gently. This is an effective communication trick that Islam teaches. Communicating must be performed gently, without emotion, let alone berating people who want to be taken to the right path.<sup>20</sup>

#### **f. Qawlan Sadidan (True Saying)**

*Qaulan Sadidan* is mentioned twice in the Qur'an, namely in Surah An-Nisa ayat 9 which means: "*And should fear of Allah, those who should leave behind those weak children, whom they fear for (their welfare). Therefore let them fear of Allah and let them saying the truth*".

*Qaulan sadidan* means the right, honest, straight, not lying, and not convoluted sayings. The first principle of communication according to the Qur'an is saying the truth. There are several meanings of right understanding in accordance with the Qur'anic truth criterion. One of them is in accordance with the criterion of truth. For other people, the right speech, certainly the words that are in accordance with the Qur'an, sunnah, knowledge. The Qur'an states that true saying is a prerequisite for greatness.<sup>21</sup>

### **2.4 Research Approach**

This research uses quantitative approach. This quantitative approach uses the data in the form of numbers and qualitative data are changed in the form of numbers (quantized). The data in the form of numbers are then analyzed by using statistical tests. Statistical tests are used to test the research hypothesis, whether accepted or rejected. This type of research is explanatory research that aims to explain the relationship between variables through hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing used a simple regression test.

### **2.5 Population and Sample**

The population of this research is the students of junior high school (SMP) either public or private schools who are Moslem in Medan City. This population selection is based on the assumption that they are generally at the end of their early teens, i.e. between 14-15 years old. They generally are in the IX class of SMP. Their common characteristics, one of which is relatively more mature than the children who began to enter early adolescence aged 11-13 years, more courageous in actualizing himself and also more intense communicate.

The determination of the research sample is conducted in stages. The first stage is determining the school sample. Because the school sample is homogeneous and divided into two, namely public and private schools, then from all public and private SMP schools in Medan, only 6 (six) SMP schools, that is 3 (three) public schools and 3 (three) private schools as the samples. The determination of the school sample is conducted purposively based on the division of Medan City area.

- 1) East of Medan City = SMP SwastaPrayatna
- 2) Central part of Medan City = SMP Negeri 12
- 3) West part of Medan City = SMP Negeri 7
- 4) North of Medan City = SMP Negeri 42
- 5) South East part of Medan City = SMP SwastaBinaBersaudara
- 6) Southern part of Medan city= SMP SwastaDharma Pancasila

After conducting the sampling of the school, then in the second phase is determining the number of student samples. Based on the data in each school sample is known the number of population of 6 (six) schools as many as 1104 people. Based on this population number then to determine the number of sample students used Taro Yamane formula with a precision of 5% with 95% confidence level. After processing the data with Taro Yamane formula obtained sample size of 294 students.

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<sup>19</sup> M. QuraishShihab, *Tafsir Al-Misbah (Pesan, Kesan, danKeserasian al-Quran)*. (Jakarta: LenteraHati, 2002), p. 595-596.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> UjangSaefullah, *KapitaSelekta*, p. 68.

**2.6 Data Collection Techniques**

The data were collected by using research instrument in the form of questionnaire. How to compile a research questionnaire through the steps are as follows:

- 1) Determining the indicator of the variable X i.e. Family Communications and variable Y i.e.the students' Islamic communication ethics
- 2) Determining the type of questionnaire to be used, ie a closed questionnaire.
- 3) Assigning the weight of the value of the alternative answer in the questionnaire. The positive value items for all variables are scored 1 to 5
- 4) Constructing the instrument/questionnaire grid which includes the number of items from each variable.
- 5) Conducting test validity and reliability questionnaire.

**2.7 Data Analysis Technique**

The research data were collected by using a closed questionnaire with Likert scale. After the data collected, then the data identification from each research variable are conducted. The identification of data is conducted through data coding of each research variable in tabulation form. Through this tabulation then the calculation to get the value of each variable is conducted. Then, conducting the influence of X variable that is family communications to Y variable that is the students' Islamic communication ethics. After the value of each research variable, then hypothesis is conducted.

**a. Hypothesis Testing**

The research hypothesis is as follows:

"The family communication has a significant effect on the Islamic communication ethics of SMP students in Medan city".

To test the hypothesis first formulated the hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis as follows:

- $H_0$  = There is no significant effect of the family communication on the Islamic communication ethics of SMP students in Medan city.
- $H_a$  = There is a significant effect of the family communication on the Islamic communication ethics of SMP students in Medan city.

Furthermore, the criteria of rejection and acceptance of the hypothesis are as follows:

- Reject  $H_0$  if the probability value from the significant level is 0.05 (Sig. 0.05)
- Accept  $H_0$  if the probability value ? from the significant level of 0.05 (Sig. 0.05)

Hypothesis testing is based on the probability values obtained through the data processing. To know the calculated probability value can be seen in Table Coefficients obtained from the data processing using SPSS program version 22 as follows:

**Tabel: 1**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3,698	5,747		,643	,520
	x1	,398	,074	,285	5,373	,000

Based on the data in the above table it is known that the probability value (sig) is 0.000, so it is known that the value of Sig. 0.000 < 0.05 because the value of Sig. 0.000 < 0.05 then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. The conclusion is "There is a significant influence of the family communication on students' Islamic communication ethics."

**III. DISCUSSION**

The following discussion of the research results based on the statistical analysis results in the form of hypothesis testing using SPSS program version 22. The hypothesis Testing proves there is a significant influence of the family communication on the students' Islamic communication ethics. This proof is shown by the probability value (sig) that is 0.000, where this value is < from the significant level of 0.05 (Sig. 0.05). Because sig value < than 0.05 then there is a significant influence of the family communication to the student's Islamic communication ethics. After knowing the existence of significant family communication influence on the students' Islamic communication ethics, then it will discuss the value of the family communication coefficient (X) to the student's Islamic communication ethics (Y). Based on the table of regression coefficients using SPSS version 22 it was obtained the value of coefficient of 0.398, this value means that the family communication (X) has a positive effect on the students' Islamic communication ethics (Y). The value also means that, the

contribution of family communication (X) to the students' Islamic communication ethics (Y) is 0,398. This positive value indicates if the quality of the family communication (X) is improved, then the student's Islamic communication ethics (Y) will increase. The results of this study, especially referring to the acceptance of the hypothesis, namely "The family communication has a significant effect on the students' Islamic communication ethics", this is in accordance with the theory presented by Santrock about the role of parents in the child's life. He says that parents play an important role in helping the child's development. The development of the child's personality and child's behavior cannot be separated from the ways of managing the lives of children conducted by parents in the family.<sup>22</sup> The influence of parents on the child has also been raised by the Prophet s.a.w in his saying:

*"Each child was born in his nature, it is his parents who made him a Jew, a Christian, and / or a majusi."*

The influence of family communication on the students' Islamic communication ethics cannot be separated from the credibility of parents as communicators in family communication, this proves the truth of the communicator theory put forward by Carl Hovland and Walter Weiss. They say that the communicators who are able to influence the communicant effectively are determined by what they call credibility communicator consisting of two elements: expertise and trustworthy.<sup>23</sup> Besides proving the truth of the theory about the credibility of communicators, the influence of family communication on the students' Islamic communication ethics prove the truth of the interpersonal communication theory as proposed by De Vito about the five important aspects that support the success of interpersonal communication namely openness, empathy, supportive attitude, positiveness, and equality (interpersonal family communication). This study shows the involvement of the five elements in the family communication with children/students. Besides proving the truth of the theory, this study also proves the truth about the effectiveness of communication messages theory which is designed and structured well by Wilbur Schramm who is famous for the concept of "the condition of success in communication," a condition that must be met if we want a message to arouse our desired responses. The conditions are formulated by Schramm as follows:

- 1) Messages should be designed and delivered in such a way, so that it attracts the attention of the communicant.
- 2) The message must use symbols aimed at the same experience between the communicator and the communicant, so that both can understand.
- 3) The message should arouse the personal needs of the communicant and suggests several ways to obtain those needs.
- 4) The message should suggest a way to obtain the appropriate need for a group situation in which the communicant is at the moment he is moved to provide the desired response.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of this study it can be put forward some conclusions as follows:

1. Family communication affects the Islamic communication ethics of the children/students of SMP Medan City. The influence is shown by the contribution of the family communication of 0.398 units to the students' Islamic communication ethics. Family communication has a positive effect on the students' Islamic communication ethics. The better the family communication to the children/students then the better the students' Islamic communication ethics.
2. The influence of family communication on the students' Islamic communication ethics is caused by the communication factors involved in the family communication process consisting of: credibility, attractiveness and power possessed by the communicator. In addition, it is also made by a communication message that includes the messages content, message design and how to deliver the message to the communicant.
3. The theories about cognitive psychology/human behavior, including the emergence of communication behavior caused by the environmental factors and thinking processes that are mental processes, are still validated as a factor affecting human behavior/communication behavior.

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<sup>22</sup> John W Santrock, *Perkembangan Anak*, ed. 11, terj. Mila Rachmawati dan Ana Kuswanti, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2007), p. 164

<sup>23</sup> Rakhmat. *Psikologi Komunikasi*, p. 256

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**Paper Publication in Int Journal :** 06  
**Paper Publication in National Journal :** 07  
**Awards :** The Best student in Msc Class
















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**Affiliation :** Universiti Malaysia Terengganu  
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**Awards :** N/A











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 <p><b>Dr. Imam Isah Paiko</b> Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : Nigerian Economic Society. Position : Lecturer I Experiens : 07 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 08 Paper Publication in National Journal : 02 Awards : N/A</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Emaikwu Sunday Oche</b> Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : Federal University of Agriculture PMB 2373 Makurdi Position : lecturing Experiens : 10 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 09 Paper Publication in National Journal : 18 Awards : 6 awards of academic and leadership excellence</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Suresh makvana</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : P.G.Department of Psychology Position : Associate Professor Experiens : 22 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 03 Paper Publication in National Journal : 11 Awards : Two award received from various organizations</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Ogbonna Emmanuel Chijioke</b> Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : Adeleke University Position : Lecturer II Experiens : 04 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 04 Paper Publication in National Journal : 02 Awards : Best Graduate 2006</p>
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<p>Awards : N/A</p>	<p>Paper Publication in National Journal : 06 Awards : 03</p>
<p> <b>Dr. Nasir Jamal</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi Position : Assistant Professor Experiens : 22 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 01 Paper Publication in National Journal : 01 Awards : N/A</p>	<p> <b>Dr. Zahid Latif</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : University of Peshawar Position : Research Scholar Experiens : 03 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 02 Paper Publication in National Journal : 01 Awards : M.Phil degree in process</p>
<p> <b>Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : University of Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir Position : Assistant Professor Experiens : 10 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 07 Paper Publication in National Journal : 04 Awards : 2007 Indigenous PhD Scholarship</p>	<p> <b>Dr. Baghebo, Michael</b> Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island BY.S. Position : Lecturer II Experiens : 22 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 12 Paper Publication in National Journal : 00 Awards : FCIM, SFHIAN, FCIM, FCIPAN, etc</p>
<p> <b>Dr. Md. Aminur Rahman</b> Bangladesh</p> <p>Affiliation : Development Frontiers Position : Director, Research Experiens : 20 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 05 Paper Publication in National Journal : 22 Awards : Development Forum Award, 2011</p>	<p> <b>Dr. Mahesha. M</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : University of Mysore Position : Assistant Professor Experiens : 15 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 05 Paper Publication in National Journal : 09 Awards : N/A</p>
<p> <b>Dr. Shashi Nath Mandal</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : Hooghly Mohsin College[Govt],Chinsurah-712101,WB. Position : Assistant Professor under WBES Experiens : 09 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 06 Paper Publication in National Journal : 08 Awards : Best Faculty Award-2006 from Rahul Faoundation.</p>	<p> <b>Dr. Malik M. Hafeez</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : The Islamia University of Bahawalpur Position : Legal Consultant of the University/Incharge LLB/LLM Experiens : 10 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 03 Paper Publication in National Journal : 07 Awards : Advocate</p>
<p> <b>Dr. Sulaiman Olanrewaju Adebayo</b> Nigeria</p>	<p> <b>Dr. Md. Kohinoor Hossain</b> Bangladesh</p> <p>Affiliation : Dargahpur F. Degree M.</p>











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<p>  <b>Dr. M. Maniruzzaman</b>            Bangladesh</p> <p>Affiliation : Department of English, Jahangirnagar University            Position : Professor            Experiens : 19 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 11            Paper Publication in National Journal : 56            Awards : USA Government Scholarship</p>	<p>  <b>Dr. Harendra Kumar C. Bamburde</b>            India</p> <p>Affiliation : DR. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Auran            Position : Head of Department and Associate Professor            Experiens : 06 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 02            Paper Publication in National Journal : 10            Awards : N/A</p>
<p>  <b>Dr. Deb Dulal Halder</b>            India</p> <p>Affiliation : Dept. of English, Kirori Mal College, Univ of Delhi            Position : Assistant Professor            Experiens : 12 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 01            Paper Publication in National Journal : 05            Awards : N/A</p>	<p>  <b>Dr. Malachi Elisha Brown</b>            Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : Nigerian Bar Association, SIIA            Position : Research Fellow/Coordinator (R&amp;D)            Experiens : 17 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 14            Paper Publication in National Journal : 20            Awards : Best Researcher Award, Educational Services Bureau</p>
<p>  <b>Dr. Renu Dewan</b>            India</p> <p>Affiliation : Ranchi University, Ranchi (Jharkhand State), INDIA            Position : Associate Professor            Experiens : 31 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 05            Paper Publication in National Journal : 05            Awards : N/A</p>	<p>  <b>Dr. Vasthiyampillai Sivalogathan</b>            Sri Lanka</p> <p>Affiliation : The Open University of Sri Lanka            Position : Senior Lecturer            Experiens : 13 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 06            Paper Publication in National Journal : 30            Awards : B.Com(Hons) (SL), MBA(IB) (AIT), PhD Scholar (ZJU)</p>
<p>  <b>Dr. Amir Ahmed Khuhro</b>            Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur, Sindh.            Position : Professor            Experiens : 21 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 14            Paper Publication in National Journal : 04            Awards : N/A</p>	<p>  <b>Dr Ravinder Singh</b>            India</p> <p>Affiliation : Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences,            Position : Associate Professor &amp; Head            Experiens : 17 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 02            Paper Publication in National Journal : 11            Awards : JRF &amp; SRF(UGC) 1990-1995            JRF(ICMR) 1988-90</p>

 <p><b>Dr. Muhammad Arshad</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : The Islamia University Bahawalpur Position : Completed thesis for PhD Experiens : 24 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 08 Paper Publication in National Journal : 02 Awards : N/A</p>	 <p><b>Dr. HARYATI SHAFII</b> Malaysia</p> <p>Affiliation : D\yaties Position : LECTURER Experiens : 05 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 25 Paper Publication in National Journal : 40 Awards : Best of book from university</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Diksha Sharma</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : BITS Pilani , Rajasthan , India Position : Faculty Experiens : 04 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 04 Paper Publication in National Journal : 04 Awards : N/A</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : M A O College Position : Registrar Experiens : 25 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 04 Paper Publication in National Journal : 08 Awards : N/A</p>
 <p><b>Dr. John Yeseibo</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : University of Port Harcourt Position : Senior Lecturer Experiens : 21 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 03 Paper Publication in National Journal : 08 Awards : Grand Patron, Hall of Fame</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Amita Puri</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : GGSIP University Position : Offg Principal Experiens : 25 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 05 Paper Publication in National Journal : 25 Awards : PGI Fellowship</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Michael Akindayo</b> US</p> <p>Affiliation : New York Department of Helath and Mental Hyigene Position : Public Health Advisor Experiens : 17 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 10 Paper Publication in National Journal : 02 Awards : Member Who\’s Who</p>	 <p><b>Dr Termit Kaur Ranjit Singh</b> Mayalsia</p> <p>Affiliation : Universiti Sains Malaysia Position : Snr Lecturer Experiens : 20 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 16 Paper Publication in National Journal : 08 Awards : Gold Medal MTE2011, Bronze Medal ITEX2010</p>
 <p><b>Professor Dr Sobho Khan Jamali</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Nawabshah Position : Professor Experiens : 30 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 03 Paper Publication in National Journal : 27 Awards : Gold Medalist, Certificates, Shields</p>	 <p><b>Dr shahida khaliq</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : University of Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Position : Lecturer in English Experiens : 03 Years. Paper Publication in Int Journal : 01 Paper Publication in National Journal : 00 Awards : N/A</p>

	<p><a href="#">Dr iyanda kamoru ahmed</a> NIGERIA</p>		<p><a href="#">Dr SAIED HAMED</a> Egypt</p>
<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :</p>	<p>CONSULTANT, DOLPHIN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH,NIGERIA CONSULTANT 15 Years. 05 02 phd History</p>	<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :</p>	<p>Ministry of Antiquities Senior Conservator/Chairman 19 Years. 02 10 Best Conservator Fulbright Fellow</p>
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	<p><a href="#">Dr. Ahamad Faosiy Ogunbado</a> Nigeria</p>		<p><a href="#">Dr Paonam Sudeep Mangang</a> India</p>
<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :</p>	<p>COB, Universiti Utara Malaysia Senoir lecturer 06 Years. 07 03 (1) winner ISC. (2) 3rd best paper (USIM).</p>	<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :</p>	<p>National Institute of Technology Meghalaya Assistant Professor 10 Years. 06 04 01</p>
	<p><a href="#">Dr Joseph Babasola Osoba</a> Nigeria</p>		<p><a href="#">Dr Abdul Ghaffar Daudpota</a> Pakistan</p>
<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :</p>	<p>University of Lagos Senior Lecturer 14 Years. 03 18 Distinguished Lecturer</p>	<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :</p>	<p>Teaching and Administration Principal 27 Years. 02 30 N/A</p>
	<p><a href="#">Dr. Zaira Wahab</a> Pakistan</p>		<p><a href="#">Dr Cristina-Georgiana Voicu</a> Romania</p>
<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal :</p>	<p>Iqra University Head, Doctoral Program, Business Administration 15 Years. 10 06</p>	<p>Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :</p>	<p>Apollonia University of Iasi Associate Professor 08 Years. 20 15 03</p>

Awards :	two gold medals	
	<b>Dr Andreas Totu</b> Malaysia	
Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :	Universiti Malaysia Sabah Associate Professor 17 Years. 05 10 N/A	Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :
National Law Univeristy Jodhpur Assistant Professor 10 Years. 04 03 Doctoral Scholarship		<b>Dr Waheeda Khan</b> India
Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :	Jamia Millia Islamia (a central University) Delhi Professor 23 Years. 15 25 JRF/SRF (UGC); PDF (UGC); ARTS; NESA; UGC-UKEIRI	
Dr Abdelhak Mejri Tunisia Faculty of Arts and Humanities , Manouba , Tunis , Tunisia Associate Professor 23 Years. 01 06 Participant in 2011 religious programme		<b>Dr (Mrs.) Indu Swami</b> India
Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :	Assam University:: Diphu Campus Assistant Professor 07 Years. 12 35 05	
Federal Polytechnic, Nekede, PMB 1036 Owerri , Nig Director, Academic Planning & Quality Assurance Unit 31 Years. 08 27 Several Awards		<b>Dr Prof. Marion Mathew CJ</b> India
Affiliation : Position : Experiens : Paper Publication in Int Journal : Paper Publication in National Journal : Awards :	Prof.Marion Mathew CJ Administration and teaching UG, PG & Ph.D scholars 32 Years. 05 07 N/A	
Manipur University Chairman, Kuki Research Forum, Manipur 04 Years. 02 04 Best Citizen of India, 2013		<b>Dr Mawuloe Koffi Kodah</b> Ghana
Affiliation : Position : Experiens :	Department of French, University of Cape Coast Lecturer [Faculty] 08 Years.	
National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos Director, Lagos Study Center 23 Years.		



Paper Publication in Int Journal : 11 Paper Publication in National Journal : 01 Awards : Nuffic fellowship	Paper Publication in Int Journal : 08 Paper Publication in National Journal : 17 Awards : E. A. Dahunsi Award for New Testament Greek (1990)
 <p><b>Dr. Prasanta Kumar Panda</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : Indian Institute of Technology(BHU), Varanasi.            Position : Professor            Experiens : 24 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 08            Paper Publication in National Journal : 14            Awards : N/A</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Jabreel Asghar</b> Pakistan</p> <p>Affiliation : King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah. Saudi Arabia            Position : Assistant Professor            Experiens : 15 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 02            Paper Publication in National Journal : 00            Awards : N/A</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Thomas B. Igwebuike</b> Ph.D Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : College of Education, Warri, Nigeria            Position : Consultant on Research            Experiens : 31 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 27            Paper Publication in National Journal : 44            Awards : FIHNR            FCAI</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Khuda Bakhsh Malik</b> Pakistsn</p> <p>Affiliation : Gomal University, D.I.Khan            Position : Research Associate            Experiens : 06 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 21            Paper Publication in National Journal : 12            Awards : BEST THESIS AWARD BY HEC</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Benson Adesina Adegoke</b> Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : Institute of Education, University of Ibadan, Nige            Position : Senior Research Fellow            Experiens : 09 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 11            Paper Publication in National Journal : 22            Awards : N/A</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Rabindra Garada</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : Utkal University,Odisha            Position : Faculty in Sociology            Experiens : 17 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 05            Paper Publication in National Journal : 05            Awards : Awarded NET in 1993 and JRF in 1994</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Mohd Shakir</b> India</p> <p>Affiliation : Aligarh Muslim University            Position : Assistant Professor            Experiens : 04 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 14            Paper Publication in National Journal : 02            Awards : Excellance Certificate</p>	 <p><b>Dr. Malachi Elisha Brown</b> Nigeria</p> <p>Affiliation : Nigerian Bar Association, SIIA, etc.            Position : Research Fellow/Coordinator (R&amp;D)            Experiens : 17 Years.            Paper Publication in Int Journal : 24            Paper Publication in National Journal : 20            Awards : Best Researcher Award, Educational Services Bureau</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Md. Nurul Momen</b> Bangladesh</p>	 <p><b>Shabnam</b> India</p>

<b>Affiliation :</b>	University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh	<b>Affiliation :</b>	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra
<b>Position :</b>	Associate Professor	<b>Position :</b>	Assistant Professor
<b>Experiens :</b>	12 Years.	<b>Experiens :</b>	06 Years.
<b>Paper Publication in Int Journal :</b>	12	<b>Paper Publication in Int Journal :</b>	05
<b>Paper Publication in National Journal :</b>	01	<b>Paper Publication in National Journal :</b>	08
<b>Awards :</b>	Two Awards for higher study in Norway and Italy	<b>Awards :</b>	Young Scientist Award (2012)

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: India

[Authors](#)

: Princy P James

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: 10.9790/0837-2206040103



( . 786- /8 Financial inclusion is important because it is necessary condition for sustaining equitable growth. In India marginals and weaker sections are excluded from main stream of the economy. To achieve sustainable development, all sections of the people need to be come into main stream. The process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost ( The Committee on Financial Inclusion -Chairman: Dr. C. Rangarajan, 2008). Financial inclusion gives a big push to agricultural sector and marginalised people. The instrument of financial inclusion can be used properly by banking sector in agricultural sector. Then both are interlinked or interrelated. Co-operative banks have rural experience and very good network in rural areas and also having rural orientation. This study attempts to find out the role co-operative banks in financial inclusion in the post reform period.

+ 1; : 5607- Financial inclusion, Financial exclusion, banking sector,co-operative banks, Banking Access, Endogenous growth theory, Credit Flow.

[1] DeendayalSharm (2010): Principles of Banking, Rajat Publication, Delhi

[2] VijayaragavanIyengar (2007): Introduction to Banking, Excel Books, New Delhi

[3] Gordon and Natarajan (2003): Banking,Theory,Low and Practice, Himalaya publications, Mumbai

[4] Shekhar and LekshmiShekhar (2005): Banking, Theory and Practice, Vikas publishing house, Banglore

[5] Rangarajan (2008), Report of the committee on financial inclusion, government of India.

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[Title](#)

: Crisis of Fresh Water in South 24 Parganas District, West Bengal: Causes and Consequences

[Country](#)

: India

[Authors](#)

: Mausumi Bandyopadhyay || Ranjan Basu

[doi>](#)

: 10.9790/0837-2206040415



( . 786- /8 Water scarcity occurs due to inadequacy of fresh water. It may be a physical problem initially having reflection on socio-economic profile of a community; but it affects productivity and prosperity of the people in a region. It is very difficult to overcome physical constraint of water scarcity as it depends on geo-hydrology, but proper management strategy is conducive for addressing the problem. South 24

Parganas district of West Bengal is located on the southern part of Ganges Delta. So the region is endowed with huge quantity of surface and ground water. But the typical geo-hydrology, sea water ingress, soil salinity and high content of soil clay create major problems. The management strategy adopted for this precious resource in this district is not up to the mark. So the local people have to suffer all the year round especially during the xeric period and because of waterlogging during the rainy season.....

+ I; : 5607 water scarcity, ground water aquifer, water quality index, water borne diseases, fragile ecosystems



- [1] Basu R. and Bhaduri S. (2006) Linkage of Rivers in India- An Appraisal: Society Development and Environment; Progressive Publishers, Kolkata  
 [2] Bhaduri S. (2006): Emerging Issues in Geography; Academic Staff College and Department of Geography, University of Calcutta, Kolkata  
 [3] 3. Chary S.N. and Vyasulu V. (2001): Environmental Management: An Indian Perspective; Macmillan India Limited, New Delhi  
 [4] Das Subhajyoti (2011) : Groundwater Resources of India ;National Book Trust, India  
 [5] Gurgar R. and Jat B.C. (2008): Geography of Water Resources; Rawat Publications, New Delhi

Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type : Research Paper  
 Title : Stress faced by adolescents and coping strategies used to face stress.  
 Country : India  
 Authors : Priyanka || Kshipra  
 : [10.9790/0837-2206041620](https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2206041620) 

( . 786 /8 The present study was conducted to assess overall stress among late adolescent students. The study is based upon sample of 120 late adolescents age 17 to 20 years. Standardized scale for stress by Vijay Laxmi, Shrutinarayan published from Agra Psychological cell was used for the study. Four dimensions of stress that is Pressure, Physical Stress, Anxiety, and Frustration were studied. A check list of coping strategies was prepared by the researcher and respondent's response was tabulated. Results showed majority of adolescents to be under moderate level of stress and 20% under high stress. Further in four dimensions majority young adults reported for high physical pressure and anxiety whereas pressure and frustration was found to be moderate. The most common copying strategy appeared in present research was watching television, movies, music, games, internet chatting etc. This reveals that diversion or distraction.....

+ I; : 5607 - Stress, pressure, anxiety, adolescents, coping strategies.



- [1] Casey BJ, Galvan A, Hare TA. Changes in cerebral functional organization during cognitive development, *Curr Opin Neurobiol.* 15(2):2005, 239–244.  
 [2] De Anda and Bradely. A study of Stress, Stressors and coping strategies among middle school adolescents, *Social Work In Education*, 19, 1997,87-99.  
 [3] Garfinkel, B., Hoberman, H., Parsons, J., and Walker, J. Adolescent Stress, Depression and Suicide: Minnesota study. Unpublished raw data, 1986.  
 [4] Harlow, L. L., Newcomb, M. D., & Bentler, P. M. Depression, self-derogation, substance use, and suicide ideation: Lack of purpose in life as a meditational factor, *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 42, 1986, 5-21.  
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Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type : Research Paper  
 Title : Environmental Concern in the Ved s  
 Country : India  
 Authors : Iti Chattopadhyay  
 : [10.9790/0837-2206042123](https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2206042123) 

( . 786 /8 In recent times, one of the major and serious problems the entire world is witnessing is environmental degradation such as ozone layer depletion, global warming and loss of biodiversity. Cutting trees randomly, polluting air, water and soil whimsically, killing non-human animals mercilessly and unnecessarily and using the natural resources excessively have become natural and regular phenomena that have brought the threat to annihilation of all living beings on earth because trees, water, air, soil and other natural resources are fundamental requirements for survival of all forms of life. To get rid of this alarming crisis, scientists, theologians, ethicists and social activists are looking for ways and means. In fact, we find that the last two decades have witnessed many treaties, summits, conventions and protocols in order to protect and conserve the whole environment. But if we go back to the ancient ages.....

+ I; : 5607 Environmental Problem, Ozone Layer Depletion, Global Warming, Loss of Biodiversity, Sacred Texts, Hinduism, Ved s.

- [1] A.R. Panchamukhi, *Socio-economic Ideas in Ancient Indian Literature* (Delhi: Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, , 1998) 467.  
 [2] Vasudha narayana, 'Water, Wood and Wisdom: Ecological Perspectives from the Hindu Traditions', 179-206, [http://www.amacad.org/multimedia/pdfs/publications/daedalus/fall2001/01\\_fall\\_daedalus\\_Narayana.pdf](http://www.amacad.org/multimedia/pdfs/publications/daedalus/fall2001/01_fall_daedalus_Narayana.pdf)>, p.183.  
 [3] Atharva Veda 12.1.4 , William Dwight Whitney (tran) and Charles Rockwell Lanman (ed.); *Atharva-Veda-Samhita*, 2nd half, Books VIII to XIX; (Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass private Ltd.,2011), 661  
 [4] Ibid.12.1.35, p. 667  
 [5] Rg Veda 10.9.1, Stephanie W. Jamison and Joel P. Brereton (trans), *The Rigveda: The Earliest Religious Poetry of India*,(Oxford: Oxford



univ. Press, 2014)..

Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type	:	Research Paper
Title	:	Witchcraft Beliefs In Diseases Causation And Health – Seeking Behaviour In Pregnancy Of Women In Calabar South – Nigeria
Country	:	Nigeria
Authors	:	Archibong, Esther P    Enang, Ebingha E    Bassey, Glory E
	:	10.9790/0837-2206042428 

( . 786 /8 The aim of the study was to investigate the relations between the witchcraft beliefs in diseases causation and choice of health – seeking among pregnant women in Calabar South Cross River State of Nigeria. The study integrates the examination of witchcraft theory as theoretical model. Primary data was collected using 300 valid questionnaires which were administered to random expectant mothers selected from 5 different maternity homes and church-based delivery centers. Chi-square analytical tool was employed to test the hypothesis. The main findings of the study include: - witchcraft belief of disease causation has a strong and significant impact on choice of health – seeking of pregnant mothers; witchcraft beliefs also has impact on high rate of morbidity and mortality of both infants and mothers.....

+ I; : 5607 - Beliefs, Culture, Health – seeking, Pregnancy, Witchcraft



[1] O. Erinosh, (1998) Health Sociology for Universities, Colleges and Health related institutions, Ibadan. Sam Bookman.  
 [2] J. O. Charles (2003) African Culture, Human Health and Scientific Enquiry: The Need for Synthesis of tools theories. Lagos. Serenity Publishers  
 [3] E. A. Oke and B. Owumi (1996) Readings in Medical Sociology, Ibadan, Resource Development Services.[4] E. Obeyemi and A. Adeniyi (2003) Cultural factors and health behaviours among the Yorubas. Ibadan. Ajaent Press.  
 [5] B. Frazier (1992) The Golden Bough. New York, Macmillan

Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type	:	Research Paper
Title	:	Mapping Land Cover Determinants of Malaria In Obio Akpor Local Government of Rivers State, Nigeria
Country	:	Nigeria.
Authors	:	Ayo Vivienne Obianuju    Andrew Obafemi    Ogoro Mark
	:	10.9790/0837-2206042940 

( . 786 /8 Malaria is a very common disease in most of the tropical regions and its spread is caused by mosquito's presences favoured by topography and land cover that allows potential breeding and transmission. Primary data was obtained from focal group discussion while the secondary data employed was obtained from Landsat imagery 30 by 30 meter resolution employed for the study in the geographic information system environment. Topographic information of the region was also derived from the srtm data and employed for the analysis. Findings revealed that there is much awareness of the presence of malaria spreading mosquitoes and environment in the local government favoured by presence of forest land cover and poor / blocked drainage. Finally from the analysis of land cover and topography of the study area, potential breeding sites for mosquitoes are clustered and cut across the entire Local Government. The study recommends that potential breeding sites should be fumigated to mitigation the pace of mosquitoes breeding and spread in the study area

+ I; : 5607 :Malaria, Breeding, Imagery, Mosquitoes, environment

[1] Aisuebeogun, A. (1995). Landforms Characteristics of the Environment. Journal of Geographic Thought.  
 [2] Gobo, A. E. (1990). Rainfall Data Analysis as an Aid for Designs for Maximum Drainage and Flow Control Works Port Harcourt. Journal of Discovery and Innovations, African Academy of Science Nairobi, Kenya., 2.  
 [3] Kingsley, O. O. (2002). Nigeria: Relief and Hydrography in Africa Atlases: Atlas of Nigeria. Lagos: Les Editions J.A.  
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Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type	:	Research Paper
Title	:	The Influence of Family Communications on Islamic Communication Ethic at Junior High School in Medan City, North Sumatra, Indonesia
Country	:	Indonesia
Authors	:	Yan Hendra    Prof. Syukur Kholil    Dr. Iskandar Zulkarnain



: 10.9790/0837-2206044148



( . 786- /8 Family communication in the Islamic family which is conducted by parents becomes the main key in instilling the ethics of Islamic communication in children/students. The implanting of Islamic communication ethics in children is important because they are one of the Islamic power sources that will determine the future of Muslims and the preservation of Islamic teachings. Parents who have high credibility, attractiveness, power and ability to manage and deliver messages will be able to create effective the family communication. Family communication carried out by parents with an ethical basis of Islamic communication, either in terms of message content, or messages, either in the form of verbal or nonverbal and the way of communication delivered will be able to positively influence the ethics of Islamic communication of the children/students

+ **I**; : **5607** Al Quran; family communication; Islamiccommunication; ethics

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[2] Amir, Mafri.EtikaKomunikasi Massa DalamPandangan Islam, Jakarta: Logos, 1999.n teachers toward the inclusion of students with mild disabilities: Critical differences of opinion. Remedial and Special Education, 20(4), 199..

[3] De Vito, Josep A. Komunikasi Antar Manusia, terj Agus Maulana MSM, Jakarta: Profesional Books, 1997.

[4] Djamarah, Syaiful Bahri. Pola Komunikasi Keluarga (Sebuah Perspektif Pendidikan Islam), Jakarta: Rineka Cipta 2004.

[5] Effendy, OnongUchjana..Ilmu, TeoridanFilsafatKomunikasi, Bandung: Citra AdityaBakti, 2003.

Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type

: Research Paper

Title

: Investigating the Reasons for Imposing the First Sanction in History and the Factors contributing to its Failure

Country

: Iran

Authors

: Bahman Zeinali || Neda Khodadadi



: 10.9790/0837-2206044957



( . 786- /8 The Meccan boycott of the Muslims and the Hashemites was the first multilateral and targeted policy of sanctions in history that was put to action in 617AD by the idolaters. Muhammad's declaration of prophecy in 610 AD was the greatest monotheistic (Tawhid), intellectual revolution, which went public in 613 AD after three years of secret invitation to Islam. When the invitation and the intentions of Islam were revealed, Islam and Muslims were met with a wave of backlash. One of these backlashes was that of their boycotting of the Ban H shimites and Muslims in Mecca, which was aimed to separate the Muslims from the prophet, and to discourage the Ban H shim from protecting Muhammad.....

+ **I**; : **5607**: Ban H shim, idolaters, Islam, policy of sanctions, Prophet Muhammad (A.S.).

[1] Holy QuranSharif Razi, Muhammad,Nahj al-Balagha1, translated by Mohammad Dashti(Tehran, Asaar-e farhang-e bartar publishers, 2014).

[2] Ibn al-Athir, Izz al-Din Abu al-Hasan,alkamil fi alttarik2(Beirut, DarSader, 2006).

[3] Ibn Sa'd, Muhammad, al tabaqat al kubra3, research4: Mohammed Abdul Qadir Atta (Beirut, Scientific Library, 1410 AH, 1990 AD).

[4] Ibn Kathir, Abi Al-FidaAsmaile,Al-Sirewa Al-Nabawi5, Research: Mustafa Abdel-Wahid (Cairo, Dar al salam Printing, Publishing, Distribution and Education, 1432 AH, 2011 AD).

[5] Ibn Hisham, Abd al-Malik bin Hisham, Al-Sirewa Al-Nabawi, Research: Mustafa Al-Sakka, Ibrahim Al-Abiari and Abdel-Hafiz Shalaby(Beirut, Dar Al-Maarifah6, No date).

Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type

: Research Paper

Title

: Why Sanitation Program is too slow in middle east states of India? Problems and Solutions

Country

: India

Authors

: Dr. Mridula Sharma



: 10.9790/0837-2206045863



( . 786- /8 The rural sanitation program in India was introduced in the year 1954 as a part of the first five year plan of the Government of India. The 1981 Census revealed rural sanitation coverage wan only 1%.so from the starting there are so many program have been driven by Indian Government and Big industrial lobbies, but now in 2017 rural India is still suffering from bad sanitation problem. According to the MoDWS the over all sanitation coverage of India in year 2016-17 is 63.74% and this percentage comparatively other neighbor countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh is very low. In India some states are doing well in Swachh Bharat Mission like Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh etc. In this research paper we will discuss about the rural areas of Middle East States The most backward and ancient part of India, here we analysis the reason of slow development, if we go through the window.....

+ **I**; : **5607**: - Water and Sanitation, CLTS, Local partner organizations, Impact assessment.

[1] www.healthissuesindia.com/poor sanitation

[2] www.thehindubusinessline.com

[3] www.christiantoday.co.in

[4] Government of W. Bengal, economic review,2007-8.

[5] www.downtoearth.org.in/..


Citation
Abstract
Reference
Full PDF

**Paper Type** : Research Paper

**Title** : Difficulties and Problems that Face English Students of Al Quds Open University in Cultural Translation process from English to Arabic and vice versa and the solutions for the Same

**Country** : India

**Authors** : Dr. Ahmed Maher Mahmoud Al Nakhal

**doi** : [10.9790/0837-2206046477](https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2206046477) 

( . 786- /8 Communication between cultures can be achieved through translation. Through translation, people are introduced to different languages and ways of thought. It is important to understand the relation between language and culture in order to train translators and interpreters. "What truly distinguishes translation is that it takes place in the context of the relations between two cultures, two worlds of thought and perception" (Delisle 1988, 74). Newmark (1981, 183-185) argues that there is a cultural value in translation. Language is partly the reflection of a culture. Translators like linguists tend to define culture as the sum of people's customs and ways of thinking. Culture is heavily indebted for its intellectual development to translation. Nothing demonstrates the complexity of language and of specific texts more vividly and explicitly than translation. Further, nothing exposes good writing and bad writing as effectively.....

[1] - Lecturer, "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University,  
 [2] 2 Bucharest- First Published In Europeana: 2015-03-27- 1/20122-Delisle, J. (1988), Translation: An interpretive approach. University of Ottawa Press. Canada.  
 [3] Newmark, P. (1981), Approaches to translation. Language and teaching series. Pergamon. UK.  
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Citation
Abstract
Reference
Full PDF

**Paper Type** : Research Paper

**Title** : Theological Aspect on Ijtihad of M. Arsyad Thalib Lubis' Thought

**Country** : Indonesia

**Authors** : Sugeng Wanto || Prof. Hasyimsyah Nasution || Prof. Nawir Yuslem

**doi** : [10.9790/0837-2206047884](https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2206047884) 

( . 786- /8 Islam is a religion that has two main aspects, namely aqidah (belief) and shari'ah. These two aspects cannot be separated from one another. The connection is not only on the form of practice, but also on the fundamentals of developing thought. Ijtihad having special meaning in Islam is to use all abilities as maximum as possible to obtain syara' (Lord's rule) law through the use of recognized syara' law. Ijtihad of H.M. Arsyad Thalib Lubis covers many fields such as the field of Islamic law (fiqh), theology and the benefit of the people (life). Special thought of H.M. Arsyad Thalib Lubis about Islamic law (fiqh) has a pattern of Indonesian. So that becomes Islamic fiqh Indonesia.

+ 1; : 5607 ! Al Quran; theology; ijihad; M. Arsyad Thalib Lubis

[1] Al-Asy'ari, al-Ibanah 'an Ushul al-Diyanah, (Kairo: Idarah al-Thiba'ah al- Muniriyyah, tt.)  
 [2] Al-'Amidi, Safyuddin, Ghayah al-Maram fi 'Ilm al-Kalam, (Kairo: Majlis al-'A'la Li Syu'un al- Islamiyyah, 1971)  
 [3] \_\_\_\_\_, al-Ihkam fi Ushul al-Ihkam, (Kairo: Mu'assasah al-Halabi, 1967)  
 [4] Ali, Mohammad Daud, Hukum Islam, Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Hukum Islam di Indonesia, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1996)  
 [5] \_\_\_\_\_. Hukum Islam: Peradilan Agama dan Masalahnya dalam Tjun Suriaman, Hukum Islam di Indonesia, Pemikiran dan Praktek, (Bandung: Rosdakarya, 1994)


Citation
Abstract
Reference
Full PDF

**Paper Type** : Research Paper

**Title** : Factors Influencing Risk Based Internal Audit Adoption In Kenya Agricultural And Livestock Research Organization (KARLO) In Nairobi

**Country** : India

**Authors** : Philip Kiplagat Terer || Solomon Ngahu

**doi** : [10.9790/0837-2206048592](https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2206048592) 

( . 786- /8 Generally, internal audit has become an indispensable management tool for achieving effective control in both public and private organizations. Therefore this study will seek to establish factors influencing the adoption of risk based internal audit in Kenya and Livestock Research Organization. More specifically the study sought to establish the influence of ICT on risk based internal audit adoption in KARLO. A descriptive research design was employed on a target population comprised of the senior managers in KARLO. A census approach was

utilized on a population of 64 senior managers. Questionnaires were used as the main data collection instruments. The collected data was then organized and analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 24. Data was analysed in form of descriptive.....

+ I; : 5077 ! Risk, Risk Management, KALRO, Internal Audit, Organization



- [1] Campbell, M., Adams, G.W., Campbell, D.R. & Rose, M.P. (2006), "Internal audit can deliver more value", Financial Executive, January/February, pp. 44-7.  
 [2] Rivenbark, W.C. (2000), "Embracing risk-based auditing in local government", Government Finance Review, June, pp. 17-20.  
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Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type	:	Research Paper
Title	:	Changing Trends on the Place of Delivery among Rural Women's of Allahabad District in Uttar Pradesh, India
Country	:	Iran
Authors	:	Amit Kumar Singh    Prof. V.K.Kumra
	:	<a href="https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-22060493100">10.9790/0837-22060493100</a> 

( . 786 /8 Delivery care is crucial for both maternal and prenatal health. Increasing skilled attendance at birth is a central goal of safe motherhood and child survival. The main aim of this study is to identify whether place of delivery is changing over time. And also to assess the socio-economic and demographic factors influencing women's decision for choice of place of delivery in rural areas of Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh. This study is conducted in 20 selected villages by using purposive random sampling. For this purpose 800 women belonging to age group of 15-49 years were surveyed during July 2015-June 2016. The result of the study shows that 51.3 per cent of deliveries have been taken place at health care institutions and only 48.7 per cent of deliveries took place at home.....

+ I; : 5077 ! Place of Delivery, Antenatal, Prenatal and Postnatal



- [1] Dadhich J, Paul V: (2004): State of India's newborns. New Delhi: National Neonatology Forum and Washington DC: Save the Children.  
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 [3] United Nation: The millennium development goal report, (2010): Improve maternal health. <http://www.mdgs.un.org/unsd/mds/resource/static/products/progress>  
 [4] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank, (2015): Trends in Maternal Mortality, 1990-2008. Geneva: World Health Organization.  
 [5] WHO: World Health Statistics, (2013): Switzerland: World Health organization, WHO Press, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva...

Citation

Abstract

Reference

Full PDF

Paper Type	:	Research Paper
Title	:	Art and technology: Contriving the future
Country	:	India
Authors	:	Sukrit Sarkar    Mugdha
	:	<a href="https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-220604101104">10.9790/0837-220604101104</a> 

( . 786 /8 The present paper discusses the initiatives taken by the Dot Org to address the prevalent issues of creativity crisis and lack of economic self-sufficiency. Dot Org is a non-government organization formed by undergraduate students of a technical college, who take out some time from their busy study schedule to contribute for the enhancing art skills of unprivileged children by imparting them education and raising funds for them. It further discusses how the evolution in the field of graphic designing has led to the devaluation of handmade arts and how one can combine the two to ensure the coexistence and development of both. The paper also shows the workflow showing implementation of the idea of creating a bridge between privileged and the underprivileged for sustainable development. The workflow includes the process of extraction of design, processing and then final publishing of the design in the form of an economic product..

+ I; : 5077 ! Art and Culture, Awareness, Sustainable Development, Self-Sustenance, Social Work

- [1] Carl R. R. (1954). Toward a theory of creativity. ETC: A Review of General Semantics, 11, No. 4, 249-260.  
 Books:  
 [2] Scarlet R. (2012). How much does a book cover cost? Retrieved on March 12, 2012 from <http://booksat.scarlettrugers.com/bookcoverdesign/how-much-does-a-book-cover-cost/>.  
 News Article  
 [3] The Hindu. (2014), India has world's largest youth population: UN report. Retrieved on November 19, 2014 from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-in-school/india-has-worlds-largest-youth-population-un-report/article6612615.ece>.  
 Website  
 [4] Mugdha, D. (2016). Creativity Takes Courage. Retrieved on September 2, 2016 from <https://yourstory.com/2016/09/60ce4281a7-creativity-takes-courage/>.  
 [5] Vignesh, K. (2016). Bringing younger minds closer to technology. Retrieved on December 11, 2016 from <http://blog.dotorgws.org>