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CEIBS (China Europe International Business
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BA in Mathematics (Licenciatura)
University of Barcelona

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By David O. Fakeye

University of Ibadan, Ibadan

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Keywords : Teaching Qualification, Subject-Mastery, Predictors, Achievement ,English Language

GJHSS-A Classification : FOR Code: 200302,130313, 130303, 130199

TEACHERS QUALIFICATION AND SUBJECT MASTERY AS PREDICTORS OF ACHIEVEMENT IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN IBARAPAPA DIVISION OF OYO STATE

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Teachers' Qualification and Subject Mastery as Predictors of Achievement in English Language in Ibarapapa Division of Oyo State

David O. Fakeye

Abstract - The study investigated the extent to which teachers 'qualification and subject mastery could predict students' achievement in English language among senior secondary students in Ibarapa Division of Oyo state. The study adopted a descriptive research design of survey type to provide answers to four research questions. The study covered twenty (20) senior secondary schools randomly sampled. In each of the schools, a total number of fifty (50) senior secondary II students were selected to participate in the study making a total of one thousand (1000) S.S.II students in all. All the S.S. II English language teachers in the selected schools also participated in the study. Subject Mastery($r=.74$) Questionnaire and English Language Achievement Test($r=.72$) were used in data collection. Data collected were analyzed using frequency counts and simple percentage. Multiple regression analysis was also used for data analysis. All research questions were answered at 0.05 level of significance The findings of this study showed that :Teachers' teaching qualification has a significant relative contribution to students' academic achievement in English language ($\beta = 0.192$; $t = 5.756$; $P < 0.05$).Teachers' knowledge of subject mastery has significant relative contribution to academic achievement of students in English language ($\beta = 0.116$; $t = 4.923$; $p < 0.05$). The joint contributions of teachers' qualification and teachers' subject mastery to student's achievement in English is significant ($F_{(1,1252)} = 10.105$; $P < 0.05$) . The two variables in this study: Teachers' teaching qualification ($\beta = 0.192$; $t = 5.756$; $P < 0.05$) and teachers' subject mastery ($\beta = 0.116$; $t = 4.923$; $p < 0.05$) can predict student academic achievement in English language: Based on these findings ,it is recommended that: Government should organize seminars, workshops to foster teachers' mastery of the subject. Government should also make sure that teachers employed possess the necessary teaching qualifications to teach English language content knowledge necessary for teaching English language.

Keywords : *Teaching Qualification, Subject-Mastery, Predictors, Achievement ,English Language*

I. INTRODUCTION

The function of the English language for educational advancement is the most important of all its functions. It is taught at almost all levels of educational system in Nigeria and therefore it is introduced to students right from pre-primary to tertiary level of education. It has to be offered compulsorily by primary school pupils; therefore, before the pupil can proceed to secondary level of education, he must have passed the subject (Labo-Popoola, 2010). This means that before a primary school pupil can proceed to the secondary level he must have been able to pass English language as a subject among other subjects.

It is also the medium of instruction in the Nigeria schools right from the upper primary to tertiary level. The knowledge of English language helps in understanding other school subjects since it is used to teach all other subjects except local languages. Good foundation of the language paves way to success in life. Students whose performance in English language is high usually have no problems with other subjects except in rare cases.

It is however a matter of great concern that, the English language achievement of the Nigerian school students has been on a steady decline since 1960. Studies have shown that there is a low performance of students in English language. (Abdullahi 2000; Odejide 2000). They observed the unpleasant performance at the school certificate level of the Nigerian secondary schools. At the tertiary level of education, students have so much difficultly with their communicative skills in the English language as a result cannot function effectively in the academic use of English (Okoro, 2000).

These very poor outings have made it increasingly difficult for our students to fill their admission quota in the different colleges and universities in Nigeria. This is rather uncomplimentary when one considers the extent of investment made in the educational sector by government, teachers, parents and other stakeholders, (Joseph and Joshua, 2010). The poor performances of students in English language in public examinations in recent times have left a number of questions to be answered For years, educators and researchers have debated on factors affecting students' performance especially in English language. Onukaogu (2002) in his study reported that various factors such as absence of vigorous and robust language policy, inadequate materials and infrastructure for teaching the language, and unequipped teachers among other factors are responsible for this ugly trend. Fakeye and Ogunsiji (2009) stated that the poor performance of students in English language at public

Author : Phd Department Of Teacher Education University Of Ibadan, Ibadan Nigeria E-mail : Fako4best@Yahoo.Com+2348034059818

examinations in recent times has been explained as a major cause of the decline in academic achievement and standard of education in Nigeria.

It is in frantic search for solution to this problem that researchers are now beaming their searchlight on characteristics of the teacher. Studies have shown that teacher education, ability and experience are associated with increase in students' achievement across schools. Teachers are among the most important players influencing student achievement, holding the key to sealing the gaps in students' achievement. It takes a competent teacher to be able to teach the language skills effectively and to make them competent users of the English language. This means that the teacher should possess some characteristics to make him an effective teacher. Anderson (1991) in his study added that educators have come to realize that any meaningful improvement in the education that students receive is highly dependent on the quality of the instruction that the teacher provides. Darling-Hammond (2000) emphasized on the characteristics of a teacher. He reported a study carried out by the National Commission on Teaching and American's Future on the relationship between teachers' qualification and other school variables such as class size on the achievement of students. The result showed that students who are assigned to several ineffective teachers in a class have significantly lower achievement and gains than those who were assigned to several highly effective teachers.

Studies have consistently shown that teacher quality whether measured by content, experience, training and credentials or general intellectual skills are strongly related to students' achievement (Darling-Hammond, 2000 and Anderson, 1991). Researchers and analysts argued that assigning experienced and qualified teacher to low performing schools and students is likely to pay off in better performance gaps (Adegbile and Adeyemi, 2008). The above strongly shows that subject matter knowledge (competence), Teachers' qualification, teacher Teaching experience, Classroom behavior (Teachers' Altitude, Teaching skills and teacher-student relationship) are strong variables indicating students' performance.

Kimberly (2009) stated that teachers must be knowledgeable in their area of study. In truth, if a teacher is not enlightened in his/her subject, then any hope of effectiveness goes right out the window. Hence, effective teaching could be measured by the level of a teachers' subject matter competence which Mullens (1993) regarded as a prime predictor of students' learning. Most teachers do not possess the competence of the subject. The reason for this may be that English language is a second language. They may have not acquired and master the language. Anderson (1991) opined that the teacher must possess the knowledge and skills needed to attain the goal and must be able to use that knowledge and skills if the goals are

to be achieved. It has been established that there is a high correlation between what teachers know and what they teach. Thus, the ability to teach effectively depends on the teachers' knowledge of the subject matter. Teachers are handicapped if they are unfamiliar with the body of knowledge taught and teachers' characteristics is subject specific. Adediwura and Bada (2007) stated in their study that nobody could teach what he does not understand or know. They went further to state that they (teachers) must thoroughly understand the content of what they teach. A teacher whose understanding of topic is thorough uses clearer language, their discourse is more connected, and they provide better explanations than those whose background is weaker. The way the students perceive the teaching in terms of their (teachers) knowledge of content of subject matter may significantly affect the students' academic performance. Because of this, the teacher should therefore master the subject matter before teaching commences. Most teachers go into teaching without knowing what to teach. It is to be noted that pedagogical knowledge are not exactly the same thing as knowledge of subject matter, they nevertheless are, intimately linked with it, because teachers' mastery and use of them in the classroom will indicate the depth of their knowledge of subject matter.

Teachers' teaching qualification is another quality of the teacher. This means that the qualification of a teacher matters when it comes to effective teaching. Darling-Hammond (2000) opined that Certificate or licensing status is a measure of teacher qualifications that combines aspects of knowledge about subject matter and about teaching and learning. Its meaning varies across the states because of differences in licensing requirements, but a standard certificate generally means that a teacher has been prepared in a state approved teacher education program at the undergraduate or graduate level and has completed either a major or a minor in the field(s) to be taught. In Nigeria, the minimum requirement for teaching is Nigeria Certificate in Education (N.C.E.) as stipulated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (National policy on Education, 2004). In most schools, you find a teacher who read mass communication, international relations and the likes, teaching English language. Some are B.A or B.Sc holders and this does not certify them as teacher. This is because there is shortage of teachers and high rate of unemployment, which have made so many people to go into teaching even when they are aware that they are qualified to teach. Hence, most teachers of English language are not certified to teach the subject. Aguoru (2008) observed that most teachers of English language do not perceive their jobs to be a profession in which they require skills to excel. He went further to explain that a large number of these teachers lack the commitment in carrying out their task and the failure came from uncertified teaches who are allowed to

teach the language. Ehindero and Ajibade (2000) asserted that students, who are curious stakeholders in educational enterprise, have long suspected and speculated that some of their teachers (lecturers in the university) lack the necessary professional (not academic) qualification (that is, skills, techniques, strategies, temperament et cetera) required to communicate concepts, ideas and principles in a way that would facilitate effective learning.

II. The Problem

There have been reports of persistent poor performance of students in English language at the Senior Secondary School level of education. Scholars have attributed this to the handling of the subject by unqualified teachers who themselves have no proper mastery of the subject among other factors. Hence, this study was carried out to investigate the extent to which these teacher characteristics could predict students' academic performance in English language among public senior secondary students in Ibarapa Central Local Government of Oyo state.

III. Research Questions

The study sought to provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What is the relative contribution of teachers' qualification to students' achievement in English?
2. What is the relative contribution of teachers' subject mastery to students' achievement in English?
3. What is the joint contribution of teachers' qualification and subject mastery to students' achievement in English?
4. Which of the two teacher related factors would predict student academic achievement in English language?

IV. Significance of the Study

The study investigated teacher related factors as predictors of senior secondary students' achievement in English in selected public schools in Ibarapa Central Local Government Area of Oyo State. Findings from this study would be significant in the following respects: The study would provide empirical information on the teacher related factors that could predict student academic achievement in English language. The study would also contribute to research efforts geared towards finding a permanent solution to the problem of poor performance of students in English language. It will also serve as an eye opener to teachers and other stakeholders on which of the teacher related factors could predict students' academic achievement in English language.

V. Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive research design of survey type. This is because the variables studied have already been manifested and the researcher had no control over them.

The population consisted of all S .S .2 students and their respective teachers teaching English language in public secondary schools in Ibarapa division of Oyo State. There are 25 public senior secondary schools in Ibarapa Central Local Government out of which twenty (20) were randomly sampled for the study. In each of the schools, a total number of fifty students (50) senior secondary II students were selected to participate in the study making a total number of one thousand (1000) S.S.II students in all. All the S.S. II English language teachers in the selected schools also participated in the study. Two instruments, namely, Subject Mastery Questionnaire and English Language Achievement Test (ELAT) were designed respectively for the study. The questionnaire was a self-designed one by the researcher and the items were carefully structured to elicit response on teachers' mastery of subject matter and teacher classroom behaviour .It consists of four sections, A,B,C and D. Section A 'sought demographic information of the students such as students' school and class,. Section 'B' sought information on students' evaluation of the teacher on teachers' mastery of subject matter, Section C elicited responses on teachers' classroom behaviour while section D was on teachers qualification. The questionnaire was fashioned along four point modified Likert scale. Developed by the researcher whose scores were scaled with strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed attributed to the questions. Alongside this, the researcher collected information about the twenty teachers' gender, teaching qualification and teaching experience from the principal's office. The achievement test was constructed by the researcher based on past questions in English Language. The questionnaire was given to my supervisor who made his input. It was later given to other experts in the field of research in the University of Ibadan. Further comments were factored into production of final draft of the questionnaire. The reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach alpha yielding co-efficients of .74 respectively for items on subject mastery .The achievement test in English language was constructed by the researcher based on past public examination questions. The test was administered on a seperate group of students from two schools, which are not part of the schools for the main study. The reliability was determined through test-re-test yielding a value of .72.

The researcher sought permission from the principal of the sampled schools before embarking on the data collection process. Appointments were booked and the researcher visited respondents in their schools

to administer the questionnaire. Information on teachers' qualification and years of teaching experience. The study lasted for two (2) weeks. The data collected were analyzed using frequency counts and simple

percentage. In addition, multiple regression analysis were use to provide answers to the research questions. All research questions were answered at 0.05 level of significance.

VI. Results

Answering the Research Questions

Table 1 : Summary of multiple Regression Analysis showing Relative contributions of Teacher related factors Students' Achievement.

Model	Un standardized co-efficient		Standard coefficient			
	B	Std. Error	Beta (β)	t	Sig	
(constant)	37.969	3.847		9.871	.000	
Teacher qualification	.602	.163	.192	5.756	000*	
Subject mastery	.456	.093	.169	4.923	.000*	

* Significant at 0.05 Level

Research Question 1: What is the relative contribution of Teacher Qualification to students' achievement in English?

Table 1 above reveals that the relative contribution of teachers' qualification to students' academic performance in English language was significant .(β = 0.192; t = 5.756; P <0.05),

Research Question 2 : What is the relative contribution of teachers' knowledge of subject matter to students' achievement in English Language?

From table 1, it was observed that teacher mastery of subject contributed significantly to students achievement in English language (β = 0.116; t = 4.923; p< 0.05)

Research Question 3 : What is the joint contribution of Teacher's Qualification and Teachers' subject mastery to students' achievement in English Language?

Table 2 : Regression Analysis Showing joint contribution Teacher's Qualification and Teachers' subject mastery to students' achievement in English Language?

Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Regression	1501.022	1	1501.022	10. 105	.000*
Residual	222172	1252	177. 454		
Total	226701.166	1253			

* Significant at 0.05 Level

Table 2 shows that the joint contribution of teachers' qualification and teachers' subject mastery to student's achievement in English is significant $(F_{(1,1252)}$ = 10. 105; P <0.05) .

Research Question 4 : Which of the two teacher related factors would predict the academic achievement of students in English Language?
Based on Table 2, it is discovered that both subject mastery of the teachers in English language (β = 0.116; t = 4.923; p< 0.05) and teacher qualification (β = 0.192; t = 5.756; P <0.05) would predict students' achievement in English

VII. Summary of Findings

The findings of this study showed that
1. Teachers' teaching qualification has a significant

relative contribution to students' academic achievement in English language (β = 0.192; t = 5.756; P <0.05).

2. Teachers' knowledge of subject mastery has significant relative contribution to academic achievement of students in English language (β = 0.116; t = 4.923; p< 0.05)

3. The joint contributions of teachers' qualification and teachers' subject mastery to student's achievement in English is significant $(F_{(1,1252)}$ = 10. 105; P <0.05) .

4. The two teacher- related factors in this study would predict student academic achievement in English language: Teachers' teaching qualification (β = 0.192; t = 5.756; P <0.05), teachers' mastery of subject mastery (β = 0.116; t = 4.923; p< 0.05)

VIII. Discussion of Findings

The study showed that the relative contribution of teachers' qualification and subject to students 'achievement in English Language is significant .These findings were consistent with those of Jones (1997) who claimed that students tend to achieve better results when taught by teachers with more years of teaching experience. This finding also corroborated Hariss and Sass (2008) who observed that teachers experience and qualification has a significant effect on students' achievement in English language. In line with this, Strauss and Vogt (2001) were of the opinion that teachers teaching qualification and experience are strong determinants of student academic achievements. Komolafe (1989) and Ojo (2008) supported this in their findings that teachers' qualification and experience, among others affected the performance of the students in English language. They explained that, the more the teacher is qualified and experienced, the better his or her students are likely to perform. Robinson (2009) and Rockoff (2004) added that teachers' teaching qualification could contribute significantly to students' achievement in mathematics and language only if it was combined with others school factors. However, this finding negates that of Makinde and Tom-Lawyer (2008) who found no significant relationship between student academic achievement and teachers' qualification and experience. The disparity in two findings may be due to the fact that this study looked at junior secondary students. Zaku (1983) who found that teaching qualification had a non-significant standardized partial regression of (- 0.06) and it made little contribution to the explained variance. This may however, be due to the environment in which the study took place. Adewumi (2000) and Adegbile and Adeyemi (2008) found out teachers' teaching qualification had non-significant correlation co-efficient with students' achievement in the various subjects that they examined. This was as a result of the fact that, the study was carried out on biology and integrated science.

The study also found out that teachers' mastery of subject matter contributes significantly to students' academic achievement. This is also in line with Ehindero and Ajibade, (2000) who reported a significant relationship between students' perception of teachers' knowledge of subject matter and students' academic performance. This finding also corroborates Monk and King (1994) who reported that teachers' mastery of subject matter is significant to students' achievement.

IX. Conclusion and Recommendation

The study focused on teacher characteristics and class size as predictors of public school students' achievement in English language in Ibarapa Central Local Government area of Oyo State and it was concluded that all the variables focused viz: teachers' teaching qualification, teachers' teaching experience, teachers' mastery of subject matter and teachers classroom behaviour are teacher related factors that contribute to students' achievement in English Language. As such, these important teacher variables should be focused when trying to look for solution to related persistent poor performance of students' in English language.

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that government should regularly organize seminars, workshop and training programmes to foster tachers' mastery of the subject. Government should also make sure that teachers employed possess the necessary teaching qualifications to certify them to teach English language Different teachers should be made to handle different aspects of English language. This would enable them to be more efficient as they would be made to handle what they have interest in and capable of doing. Teachers should also endeavor to improve themselves in the profession. They should make attempt to upgrade their certificate.

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Professional Language in Formal and Business Style

By Prof. Elena N.Malyuga

Friendship University of Russia

Abstract - The analysis of the English Professional language as a component of the linguistic system and one of the social dialect types is considered in the article. English professional jargon words are also considered in the formal and business speech style.

Keywords : professional language, professional linguistic culture, professional jargon, formal speech style, functional styles.

PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE IN FORMAL AND BUSINESS STYLE

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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I. PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE AT MODERN STAGE

Changes in the social and linguistic development have resulted in broad interest in studying the language functioning in different professional spheres. The development of professional communication results in studies of professional language as a component of the general linguistic system.

In the modern world a language as a factor of social consolidation has acquired particular importance. Social aspects produce the change in status position of languages in the world as well as intralingual changes under the influence of transformational processes. (D. Crystal 2003, D.P. Krysin 1989 etc.)

The problems of the professional language position in the general system of a language and its interaction with standard language are debatable: is it a functional variety of a language, a type of a sociolect or a part of a standard language?

Linguists use the following terms: professional language, sub language, professional dialect, professional speech, professional style, specialised language etc. In general, the above mentioned terms are identical. Scholars are unanimous in their opinion that professional language is a type of a social dialect or sociolect.

Professional language is a historical and national category resulted from interaction of various factors and cultures. One of the main features of a professional standard is the development and use of lexical and phraseological units and appropriate terms.

Author : Elena Malyuga, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Doctor of Philology, Full Professor, Chair of the foreign languages department at economics faculty of Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Chairperson of the Business and Vocational Foreign Languages Teachers National Association (Telephone number +79454345356
E-mail: en_malyuga@hotmail.com)

Professional language is often seen as a terminology system.

II. SOCIAL FACTORS IN BUSINESS LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Russian and foreign linguists highlight a leading role of social factors in the process of language devlopement (V.N. Yartseva 2010, H. Bergenholz, Schaeder B. 1979 etc). The expansion of social and political relations is one of the factors causing strata integration. The process of integration and internationalization formed a wide specific lexical group.

Social influence on linguistic community has given rise to specific phenomena in languages. One specific feature of a professional language is its lexical and phraseological structure. The content structure of a professional language defines the forms of its functioning, genre and stylistic peculiarity.

Professional language is aimed at achieving efficient professional communication among specialists. Language means used in a particular sphere shape a system in which notions have logical links of subordination and collateral subordination. Most scholars consider professional language as a system where the core is terminology. This terminology system comprises both uncodified lexical and phraseological units that are used in emerging areas of activity that have no official designations yet.

Professional language is characterised by a limited sphere of specific communication. Professional language has peculiar grammar, but its distinctive feature is lexical and phraseological structure. Professional language is a narrower concept than a general literary language as its functions are gnosiological, cognitive, epistemic, informative, logical, intellectual and communicative functions.

Many linguists consider that professional language lacks the expressive function. In this research it has been found out that expressive function is present in written and spoken types of professional communication

It should be noted that as a rule formal and business style of speech is used in professional language. Before, this style used to be quite specific and formalised. It was considered to have emotionally neutral vocabulary. Business partners generally did not use emotional words, idiomatic expressions, metaphors

because the activity of every company constrained people's language behaviour. It was related to tight regulation of communication goals. At present it would be misleading to say that business process is unemotional·

It is doubtless that the use of such nouns *as monkey business* –

1) *playing the fool;*
2) *mischievous or deceitful behaviour;*

back-of-the-envelope calculation – preliminary, rough or approximate calculation;

bite the bullet (bite (on) the bullet) – courageously accept a dire necessity;

mum's the word – hold one's tongue, keep secret – adds emotional colouring to British business people's speech.

Professional language is distinguished by a great number of metaphors. Metaphor is a constantly developing linguistic phenomenon. With a wide range of functions and meanings metaphors can be interpreted in different ways.

Similarities of different features such as colour, sound, form, physical action, sensation, size, name, time, taste, smell or property can underlie a metaphorical transfer. Metaphorical transfer is considered to be one of the main methods used in forming lexical and phraseological units of a professional language that have a number of functions in professional and business contexts, designating new social phenomena with already existing words, figuratively describing special terms and giving additional emotional and expressive colouring to speech. Metaphor cannot be perceived literally and is inseparable from the context.

For example, in British and American newspapers and journals, on BBC and CNN sites there are a lot of metaphorical expressions that today have become a characteristic feature of professional language used by journalists.

• High inflation and low interest rates do ease the pressure on those with high debts, as the amount that is owed is eaten away in the same way as *a nest egg* of savings is affected by inflation. (BBC, 22 March 2011)
So what can Best Buy do if a takeover is *off the table*? (CNN, 15 March 2011)

a) *Forming New Lexical Units In Business Language*

Professional language is a historically formed, relatively stable for a certain period of time, autonomously existential form of a national language, possessing a distinctive system of interacting sociolinguistic norms, presenting a set of some phonetic, grammar and, mainly, specific lexical means of a national language, maintaining speech communication of a particular society characterised by

the unity of its members' professional corporate activity and an appropriate system of specific concepts (Golub, 2002). We consider specific lexical means as a codified (terms) and uncodified vocabulary (professional jargon and specialised slang).

At the same time in most cases where professional language is in the focus of linguists' attention they study normative or codified part of vocabulary (terms), while the study of uncodified units of professional language (professional jargon and its components, specified slang etc.) has just been started in Russian linguistic school. The understanding of professional language is not complete without a thorough study of uncodified version as in professional language there are specific layers of uncodified and codified lexical and phraseological units which can be used simultaneously in the same professional sphere.

The example of the deviation from the norm of standard language is use of acronyms as another way of forming new lexical units.

In the following sentence we come across such deviation from the British norms (specialised slang). The noun "blamestorming" (discussion regarding the assigning of responsibility for a failure or mistake) can be used by analogy with "brainstorming" to express sarcastic attitude to some actions.

"Here's what will really happen: after four months of secret meetings and public *blamestorming,* the Legislature will adjourn. …" Anchorage Daily News, 9 January, 2000.

The use of acronyms is one of the widespread ways of forming professional jargon.

B2A – business to anybody is a sarcastic coinage used on analogy with B2B – business to business, B2C – business to customer, B2G – business to government.

Their company is a small profitable B2A with a strong desire for success.

Today we can often see vocabulary in professional discourse with emotional semantic component expressing addressee's attitude to addressant, which implies that such discourse vocabulary has a lot of different nuances of meaning.

As an example of sound reduction we can refer to a newly emerged noun that has already become widespread. That is "webinar" (a web conference or a seminar held on a real time basis), which is formed by composing two words "web" and "seminar" with subsequent omitting of the syllable "sem".

English words and morphemes are actively used in professional lexical systems of other languages. However, in the English language we can see a lot of examples of adopting foreign words and morphemes. One of the examples of such adoption is a frequent morpheme in the sphere of network engineering "wiki",

which derives from Hawaiian "wikiwiki" meaning "fast" (Wikipedia, Wikileaks, Wikidictionary, Wikitravel).

b) Functional Styles in Business Language

Over the years together with linguistics development scientific ideas about styles have constantly been changing, and different principles of style classification have been put forward.

A language style is a variant of language of a particular society fixed by tradition to one of the most common social spheres in some way different from other variants of the same national language in its key parameters – vocabulary, grammar, phonetics etc.

Classification of language styles, which is closely linked with the choice of linguistic means corresponding to a particular communicative goal, has led to identifying functional stylistics and its main concept – functional style as a separate branch of stylistics. Functional styles – is the most common language differentiation allowing to generalise isolated cases when the use of language is stipulated by communication conditions. The factor underlying functional style differentiation enables to define regular patterns of specific use of language means for different types of communication. (Akhmanova O.S., 1966, p. 184)

V.V. Vinogradov examined the usage of the key language functions (communication, message, influence), highlighting the most generalised system of functional styles and singling out six functional styles: everyday informal, everyday business, formal documentary, scientific, journalistic and belletristic (Vinogradov V.V., 1963).

The notion of functional styles as a specific type of language is now wide-spread. These styles are used in different social spheres – scientific, formal, business, informal etc. O.S. Akhmanova defines functional styles as those "differentiated in accordance with the key language functions: message, communication, influence" (Akhmanova O.S., 1966, p.66).

Functional styles are the systems of linguistic means, which are linked with particular spheres of social life. M.P. Brandes distinguishes five major functional styles, linked with particular spheres of social life: " formal business, scientific technical, newspaper journalistic, everyday informal, verbal belletristic" (Brandes M.P., 2004, p.43).

Functional styles are implemented in two forms – oral and written and characterized by specific choice at the levels of vocabulary, phraseology, word-formation, morphology, phonetics and in their specific use of emotive and figurative means. The function of aesthetic influence plays the main role in effective intercultural business communication.

"Functional styles are subsystems of standard language, serving a particular sphere of communication, and organized by a system of steady forms of stereotypes and traditions, with its specific lexical, morphological, syntactic and phonetic features, which exists as a set of texts" (Arnold I.V., 2009, p.61).

Functional style is a social historical category, directly related to changing social and cultural features of language use and with a variety of people's social and speech practice.

The notion of style can be applied to any two or more objects, which have integral similarity but are different in some additional characteristics that do not reflect any of their essential peculiarities. Accordingly, there must be an idea (concept) of an abstract norm that is known to everybody who knows the language.

The official business style is not homogeneous by its nature. It can be related to legal, administrative and social relations. Business speech functions in areas of law, politics, production, trade, management, social activity and international relations. Official business style can exist in written (business correspondence, legal texts, paperwork etc.) or oral forms (meetings, negotiations, interviews, presentations, speeches etc.).

In formal business style there are some sub-styles: legislative, diplomatic, administrative-clerical. It is interesting to note that all above mentioned sub-styles have their specific features, communicative forms and speech clichés.

The specific character of formal business communicative activity and conveyed information require specific structure of business texts. Formal business texts have clear and unambiguous structure. Accuracy is obtained by use of terminology that defines mainly: names of documents (inquiry, contract etc.); b) names of professions, functions, social status (sales manager, marketing director, witness, judge etc.); c) professional and legal action (to repare certificate/reference, inform etc.) (Formanovskaya, N.I.,1982, p. 39).

Formal business style is characterized by conciseness, laconism and economical use of language means. Objective character and credibility of information – these are the main requirements of this style. Written documents cannot contain subjective opinion and emotional words. For formal business way of communication it is typical to use impersonal address, because the statement is usually made on behalf of an organization or officials.

Regulation of relations, communication according to strictly defined standards resulted in the emergence of standardized speech. This is inherent in formal and business style.

From the functional and pragmatic points of view communicants' language behavior is an unconscious choice of lexical, syntactical, stylistic and prosodic means to verbalize business partners' ideas, intentions and expresses their national and cultural stereotypes of thinking.

III. Conclusion

This research defines speech behaviour as a form of a person's interaction with the external world, which is reflected in his/her speech and influenced by a speech situation as well as conditions of business communication and its national and cultural specificity. Dynamic development of science and the necessity of Russia's integration in global community trigger increased interest in the problems of business communication.

The concept of "style" has moved to the forefront in research of speech behaviour patterns in business discourse. Thus, a definite effect of a statement is of particular importance. First of all, we have to concentrate on those features of a statement that are to make a certain impression on the participants of communication.

In written business discourse, as a rule, implicitness is a universal character of a discourse. Implicitness is expressed in the speaker's use of emotive vocabulary, characterised by verbalisation of notions in business discourse. For example, in the language of business communication there are commonly used phrases that denote colours – *red chips* – first class Chinese shares in stock markets; *in the red* (indebted, overdrawn, unprofitable)*, red goods* (day-to-day goods demanding rapid replacement and having a low profit margin), *orange goods* (consumer goods that are gradually replaced by similar goods (e.g. clothing), *red ink* (financial deficit or debt).

Genres of business communication have become especially important. The language of business communication is defined by the stereotype of the particular communicative situation.

English professional linguistic culture, as a rule, is not seen as a separate type. Scholars consider professional linguistic culture as a branch of general culture or as a subculture. Professional culture comprises such components as speech etiquette, traditions, customs etc. The above-mentioned components are a part of social norms of behaviour.

Professional self-awareness recognises the community of interests, forms the processes of social merging of groups and sustaining their stability. Professional self-awareness is linked with professional world-view and acts as an indicator for general ideology and a component of professional linguistic culture.

As a whole, linguistic and social picture of the world reflects professional thinking, which forms professional community's self-awareness and creates professional vision of the world. Therefore, interaction of a speciality and professional linguistic culture is the basis for developing professional culture.

Professional language secures the communication effectiveness of specialists in the same sphere. Language means used in professional sphere are presented as a system with developed logical ties among its separate elements. Professional culture is reflected in professional language in the nominative system.

Professional language is a national historical category. It reflects the professional language culture, the specific character of which is simultaneous use of codified and uncodified vocabulary.

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Flood Modelling and Vulnerability Assessment of Settlements in the Adamawa State Floodplain Using GIS and Cellular Framework Approach

By Peter C. Nwilo , D. Nihinlola Olayinka , Ayila E. Adzandeh

University of Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract - The devastating flood occurrence and its impact on the people have been of great concern to man. Majority of people in Adamawa State live and practice farming on the wetlands which are floodplains. These yearly or seasonal flooding has effect on their social and economic lives. This study adopts Remote Sensing and Cellular Automaton Evolutionary Slope And River (CAESAR) model to determine inundation level and assess vulnerability of settlements in Adamawa State. Flood analysis for low, medium and high flow regimes showed that an average of 134 settlements are at risk. Longitudinal and cross section profiles depict the trend in which sediment loads are transported by flood and presence of boulders along the Benue channel. Sustainable measures such as review of FEPA 1999 flood combat measures, dredging of the Benue and relocation of people living near river banks were suggested for the management of flooding in Adamawa State.

Keywords : Adamawa, Benue River, Caesar Model, Flooding, Gis, Settlements, Vulnerability, Assessment .

GJHSS-B Classification : FOR Code: 079901 , 140201,140219

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Peter C. Nwilo[α] , D. Nihinlola Olayinka[Ω] , Ayila E. Adzandeh[β]

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I. Introduction

Floods are among the most devastating natural disasters and cost many lives every year (Dilley et al. 2005). Flooding seriously affects people's lives and property (Wang, 1999). In a time period of 6 years (1989–1994), 80% of federal declared disasters in the US were related to flooding; flood themselves around the world average four billion dollars annually in property damage alone (Wadsworth 1999). The frequency with which they occur is on the increase in many regions of the world (Drogue et al. 2004). It is reported that flood disasters account for about a third of all natural disasters [by number and economic losses]. Nigeria is no exception to countries that experienced flooding in recent time. Many communities have suffered losses due to flood problem. The dramatic river flooding Nigeria is no exception to countries that experienced that experienced flooding in recent time. Many communities have suffered losses due to flood problem

The dramatic river flooding in Adamawa State that destroyed farmlands and claimed lives and property has affected various parts of the region. Sequel to the topography and sediment type of the study area, possibility of spread exists. Some of the flood prone areas include Yola North and South, Numan Council areas, Loko, Dasin, Fufore areas and Demsa (Figure 2). Galtima and Bashir (2002) recorded a very severe destruction in Fufore council to the extent that as many as 13 villages were submerged and hundreds of hectares of farmland washed away. The dramatic flood disaster was unleashed on the Loko community of Adamawa State floodplain in 1991. Movement was truncated and economic and social activities of the people paralyzed by flooding in Demsa area. Worst experience of this intermittent and infrequent flood occurrence with great impact on the people in recent time was in 2003 and 1999. It was reported on September 23, 2010 of flooding spreading to other parts of the country. This was sequel to the La Nina returns that left Sokoto, Kebbi and Kaduna states residents reeling from the flooding that swept through their farmland killing many and washing away farm produce and properties.

The need and means to protect the environment is of great concern to man. Flood Management is currently a key focus of many national and international research programmes with flooding from rivers, estuaries and the sea posing a serious threat to millions of people around the world during a period of extreme climate variability (FRMRC 2010). Flood occurrence in the Adamawa State floodplain are threats to lives and properties and the frequency is increasing dramatically. Flood management is that art of handling or controlling flood successfully. However, it is important to note that, to effectively manage any disaster, a good knowledge of the root cause(s) and impact of the disaster are necessary. Modelling technology and spatial analysis help flood management initiative.

Oyebande and Adeaga (2002) documented that the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) in the Nigeria's agenda 21 document (FEPA 1999) spelt out requirement to tackle flood disaster. The set out objectives for flood combat by FEPA are as follows:

- To provide a master plan for flood control and

Author [α] : Professor, Department of Surveying and Geoinformatics, Faculty of Engineering, University of Lagos, Nigeria. (Telephone: +234 (0)8035725644 E-mail : pcnwilo@yahoo.com)

Author [Ω] : Lecturer, Department of Surveying and Geoinformatics, Faculty of Engineering, University of Lagos, Nigeria. (Telephone: +234 (0)8125720725 E-mail : dsaka@unilag.edu.ng)

Author [β] : Research Assistant, Department of Surveying and Geoinformatics, Faculty of Engineering, University of Lagos, Nigeria. (Telephone: +234 (0)7031111392 E-mail : ayilaj@yahoo.com)

mitigation in flood prone areas including emergency relief measures for victims;

- To mitigate flooding through the relevant land use laws and edicts;
- To improve institutional capacity for flood prediction and public awareness programmes;
- To minimize the impact of flooding through the provision and maintenance (an effective operation) of appropriate infrastructure.

To come out with abatement measures that will reduce the adverse effects currently been faced, this study emphasized some of the causes and impacts of flooding.

Floods in Adamawa state usually leave over 2,000 people displaced many of them with no access to clean drinking water, leading to cholera outbreaks. According to the Nigeria Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), five districts, namely, Fufore, Demsa, Yola North, Yola South and Numan were flooded in August and early September, 2010 when River Lagdo burst its banks. Demsa and Fufore districts, along with nearby Maiha, were hit with cholera outbreak which left 70 people dead out of over 300 infected (Daily Trust 2010).

In a study conducted by Galtima and Bashir (2002), on the people's perception on the causes of flooding in Yola, Greater Numan and Fufore area of Adamawa floodplain, 58.3% was as a result of release of water from Lagdo dam, 25% due to rainfall intensity and 16.7% accounted for rainfall intensity and siltation. Land use resulting in sediment input into the river leading to rise in water level and reduced channel capacity to contain excess water is another factor that have contributed to the flood problem in the State.

Following the rate and occurrence of devastating flood in Nigeria coupled with predictions of more rainfall, climate change and severe weather conditions in the world; El Nino/La Nina-Southern Oscillation, a quasi-periodic climate pattern that occurs across the tropical Pacific Ocean on average every five years, but over a period which varies from three to seven years; the recent massive release of water from dams; the submerged hundreds of acres of farmland, the strong negative impact of flooding on lives and properties and so on, there is need for an urgent review of the FEPA 1999 combat measures. Some of the issues that ought to be addressed include:

- Assessment of implementation programmes of FEPA combat measures;
- Analysis of the causes of flooding in the environment;
- The need and means to protect the environment;
- The need for strong warning and relocation of people living near river banks;
- The need for rivers to be dredged in the country as

most channels are already blocked or too narrow to contain excess water;

- Cooperation between government and dam management, for example, Nigeria and the Republic of Cameroon on the management of Lagdo dam (Galtima and Bashir 2002).

If response is stepped up on the part of the government and the recommendations put forward from research of this nature are followed, then, the flood problem can be successfully managed.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to simulate flooding in Adamawa State in particular using the CAESAR model and Remote Sensing approach and to highlight effective flood management strategies. Flood information were generated using Digital Satellite Imageries, Digital Elevation Model data set, Water level and/or Rainfall and Topographic Maps. These dataset, when incorporated into the simulation process produce a flood model of the study area. The following are the specific objectives of this study;

- To demonstrate how CAESAR model can rapidly simulate channels and floodplain flow pattern.
- To determine and delineate flood in Adamawa State.
- To analyse sediment pattern along Benue River Channel within Adamawa State
- To assess the vulnerability of settlements in the floodplain
- To generate a mathematical model for raster operation in the terrain and to assign vertical scale to Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) height information relative to topographic map of the area.
- To suggest urgent sustainable measures for flood management in the State based on findings of this study.

III. LOCATION OF THE STUDY

Adamawa State is located in the north-eastern extremity of Nigeria and shares a common border with the Federal Republic of Cameroun. Adamawa covers an area of 3,432,360 hectares. Figure 1 is the map of Nigeria showing the study are in red. The State lies between latitudes 7o 28' and 10o 56' N and longitudes 11o 30' - 13o 45' E in the Upper Benue catchment. The mean annual rainfall for the Savannah zones in the North is between 750- 850mm and it is 1400-¬1600mm for the Guinea zones in the South. The wettest months are July - August while the driest periods are March -May (Figure 5). The mean annual Temperature is 27°C-28°C in the Savannah and 18°C -27°C for the Guinea Zones. Adamawa is divided into two halves by River Benue that flows from Cameroon.
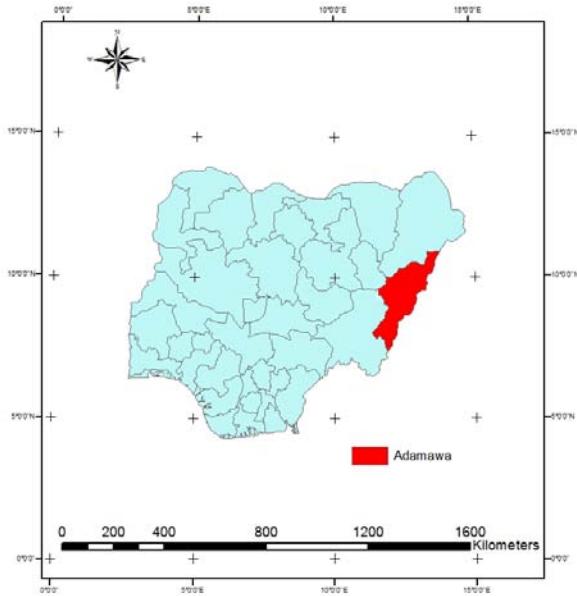
Fig.1 : Map of Nigeria showing Adamawa State in red. (Analogue Map, scanned and modified by authors)

There are three major geological zones corresponding to three structural types which in turn correspond to three associated rock types namely, the Basement complex rocks, the oldest known rock-types and are areas of uplift which consist of igneous and metamorphic rocks other than volcanic; sedimentary rocks, corresponding to areas of sedimentation, that is, the Benue trough lying wholly within the Basement complex rocks; and volcanic rocks which are isolated volcanic areas along the Benue trough and the Cameroun Volcanic line to the east and north-eastern parts of the State. The Quaternary to Recent deposits form the youngest litho-stratigraphical units in the State and are confined to river valleys and floodplains (Ashafa, 2009).

a)   The Benue River and its Basic Hydrology

The Nigeria drainage system is divided into eight (8) catchments The two major rivers in the country are the Benue and river Niger. The Benue is an international river entering into Nigeria across the border with Cameroon, and runs for a distance of about 900 km from the border to the confluence with the Niger River at Lokoja, Kogi state (FMWR 1994). The peak flow resulting from local runoff arrives around the middle of September. After the peak, the recession is rapid and continues until around the middle of April when the trough of the hydrograph is attained. The rising limbs start by end of May. The Benue therefore, has one distinct flood peak. The flood hydrograph for Baro and Lokoja are very similar in shape only because the travel time between Baro and Lokoja is short. The peak in Lokoja lags the Baro peak only very slightly (NIWA 2001).

The Benue receives rivers Mayo Ini, Taraba,

Donga and Katsina Ala which have their sources, like the Benue in the Cameroon Mountains. Between Lokoja and the Niger Delta, the only significant tributary is Anambra River which has its source from the Ayangba and Ankpa Highlands (NIWA, 2001). The Benue main tributary passes the Garua alluvial plain before joining the river Faro running along the border between Nigeria and Cameroon.

The Faro River transports huge sediment loads containing very coarse sandy materials eroded by heavy rainfall. The sediment loads are transported by floods and accumulate in the Benue near Yola city in Nigeria (FMWR 1994). At the upper reach, the river flows with a relatively steep slope and carries heavy loads of muddy sediments. The Gongola, another main tributary of the Benue originates in Jos plateau and discharges into the Benue near Numan which is located at its right bank. The Gongola also transports a large amount of sediment which accumulates at the river mouth near Numan.

In the lower reach, the Benue flows cover a width of 2 to 3km in the flood season. The major tributaries of Taraba, Donga, and Katsina-Ala originate from high mountains along the border of Cameroon and discharge into the Benue at the left bank. These tributaries have a river length of 300 to 350 km and catchment area of 200, 000 to 220, 000 km2. The tributaries have abundant discharge and clean runoff even in the wet season, compared with the Gongola, because their runoffs come down from high rocky mountains with rainfall of 200mm per annum (FMWR, 1994). Adamawa State is in the Upper Benue catchment (Figure 2).

Fig.2 :   Nigeria Catchment Map. Adamawa state is within the Upper Benue (3): Source NIWA, 2001.

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IV. Data and Methods

a) Data Acquisition and Procedure

- Collection and sieving of sediment samples into different grain size using USDH48 Sampler and Standard Test Sieve Machine.
- Height Data – 3 arc second SRTM Digital Elevation Model (90m)
- Water level data (to be converted to discharge)
- Topography Harmonization of SRTM and Topographic Map
- DEM preparation with ArcHydro tool kits
- Using CAESAR to simulate flood

CAESAR is a two dimensional flow and sediment transport model. The basic components of the CAESAR model are Digital Elevation Model, flow data and sediment information. Key processes operating in the model is shown in figure 3. It can simulate morphological changes in river catchments or reaches, on a flood by flood basis, over periods up to several thousands of years (Coulthard et al. 2002). CAESAR occupies a unique space in fluvial modelling. It has the capability to simulate timescales that are useful to engineers, researchers of fluvial systems (1-100 years) and to simulate flooding and morphological change of pertinent spatial scales (from 2 km reaches to 400+ km catchments). The cellular framework uses a regular mesh of grid cells to represent the river catchment studied. It is based upon the cellular automaton concept, whereby the repeated iteration of a series of rules on each of these cells determines the behaviour of the whole system. Some factors or rules exist in CAESAR for a hydrological model, hydraulic model (flow routing), fluvial erosion and deposition, and slope, processes.

Each grid cell is assigned initial values for elevation, water discharge, water depth, drainage area and grainsize fractions. For each time-step or iteration, these values are updated in relation to the immediate neighbours according to laws applied to every cell.
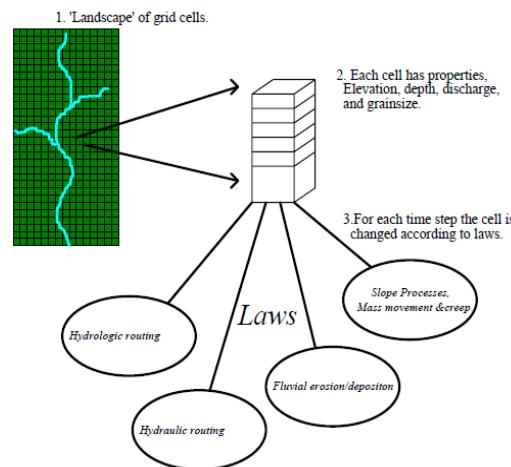
Fig.3 : Key processes operating in the CA Model (Coulthard, 1999).

b) Hydrological Model

For every minute of the model's run, the soil saturation for an individual cell (Jt) is calculated. The saturation for the next time-step T, is then calculated (Jt+1), but for this, an additional parameter is carried over, jt which before each calculation is set to the previous iterations jt+1. Then, if the rainfall rate (r) equals zero, Jt+1 is calculated according to equation 1 (Coulthard, 1999).

$$j_{t+1} = \frac{j_t}{1 + \left(\dfrac{j_t T}{m}\right)}$$

(1)

$$J_{t+1} = \frac{m}{T} \log\left(1 + \left(\frac{j_t T}{m}\right)\right)$$

If rainfall is not equal to zero, the equation is;

$$j_{t+1} = \frac{r}{\left(\dfrac{r - j_t}{j_t} \exp\left(\left(\dfrac{(0-r)T}{m}\right) + 1\right)\right)}$$

(2)

$$J_{t+1} = \frac{m}{T} \log\left(\frac{m}{\left(\dfrac{r - j_t}{j_t} \exp\left(\left(\dfrac{(0-r)T}{m}\right) + 1\right)\right)}\right)$$

m is a parameter that controls the rise and fall of the soil moisture deficit (Beven and Kirkby, 1979).

c) Flow Routing

For each grid cell, Coulthard (1999) stated that a runoff threshold is calculated (Equation 3) which is based upon the amount of water that will infiltrate through the soil, a balance of the hydraulic conductivity (K), the slope (S) and the horizontal spacing (Dx).

$$Threshold = KS(Dx)^2 \qquad (3)$$

This is then subtracted from the soil sat produced from equations 1 and 2, and the proportion above is treated as runoff, that below as subsurface flow. This subsurface flow is routed using a multiple flow algorithm as described by Desmet and Govers (1996) (Equation 4).

$$Q_i = Q_o \frac{S_n^x}{\sum S_i^x} \qquad (4)$$

Here Q is the fraction of discharge delivered to the neighbouring cell from the total cell discharge (Qo) in m3s-1 , according to the slope S between the cell and its relative neighbours I, numbering from 1-x (x ranging from 3 to 8 depending on the number of neighbours). Qi is discharge routed to cell. With surface flow, the depth is calculated using Manning's equation (equation 5).

$$Q = \frac{A(R^{0.67}S^{0.5})}{n} \qquad (5)$$

Where A is cross sectional area, R is hyd. radius, S is slope and n is Manning's Coefficient. If dealing with a cell 1m wide, this can be re-arranged to give equation 6, with width (w) as 1, leaving depth (d).

$$Q = d\left[\frac{R^{0.67}S^{0.5}}{n}\right] \qquad (6)$$

However, in order to calculate the depth hydraulic radius has to be resolved.

This is a difficult approximation, as what is the hydraulic radius for a grid cell or part of a channel 1m wide? However for a rectangular/trapezoidal channel the hydraulic radius can be simplified as:

$$R = \frac{A}{p} = \frac{wd}{w+2d} \qquad (7)$$

Excessively low slopes can result in excessive depths being calculated. To account for this, when the slope is less than 0.005, the depth is set to the same value as discharge. Three different methods of calculating the slope were tried, that of the average slope of the neighbours, that of the greatest slope of all the neighbours' and the average of all positive slopes. The method of average of all positive slopes was found to be the most stable, but the model shows some sensitivity to the method of slope calculation. Water is then routed according to equation 8 where the depth of water as well as cell's elevation is considered (Coulthard 1999).

$$Q_i = Q \frac{|(e+d)-e|'}{\sum|(e-d)-e|'} \qquad (8)$$

Here Qi is the discharge routed to cell, Qo the total discharge from the cell, e is the elevation and d depth of water (in meters) for each neighbouring cell i. In both expressions, differences in slope between diagonal neighbours are accounted for by dividing by $\sqrt{2(Dx^2)}$.

The calculation of depth is an important approximation as it allows discharges to be routed over as well as around obstacles.

A multiple flow scanning algorithm technique is employed to route hydrological model output in different directions (figure 4). In each scan, flow is routed to the three down slope neighbours (Murray and Paola 1994), but if the total flow is greater than the subsurface flow, the excess is treated as surface runoff and a flow depth is calculated using Manning's equation.

For all cells with a flow depth, fluvial erosion and deposition is calculated using the Wilcock and Crowe equation (Wilcock and Crowe 2003). This is applied to 11 grain size fractions (from 1 to 256 mm) that are integrated within a series of active layers (Hoey and Ferguson 1994).

Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (SRTM) Data and topographical map data of Adamawa were converted into DEM in ArcGIS software environment and modified using ArcHydro tool for Terrain Pre-processing and incorporated with water and sediment input to run CAESAR model in reach mode. A sequence of erosion, deposition and landscape evolution was driven. This is then used to simulate individual floods, responding to both local hydraulic responses from runoff events, as well as cumulative inputs arriving from up-catchment that may themselves have been triggered by previous conditions.
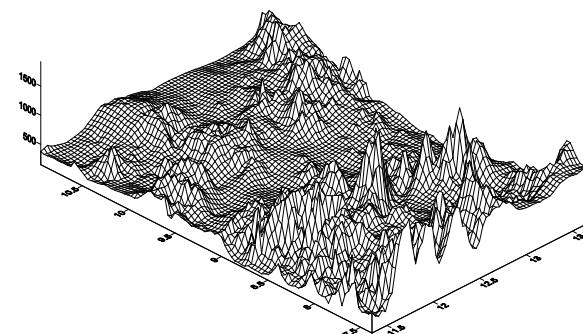
Fig.6 : Perspective View of Wireframe of the surface

Net result=total discharge.
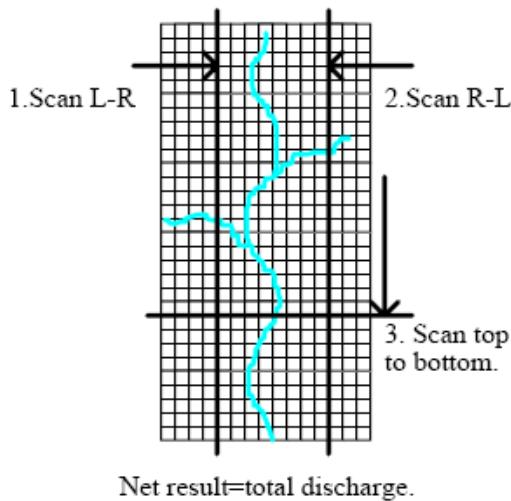
Fig.4 : The scanning multiple flow pattern (from north to south, east to west, west to east and south to north) in Caesar (Coulthard, 1999).

$$H_{topo} = 0.997 H_{srtm} + 0.617 \ (RMS = 0.999) \qquad (9)$$
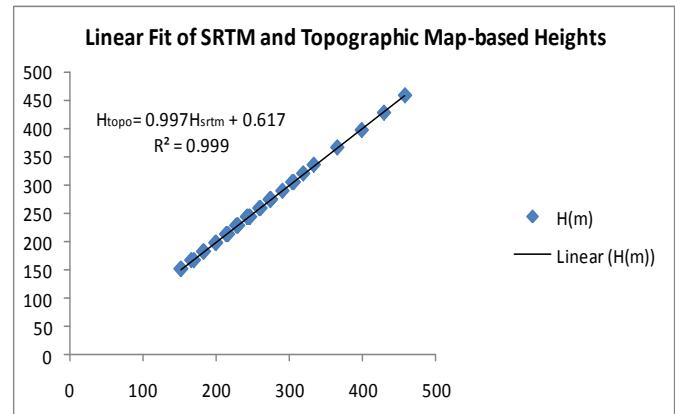
Fig.5 : Correction Equation Graph to assign heights to SRTM relative to Topographic Map

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a) Topography Harmonization

Geospatial resemblance ratio between elevations of SRTM-derived DEM and the acquired conventional Topographic Map was found. Elevation information of 39 common nodes from SRTM and Topographic Maps were queried for terrain heights. While coordinate of points coincide, result from histogram reveals that there exist Shift in the queried heights from the two data source. The correction equation graph is given in figure 5. Raster operation mathematical model was generated for the terrain to assign heights to SRTM relative to Topographic Map:

b) Caesar Flood And Sedimentation Analysis

i. Flood Analysis

Flow/ discharge were inputted into the model based on Cellular automaton concept, and it was seen to evolve in inundation levels (Figure 7) following the Benue drainage pattern in the study area (Figure 8). Flood was analyzed for low flow, medium flow and high flow by increasing the percentage of water input for the three regimes (Table:1). The flood analysis carried out show that an average of 134 settlements are at risk.

Table 1: Area liable to flooding and settlements at risk

REGIME	DISCHARGE (cu.m/sec)	INUNDATION AREA (Hectares)	SETTLEMENTS AT RISK
Low	120,000.60	43,050	77
Medium	250,000.60	2,337,60	132
High	350,000.60	8,097,06	192
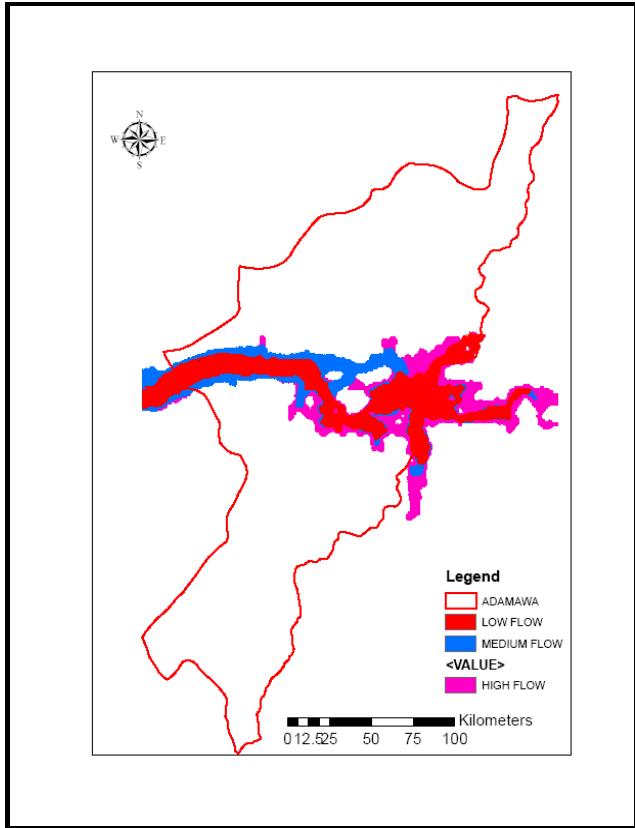
Fig.7 : Superimposition of inundation at Low (red), Medium (blue) and High Flow Regimes
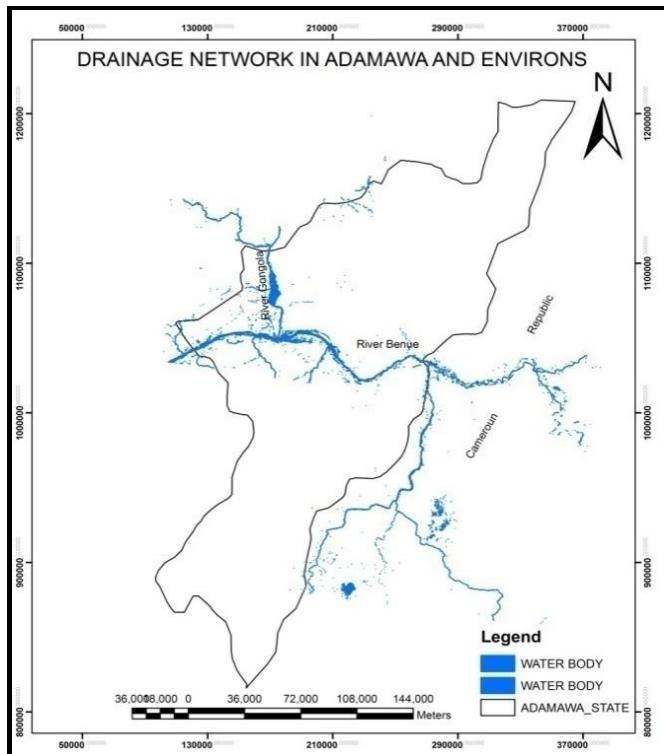
Fig.8 : Benue River Network in Adamawa area (Source: Authors)

ii. *Settlements At Risk*

Following the flood analysis and overlay operation, a large number of settlements in the Adamawa State floodplain were seen to be at risk (Figures 9, 10 and 11). A breakdown of the settlements at risk based on different flow regimes is given in Table 1. Some of the affected areas include Numan, Yola, Jimeta and Ngurore,Wango Dasin, Fufore, Nafori, Jambutu, Luga Damare, Wuro Bokki, Kapo, Imbutu and Ngbalang area, to mention a few.
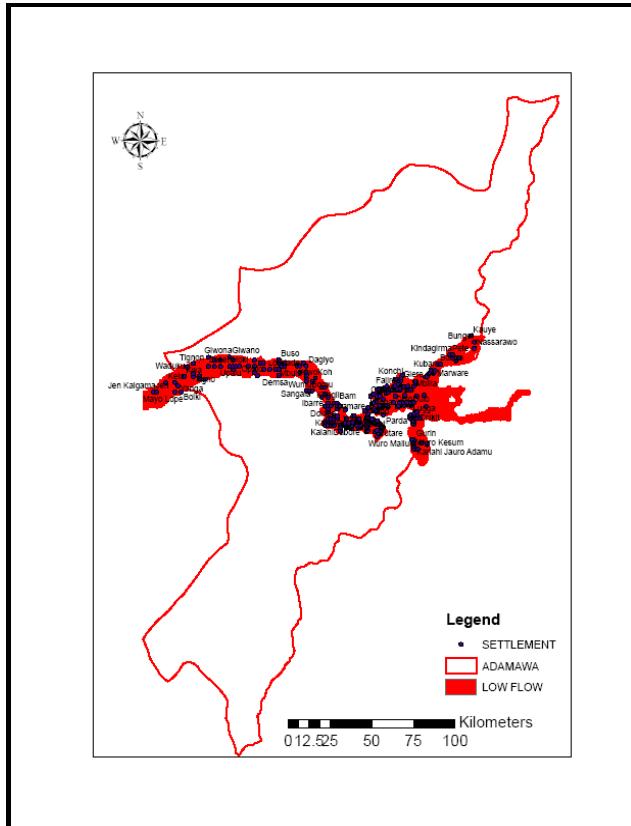
Fig.9 : Settlements on inundated areas at Low Flow Regimes

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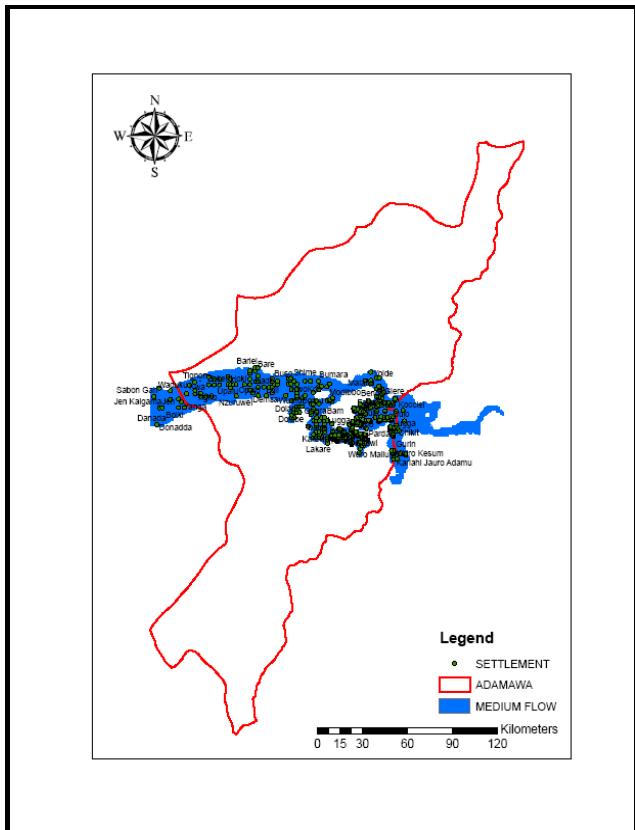
Fig.10 : Settlements on inundated areas at Medium Flow Regimes

Fig.11 : Settlements on inundated areas at High Flow Regimes

c) Sedimentation Analysis Along The Benue River

Pattern of sedimentation along the Benue channel under different regime was considered. Cross sections A-A', B-B', C-C' and D-D' (Figure 13) and longitudinal profile (E-E') (Figure 14) of River Benue at Adamawa were taken (Figure 12) for normal, low, medium and high flow regimes.

The portion circled in red (Section B-B') (figures 15 and 16) depicts part of the channel with highest number of boulders. During simulation, it was observed that the river starts to overflow its bank at this point. A further investigation reveals that the presence of boulders along the channel hinders smooth flow of water thereby resulting in settlements being inundated. There are no significant differences in the sedimentation pattern along the channel under different flow regimes. This might probably be due to the fact that the river continues further down through Taraba and Benue States before forming the confluence with River Niger at Lokoja.

Fig.12 : DEM showing Cross Sections and Longitudinal Section along River Benue at Adamawa

Cross Sections :
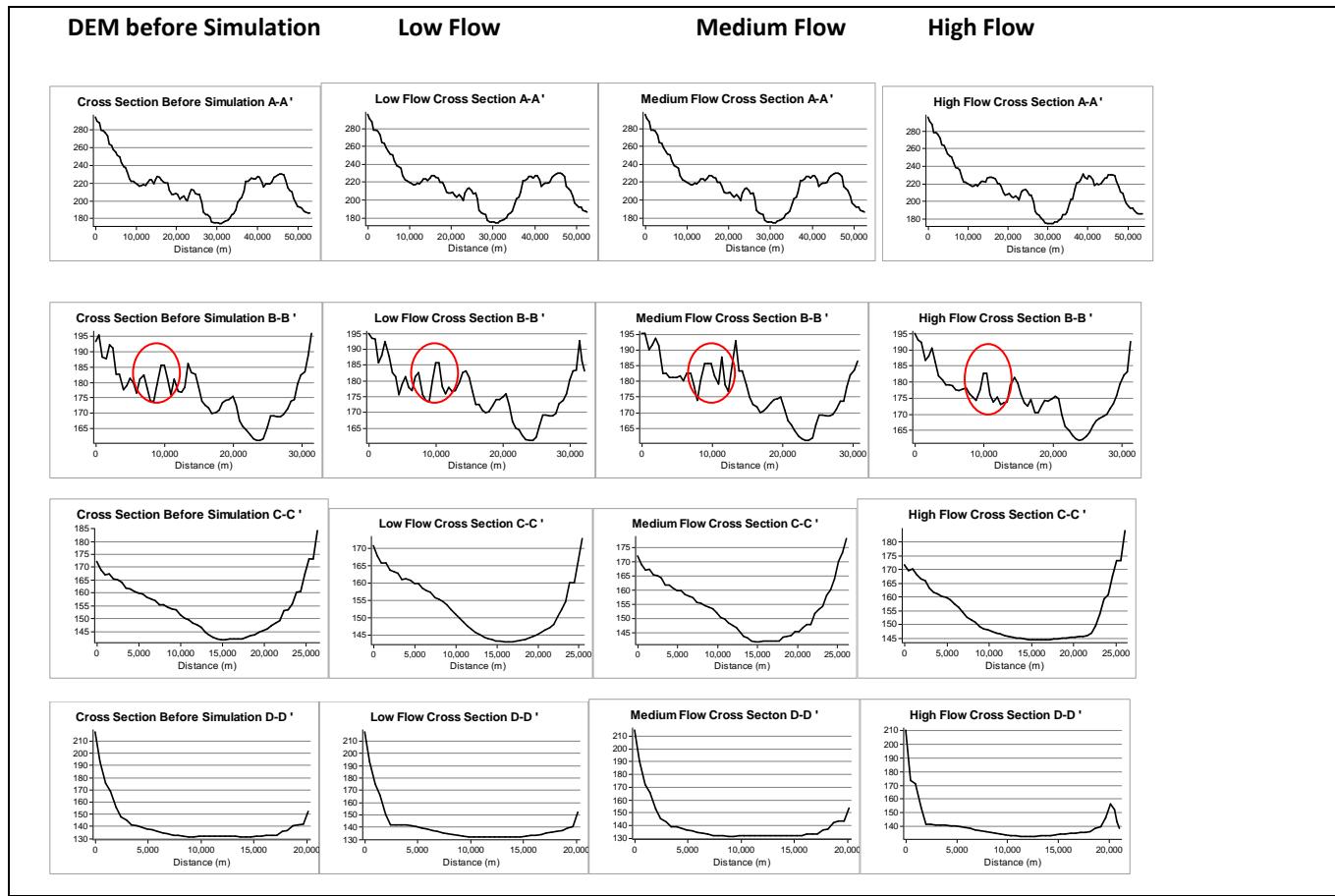
Fig.13 : Cross Sections along the Benue River in Adamawa State at different flow regimes.

Longitudinal Sections:
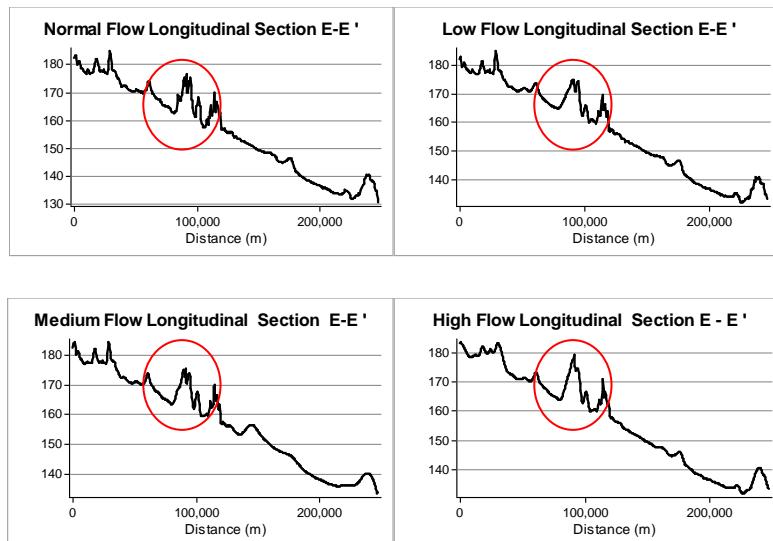
Fig.14 : Longitudinal Sections along the Benue River in Adamawa State for Normal, Low, Medium and High Flows. The circles show section B-B' with highest number of boulders.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

a) Conclusion

1. Flood analysis for low, medium and high flow regimes showed that an average of 134 settlements are at risk.

2. Longitudinal and cross section profiles depict the trend in which sediment loads are transported by flood and presence of boulders along the Benue channel.

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3. Cellular Automaton Evolutionary Slope and River (CAESAR) model and Geospatial Information System (GIS) have proven in this study to be a useful tool for the determination of inundation level and to assess vulnerability of settlements in the Adamawa State.

4. Sustainable measures such as review of FEPA 1999 flood combat measures, dredging of the Benue, and relocation of people living near river banks were suggested for the management of flooding in Adamawa State.

b) *Recommendations*

The following recommendations are put forward for effective management and sustainability of the environment.

- The quality data, complex modelling and spatial analysis, and maps from this study would serve for good decision making and effective handling of flood in the Adamawa State floodplain;

- There are no significant differences in the sedimentation pattern along the channel under different flow regimes. This might probably due to the fact that the river continues further down through Taraba and Benue States before forming the confluence with River Niger at Lokoja. A further study over a long period of time is therefore recommended.

- Good policy and planning with results from this effort can reduce the exposure to flooding and offer a genuine control and reliable management.

VII. Acknowledgement

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Population Growth, Malthusian Concern and Sustainable Development - Some Key Policies and Demographic Issues in India.

By Km. Saroj Gupta

Nehru Gram Bharati University Kotwa-jamunipur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh India

Abstract - Population size and growth continue to be the paramount issues regarding sustainable development in India, notwithstanding the fact that the Indian economy has grown by a little over 5 percent during the last two decades compared to the population growth of about 2 per cent during the same period. The reason is that the Malthusian concern has been the core of Indian policy planning thinking. This has while perpetuated the belief that population growth is the immediate culprit of high poverty and environmental degradation, demographic issues such as distribution of Population, age composition, migration and urbanization are being neglected in the planning for sustainable development. The paper highlights the lack of integration of comprehensive demographic issues with sustainable development planning in India and explores the political economy reasons for lopsided consideration of demographic issues in sustainable development planning during the last five decades since independence.

Keywords : population, demographic issue, sustainable development, policies, Malthusian concern.

GJHSS-A Classification : FOR Code: 160305

POPULATION GROWTH, MALTHUSIAN CONCERN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT — SOME KEY POLICIES AND DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES IN INDIA.

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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I. Introduction

The growing realization of environmental concerns during the late 1970s culminated in the establishment of World Commission on Environment and Development by the U.N. General Assembly in 1983. The commission headed by Brundtland submitted its report entitled "Our Common Future" in 1987. The report was considered a watershed in the history of human civilization to safeguard the environment. The commission drew the attention of the world communities among others towards the rapid population growth and its link with poverty and environmental degradation in several parts of the world. It has noted that in many parts of the world the population is growing at rates that cannot be sustained by available environmental resources and argued for

Author : (Lecturer & Research scholar) Nehru Gram Bharati University Kotwa-jamunipur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh India
Administrative office-12, park street, New Delhi Telefax: 011-23094091 (Corresponding address) Professor's colony,
Gyanpur, S.R.N. (Bhadohi) Pin no.-221304 Phone no. 09936895570. Email. sarojgupta _0@yahoo.com: Sarojgupta1886@gmail.com.

defined sustainable development as the ability to satisfy achieving sustainable development. It the needs of present generation without compromising the ability to satisfy the needs of future generation (World Commission on Environment and Development 1987). It further noted that everybody must realize that we borrowed this planet from our children, not inherited from our parents. The concept of sustainable development therefore echoes a clear concern and responsibility of the present generation towards posterity. As a sequel, a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held during 3-14 June 1992 in Rio-de Janerio. This conference further discussed at length the Population, economic and trade issues between the north and south influencing environmental Degradation. (United Nations 1992). The concept of sustainable development is an effort to create a new perception of development, premised on environmental preservation and the balance between man and nature-a vital component for human sruvival, which also recognizes the right of the next generation to have equal claim on the natural resources. As such, sustainable development is based on a new ethics of sharing resources in the present as well as in future to the extent the delicate balance of the nature is not jeopardized. It is not in conflict with human development determined by the access to the basic needs of life and the improvement in human capability defined by educational and health status. In fact, human development is the key to sustainable development. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 reemphasized the crucial link between environment and sustainable development and recognized population policy and programmers as important state instruments for improving socio-economic conditions and expanding choices for individuals (Population and Development Review, 1995). The key recognition was that focusing on people -their rights, capabilities, and opportunities- would have multiple benefits for individuals, for society, and for their sustainable relationship with the environment. In fact, ICPD resolved the contradiction between two polarized stands viz. control of population

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through state policy of family planning efforts and the development as the best contraceptive which emerged after Bucharest conference in 1974 (Finkle and Crane 1975). It focused on wider issues of human life and, therefore, provided thecritical input in consolidating the concept of sustainable development. It was the first UN conference in which environmental concerns had been addressed in population context (Mclntosh and Finkle 1995:225). Sustainable development ultimately aims at improving human well being, particularly through alleviating poverty, increasing gender equity, and improving health, and other aspects of human resources, along with safeguard to the natural environment. The demographic knowledge is critical to achieve these goals of sustainable development. Policies and strategies that include various dimensions of population will be sound theoretically and have the chance to be realized given the political will and determination. During the last one decade, it has been increasingly realized that relationship between population, environment and development is a complex issue. Any attempt in Neo- Malthusian framework of simply dividing the volume of resources by the number of people on the globe will into suffice (Shrivastava 1992). But the Malthusian thinking has been very pervasive. In the context of India the Malthusian ideology has a deep root, closely linked with history of Great Britain where from ideology of Malthus grew and spread elsewhere (Caldwell 1998). This paper makes an attempt to assess the nature of evolution of population policy and its content historically, and highlights that the issue of population revolves around size. The other important aspects of population such as distribution and composition of population, and urbanization closely associated with sustainable development are most neglected aspect in population related policies in India. Other areas, which did not receive adequate attention in the policy circle, are the migration and concern for aging. The paper highlights the lack of integration of comprehensive demographic knowledge with sustainable development planning in India and explores the political economy reasons sequel, a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held during 3-14 June 1992 in Rio-de Janerio. This conference further discussed at length the population, economic and trade issues between the north and south influencing environmental degradation. (United Nations 1992). The concept of sustainable development is an effort to create a new perception of development, premised on environmental preservation and the balance between man and nature-a vital component for human survival, which also recognizes the right of the next generation to have equal claim on the natural resources. As such, sustainable development is based on a new ethics of sharing resources in the present as well as in future to the extent the delicate balance of the nature is not jeopardized. It is not in conflict with human

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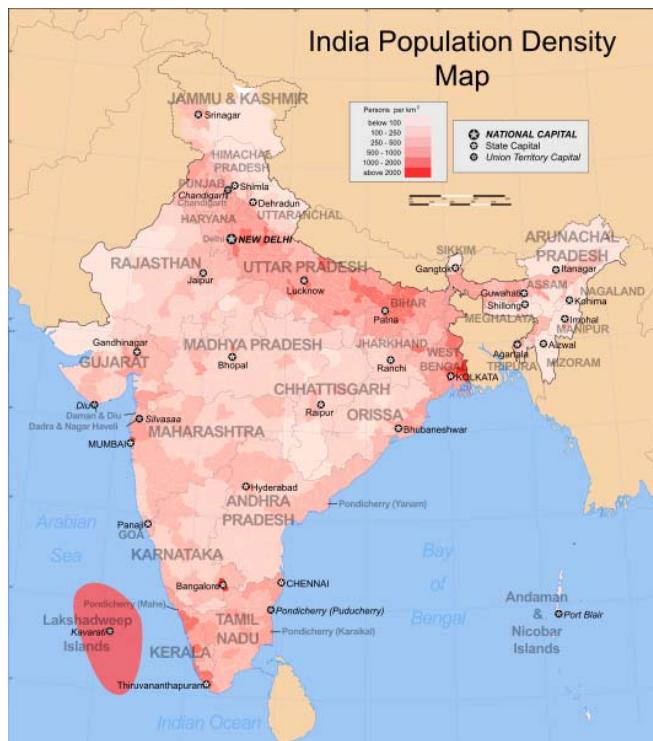
Pulation Growth And Environment

A research paper has outlined the effect of population on the environment. According to this research, environmental pollution is one of the serious problems faced by the people in the country. Rapid population growth, industrialization and urbanization in country are adversely affecting the environment. Though the relationship is complex, population size and growth tend to expand and accelerate these human impacts on the environment. All these in turn lead to an increase in the pollution levels. However, environmental pollution not only leads to deteriorating environmental conditions but also have adverse effects on the health of people. India is one of the most degraded environment countries in the world and it is paying heavy health and economic price for it.

According to the World Development Indicators report in 1997, 1.5 billion people live exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution, 1 billion live without clean water and 2 billion live without sanitation. The increase of population has been tending towards alarming situation. The world's population was estimated to be 6.14 billion in mid 2001 and projected 7.82 billion and 9.04 billion in the year 2025 and 2050 respectively. Contribution of India alone to this population was estimated to be 1033 millions in mid 2001 which has been projected 1363 millions and 1628 millions in 2025

and 2050 respectively. (2001 World Population Data Sheet). According to the provisional results of the Census of India 2001, the population of India on 1st March 2001 is 1027 millions. If the world population continues to multiply, the impact on environment could be devastating.

Population impacts on the environment primarily through the use of natural resources and production of wastes and is associated with environmental stresses like biodiversity, air and water pollution and increased pressure on arable land. India is the world's sixth largest and second fastest growing producer of greenhouse gases. Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai are three of the world's ten most populated cities. Two-thirds of city dwellers lack sewerage, one-third lack potable water. India grows equivalent of another New York City every year in its urban population. By the year 2000, more than 350 million Indians will live in cities. In 15 years, more than half of Indians will be urban dwellers; 1/3 will be slum dwellers and squatters
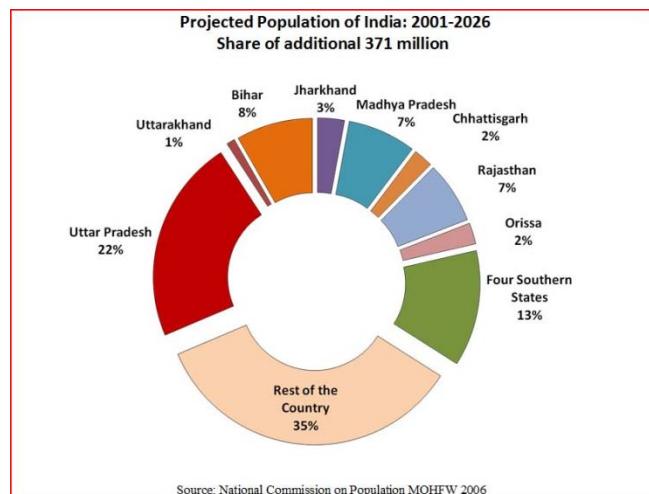
Above figure shows the glimpse of population of India in future perspective.

II. Population Growth puts Dent In Natural Resources

"Population growth is driving all of our resource problems, including water and energy. The three are intertwined," Criss says. "The United States has over 305 million people of the 6.7 billion on the planet. We are dividing a finite resource pie among a growing number of people on Earth. We cannot expect to sustain exponential population growth matched by increased per capita use of water and energy. It's troubling. But politicians and religious leaders totally ignore the topic."

Criss specializes in hydrogeology, the geology of water and systems of water. Much of his work has an environmental slant. He investigates the transport of aqueous fluids in environments such as rivers, cool

potable groundwater systems essential to civilization, and deeper, hotter hydrothermal systems. The results may be combined with physical, chemical or geologic data to infer numerous aspects about the origin of waters and the processes that subsequently affect them.

A major focus for Criss and his associates is the origin, character and behavior of river and floodwaters in the Mississippi, Missouri and Meramec River basins. Since 1990, the mid-continent experienced floods of such severity that they would not, under normal circumstances, be expected to have all occurred in a period of less than several centuries. Criss and a colleague have proven that engineering modifications of waterways have increased the frequency and severity of floods on most Midwestern Rivers.

Population control - India will beat China by 2025.

Information collected from research articles and newspapers.

"Census of India-2001 Report: The total population of India as at 0:00 hours on 1st March 2001 stood at 1,027,015,247 persons. With this, India became only the second country in the world after China to cross the one billion mark. The population of the country rose by 21.34 % between 1991 - 2001. The sex ratio (i.e., number of females per thousand males) of population was 933, rising from 927 as at the 1991 Census. Total literacy rate was returned as 65.38%."

"At district level the North East district in Union territory Delhi has the highest

population density in the country with 29395 persons per square kilometer."

"The population clock in the Union Health Ministry, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi, now ticks at the rate of 31 persons per minute. The clock shows that about 44,640 babies are born in India everyday. "

"In the last several decades, fertility control policies in India have failed to promote a sustainable solution to the problem of overpopulation. What factors have caused these efforts to fall short? "

"Currently the sex ratio is 960 women for every 1,000 men - a statistic that the UN says reflects the lower status of women in India, who are more likely to be deprived of food, education and health services. "

"The prominence of female sterilization indicates another flaw in the India population control strategies. By targeting women instead of men, the government inadvertently opts for the more hazardous means of birth control. "

III. Population and Natural Resources Conditions

The total population of the area (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan,

Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives) is about 1,420 million. These 15 countries are extremely heterogeneous from the demographic standpoint. Half of them are under 20 million inhabitants in size, while another is close to 1,000 million. The average population growth rate is moderately high (2.1%), but individual rates vary from 0.5% to almost 6%. The region is largely rural (71% on average) but five countries have more than 40% urban population. Rates of growth of the urban population are moderate on the whole but exceed 7% in two cases.

These diverse conditions imply that countries face very different situations with regard to the distribution of population among sources of livelihood, level and trend of population pressure on natural and investment resources, etc.

Land resources are much below the world average of 0.26 hectare per person in most countries. This is in part the consequence of unfavorable natural conditions (e.g. deserts, infertile mountainous areas) and in part that of continued population growth which has driven population densities to high levels.

Per caput forest and woodland resources are also very limited, and far below the world average of 0.75 hectare, with the sole exception of Bhutan. As a matter of fact, deforestation is widespread in the region.

The situation is very mixed with regard to water resources. With respect to the classical scale of competition for water (stress/absolute scarcity/water barrier) no country is in the danger zone - although Iran is close. Naturally, water resources being fixed, population growth gradually leads countries towards that zone. In 2025 Afghanistan and India will be in the water stress zone, and Iran will be in the absolute scarcity zone (less than 2.7 m2/person/day); Pakistan and Sri Lanka will reach the water stress stage a little later.

IV. Population and Environment Issues

The two most widespread problems are the pollution of water resources (by industrial discharges, household waste, sewage or agricultural chemicals) and deforestation (under the impact of clearing for shifting agriculture, overexploitation for fuel wood and timber collection, and overgrazing). Next come soil erosion (from overgrazing and intensive cultivation) and chemical degradation or pollution (from excessive use of agricultural chemicals.)

Other largely shared problems are water scarcity (induced by mounting population density and growing economic activity in the face of fixed resources), air pollution (mostly by industrial effluents, although urban traffic is also a growing factor), the loss of biodiversity (in shrinking forests as well as in threatened marine and wetland ecosystems) and urban

environment problems (from unplanned growth and inability to tackle waste management on the required scale).

Demographic factors are evoked by several countries in connection with their environmental problems. Iran evokes its large population and "demographic explosion". For Pakistan, "accelerating economic and demographic pressures" are one of three factors identified as responsible for the emergence of environmental problems. Bhutan notes that the population "is growing rapidly [... This] increase cannot be easily absorbed by the existing rural or urban communities." For Bangladesh, a "link exists between population, poverty and the environment. High population growth rates lead to more intense use of resources, exacerbating existing scarcities and over-exploitation". The Maldives also cite population growth as one of the factors of environmental problems.

Issues arising from growing human numbers in the face of fixed water resources are indirectly but strongly linked with population growth at the national and urban levels. Such problems are noted by several countries, but usually without explicit mention of population factors. One may also observe that population pressure under fixed or slowly changing technology is a factor in such phenomena as the extension of agriculture, with encroachment on forests or on marginal lands, which accelerates degradation (India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka), the overexploitation of the wood cover for domestic uses (same countries) and increased pollution by domestic wastes (all 15 countries).

About half of the countries reviewed here mention population policies as a general means to alleviate problems, or more exactly to make them more tractable. Iran cites "pursuing family planning" as one of its priorities on environment and development.

India considers that "population-related issues, which are inextricably linked to the total development of India, (are) a priority [...], Development should lead to a decrease in population growth rates".

In Nepal, "a range of strategies have been put forward including expansion of family planning, [maternal] and child health services, integration of population programmes in other sect oral projects, and expansion of adult education programmes for women.". Bhutan states: "The future socio-economic balance depends on a strictly enforced family planning policy and/or new means of livelihood not directly dependent on the land". In effect, the first government measure mentioned in reaction to these concerns is: "preparing a comprehensive family planning policy".

For Bangladesh, the recommendations of the "environmental strategy for sustainable development" include a series of measures under the heading on population stabilization and poverty alleviation.

Finally, the Maldives emphasize the need to develop "an environmentally sound national population management policy".

Many of the countries state their reliance on environmental education as one of the instruments to halt in the long run environmental degradation. These programmes deserve attention from the population IEC viewpoint, since they provide opportunities to introduce considerations on the linkages between population dynamics and environmental change: Kazakhstan notes the importance of environmental education, which "in order to be more effective, should start at early ages."

For Iran, "promoting environmental education" is one of the cited "priorities on environment and development". Afghanistan also identifies "developing materials to ensure environmental education is to be promoted" as a priority. In Pakistan, the Environment and Urban Affairs Division leads information efforts, while the Pakistan Institute for Labour Education and Resources conducts workers' training. In India, the 1986 National Policy on Education includes a Master Plan for the universal provision of facilities for environmental education, for "there is an urgent need to create widespread awareness".

In Nepal, the Government "accords priority to improving awareness in conservation of natural resources and sustainable development at all levels through formal and non-formal education". Bangladesh emphasizes "targeting women through environmental awareness, literacy and birth control campaigns" to "help break the vicious circle" of rapid population growth, poverty and environmental degradation. Finally, Sri Lanka also states its commitment to "strengthening environmental education".

V.   Land Degradation and Its Factors

This part covers the eight countries of South Asia only; for five of these countries the incidence of degradation is above world average, sometimes much higher. Iran and Sri Lanka are the most affected, then India and Afghanistan.

Soil erosion under the action of water is the main form of land degradation in the countries reviewed, affecting 25% of the total area under crops and pastures. Wind erosion affects 48% of the land under crops and pasture in the dry zone (60% in Iran). Chemical degradation (Stalinization, loss of soil fertility, pollution) has a high impact in some countries, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in particular; salinization affects more than half of all agricultural land in Iran.

Barring natural hazards, the causes of land degradation comprise direct and underlying causes. Direct causes are inappropriate land use and management practices. Underlying causes are the reasons why these inappropriate practices take place. The following direct causes of land degradation have

been considered: deforestation and removal of natural vegetation; over-exploitation of wood cover for domestic use; overgrazing; and agricultural activities.

Deforestation causes degradation when the land is steeply sloping or has shallow or easily erodible soils, and when clearance is not followed by good management. It is the dominant cause in six out of eight countries here (the exceptions are Iran and Afghanistan). If absolute annual losses were to continue at their current pace, the forests of Bangladesh would be entirely gone by 2011 and those of Pakistan by 2015.

Overcutting of vegetation to obtain timber, fuel wood and other products is frequent in semi-arid environments, where fuel wood shortages are often severe. The phenomenon is significant in three countries here; it is the leading factor in Iran.

Overgrazing causes a decrease in vegetation cover which is a leading cause of erosion. It is a significant factor in six countries, and by far the most important in Afghanistan.

Agricultural activities that cause land degradation include shifting cultivation without adequate fallow periods, absence of soil conservation measures, and cultivation of fragile lands, unbalanced fertilizer use, and a host of possible problems arising from faulty planning or management of irrigation. They are a major factor in Sri Lanka and the dominant one in Bangladesh.

The role of population factors in land degradation processes obviously occurs in the context of the underlying causes. In the region, it is indeed one of the two major basic causes of degradation along with land shortage, and land shortage itself ultimately is a consequence of continued population growth in the face of the finiteness of land resources. In the context of land shortage the growing population pressure, during 1980-1990, has led to decreases in the already small areas of agricultural land per person in six out of eight countries (14% for India and 22% for Pakistan).

Population pressure also operates through other mechanisms. Improper agricultural practices, for instance, occur only under constraints such as the saturation of good lands under population pressure which leads settlers to cultivate too shallow or too steep soils, plough fallow land before it has recovered its fertility, or attempt to obtain multiple crops by irrigating unsuitable soils.

VI. Population-Environment Linkages and Population Programmes

Population programmes ought to be responsive to population-environment problems and linkages. Possible activities in this context are the following:

1. Assessing the role of population dynamics and other factors with respect to prevailing trends in water supply issues, land degradation, deforestation.
2. Assessing the impact of urban expansion on the state of natural resources (cropland, forests, and water).
3. Assessing changes in the quality of urban environment (access to water and sanitation, infrastructure, equipment) and assess their reciprocal causal relationships with the demographic dynamics of the settlements.
4. Advocacy to raise the awareness of government and civil servants regarding priority linkages of population dynamics and environmental change at the national and sub-national levels, and achieve a clear recognition of the need to develop relevant policies.
5. Based on country characteristics, identify specific environmental indicators integrating population dimensions. Look into the feasibility of spatially disaggregated indicators. Set up data collection and processing systems. Where feasible, build retrospective time series for these indicators.
6. Assess current dimensions of population pressure on water resources: count population by watershed area, assess broad patterns of use by sector.
7. Identify the vulnerable populations with regard to specific environmental issues, e.g. pollution, water supply problems, deforestation.
8. Project the impact of population change on various environmental goods (e.g. cropland, building areas, water resources, forests) under alternative scenarios of population growth, urbanization, consumption patterns.
9. Capacity building (e.g., interdisciplinary workshops with exercises in formulating environment and development strategies).
10. Support to monitoring activities, including at the methodological level (design of indicators, problems related to the collection of data on population and environment etc.).
11. IEC activities addressing the general public could derive arguments e.g. from the impact of environmental degradation on people's health. Field experiences in communication campaigns focused on such themes, built upon assessments of the people's perceptions regarding environmental change, can be utilized with profit in new contexts.

Needs for these various inputs to country policies should be systematically assessed in the context of programming at the country level.

Figure-3

BIRTH & DEATH RATE IN INDIA 1901 to 2001
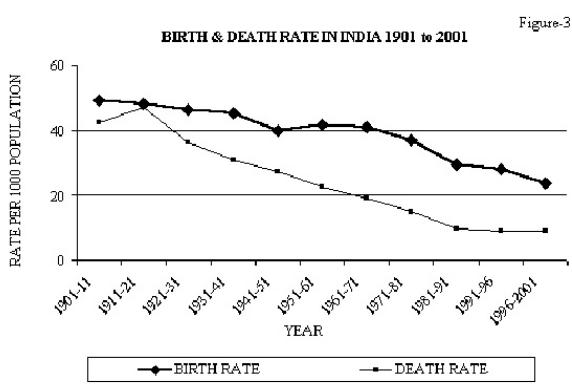
Source:- Registrar General India

Over the last four decades there has been rapid fall in Crude Death Rate (CDR) from 25.1

steady and sustained. As a result the country was able to achieve a relatively gradual change in the population numbers and age structure. The short and long term adversconsequences of too rapid decline in birth rates and change in age structure on the social and economic development were avoided and the country was able to adapt to these changes without massive disruptions of developmental efforts.

Figure-4

POPULATION OF INDIA
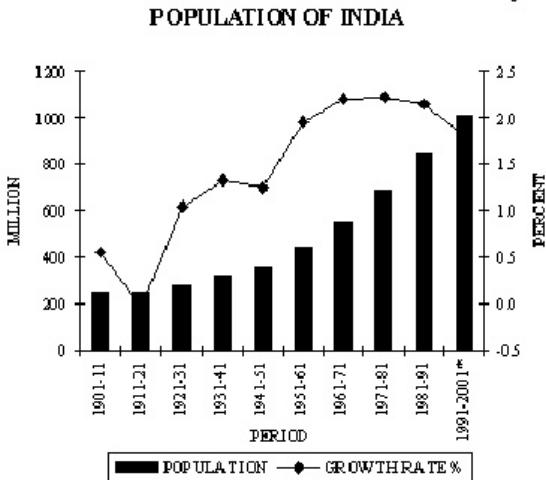
Source:- Registrar General India

In spite of the uniform national norms set under the 100% Centrally Funded and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Family Welfare , there are substantial differences in the performance between States as assessed by IMR and CBR. Though the decline in CBR and IMR has occurred in all States, the rate of decline is slower in some States. At one end of the spectrum is Kerala with mortality and fertility rates nearly similar to those in some of the developed countries. At the other end, there are four large northern States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) with high Infant Mortality Rate and Fertility Rates. Though the decline in

CBR, IMR and CDR has occurred in all States, the rate of decline was slower in some States like U.P. and Bihar. There are substantial differences in CBR and IMR not only between States but also between the districts in the same state

VII. INDIAN STATE AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC CONCERN

The Essay on Population first published in 1798 by Malthus has a great appeal among the bureaucrats and political elites. His basic idea was the growth of population taking place geometrically, whereas food supply was growing arithmetically leading to the occurrence of positive checks like starvation deaths and epidemics wiping out the additional population and establishing a new equilibrium in the society. The vices and miseries of the society are directly product of this imbalance between the population size and its subsistence level. He further believed that passions between the sexes remained undiminished in human history and requires moral restraints in wittf ^ holding the sexual urge to control the increase in population growth. The poor begets more children and further impoverish themselves and are responsible for miseries and vices of the society. It is ultimately the principle of population that arbitrates and establishes equilibrium. But the equilibrium is disturbed by the poor due to their lack of control on sexual urge. The human society, therefore, remains imperfect. On this very principle Malthus vehemently opposed the ideas of perfection of society advanced by Condorcet and the idea of political justice propounded by Godwin. He described these ideas as most Utopian without having the basis of scientific truth. Malthus opposed the poor laws of England also on the basis of the principle of population he propounded and argued about it to be futile (Malthus 1798). The impact of the ideas of Malthus has been pervasive during

The 19th century among the upper sections of society who were in command of policy making in Great Britain (Caldwell 1998:678). Although, the poor law was amended in 1834, influential successors to Malthus spelled out his message in clearest term. In 1848 John Stuart Mill concluded in his Principles OJ Political Economy: "Everyone has a right to live. We will suppose this granted. But no one has a right to bring creatures into life, to be supported by other people" (Mill 1848:252 quoted in Caldwell 1998:678). Bagehot, the editor of The Economist not only expressed similar ideas to that of the Malthus, but also applied the principles towards politically motivated goals: "The most melancholy of human reflections, perhaps, is that, on the whole, it is a question whether the benevolence of mankind does most good or harm. Great good, no doubt, philanthropy does, but then it also does great evil. It augments so much vice, it multiplies so much suffering, and it brings to life such great - population to suffer and to be vicious"

(Bagehot 1869: 188-189 quoted in Caldwell 1998:768).By the last decades of the nineteenth century, Malthusianism was deep seated in. the psyche of English people and the population growth of the poor was considered dangerous (Caldwell, 1998:679). India has witnessed a number of serve...famines in the nineteeth. .century that took heavy toll of lives. The population grew negligibly before 1921. Even there was decline of population at some times (Myrdal 1968: Bhatia 1991; Maharatna 1996). The first half of the twentieth century also saw some of the sever famines. The famous Bengal famine in 1943-44 took minions of lives. Within a span of just three months the death toll was estimated to be 2.5 to 3 million (Myrdal 1968). During this time food production in the country had also declined severely. The estimates of trend in imperial India indicates that aggregate food production ' declined by 5 million tons during the period from 1893-94 to 1945-46 and the per capita food production declined by 32 per cent during the same period (Myrdal 1968:1245). The British Government took the responsibility of direct administration of India after the great revolt of 1857. Ambirajan (1976:6) believed that recurrence of famine in the latter half of the nineteenth century converted many officials to a Malthusian. The Malthusian view in the administration affected the amount and timing of famine relief work as the Indians were blamed for this catastrophe (Ambirajan1976). The census of India started in 1872'.The census reports analyzed the population growth in relation to famine occurrence at the country and provincial levels. Census reports also tried to relate the cultivable area in different parts of India to the rate of population growth in order to explore Malthusian pressures (Caldwell and Caldwell 1986:37). Thus, the ideology of government apparatus during g the first half of the twentieth century was increasingly Malthusian (Caldwell 1998:687). The Gandhian legacy also was not contary to Malthusian view of Indian political economy. Gandhi adopted Brahmacherya in 1906 and had been candid in his opinion on population growth, which was very close to Malthusian idea of self-restraint. Gandhi was against the use of contraception in birth control and firmly believed that there should not be sex except if children are desired (Payne 1969: 463). He held the view that sexual lust was the root cause of conjugal unhappiness and even the married couple should think of each other as brother and sister (Narayan 1968:220). Gandhi considered more number of children immoral. Gandhi said to Margarnet Sanger in January 13, 1936 who came to meet him in his Wardha Ashram: "People should be taught that it is immoral to have more than three or four children, and after they have had three children they should sleep separately. If people were taught this, it would harden into custom. And if the social informers cannot impress on people, why not law" (quoted in Payne 1969:464). Thus Gandhi's ideas were very similar to that of Malthus except that

Gandhi's accusation to the poor could be derived whereas Malthus was unequivocal in his accusation to the poor. The close link of India with Britain transmitted the Malthusian tenets and attitudes from the elites of Great Britain to the newly educated elites of India. The recurrence of famines provided the fertile grounding of the Malthusian ideology among the elites of ruling congress party. The Gandhi an ideology further helped promoting the Malthusian moorings. The Govt. has set up the Health and Development Committee popularly known as Bhore committee in 1943 to assess the country's health needs. The committee advocated for the deliberate limitation of families as desirable. The Congress Party's National Planning Committee agreed with the suggestions of the Bhore Committee and advocated for intervention of family planning programmes by the Government (Shah 1947). Govt. of independent India launched the family planning programme from its first five year plan began in 1952

VIII.   NEGLECT OF SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

The Malthusian influence on the socialization of India's elites and bureaucrats shaped the population policies in independent India with an overriding concern of population size allegedly thought to be hampering development. As a result, the successive policies were mainly concerned with reduction in birth rates. It is believed that reduction in fertility rates will solve some of the challenging problems like poverty, illiteracy and law and order problem in the country. This belief also suited the political elites of ruling establishment as a route to escape from being fixed for their political economic failures. It is evident from the fact that statement of National Population Policy was placed on the table of parliament in 1976 during the period of emergency imposed in the preceding year. During the period of emergency family planning was vigorously launched and sterilization was coercively followed to make it clear that Govt. was eradicating the root problem of the country. It was meant to spread the message that Govt. is serious and working. It further allowed the state government to pursue legalization of compulsory sterilization programme if the state government has the necessary infrastructure (Misra 1980; Gwatkin 1975). After the debacle of Congress party in 1977 general elections the Janata Party after assuming power initiated an immediate change in policy of government towards family planning. It was reflected in the change of family planning to family welfare and the new policy stresses its voluntary participation meant for achieving maternal and child health and the well being of the family (Government of India 1977). This change in policy did not make the population policy as much comprehensive as to include population distribution, urbanization and composition of population in an integrated manner, although such ideas existed among the marginal section

of academics and intellectual as late as 1969. It was echoed in a conference on population policy and programme in 1969 organized by Council for Social Development. The resolution of the conference states that the population policy should be regarded not only in terms of number but also in terms of has distribution, its composition and structure in relation to resources (Council for Social Development 1969). This comprehensive vision of population as an input in sustainable development was not reflected in the thinking of population policy statement of either in 1976 or in 1977 after the change in government. The Government of India has announced the most recent changes in population policy in 2000. By this time the concept of sustainable development and sustainability issues have already acquired worldwide concern. The latest policy declaration by the government is again very much concerned about the size and growth of population along with some concern for the aged population. The new strategy of population control has been devised based on women centered approach euphemistically called reproductive and child health programmes (or popularly known as RCH programmes) and it seeks to achieve replacement level of fertility (Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 i.e., approximately two live birth per woman) by the year 2010 and population stabilization (zero population growth) by the year 2045 (Govt. of India, 2000). The policy document makes it clear that the goal of population stabilization could be achieved by the enabling role of the government with active participation of civil society through the process of social change. The underlying belief is that improving women's education and empowerment will socially engineer small family. Recently several state governments have also brought out the agenda Of population concern in their policy and planning, but an integrated approach linking the vital issues of poverty, land, forest and water resources is lacking. A regional perspective on population focusing on comprehensive strategy encompassing population issues is not only lacking, but the policies of the state governments are found to be at variance with the national policy. As per constitutional provisions, population and health programmes are implemented by states, and they have also the power to legislate in this area. Several states have recently come out with legislation of two-child family norm as necessary condition for contesting election at local level. The states like Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa have introduced the two child norm since 1994 and Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh since 2000 as criteria for contesting local government seats (panchayats). The persons with more than two living children are e debarred from contesting election or continuing in office. Most of the people having more than, two children belong to lower socioeconomic groups. On the other hand, according to the provisions of the new amendment to the constitution, 33 per cent Seats will be reserved for women as panchayat heads and also for members of the panchayats. It also mandates quotas for weaker sections and tribals in proportion to their size. Could the state legislations debarring those having more than two children neutralize the benefits granted to the women and weaker sections of the society by the 73rd amendment to Indian constitution? This is presently debated in the academic circles (Rao, 2002; 2003; Bhat 2003). Raising the population issues in Malthusian garb are sometimes diversionary and also occasionally imbued with vested interest in the political circles. Whereas the national population policy reflects the vision of the international elites with larger concern for equity and reproductive health, the issue of sustainability does not go beyond population stabilization. The politicization of demographic issues by virtue of political disempowerment through legislations incapacitates the masses and holds them responsible for their state of affairs. On the other hand, it allows the state to be free from its responsibilities towards the underprivileged population. The demographic wisdom learned from the experience of the demographic transition in Kerala is not needed by the poorer states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa and newly rich state like Haryana. The rapid decline in fertility in the state of Andhra Pradesh (TFR 2.5 in 1997) in recent years, a socio - economically average state, is stretched too far to cite an example that fertility could decline even without social and political justice. The urbanization strategy of the country is mainly concerned with decongesting the million, plus, cities by not permitting the certain categories of industries within 25 km from the city centre. Further, the urbanization strategy is more concerned with urban development, and the population size and rural-urban migration are considered undesirable and problematic for city governance. The recent hous - in and habitat policy of the government announced in 1998 also does not mention about population distribution and future urbanization strategy of the country, but raises the problem of housing shortages and suggests how this can be facilitated by the government and local bodies in augmenting the housing supply by helping the private and group initiatives. The level of urbanization is nearly 28 per cent as revealed by 2001 census, and rate of urban growth has been slowing down during the last two decades (Braga 2001). In spite of low level of urbanization, the urban population growth is seen as a problem in policy document (Planning Commission, 2001). The Malthusian specter is very much visible in the government perception of urbanization. The urban policies are directed to slowing down the urbanization Process rather than viewed as a vehicle of development. Urbanization in India is neither viewed as a vehicle of social change nor sustainable development. The issues of urban population growth and rural to urban migration

are raised and alarmed to divert the attention From the inefficiency of urban governance. The perpetuation of Malthusian view that urban problems are due to the population growth often precipitates backlash on the migrants. The national political parties after the setback of emergency in 1975 have abandoned addressing population issues explicitly in their political manifestos. However, the concern for population size and growth continues at popular level. Lack of explicit stand by political parties left the area of population for the wishful intervention by the bureaucrats who are convinced for neo-Malthusian solution to the problem. This has not allowed a proper intervention in the area of population and its integration with sustainable development. It is ironical that even the issues of environment and sustainable development are ignored in the planning process of the country. The Planning Commission has prepared approach paper to Tenth five-year plan recently. Environment does not figure in the Minimum Agenda at all. This must be rectified with explicit and independent focus on the need to infuse environmental concerns through the Entire economic planning and development process in the country (Kothari 2002: 292). Environmental impact of over population in India-

- Pollution – increase in cars and emission of greenhouse gases into atmosphere
- Deforestation – increase in paved areas to house increasing population
- Freshwater Availability – increase in waste production and contamination of water
- Natural Resources – increase burning of fossil fuels, excessive use of coal
- Global Warming – overall increase in temperature and chances of natural disasters
- Habitat Loss – change in ecosystems affecting tropic levels

ix. Conclusion

The Malthusian view on population has been dominating concern in India. India's repeated famines in the past and her dose link with Britain led to the genesis of the Malthusian mindset among early bureaucrats and emerging elites. This understanding has not allowed the integration of wider population issues like distribution, composition, migration and urbanization with sustainable development. This has also been diversionary to conceal inefficiency and failure in governance. The abandonment of population issues by the national political parties after 1977 has left the arena of population to be handled by the bureaucrats only. Since India is a federal country, the issues of population and sustainable development fall under the control of state governments. A comprehensive policy of population issues in relation to sustainable development is possible only at the state level, but such agenda at the policy level must begin from the national political

parties and the initiatives at the central level.

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Managing Multi-Ethnic Mauritius

By Rajen Suntoo , Hemant B. Chittoo

University of Technology, Mauritius

Abstract - Title: Managing Multi Ethnic Mauritius Multi Ethnic Mauritius management has since long been subject to criticisms. Members of different ethnic groups always blame Government for failure to satisfy their ethnic group requirements. There is often shifting of blames at all levels when things do not work. Forty years have passed since independence and there is the perception that we have failed to build a nation. Most people still put their ethnic identities before their national identities. The few who claim to be Mauritians complain that their demands are rarely met by authorities. In one way or the other the majority of our population is of opinion that leaders are not managing the country effectively. The main aim of this paper is to examine the causes of ethnic tension and ethnic conflict and the extent to which we have been able to manage them. The paper also looks into the management responsibility – more precisely-whether the state really plays its role effectively. The principal observation is that some state stakeholders are not playing their roles effectively. Finally, we come up with a new model of leadership- Global Benchmarker Leader - which is required to manage multi ethnic Mauritius thereby leading towards nation building and its consolidation.

Keywords : *Multi Ethnic Mauritius, ethnic groups, ethnic conflict, global benchmarker leader and nation building.*

GJHSS-C Classification : *FOR Code: 220102, 220199*

MANAGING MULTI-ETHNIC MAURITIUS

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Managing Multi-Ethnic Mauritius

Rajen Suntoo α & Hemant B. Chittoo σ

Abstract Title : Managing - Multi Ethnic Mauritius Multi Ethnic Mauritius management has since long been subject to criticisms. Members of different ethnic groups always blame Government for failure to satisfy their ethnic group requirements. There is often shifting of blames at all levels when things do not work. Forty two years have passed since independence and there is the perception that we are still struggling hard to consolidate nation building. Most people still put their ethnic identities before their national identities. The few who claim to be Mauritians complain that their demands are rarely met by authorities. In one way or the other, the majority of our population is of opinion that leaders are facing difficulties to manage the country effectively. The main aim of this paper is to examine the causes of ethnic tension and ethnic conflict and the extent to which we have been able to manage them. The paper also looks into the management responsibility, more precisely as to whether the state really plays its role effectively. For the purpose of this paper, the methodology includes the use of secondary data and observation for the sake of reflection, discussion and analysis of the functioning of the society. The principal observation is that some state stakeholders are not playing their roles effectively. A new model of leadership- Global Benchmarking Leader- is required to manage multi-ethnic Mauritius with the view to consolidate nation building. Finally, a conclusion based on the study is stated.

Keywords : Multi-Ethnic Mauritius, ethnic groups, ethnic conflict, ethnic tension, global benchmarking leader.

I. Introduction

Mauritius is normally known as the paradise of the Indian Ocean. It is a true multi-ethnic society where each group has its own culture and tradition. In the last three decades, much progress and development have taken place in the country. The rate of economic growth has varied between 3 to 5 percent on an average. Successive governments have often called upon the population to join hands for the sake of economic development. The positive response from the population has been beneficial for the country. However, there is the perception that too much emphasis has been laid on economic growth thereby neglecting the social development. One of the major problems that remains unsolved is the management of the diversity of people by the state. It has been noticed that a few members of the major stakeholders - be they politicians, religious leaders, socio- cultural groups or the private sector - do not play their roles and fulfill their duties in a responsible manner.

Authors α σ: *University of Technology, Mauritius.*
E-mails α σ : *schittoo@gmail.com ,hchittoo@umail.utm.ac.mu*

Our multi-ethnic Mauritius is still a very fragile society as far as the social aspect is concerned. Although there is the growing belief that we have been able to develop the sense of 'mauritianism' yet the majority of the population is of opinion that we are facing much difficulties to sustain and consolidate a true Mauritian nation where everyone would put their national identity before the ethnic one.

With modernity and economic development in Mauritius, one would have thought that ethnicity would decrease in importance and eventually vanish. This did not happen. On the contrary, ethnicity is becoming so visible in our country that it is becoming impossible to ignore such a phenomenon. The perception of being discriminated against and feeling of dissatisfaction by any ethnic group may lead to ethnic tension and ultimately ethnic conflict which can impact on the socio-economic stability and development. Therefore, it is high time for all the stakeholders of the state: the government, the private sector, socio-cultural groups, religious leaders and media to think seriously about the effective management of the diverse ethnic groups. Good leadership at all levels is required to manage the country and consolidation of nation building in order to sustain future growth and development.

The main aim of this paper is to examine the causes of ethnic tension and ethnic conflict and the extent to which we have been able to manage them. The paper also looks into the management responsibility–more precisely-whether the state really plays its role effectively. For the purpose of this paper, the methodology includes the use of secondary data and observation for the sake of reflection, discussion and analysis of functioning of the society.

The first part of this paper will deal with an overview of the ethnic composition of the Mauritian society. Then, a brief literature on ethnicity, causes of ethnic tensions and ethnic conflict will follow. In the second part, we shall discuss the state policies dealing with ethnic management of the society. Finally, a conclusion based on the paper will be stated.

II. Mauritius: the Making of a Multi Ethnic Society

The Republic of Mauritian consists of the island Mauritius, Rodrigues, St.Brandon and Agalega. In this study, Mauritius is used to mean the island of Mauritius only. The term mauritian will be used to refer to anyone of Mauritian nationality. Mauritius is made up of four

main 'ethnic groups' namely: Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Chinese. Non of these groups has a homogenous population. Although the term 'Hindu' is used to refer to those descended from Northern India (Benedict Burton, 1961), in this essay the word 'Hindu" would mean to refer to the follower of any sect or branch of Hinduism. Consequently, the Tamils, Telegus, Marathis, and the Gujaratis will all be included under the "Hindu Community'. The term 'Indians' will also be used to mean the 'Hindus'.

The term 'Muslims' will mean a follower of 'Islam' (Benedict Burton, 1961). Under the 'Muslim Community' we shall include all other followers of the Islam religion. The 'Creole community' is also a heterogeneous one. It includes the Franco Mauritians, Mulattoes and the Afro-Mauritians. The term 'Creole' will be used to refer to any member of the Christian religion. The term 'Chinese' refers to any mauritian of Chinese birth or descent. In Mauritius, it has been found that many descendants of the Chinese population have embraced the Christians religion and are referred to as 'Creole-sinois' who forms part of the 'creole community'. Table 1 gives us an idea of the composition of the population.

Table 1: Population of Mauritian for the year 1972 and 2000.

Religion	Year 1972		Year 2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
Hindus	421,705	51	584,983	51.2
Muslims	136,996	16.6	195,393	17.1
Creole	258,393	31.3	344,967	30.2
Chinese	5,701	0.7	8,149	0.7
Other	3,404	0.4	9,031	0.8
Total	826,199	100	1,143,069	100

Source : CSO, Port Louis (census 1972 and 2000).

From the above table, we find the percentage of population of the different ethnic groups over the last three decades remained fairly constant. Hindus which represented 51% of the total population in 1972, have rather the same percentage according to the 2000 census that is 51.2%. The Creole population has slightly decreased from 31.3% in 1972 to 30.2% in 2000 while the Muslim population has slightly increased from 16.6% in 1972 to 17.2% in 2000. The Chinese population, although increased in numbers, has remained the same in terms of percentage of the total population.

Mauritius is therefore a multi-ethnic society where we have different ethnic groups living generally in peace, harmony and stability. However, each ethnic group has its own specificities in terms of language, culture and religion. For instance, the Muslim community has its particular dress, food (briani), language, norms, values and belief system. The same are for Christians, Chinese and Hindus.

All communities are condemned to live in the same territory sharing the same social and political institutions. This has led Mauritians to develop certain shared characteristics which make social life and social relationships possible. Some of the common features of the Mauritians society are common language (Creole, English and French), common food (Kentucky Fried Chicken and dholl puri), common dress (wearing of American Jeans and T-Shirts) and common values (educational achievement, parliamentary democracy and good governance).

These commonalities have contributed much for the peaceful coexistence of the various ethnic groups. Moreover, the tolerant nature of the population plus their mutual understanding, cooperation and common work ethnics have led Mauritius to gain enormous amount of progress in the last three decades.

III. ETHNICITY

There is no universal definition of the term 'Ethnicity'. Thomas Eriksen (1993) uses the term to refer to the aspects of relationships between groups which consider themselves, and are regarded by others, as culturally distinctive. On the other hand, Steve Fenton (1999) regards ethnicity as comprising ancestry, culture and language of an ethnic group. For Ralph Premdas (1993) Ethnicity refers to the collective consciousness of ethnic group and also to the bases of affinity which means that a group has common language, religion, customs and traditions. All the writers seem to lay emphasis on the commonness of culture in their definitions of ethnicity. Although, different groups have their own culture yet social life has been made possible in Mauritius due to the fact that we have developed certain shared values and belief systems enabling members of different groups to live, work, interact and enjoy leisure time in peace and harmony. Under many circumstances groups forget their differences and come together. During cyclones and natural disasters all group members behave as good patriots and true Mauritians. Sometimes, to preserve their vested interest, groups join hands as was the case in the midst 1990s when mauritians of hindu and muslim faiths together supported the preservation of the oriental languages for ranking purpose at Certificate of Primary Education

Examination level in schools. During the same periods, all members of the creole community fought for the maintenance of the 50% reserved seats for their children in the confessional schools mainly managed by the catholic church.

During the 1970s, we have noted an increase in the numbers of scholarly publications on ethnicity. The falling of the wall of Berlin wall in 1989 and the end of the cold war, giving rise to the breakdown of the Soviet Union have contributed enormously for the growth of ethnic concern among the world population. Through the mass media people all over the world have watched the major bloody ethnic violence in Yougoslavia, Soviet Union, Northern Ireland, and in the Arabian countries. Such visual images of violence aroused the dormant ethnic concerns of the population in many multi-ethnic societies. Mauritius has not been spared. Since the 1968 ethnic violence, Mauritians have been living peacefully until the midst1990s when ethnic concerns seemed to have reappeared among the ethnic groups. Given that people from the lower classes were already facing socio-economic problems, the ethnic revivalism that cropped up aggravated the social fabric of the country. The perception, which is true to a large extent true, was that a larger percentage of the members the creole community was unable to meet the two ends. The poverty of the population took an ethnic dimension and the death of the famous creole singer, Kaya, acted as a detonator for the explosion of the already weak social fabric. The ethnic conflict of the February 1999 nearly paralysed the Mauritian society. Since then, the ethnic issue has come to the forefront in our multi-ethnic Mauritius.

IV. ETHNIC CONFLICT

Ethnic conflict simply means conflict between different ethnic groups. Every multi-ethnic society has potential for conflict along various lines of cleavages-social, economic and political. In all countries resources are limited. Different ethnic groups compete among themselves to get the maximum amount of the assets of the country like land, jobs, power and statuses. When certain groups feel that they have not got a fair share of the resources, tensions arise which may lead to violence and disruptions in societies.

Nabith Berri, chief of one militaria group in conflict-torn Lebanon, once stated, "when we deal with each other individually, we can be civilised... but when we deal with each other as groups, we are like savage tribes in the Middle Ages" (Indianapolis star (1989) (cited in Social Psychology 2000). The two riots of 1968 and 1999, where different ethnic groups were engaged in violent civil wars, give us reason to believe that the above statement has got a lot of truth.

a) *1968 Ethnic Violence*

Some six weeks before the day of Independence in 1968, troubles cropped up between Creoles and the Muslims in the capital city of the Island. The roots of the tension in 1968, as argued by A.R. Mannick (1979), went back to the election campaign of the previous year. However, according to various newspaper sources, the riot was supposed to be originated at the Venus Cinema of Bell Village, Port-Louis, when two groups of different communities were engaged in a fight. One was the Istamboul group consisting of people of Muslim origin and the other the Texas group of Creole adherents. It all started during the weekend of 20-21 January 1968. The violence was terrible in Port-Louis. Twenty-eight persons were reported murdered. Many people were wounded. Rioters burned more than 400 houses. Such barbarity had never happened before in Mauritius and the violent riot horrified all Mauritians (A.R. Mannick 1979).

The government had no alternative than to impose a state of emergency – 'Le couvre feu' – preventing people to circulate after 17 hr 05. Regions like Cite Martial, Trinqubar, Plaine Verte and Roche Bois were all gathered by violence and rumours. The violence started to calm down by the end of January 1968, due to British troops and the energic intervention of the political leaders, (Sources: l'express newspaper of 21 January 1968 to 31 January 1968).

After that tragedy, leaders of the main ethnic groups decided to take positive steps to cooperate and work in harmony with the overall aim of developing a unified and integrated society. The following year, in 1969, the then ruling Labour government made a coalition with the opposition Party, Parti Mauricien Sociale Democrates (PMSD), with a view to reduce ethnic tension in the country. After that period, we found that a peaceful coexistence among the population reigned until the early 1990's. The perception was that economic development achieved by the country was seen as benefitting only a few and causing others to live in a very poor socio-economic condition. The problem of 'malaise creole' cropped up but nobody seriously did anything to help the poor to come out of their deprived positions. In the other communities too, people were found in a marginalised economic situation. The social problems affecting the country started to aggravate gradually, culminating finally in a serious violence in early 1999.

b) *1999 Riots*

The riots which were at first seen as class based finally degenerated into an ethnic one. In the beginning, protesters vandalised public and private property in various parts of the island (Social Fabric phase II, 1999). People destroyed the various symbols of capitalism and those of the state such as police stations, traffic lights and government vehicles.

Gradually, the majority of the lower income groups of the population who were exasperated by the government and considered themselves as the marginalised joined the riot. The problem of social

exclusion and 'malaise creole' brought other to revolt against the capitalist system. Finally, the whole thing started taking a racial dimension (Sources: l'express newspaper of 21.2.99 to 7.03.99).

The riots finally degenerated into some form of communal attacks between the different ethnic groups. At Candos and in the north of the country, the fight was between the Hindus and Creoles. Several houses were burnt. The socio-economic and political costs of the riot were tremendous.. Following the riot, we could see the establishment of different kinds of state projects with a view to help poor people.

Ralph Premdas (1993), in his study on ethnicity and development in the Fiji Island, has shown that the ramifications of ethnic strife tend to be expressed most tangibly over the long run in the economic sphere. The social environment after the ethnic violence becomes unhealthy for integral human development. People are psychologically affected and they tend to see members of other communities with a sense of hatred. There are also lost of many human lives. Following the 1999 riots, on the economic side, investment was negatively affected. Some businessmen postponed their future projects. The estimated cost of damages was $50 million as regards the 1999 riots (Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2001). Hundred of shops and stores were looted and the buildings damaged [Social Fabric Phase II, 1999].

c) Ethnic Tensions

In a multi ethnic society, one cannot expect all the different groups to live in perfect harmony and stability. Some kinds of ethnic tensions always prevail. Ethnic tensions, if not controlled, might lead to ethnic violence. The role of state is to control the minor tensions and prevent them from developing into conflicts. We shall now consider some areas where ethnic tensions are prevalent.

d) Education

Free education in Mauritius has highly contributed towards higher level of literacy and consequently, growth and development. It has permitted many people to climb the social ladder. Through achievement in education many people have got good jobs. However, we cannot deny the fact that the educational system has created a considerable number of drop outs, particularly in deprived areas. Although no data is not collected along ethnic lines on educational performance, it is generally thought that children of Chinese origin are the best performers while those of lower socio economic categories of the Creole group are the worst (Dinan, Nababsing and Mathur, 1999 pg 78). The children of Hindus and Muslims seemed to be found in between, depending on social background and region.

The drop out rate in the education system is the major concern of the people. Each and every year, the Mauritian primary education system is producing a failure rate of 30-35 %. There is the perception that most of the failures come from the disadvantaged members of the creole ethnic group. Although, Government is doing its best to reduce the wastage rate at school, we find that the amount of drop out is remaining the same. If this situation continues, it will have tremendous negative impact on the society. The Primary Educational institutions should review its traditional assessment system at all levels in primary schools. There is the need for the introduction of both formal and informal assessments. Children will stand a better chance to pass as they will be assessed on various activities throughout the year.

e) Unequal Distribution of Income

Money is the root of many problems. When people do not get sufficient amount of money they face many difficulties to cope with everyday lives. According to Social Fabric phase I (1998), many people believe that the distribution of income and wealth has not been uniform across all segments of the population, resulting in discontent and a feeling of social exclusion among those who do not benefited as much as others. The authors of Social Fabric Phase I also argue that in a multi ethnic society, differentiation in incomes, marginalisation and social exclusion are often perceived and interpreted along ethnic lines. They add that such interpretation can give way to ethnic tensions and social conflict. Moreover, if such income earners fall within a particular ethnic group, then ethnic tension is bound to crop up. The introduction of a Mimimum Wage has become more than a necessity. Maintaining social peace in the multi -ethnic society is becoming an even greater challenge with modernisation. Therefore, it is high time for the society to review its income distribution.

f) Ethnicised Division of Labour

S.Furnival (1942) (cited in the Enigma of Ethnicity, 1993) argues that one of the fundamental features of the so-called plural society is that there is a division of labour across racial lines in the economic sphere. Benedict Burton (1961), A.R. Mannick (1979), and Thomas Eriksen (1990) have also observed that the division labour is related to ethnicity. According to them, Hindus are mostly found in the agricultural sector and as public servants, Muslims are either rich merchants or labourers while Creoles are mostly domestic servants, fishermen and artisans. Benedict Burton (1965) and A. R. Mannick (1979) argue that while there is a tendency for certain occupations to be associated with certain ethnic categories, no occupation is exclusively confined to members of a single ethnic category. Benedict Burton (1965) remarked that even where occupations were confined to members of a single ethnic category, it was found that it was not the ethnic category per se which was the relevant factor in giving access to certain jobs but something less comprehensive such as kin ties,

friendship networks or economic association. In our country, this is true as regards the private sector and sometimes the semi-governmental sector. For instance, in the Sugar Industry, Franco Mauritians recruit new managers and supervisors mainly from members of their relatives and friends.

In the civil service, access to jobs is based on educational qualifications. The Public Service Commission and Disciplined Forces Service Commission are responsible for the recruitment of people based on meritocracy. However, A.R. Mannick (1979) remarked that even in the public service some people were kept out of some departments and promotions were either delayed or prevented for others. The writer referred to such happenings within the Hindu Community based on caste system. Anyway, even today there is the perception that in the Civil Service, recruitment and promotion for certain jobs are sometimes based on ethnicity, identity politics and religious basis rather than on meritocracy. In May 2009, one Member of Parliament (MP) from the ruling party was accused of holding communal language while addressing to members from his community in a private meeting. According to the media, it has been reported that the MP drew the attention of his group members that in a recent recruitment in the health sector, very little number of his group members were able to secure jobs. This gives the public the perception that recruitment is done on ethnic lines.

However, since the last decade there have been considerable changes in the labour market. Given the rapid economic growth and industrialization, many jobs have been created. Nowadays, we can find computer analysts, engineers, doctors, lawyers and businessmen from all the classes and ethnic groups. Consequently, many people irrespective of their ethnic identities have been able to climb the social ladders.

g) Language

Different ethnic groups have different languages or dialects. S.Furnival (1942) (cited in the Enigma of Ethnicity, 1993) states that one of the chief criteria of a plural society is that each group holds its own language, ideas and values. According to Thomas Eriksen (1990) some 15 languages are spoken in Mauritius. However, he adds that the language conventionally spoken by the large majority of mauritians is creole. Benedict Burton (1961 & 1965), A.R. Mannick (1979) and Thomas Eriksen (1990) observed that creole is the lingua franca in the island of Mauritius.

Benedict Burton (1965) claims that creole is a unifying cultural feature of Mauritius. This lingua franca has its merit to be considers as a unifying feature because nearly everyone speaks it. However, Dinan, Nababsing and Mathur (1999) (cited in Crawford Young, 1999) point out that the attempt in 1982 to promote creole as a national language met with hostile reactions

from very diverse quarters, which made the government realize that it would be safer to adopt a flexible policy giving importance to several languages.

The language issue is a very sensitive one. It is important at this stage to show as to how such an issue may cause problems to social relations. The Bank Note issue in the 1990's is taken to explain the importance attached to languages by ethnic groups. Under the Hindu community, the Tamils perceived that their rights were being challenged when the government issued new bank notes where the Tamils scripts were classified under the Hindu script. Tamils went on protest for several days forcing the government to remove those new bank notes from circulation and to redress the situation by putting the tamil scripts above the hindu script as was the case originally. The results were the withdrawal of the bank notes from circulation which cost the government a loss of about Rs 55 million and the governor of the Central Bank had to resign.

The above issue shows clearly the importance attached to symbols. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam (SSR), the father of the nation, always used the "do not touch" concept when referring to language and religion issues. For him, nobody should touch the language and religion of the other. To live in a multi-ethnic society, people should develop cultural relativism. Therefore, one should be cautious when dealing with symbols, language and religious issue in multi-ethnic societies. It might be the father of the nation wanted to warn people in a subtle manner to think carefully before dealing on those issues as any unintelligent use might provoke social upheavals leading to ethnic conflicts thereby affecting peace, stability and social harmony which are important factors for growth and development.

h) Religion

In Mauritius, ethnic groups are also known as "communities" which are tightly knit. An individual's name easily identifies his or her ethnic and religious background. There is a strong correlation between religious affiliation and ethnicity. Citizens of Indian ethnicity are usually Hindus or Muslims. Citizens of Chinese ancestry usually practice Buddhism and Catholicism. Creoles and citizens of European-descent are usually Catholic (Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001). In fact, Religion is one of the main markers of Ethnicity.

The four main religions of the world are present in our country. The Christians population and the different sects and denominations form part of the Christian religion. All Muslims follow the Islamic religion while Hindus follow Hinduism. Buddhism has as adherents the Chinese population. Dinan, Nababsing and Mathur (1999) (cited in Crawford Young, 1999) argue that Mauritians are religious minded people and this has helped to build a climate of tolerance and brotherhood. Such tolerant nature is a sine qua non for

the survival of the cultural diversity in the island. All religions together with the diverse sects and cults work towards one goal - the maintenance of peace and stability.

On the other hand, A.R. Mannick (1979) argues that religious faith in the Mauritian society is important for, to a certain extent, they influence politics. Many religious leaders have close connections with politicians. During election, it has been noticed that politicians claim legitimacy and supports from their respectively ethnic groups. Once elected, they have to serve both the country and their respective religious groups. A few influential members of the religious institutions have often been accused of using religion for their self interests and those of their close relatives. Through negotiations and lobbies they try to get commercial permits, jobs and promotions.

Nevertheless, the religious institution has contributed enormously in the maintenance of peace and stability and in the organisation of common fronts for the sake of the country. During the riots of 1999, we have noticed as to how the representatives of different religious groups pleaded for non violence for the benefit of the country.

Religion is a major weapon contributing towards tolerance, harmony and social development thereby sustaining economic development. However, the misuse of religion often leads to fanaticism and fundamentalism which may in turn cause barriers to be erected between different religious groups. Consequently, misunderstanding crops up and tensions arise between groups which may lead to ethnic violence thereby affecting development. In recent years, it has been noticed that socio-cultural groups are engaging too much in politics. This creates tensions among the population when there is the perception that one ethnic group is benefiting more than the other. Such tensions might culminate in unnecessary violence in our multi-ethnic society.

i)   Politics

Benedict Burton (1965) has observed that it is in a political context that ethnic consideration become significant. He adds that politicians appeal for support on ethnic or religious grounds. Religions, Language and ethnic origins of the people in Mauritius can serve as symbols of allegiance in a political context. Geertz (1973) also recognises that sentiments of the kind, which he calls primordial (ethnic bonds), may be manipulated by politicians, who can in a new democratic system, appeal to 'people like us' defined along lines of cultural, religious and other cleavages. During electoral campaigns in Mauritius, it has been observed that politicians ask for votes from their particular ethnic members.

From his study of the multi ethnic Fijian Society, Ralph Premdas (1993) argues that development plans and strategies must be designed in contemplation of the interest of communal constituencies regardless of whether such claims tends to increase costs, protract solutions, and involve "irrational and wasteful allocation of social resources". He states that in the multi-ethnic societies, policies which win legitimacy must engage and incorporate divergent communal claims.

V.   State Policies Dealing with Ethnic Management

The Constitution of Mauritius provides certain guarantees to the different ethnic groups so that the latter live and work in peace and harmony thereby contributing for the progress of the country. The section II of our Constitution provides for the freedom and rights of all the people. The latter are free, amongst others, to voice out their opinions, to join any religious group and to form associations. The section 16 of the constitution stipulates that no one should be discriminated against on the basis of colour, race, creed or place of origins. We find that members of the different ethnic groups enjoy considerable amount of freedom and rights.

a)   Best loser system (BLS)

The fathers of our Constitution have designed the best loser system with a view to enable each ethnic group to be fairly represented in the National Assembly. In a multi ethnic society as ours, it is of utmost importance that each community feels that at least some of its members get a ticket for the parliament. Our best loser system allows eight candidates, who failed to get elected, to join the National Assembly. Mathur (1991) argues that the best loser system promotes and encourages communalism which is detrimental to nation building. However, the World Bank Report (1997) gives a different view by arguing that the best loser system, by ensuring representation of each ethnic group in parliament, has contributed to the social cohesion in Mauritius. Actually in the country, the government is having contacts with different stakeholders to go for electoral reforms. Through the media, the population has been informed that the new electoral system will do away with the best loser system. There will be the introduction of the proportional representation system. Given the weak and fragile multi-ethnic Mauritius, the state should think seriously before embarking on an electoral system without the best loser system. Many people still believe that the BLS guarantees representation all the ethnic groups in Parliament. Therefore, as the BLS acts as a factor for social cohesion, there is a need to maintain it so long till an alternative that can ensure the representativeness of all ethnic groups in Parliament is found. The BLS, as a constitutional provision, acts positively on the psyche of the minorities who feel secure.

b) Religious subsidies

Religious subsidies are forms of financial grants that are given to the religious institutions. Each year, the Minister of Finance makes a provision for such grants. The amount of subsidies given to the religious groups depends upon the number of adherents they have. The grant is given on a per capita basis. The grant is given so that the different religions meet their cost of administration. Recently, there has been a debate in the country as to whether religious subsidies should be maintained. The perception is that the funds are not utilized in a proper manner by some groups. Given that the public constantly questions the management of the religious funds, stakeholders have a duty to show more transparency because it public money that have been allocated to them. Regarding the granting of funds, it should be maintained as it has been noticed that certain religious institutions make effective use of the money to alleviate poverty and combat social problems.

c) Public and disciplined forces service commission

The Public and Disciplined Forces Service Commissions are responsible for the recruitment and promotion of public officers. The commission is also responsible for taking disciplinary action against public officers who commit irresponsible acts. Dinan, Nababsing and Mathur (1999) state that the President in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition appoint the Chairman and the members of the Board of Commission. The composition of the latter is ethnically based thus providing a sense of security to job seekers from ethnic minorities. The Commission has recently been in the fore front as the population has been questioning as to whether recruitment is really done on the basis of qualification and experience or on ethnic basis. Many Mauritians are of opinion that the commission should show more transparency for instance publish the names and qualifications of potential and selected candidates so that comparisons may be made. It is a fact that many members of the creole community have perception that their group members are underrepresented in the public sector. To clear misunderstandings, recruitment done should transparent. The government has recently set up the Public Service Tribunal, where grievances and complaints made by applicants are dealt with, to ensure transparency and innitiating necessary actions against any injustice done.

d) Cultural centres

Soon after the 1999 violent confrontations, the Government took steps to foster unity. Several cultural centres that have been built in Mauritius. The main idea behind the establishment of these cultural centres has been the desire of the government and the different religious associations to reinforce cultural identity and to strengthen solidarity among members of the ethnic groups. The various cultural centres are listed below.

1. African Cultural centre – basically for the Creole community.
2. Islamic Cultural Centre – basically for the Muslim community.
3. Tamil Cultural Centre, Telegu Cultural Centre, Marathi Cultural Centre for the Hindu population and
4. Chinese Cultural Centre – for the Chinese population.

The various cultural centres have as one of their main objectives, the preservation and promotion of arts and culture of their ethnic groups. The government usually provides financial support for the administration and management of these centres. The latter also receive foreign and material assistance.

Above all these centres, there is the Mauritian Cultural Centre created in 2001 with main aim to promote Mauritian culture and developing a plural Mauritian culture identity through the following ways:

i. The organisation of lectures, seminars, workshops, exhibition and other activities to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of Mauritian culture.

ii. The establishment of link with organisations engaged in similar activities locally and internationally and

iii. The collaboration with other cultural centres both at national and international levels.

These centres are contribution much for the preservation of the different cultures. In multi ethnic Mauritius the maintenance of the diverse cultural values guarantee partly the maintenance of peace and harmony.

e) Corporate social responsibilty (CSR)

The private sector has also become more committed to the social development of the country after the 1999 riot. Since that episode, it has been noticed that the private sector has developed social policies and programmes to look after the vulnerable members of the society. Many big companies have their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) programmes which are beneficial for both employees and the public. With the 2009 budget, CSR has become mandatory. Private businesses have to contribute 2% of their profit to a fund which will be used for social development of the society. Some private were reluctant to do so. Many people questioned as to why the private sector was not willing to cooperate for the social welfare of all the population and some even asked as to whether they did not have their own hidden agenda as to whom they helped with their CSR programmes. However, the authority has some control over the CSR programmes of the private sector.

f) The fishermen welfare fund

The Fishermen Welfare Fund (2000) has been established to provide and promote socio economic welfare for mostly the poorer section of the population. It looks, particularly, at the welfare of the fishermen and their families. Given that most fishermen come from poorer section of Creole and Hindu communities, the trust fund is of utmost importance to them. The government of Mauritius seems to be very concerned about socio economic disadvantaged situation of the poor people. However, some persons are of the opinion that the government is indirectly helping the disadvantaged members of a particular community more than others.

g) National Human Rights Commission

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was set up by an Act of parliament namely the protection of Human Rights Act 1998. The basic objective of the Act is to better protect the human rights and freedom referred to in the chapter II of the constitution. Some of the rights and freedom are as follows: freedom of the association, freedom to voice out one's opinion, freedom of the movement and freedom of the press.

Any person who feels being discriminated against on the basis of colour, creed, race, religion, language or place of origin may seize the NHRC to inquire into the matter. Such an Act is a guarantee for the fundamental rights and freedom of the members of any ethnic group.

h) The 2008 Equal Opportunity Act

This act has been welcome positively by each and everyone in the country. During the presentation of the Equal Opportunity Bill in the National Assembly, The Prime Minister, Dr Navin Ramgoolam, showed his commitment to level the playing ground for all Mauritians. Anyone who deserves to get a job or a service will get it out of merit and qualifications. The government of the day has been praised for their willingness to build a just and fair society where all the citizens will have equal rights and opportunities to succeed and prosper.

The question that arises now is how far the act will be implemented in a transparent manner by all stakeholders of the society. Some people are skeptical as to whether they will all get the same opportunity regarding access to educational facilities, access to jobs and promotions. Others are posing the question as to whether the words like discrimination, prejudice and stereotyping will really not be considered when distributing scarce resources to the population. To put the Equal Opportunity Act into practice, it is believed that there should be the right person in the right place to make and take decisions for the benefit of all Mauritians.

i) Leaders and not managers

Given that our society is evolving with new policies and programs, it is high time for the state to have effective leaders at the head of the various departments and institutions. A high powered committee should be established where representatives of government, private sector and the civil society will meet and regularly review the achievement of the responsible heads of the various institutions. Ministers, Executive Directors, Responsible Chief Officers, Religious and Socio-cultural heads should be accountable to the society by working in a transparent way without any form of discrimination or causing prejudice to any members of the society. The responsible officers should be guided by a code of ethics. Training should be provided regularly to update their leadership and managerial skills. The concept of Global Benchmarking should be applied where leaders should benchmark their leadership skills with peers and also with international leaders to improve their own way performance. To manage a multi-ethnic, we need effective leaders, that is 'global benchmarking leaders', at all levels and in all of the institutions of the society. In this way, we can achieve good governance in all sectors.

VI. Concluding Remarks

Multi-ethnic societies have to be managed properly. The state should do its maximum to prevent ethnic tensions from arising because such tensions may degenerate into conflicts which can be harmful for the peace and development of the society. In this paper, I have described and discussed ethnic tensions and conflicts undergone by our multi-ethnic Mauritius. The different policies undertaken by the society have been examined and the need for global benchmarking in leadership to manage multi-ethnic Mauritius has been stated. In the fast developing Mauritian society, the population is in urgent need of effective leaders who can ensure the management of the multi ethnic society in a just, fair and transparent manner and be proactive in decision making thereby avoiding unnecessary ethnic tensions which might result in ethnic conflict devastating all the socio economic progress and development as in the years 1968 and 1999.

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Effects of Experience on Applying Entrepreneurial Decision Heuristics

By Jahangir Yadollahi Farsi , Narges Imanipour , Shirana Mahlouji

University of Tehran

Abstract - The paper seeks to explore the role of experience in the use of decision heuristics by entrepreneurs. An exploratory mixed-methods study incorporating qualitative and quantitative data, and generating propositions to guide future research and practice. The findings suggest that expert entrepreneurs use heuristics frequently in relation to the evaluation of opportunities, but novice entrepreneurs use much less heuristics in their decision making. Being an exploratory study of a relatively small sample, the findings are tentative and not generalized to a wider population. However, the study implies that future researchers should explore these topics in greater depth. This study is one of the first studies to explore the complex role played by experience in the use of heuristics by entrepreneurs. The study also adopts an original approach by assuming that heuristics may be effective.

Keywords : Entrepreneurship, expertise, Decision making, Heuristics

GJHSS-C Classification : FOR Code: 150304

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Effects of Experience on Applying Entrepreneurial Decision Heuristics

Jahangir Yadollahi Farsi[α] , Narges Imanipour[Ω] , Shirana Mahlouji[β]

Abstract - The paper seeks to explore the role of experience in the use of decision heuristics by entrepreneurs. An exploratory mixed-methods study incorporating qualitative and quantitative data, and generating propositions to guide future research and practice. The findings suggest that expert entrepreneurs use heuristics frequently in relation to the evaluation of opportunities, but novice entrepreneurs use much less heuristics in their decision making. Being an exploratory study of a relatively small sample, the findings are tentative and not generalized to a wider population. However, the study implies that future researchers should explore these topics in greater depth. This study is one of the first studies to explore the complex role played by experience in the use of heuristics by entrepreneurs. The study also adopts an original approach by assuming that heuristics may be effective.

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I. Introduction

Scholars have considered cognitive psychology to provide the psychological foundations for understanding the behavior of entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship research that draws on the principles of cognitive psychology has become a significant sub-field (Baron, 2004; Mitchell et al., 2002). The term 'entrepreneurial cognition' has been introduced to describe the way in which entrepreneurs think and behave. Entrepreneurial cognition refers to "the knowledge structures that people use to make assessments, judgments, or decisions involving opportunity evaluation, venture creation and growth" (Mitchell et al., 2002). Deciding which opportunities to pursue and how to exploit them are important features of entrepreneurship (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). However, entrepreneurs often encounter new opportunities in dynamic environments with limited resources and information.

Author [α] : Jahangir Yadollahi Farsi. Associate Professor, Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Tehran (Telephone: 00982188337201 E-mail : jfarsi@ut.ac.ir)

Author [Ω] : Narges Imanipour. Asistant Professor, Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Tehran (Telephone: number here E-mail : nimanip@ut.ac.ir)

Author [β] : Shirana Mahlouji. MS entrepreneurship management. Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Tehran (Telephone: 00982188337201 E-mail : shiranam@gmail.com)

II. Decision Heuristics

Studies focusing upon entrepreneurial cognition emphasize the use of heuristics and biases by entrepreneurs. Heuristics refer to simplifying and time-saving strategies that individuals use to make decisions. Cognition scholars argue that entrepreneurs are particularly susceptible to the use of heuristics and biases in complex environments (Baron, 1998).

From the naturalistic perspective, heuristics can be seen as natural and effective decision means that are not inherently associated with cognitive errors and extreme bias. Similarly, bounded rationality and limited cognitive capacity are viewed as natural features of human cognition and decision making, and not as imperfections relative to classical ideals (Beach and Connolly, 2005).

III. Experience

Sayeh et al (2004) express that experience is critical in the creation of tacit knowledge and use of intuitive decision-making skills. There is a growing stream of literature that provide evidence senior managers routinely make decisions based on tacit knowledge grounded in experience and that other experts use intuitive decision strategies almost exclusively under high stress conditions (Buzenits, 1997). In the context of decision-making in crisis, we argue that relevant experience is composed of education, training, and exposure to events similar to the current situation. Experience is linked to the manager's explicit knowledge about the event, cognitive schema, sense of efficacy, and emotional memory.

Experienced entrepreneurs were shown to base their judgments on surprisingly few pieces of information (Todd, 1999). It was found that people could trade off the effort involved in making a choice against the accuracy of that choice, and choose a simple decision strategy that would achieve the desired balance (Payne et al., 1988). And simple heuristics that use only a single piece of information to make a choice between two alternatives were discovered to rival the performance of much more complex and information-hungry methods such as multiple linear regression (Gigerenzer and Goldstein, 2002).

IV. Decision and experience

Although use of heuristics is a natural cognitive behavior, its results can (and do) vary. Heuristics made by novices in a field are hardly much better than a guess, whereas heuristically based decisions made by experts are most often adequate (Hammond et al., 1987). This is because of this fact that in general, experts' and novices' information perception and information processing is different, with experts solving problems faster and with fewer errors (Gustafsson, 2009). In entrepreneurship research, this reasoning can be shown using studies by Sarasvathy (2008) and Baron (2006). Baron demonstrated that heuristically based decisions in opportunity idenification process (creation of meaningful patterns or mental modeling), while performed by expert entrepreneurs, were much more refined and adequate than those of novices.

It is now possible to make a tentative conclusion that no decision is good or bad per se, but can be either adequate or non-adequate. This depends on the decision maker's expertise in a field; an expert can depart from the strict norms of rational decision-making and nevertheless achieve adequate decisions (Gustafsson, 2009)

But it is possible to claim that heuristically based decisions, especially if performed by experts, are superior to decisions based on any other cognition? Not entirely; well, in fact, not at all. First of all, heuristics are often frugal; even if the decision-makers use the most salient decision cues (as experienced entrpreneurs do), significant part of the available information is ignored. This leads, to decisions that are usually good (adequate) but not optimal. For majority of real-life decision tasks satisfying decisions are adequate (Gustafsson, 2009).

V. Decision and Situations

Heuristics are not general cognitive strategies; they are situation-specific, moreover, designed for a special task (Todd and Gigerenzer, 2003). Some of the decision situations would need use of particular heuristics, but this is a skill which has to be learned over time and experience.

Most comprehensive treatment of the potential fit between the aspects of a decision task and required cognitions is presented by Hammond (1988) in the cognitive continuum theory (CCT). CCT introduces the concepts of task continuum, where tasks vary according to their uncertainty level (from very high to very low), and cognitive continuum, where cognitions range from intuition (one side) to quasi-rationality/heuristics to analysis (the other side).

According to this theory, every task within the task continuum would induce certain cognitive processes in order for the decision to be appropriate. Thus, highly uncertain tasks induce intuitive cognition, moderately uncertain tasks induce heuristics, and low uncertainty tasks induce analysis.

The notion that different types of decision situations would induce different decision techniques starts taking hold also in entrepreneurship research. For example, Sarasvathy (2001, 2008) keeps pointing out that both effectual and rational (causal, in her terms) thinking are an inherent part of human reasoning.

Relying on Sarasvathy et al.'s (2003) research, in an earlier study, Gutafsson (2009) investigated the connection between a task's cognitive requirements and entrepreneurs' use of different cognitions, and she emerged the following conclusions:

- Situations of low uncertainty, when the information is relevant, neither redundant nor lacking and time to make decision is not constrained, would call for rational (analytical) decisions. In entrepreneurial settings low uncertainty is associated with opportunities when both supply and demand exist and are known (Sarasvathy et al., 2003).

- In situations of high uncertainty, when information is scarce (or redundant), unreliable, or dynamic, and time for making a decision is restricted, adequate decisions are made by non-rational techniques: heuristics or intuitive judgments. In entrepreneurial settings such conditions are associated with opportunities when either supply or demand is unknown or when neither is known or existent. This last case represents ultimate, or Knightian, uncertainty (Knight, 1921).

- Experienced entrepreneurs do recognize the nature of the decision task and are able, to a high extent, to match their decision-making techniques with the nature of the task. This means that the skill of entrepreneurial decision-making is expressed through the adaptable behavior of experts.

- Being a skill, the decision-making behavior in entrepreneurial tasks is different for expert and novice entrepreneurs. As mentioned above, the experts' behavior is adaptable and, in general, expert entrepreneurs would make use of different decision-making techniques: analysis, heuristics, and intuition and match their cognitions with the requirements of the task. Novices, however, are to a high extent prone to analytical decision-making regardless of the nature of the decision task.

VI. Research Method, Analysis and Results

We used a mixed methods approach including both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The qualitative component of the study consists of

semi-structured interviews with 28 entrepreneurs regarding decision-making. The research population is high-tech entrepreneurs. The interview sample includes 18 expert entrepreneurs and 10 novice entrepreneurs. In addition, the study has a quantitative component in which a larger sample, 64 entrepreneurs incorporate in the study.

The 28 entrepreneurs have different ages, education levels and industry backgrounds, and four are women. Some of the sample members are start-ups and less than three years old, while a few are in expansion stage, over six years old. All are located in Iran.

a) Methods

The qualitative part tends to recognize heuristics that experienced and novice entrepreneurs apply in decision making while evaluating opportunities. In the quantitative part we used independent T-test for comparing means between the experienced sample and novice sample of entrepreneurs. This independent T-test, evaluate some hypothesis about difference between usage of heuristics among experienced and novice entrepreneurs. Mixed method studies of this kind have been recognized for some time (Creswell, 2003). They may explore relatively narrow research questions and may include relatively small samples that are purposefully selected to explore embedded processes.

The semi-structured interviews lasting approximately one hour each were used as data gathering tool and we considered the same interview guide throughout. The questions covered the following factors of decision making: time and information pressure; uncertainty and risk; emotion; switching decision styles; opportunity evaluation; self-evaluation and intuition. At the end of each interview, interviewees were invited to talk openly about any topic that came to mind.

Based on content analysis of 28 interviews, we developed a questionnaire. This questionnaire consists of seven major part, each includes some sub-questions. These researcher-developed questions tend to measure importance of recognized decision heuristics.

b) Interview Results

We used theme methodology for content analysis. Transcription of the 28 recorded interviews resulted in approximately 140 pages of single-spaced text. Next, each interview was coded for recurrent themes. Iterative cross-case analysis was then conducted by comparing codes and themes, including frequency, intersection and proximity analysis. As a result, six common heuristics were identified in relation to decision making in evaluating opportunities:

(1) trusting the enterprise competencies.
(2) reliance on personal information.
(3) developing success and failure scenarios.
(4) trusting one's intuition and feelings.
(5) trusting previous experiences.
(6) using consultation meetings conclusion.

Among two groups of experienced and novice entrepreneurs, we observed different usage of heuristics. For novice entrepreneurs, trusting the enterprise competences heuristic developing success and failure scenarios heuristic and last one (using consultation meetings conclusion) were not identified (table 1). So we can conclude that novice entrepreneurs use heuristics less than experienced entrepreneurs when they decide in evaluating opportunities.

Identified decision heuristic	Novice entrepreneurs	Experienced entrepreneurs
trusting the enterprise competencies	No	Yes
reliance on personal information	Yes	Yes
developing success and failure scenarios	No	Yes
trusting one's intuition and feelings	Yes	Yes
trusting previous experiences	Yes	Yes
using consultation meetings conclusion	No	Yes

Table : 1 comparing heuristics identified for experienced and novice entrepreneurs

Heuristic 1: trusting the enterprise competencies

The "trusting the enterprise competencies" heuristic was often used in relation to opportunity evaluation. It was typically used as a simple test to decide whether or not an opportunity was worth considering at all. Among 18 interviewed experienced entrepreneurs, 14 of them mentioned that they used this decision heuristic, but only three of novice entrepreneurs state that they used this heuristics in response to quick decision making. In previous researches about identifying decision heuristics, no study have not shown similar result to current article and trusting the enterprise competencies heuristic have not recognized before.

Heuristic 2 : reliance on personal information

Second decision heuristic, "reliance on personal information", is stated by all 18 expert entrepreneurs and 9 novice ones. This frequency shows that this is an important decision heuristic for entrepreneurs. Most of these persons expressed, when facing situation with low information or time constraint, they refer to previous personal information about the opportunity. They said this information can be even not relevant to the opportunity they want to evaluate.

From a neo-classical perspective, it could be argued that the "reliance on personal information" heuristic is evidence of representativeness bias and hence another source of potential cognitive error. That is, it could be argued that entrepreneurs exhibit representativeness bias when they assume that prior information is a basis for understanding the risks associated with new opportunities in the market (Busenitz and Barney, 1997; Simon and Houghton, 1999). Yet even if one concedes this point about potential bias, some scholars argue that the use of such heuristics is a valuable and even necessary element of effective entrepreneurial decision making, given that they often select opportunities in new or ill-defined markets (Sarasvathy, 2004).

Heuristic 3 : developing success and failure scenarios

The "developing success and failure Scenarios" heuristic is about assessing the risk of the pursuing new opportunities. 15 of expert entrepreneurs stated they develop and consider success and failure situations of the decision they are about to make. Most of expert entrepreneurs consider failure cases for evaluating any new opportunities, but develop success scenarios when the opportunity was somehow similar to previous experience. Novice entrepreneurs did not mention this heuristic in their statements, but a few of them said, they assess the worst case scenario for their decisions.

Peter Brynat (2006) argues that The "worst case" heuristic was least common and was primarily used to assess risk in opportunity evaluation. If the answer to the question "What's the worst that could happen?" suggested that the worst case was unacceptable, then the opportunity would be quickly rejected. Also, Gigerenzer et al (2002) found that this heuristic served as a simple rule to reject some opportunities quickly, or as a simple rule to stop further information search and risk analysis. In other hand, if the answer was more positive, and the worst case was acceptable, then the opportunity might be explored further (Brynat, 2006).

Heuristic 4: trusting one's intuition and feelings about the opportunity

Use of the "trusting one's intuition and feelings about the opportunity" heuristic also appeared unrelated to different levels of experience. Both experienced and novice entrepreneurs consider their intuition and their feelings about the opportunity they should evaluate. 15 persons of experienced entrepreneurs stated that they trust their feeling about the case; if they have a strong feeling -no matter how bad or good it is- for the opportunity, they will trust that feeling and will base their decision on it. This heuristic often acts as the only factor for deciding whether or not pursuing the opportunity. Among 10 novice interviewed entrepreneurs, seven persons mentioned this heuristics, especially, when they have knowledge or expertise about the opportunity.

According to Brynat (2006), trusting intuition (gut, in his words) is one of the most important and applicable decision heuristics and it works together with other heuristics to reinforced each other.

Heuristic 5: trusting previous experiences

The fifth heuristic, "trusting previous experiences", is mentioned by both novice and experienced entrepreneurs. During evaluating an opportunity, entrepreneurs refer to their similar experiences for prior cases. Some of these entrepreneurs mentioned that they consider their competitors experiences too and sometimes study all relevant and irrelevant elements of previous cases before deciding about evaluating an opportunity.

From a neo-classical perspective, it could be argued that the "using consultation meetings conclusion" heuristic is evidence of belief in law of small number bias and hence another source of potential cognitive error. That is, it could be argued that entrepreneurs exhibit belief in law of small number bias when they base their judgment and decision making on their experience -law of small number- (Keh, Foo and Lim; 2002). But, some scholars argue that the use of such heuristics is a valuable and even effective entrepreneurial decision making tools. Brynat (2006), assumes this heuristic as instances of gut feel that were often explained in terms of intuition based on prior experience and accumulated expertise. Krabunrat and Phelps (1998), also, consider previous experience as one of six heuristics in their study, so entrepreneurs in current research show this heuristic similar to Krabunrat and Phelps (1998).

Heuristic 6: using consultation meetings conclusion

Applying "using consultation meetings conclusion" heuristic is different between expert and novice entrepreneurs. Just three of experienced entrepreneurs did not state this heuristic in their answer to interview questions. In spite of broad usage of last identified heuristic by expert entrepreneurs, only

one of novice entrepreneurs expressed that he uses consultation or advises of others.

Like the "trusting previous experience", Krabunrat and Phelps (1998), identified this heuristic under their cooperation category. Cooperation was defined as pooling knowledge and sharing risk with competitors and customers. They mentioned within each category, specific heuristics relevant to the firm and environment are generated and used in decision making and using previous experience is a specific heuristic.

c) *Independent T-Test Results*

We used independent T-test between those two groups for comparing means of two populations about some specific features or characteristics. In this study, experience is the factor that distinguishes two groups of entrepreneurs from each other. These two groups are expert entrepreneurs and novice ones.

As shown in table 2, values in Leven's test for equality of variances column is related to hypothesis that variances of two populations are equal. If the value for Leven test was more than 0.05, we can conclude that variances of two groups are not equal. This conclusion is important because second column completion is based on rejection or acceptance of it.

T-test equality of means column values reflect sig. values for testing equality of means among experienced and novice entrepreneurships groups. If this value was less than 0.05, we can conclude that means of two groups are different and is not equal. According to table 2, first, second, third and last identified heuristics have sig. value less than 0.05 for t-test. It means experienced and novice entrepreneurs use these heuristics differently.

The sig. value of t-test for equality of means column in table 2, for "trusting the enterprise competencies heuristic", "developing success and failure scenarios decision heuristic" and "using consultation meetings conclusion" one are less than 0.05. As shown in table 1, these three decision heuristics do not derive from interview with novice entrepreneurs, and we can support this difference by the results of comparing means of two groups of entrepreneurs in quantitative part. Furthermore, the sig. value of second heuristic, reliance on personal information is less than 0.05 too. According to inherent hypothesis of independent t-test, it means there is difference between means of novice and expert entrepreneurs. This is true; based on original t-test table in SPSS software, values of means indicate that novice group has a higher mean than experienced entrepreneurs.

Identified heuristics	Leven's test for equality of variances	t-test for equality of means
trusting the enterprise competencies	o.699	0.039
reliance on personal information	0.725	0.025
developing success and failure scenarios	0.042	0.009
trusting one's intuition and feelings	0.193	0.307
trusting previous experiences	0.136	0.455
using consultation meetings conclusion	0.005	0.034

Table : 2 independent T-test results

VII. IMPLICATIONS

The findings suggest that experienced entrepreneurs use decision heuristics more than novice entrepreneurs. Analysis of quantitative data shows that there is difference between experienced and novice entrepreneurs using decision heuristics. Number of decision heuristics for expert entrepreneurs is six while novice ones implement three heuristics when deciding about an opportunity. Both groups use "reliance on personal information", "trusting one's intuition and feelings" and "trusting previous experiences" heuristics commonly.

a) *Implications For Future Research*

The aim of this study was exploring the role of experience in using decision heuristics. By dividing sample of qualitative part of methodology of this study, to experienced and novice entrepreneurs, we could separate decision heuristics for these two groups from each other. Based on this objective we would suggest followings:

High-tech entrepreneurs, Because of their business changing environment, it can be a difference between these entrepreneurs heuristics with other industries. Studying other areas of activity for identifying decision heuristics and comparing it with the findings of current study, can lead researchers to know entrepreneurs' decision making better.

This study support the role of experience in applying decision heuristics when evaluating opportunities, but the sample is limited and consists of a few entrepreneurs; so this study should take place in a larger sample.

And since opportunities should be exploited so a business or a product come to reality, identifying decision heuristics when exploiting opportunities can help to improve entrepreneurial decision making and lead to more successful businesses or products.

However, there is still an under-researched issue which is worth attention; namely the correlation between performance and entrepreneurial cognition and heuristics as a part of entrepreneurial cognition. Heuristically based decisions, made by experienced entrepreneurs, are supposed to be adequate, because they are matched to the cognitive requirements of the entrepreneurial task and are, therefore, ecologically rational. Yet this is a theoretical inference. Gustafsson (2009) argues that no research has been yet made, in real life, on connections between entrepreneurial cognitions, decision heuristics and the entrepreneur's performance.

There are some evidence that support the impact of cognitive processes on decision making but there are little studies about the relationship between psychological characteristics of novice and expert decision makers and the decision. This topic can be a very useful area for future researches.

Keh, Lim and Foo (2002) found that heuristics have an influence on perception of risk and perception of risk influence on opportunity evaluation. Decision heuristics such as overconfidence, representativeness and illusion of control affect risk perception. Barskey (2010) studied the relationship between decision heuristics with risk perception and risk perception with starting a new business for different entrepreneurs. In his study, the result for both relationships were not clear and the questions remain. Studying these relationships for novice and expert entrepreneurs may help to answer the ambiguity of the results.

b) Implications For Practice

It is already known that experience performs an important role in using decision heuristics (Gustafsson, 2009). Heuristics made by novices in a field are hardly much better than a guess, whereas heuristically based decisions made by experienced entrepreneurs are most often adequate (Hammond et al., 1987). Some role playing practices could be incorporated into the training and education of entrepreneurs, thereby improving their use of heuristics in decision making about opportunity evaluation based on experiences they achieved through practicing real situations. Secondly, as the study has shown, when facing with uncertainty or time constraint or lack of relevant information, entrepreneurs use heuristics as decision shortcuts and substitute for systematic approaches of decision making. This information could be used by entrepreneurs, investors and consultants to evaluate nascent and practicing entrepreneurs in terms of their heuristic decision making skills.

The decision-making behavior in entrepreneurial tasks is different for experienced and novice entrepreneurs. As has been mentioned by Gustafsson (2009), the experienced entrepreneurs' behavior is adaptable and, in general expert entrepreneurs would make use of the ample array of decision-making techniques: analysis, heuristics, and intuition and match their cognitions with the requirements of the task. Novices, however, are to a high extent prone to analytical decision-making regardless of the nature of the decision task. This is especially true as far as students of business administration are concerned (they participated in the study as novice or aspiring entrepreneurs); we can, then, make a tentative conclusion that modern business education seems to be highly conditioning toward analysis and do not support decision heuristics.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Decision-making is not a simple and straightforward matter as it might seem. First of all, decision tasks do differ in their cognitive nature. In some situations information is readily available (or can be collected at a low cost and during ample time, available for this collection) and salient cues are neither redundant normissing; means and variables are independent (Todd and Gigerenzer, 2003). Under such conditions analytical (rational) decision-making is not only possible but indeed would provide the optimal results. An example in the entrepreneurial setting would mean that if both supply and demand are known (e.g., while introducing an incremental innovation to a mature market), entrepreneurs would do best, i.e., make an adequate decision by performing market, financial, etc., analysis.

Yet in the real world, such situations are far from forming a majority of decision environments. On the contrary, that time decision-makers are faced with either lack or redundancy of cues; insufficient time to make decision (and especially to run an analysis); and correlations between means and variances, so that they can be seen as cues to infer each other (Einhorn and Hogarth, 1981). Under such conditions rational theories of choice cannot lead to optimal results; at times the costs of collecting data would make use of such theories prohibitive. The rational theories, as we have already discussed, are not commonly applied in the real-life decision-making. When information is scarce and costly to come by, when time is a pressing issue, decision-makers would fall back to using "fast and frugal" heuristics –cognitive techniques that are based on simple procedures, few information cues, and avoid complex computations.

Experts in general and entrepreneurs in particular do possess a variety of cognitive techniques (a "cognitive toolbox," in terms of Baron and Ward (2004)) and are quite capable to match cognitive requirements of the task and appropriate decision

making techniques, as Gustafsson found out in her earlier study (Gustafsson, 2006).

To study what successful entrepreneurs have done is important, but an even more important and interesting question is what could be done right now, before somebody else pre-empts an opportunity that is open at this very moment. Entrepreneurship scholars should be able to answer this question and be able to translate the answer into normative recommendations for practitioners, and this is another implication of the present study. And, finally, but not the least important, entrepreneurship educators could emphasize developing such skills among their students.

Experienced entrepreneurs can produce adequate decisions under uncertainty; according to Hammond (1988) these decisions, though not entirely faultless, nevertheless produce more small mistakes with less severe consequences for each, compared with analytical decisions. On the other hand, novices do not yet possess this skill, and their decisions are hardly better than guesses. As such, level of expertise pose as a powerful moderator.

Development of expertise requires a lot of time (no less than 7–10 years (Ericsson and Smith, 1991)), substantial efforts, and a lot of mistakes in order for cognitive schema to be developed. It is enough to mention that well-developed and numerous cognitive schemata (such as experienced entrepreneurs possess) provide them with a possibility to make quick and adequate decisions across a variety of entrepreneurial settings.

Barskey (2010) studied the role of experience in applying decision heuristics and found that, there is no meaningful relationship between these two factors, but this study shows such a significant relationship and emphasize the role of experience is considerable. Furthermore, two heuristics, " trusting the enterprise competencies" and " reliance on personal information" were not recognized in other decision heuristic related studies.

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Francophonie Et Mondialisation : Vers Une Cimentation Économique (Une Réflexion Socio-Économique)

By Par : Fakhri Issaoui

School of Electronic Business of Manouba. Republic of Tunisia

Résumé : Les espaces actuels d'intégrations économiques et de coalitions politiques, qui ont été créées essentiellement sur la base du critère de proximité géographique et de l'échange mutuels et équitable d'intérêts comme le témoigne le cas de L'Europe, le japon et l'USA, ouvrent les portes à une question cruciale : quel rôle pourra jouer la francophonie (en tant qu'un ancien ciment d'intégration) devant ces nouveaux espaces ? La réponse à cette question centrale nous ramène à dire que la francophonie est actuellement remise en question surtout que la mondialisation n'a cessé de confirmer sa suprématie et son hégémonie sur les coalitions et alliances traditionnelles. A ce niveau, toutes choses étant égales par ailleurs, et sans toute intervention, la francophonie risque de perdre sa ligne de conduite et l'ensemble de ses objectifs espérés et déclarés par ses fondateurs. Ainsi, il s'avère qu'un volume énorme d'effort doit être dépensé de part et d'autre afin de rendre l'espace francophone plus apte à répondre aux attentes de nos peuples. Conséquemment, une réflexion économique d'ensemble semble être primordiale afin de promouvoir le bien être des différents pays. La francophonie économique parait comme une solution par excellence pour l'espace francophone afin de concilier le culturel à l'économique ou encore la nostalgie à l'objectivité.

Mots clés : Francophonie, Ciment, Intégration, Afrique

GJHSS-C Classification : FOR Code: 140202,140213

FRANCOPHONIE ET MONDIALISATION VERS UNE CIMENTATION CONOMIQUE UNE RFLEXION SOCIO-CONOMIQUE

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Abstract - The current zones of economic integration and political coalitions, which were created mainly on the basis of the criterion of geographic proximity and exchange of mutual and equitable interest as evidenced by the case of Europe, Japan and the United States, opening the doors to a crucial question: what role can play the Francophonie (as a former cement integration) to these new spaces? The answer to this central question brings us back to say that the Francophonie is currently questioned especially as globalization has continued to confirm his supremacy and hegemony over the traditional coalitions and alliances. At this level, other things being equal, and without any intervention, the Francophonie risks losing its course of action and all of its objectives expected and reported by its founders. Thus, it is a huge amount of effort must be spent on both sides to make the Francophone zone better able to meet the expectations of our peoples. Consequently, the overall economic thinking seems to be essential to promote the welfare of different countries. The Francophone Economic seems like a perfect solution for the Francophone culture to reconcile the economic at the nostalgia.

Keywords : Francophonie, Cement, Integration, Africa

Author : Docteur en Sciences Économiques, chercheur en Philosophie contemporaine. Actuellement Maitre Assistant à l'École Supérieure de Commerce Électronique de la Manouba Tunis. E-Mail : fakhriissaoui@yahoo.fr

I. Introduction

Depuis le tournant des années 80 le monde a connu, une série de changements socio-économico politiques sans précédent. L'ébranlement de l'idéologie socialiste et de son crédo économique basé sur la planification centralisée a mis fin à un dualisme décisionnel qui a dominé le monde depuis la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale. A l'heure actuelle le conflit est unidimensionnel : il s'agit, bel et bien d'un conflit économique bien que des facteurs secondaires (religieux, ethniques, politiques etc.) puissent, dans certaines circonstances, jouer des rôles catalyseurs. La mondialisation actuelle n'est ni nouvelle ni récente ; elle semble constituer, sur le plan économique, un certain retour aux enseignements classiques et néoclassiques prônant l'espace « monde » comme le lieu naturel de l'échange. Sur le plan politique la mondialisation, en tant que logique cachée, remonte à des dates lointaines. Le désir de conquérir, de dominer, d'agir sur un espace cosmopolite était le rêve ultime dont l'homme politique, et les principales civilisations voulaient atteindre (les grecs, les romains, etc.).

Toutefois, la mondialisation d'aujourd'hui se distingue par le mouvement de conscience qui lui est joint et dont toutes les parties prenantes connaissent son : quoi ? Pourquoi ? Comment ? Pour qui ? La réaction des pays face à ladite mondialisation et à ses retombées négatives semble converger à l'action des entreprises dans les structures concurrentielles. Du moment que ces dernières cherchent de s'organiser au sein de coalitions qui leurs permettent d'augmenter leurs probabilité de survie, les Etats convergent vers la même attitude en essayant de s'intégrer dans des espaces plus larges afin de tirer profit et de se couvrir des risques de l'individualisme politique et économique.

Ces espaces d'intégration, qui ont été crées essentiellement sur la base du critère de proximité géographique comme le témoigne le cas de L'Europe, le japon et l'USA, ouvrent les portes à une question cruciale : quel rôle pourra jouer la francophonie devant ces nouveaux espaces ? La réponse à cette question centrale constitue l'objet de ce papier. Ainsi, dans le premier paragraphe nous allons voir les principales difficultés auxquelles se confronte la francophonie à l'heure de la mondialisation; dans le second

paragraphe nous allons essayer de s'interroger sur les bonnes voies permettant de revivre la francophonie ; le dernier paragraphe s'intéresse à la francophonie économique comme un remède permettant de donner un nouvel élan à l'espace francophone.

II. La Francophonie : Un Ciment D'intégration Délaissé

Il est communément admis que la francophonie a constitué un ciment d'intégration qui a pu englober un bon nombre de pays (55 États et gouvernements membres et 13 observateurs répartis sur les cinq continents, rassemblés autour du partage d'une langue commune). Sur le plan institutionnel l'OIF (organisation internationale de la francophonie) est actuellement l'institution de tutelle qui se charge de la concrétisation et l'application des objectifs déclarés et visés par les pays membres (favoriser la paix, démocratiser la vie politique des Etats membres, le respect de toutes les valeurs humaines, coopération économique et militaire etc.).

La réussite relative de la francophonie, en tant que ciment d'intégration, durant les années 70 et 80 est aujourd'hui remise en question avec une mondialisation en pleine expansion. Autrement dit Il parait que la mondialisation a intériorisé les anciens espaces et les a vidé de leurs objets ; un tel constat va à l'encontre de ce que soutient certains observateurs qui affirment que la mondialisation est une chance pour la francophonie (thèse que nous infirmerons plus loin).

En effet, durant les années 70 et 80 la France, parrain de la francophonie, a pu jouer le rôle d'un centre effectif autour duquel les pays membres, pouvaient dégager des gains de tous genres. Ceci parait être un résultat conséquent de la guerre froide entre le monde capitaliste et le monde socialiste et qui a crée des fragments politiques et économiques que n'importe quel ciment ou lien peut exploiter. Tout en bénéficiant de ses liens historiques avec ses ex-colonies, la France a pu utiliser la langue comme un moyen de cimentation malgré une certaine réticence approuvée par certains pays francophones dans la période post indépendance.

Toutefois, la mondialisation, que connaît le monde à l'heure actuelle, a mis la francophonie devant des défis majeurs. En effet face à un monde sans frontières (du moins devant les marchandises) il serait difficile de penser que la francophonie peut encore jouer son rôle traditionnel surtout que les pays dominants économiquement à l'instar de la France sont,eux même,à la recherche d'autres ciments et d'autres liens leurs permettant de tirer profit et d'amoindrir les risques de la mondialisation. Peut-on parler ainsi d'une redéfinition des missions de la francophonie ou d'un changement au niveau de ses

objectifs? La réponse à cette question est à priori positive comme le démontre la liste des objectifs adoptés à Ouagadougou en novembre 2004, lors du Xe Sommet de La francophonie :

– La promotion de la langue française et de la diversité culturelle et linguistique ;

– La promotion de la paix, de la démocratie et des droits de l'Homme ;

– L'appui à l'éducation, la formation, l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche ;

– Le développement de la coopération au service du développement durable et de la solidarité.

L'examen de ces objectifs révèle la réalité que les objectifs d'aujourd'hui sont à vocation morale et politique alors que l'économique est quasi absent. Ceci parait relativement étonnant étant donné que les pays francophones du nord sont conscients que les pays du sud sont dans l'impossibilité de promouvoir les valeurs humaines (démocratie, droits de l'homme, justice sociale) tant que la question économique est non résolue.

La raison sous-jacente à une telle réorientation stratégique réside dans la mondialisation qui a crée son propre ciment ou lien unificateur« les affaires ». La supériorité du ciment "affaire" sur le ciment "langue" a conduit un bon nombre de pays membres de l'OIF à s'intégrer dans des espaces plus vastes comme c'est le cas de la France qui essaye de jouer un rôle moteur au sein de l'union européenne et qui est à la quête de création d'une zone méditerranéenne liant l'Europe à l'Afrique et l'Asie. Face à ce mouvement d'ensemble les espaces traditionnels crées sur les ciments classiques (nation, ethnie, religion, race, langue, etc.) sont devenus totalement démunis de tout pouvoir exécutif ou opérationnel permettant d'améliorer la réalité des pays membres. A titre illustratif et non exclusif nous citons l'affaiblissement du rôle du mouvement des non alignés et l'organisation de la conférence islamique sans oublier les difficultés que connait l'Union du Maghreb arabe. Certes, il existe des raisons politiques et extra politiques qui ont participé à l'affaiblissement de ces espaces, mais ce qui est certain c'est que les gouvernements n'ont plus la conviction, actuellement, qu'ils puissent profiter et dégager des plus valus pécuniaires et non pécuniaires surtout sur le plan économique.

La mondialisation de l'information, son abondance relative et sa quasi gratuité constituent des éléments stratégiques qui ont participé à un changement rapide de la structure de l'économie mondiale et de ses principales composantes (logique de consommateur, de l'entreprise, du gouvernement). La montée brutale des cours du pétrole, la recherche de nouvelles sources d'énergies à partir des denrées,

sont des exemples typiques montrant que les pays individuels sont pris entre l'enclume de leurs anciennes intégrations et le marteau de la mondialisation.

III. COMMENT REVIVRE LA FRANCOPHONIE

Il est quasi certain que la francophonie a changé son centre d'intérêt et a commencé à discuter des questions de moins en moins stratégiques (culturelles, humaines). Ceci ne veut pas dire que ces questions sont superflues ou inopportunes mais qu'elles ne constituent pas les principales préoccupations des pays francophones du moins à l'heure actuelle. La démocratie, la liberté, l'immigration, l'intégrisme et le terrorisme sont des questions clés pour les pays francophones du sud mais ne délimitent pas leurs frontières de préoccupations. La pauvreté, l'exclusion, la croissance durable et équilibrée, le développement humain demeurent toujours les questions les plus visées par les pays du sud et dont une intervention favorable pourra résoudre le premier panier de problème.

A ce titre, il devient impératif que les pays francophones redéfinissent encore leurs objectifs en essayant de focaliser leurs intérêts sur la question économique et les autres problèmes qui lui sont joints. Autrement dit concilier la "langue" à "l'affaire" est une action fondamentale qui peut édifier une coopération intégrale entre le sud et le nord et permettra à la France de jouer un rôle plus dynamique comme un pays moteur et un centre d'intérêt pour les pays du sud. Une telle démarche est bénéfique doublement étant donnée qu'elle permet, d'une part, aux pays membres de tirer profit de l'intégration dans l'espace francophone et d'alléger les risques de la mondialisation pour les pays les plus pauvres d'autre part. Ceci constituera, pour la France, un retour significatif à ses alliances traditionnelles et qui sont menacées actuellement suite à l'entrée massive de nouvelles puissances (chine, Inde, etc.). Un tel retour sera certainement sollicité par les pays du sud étant donné qu'il peut permettre l'échange mutuel d'avantages économiques et édifiera une logique coopérative bienfaisante.

Il est à noter que l'investissement dans la réanimation de la francophonie de part et d'autres est une nécessité qui s'incombe aux différentes parties prenantes et qui doivent avoir la conscience que l'intégration dans de nouveaux espaces ne signifient pas nécessairement la renonciation à d'autres espaces. La réalité actuelle est, probablement, non rassurante étant donnée qu'elle veut rendre l'espace francophone un lieu pour tirer des profits unilatéraux ce qui menace les pays du sud d'une exclusion de plus en plus aigüe. S'agit il là d'une socialisation des

pertes et d'une capitalisation des profits exercée par le nord sur le sud francophone ? La réponse à cette question est à priori positive toutes les fois que le sud se trouve de plus en plus abandonné et isolé ce qui l'oblige à subir les coups violents d'une concurrence rude et intense. Une telle équation est difficile à résoudre dans des pays individualisés et seuls en face d'un marché international trés peu clément; ainsi, une vision plus exhaustive est demandée et une action plus intelligente est sollicitée pour que la francophonie puisse être un catalyseur du bien être de ses membres et ne pas rester tributaire d'un aspect purement culturel.

IV. FRANCOPHONIE ÉCONOMIQUE : CONCILIER LA NOSTALGIE À L'OBJECTIVITÉ

Tout en définissant les concepts à travers le sens qu'ils doivent accomplir et l'idée qu'ils sont censés expliquer on se rend compte que la francophonie n'est plus cette agglomération fondée autour du partage d'une langue commune (bien que la langue ait été le ciment constructeur et fondateur de la francophonie) mais plutôt une union qui penche aussi bien sur l'aspect culturel qu'économique et politique. Ainsi, nous pensons que la francophonie a besoin actuellement d'autres ciments plus objectifs et plus opportuns leur permettant de se doter de plus de forces unificatrices face à une mondialisation en pleine expansion.

En effet, ce qui est demandé, au moment actuel, c'est d'orienter les efforts non pas vers la promotion du culturel mais plutôt de l'économique. A ce stade d'analyse une question se pose: L'espace francophone pourra il être un espace économique ? Malgré que la réponse à des questions pareilles demande des études approfondies nous pouvons dire sans trop de risque qu'à priori je ne vois pas, personnellement, de contraintes qui empêchent la transformation de la francophonie en un espace économique à l'instar d'autres zones économiques surtout que beaucoup de pays membres entretiennent, entre eux, des relations économiques bilatérales. Les pays du nord ont toutes les potentialités productives leurs permettant d'investir davantage dans les pays du sud et entretenir des relations économiques justes basées sur l'échange d'avantages économiques et financiers. L'unique contrainte qui semble empêcher un mouvement dans ce sens est la mondialisation qui a obligé les pays francophones à chercher des espaces dont le ciment n'est plus culturel. Ainsi, si la francophonie agit en faveur de l'économique elle pourra récupérer ce qu'elle a perdu et devenir un espace moteur économiquement, politiquement et moralement. La

francophonie économique peut tirer profit de la mondialisation et cette dernière peut lui être bénéfique.

D'une façon égale une francophonie économique pourra jouer un rôle fondamental face à la conquête culturelle qui résulte de la mondialisation. En effet, le multiculturalisme issu de la mondialisation et leurs aspects contradictoires et parfois étranges peut menacer nos pays et peser lourds sur leurs identités culturelles. Ledit multiculturalisme risque de produire une nouvelle aliénation culturelle qui peut être catastrophique surtout pour les pays du sud là où l'identité culturelle est d'ores et déjà en danger.

A cet égard la francophonie économique autour de laquelle les pays de sud sont rattachées peut affaiblir le reflet culturel de la mondialisation et ses risques anticipés. Les valeurs morales et les principes de la francophonie faisant l'objet d'unanimité approuvée par les pays du sud doivent être renforcées par une construction économique permettant à ces valeurs davantage de consolidation et de viabilité.

V. CONCLUSION

En guise de conclusion, nous pouvons dire que la francophonie est actuellement remise en question surtout que la mondialisation n'a cessé de confirmer sa suprématie et son hégémonie sur les coalitions et alliances traditionnelles. A ce niveau, toutes choses étant égales par ailleurs, et sans toute intervention, la francophonie risque de perdre sa ligne de conduite et l'ensemble de ses objectifs espérés et déclarés par ses fondateurs. Ainsi, il s'avère qu'un volume énorme d'effort doit être dépensé de part et d'autre afin de rendre l'espace francophone plus apte à répondre aux attentes de nos peuples. Conséquemment, une réflexion économique d'ensemble semble être primordiale afin de promouvoir le bien être des différents pays. La francophonie économique parait comme une solution par excellence pour l'espace francophone afin de concilier le culturel à l'économique ou encore la nostalgie à l'objectivité.

The Challenges Facing Sports Tourism for Special Needs Groups In Jordan

By Dr. Mohammad Nayef Alsarayreh, Dr. Hisham Ali Aldmour, Subhi Ahmad Qablan, Maysam Tawfiq Dmethan Almajali

Educational Science and Social Department, AlBalqa Applied University, Jordan, Karak

Abstract - This seeks to identify the challenges facing sport tourism for special groups in Jordan, identify the difficulties and hindrances facing this form of tourism from performing its desired role, and identify the types of discrimination facing it and its consequences affecting its desired role.

This study belongs to exploratory analytical studies; it follows the approach of collecting and analyzing data to reach the results, 250 copies of the questionnaire has been distributed, 220 copies has been returned, 20 of them were excluded. So the study utilized 200 copies of the questionnaire for data collection.

The study concluded that there is a statistically significant relationship between sports activities of the special needs groups and the process of tourism promotion in Jordan.

Keywords : Sports tourism, special needs, sports activities, tourism activities.

GJHSS-C Classification : FOR Code: 150606, 150603

THE CHALLENGES FACING SPORTS TOURISM FOR SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS IN JORDAN

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Dr. Mohammad Nayef Alsarayreh[α], Dr. Hisham Ali Aldmour[Ω], Subhi Ahmad Qablan[β], Maysam Tawfiq Dmethan Almajali [ψ]

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The study recommended competent authorities to continuously increase interest in sports activities for special needs groups because of their impact on the promotion of tourism in Jordan, and to lift the current positive role of sport tourism programs in particular with regard to the inclusion of sports tourism mainly in tourism programs, and to pay more attention to sports tourism as with the rest of the tourism activities. The Jordanian Government agencies should oversee tourism sport for people with special needs, by sufficiently helping to activate sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, and finding legislation and laws to facilitate performing this form of tourism, and increasing government support for tourism.

Keywords : sports tourism, special needs, sports activities, tourism activities.

I. Introduction

Tourism with special needs is a set of services and facilities that can enable a person with special needs enjoy vacationing or time devoted to entertain himself, without problems. Those with special needs may be one of the following: elderly, or permanent or temporary disable persons (due to breaking or operation), persons who need special diet, or who are hyper sensitive and require facilities and a certain level of comfort during movement and residence. The focus should be on special needs tourism more than others, due to their urgent need for entertainment, because they are prisoners of the health situation, and should be assisted and supported to overcome the challenges they face.)Mike, W. 2006)

This definition shows that the topic relates to a broad base of tourists plus parents and families and concerned friends due to their health, so it relates to a huge marketing slide in travel and tourism industry, the ability to activate and utilize it depends on the maturity of laws and specifications to be adopted by the Government, in addition to the tourism sector as a whole and the plans and strategies to attract such large slide of tourists and encourage workers in this sector (such as restaurants, clubs, hotels and transportation) to adopt ways of achieving this.

«WTO» Estimates tourists from this category to more than 10 per cent of the total number of tourists around the world, while the ILO estimated in a report, the number of people with special needs more than 610 million, including more than 30 million people living in the Middle East. (Simo, V.2010)

The need to facilitate the touristic services is considered an urgent demand in the 21st century, and is reflected in the resolutions of the World Tourism Organization at its fifty-sixth session, where officials charged with consideration of all issues that would serve people with special needs, and providing technical support to promote this concept in global tourism.

There is a fact that must be emphasized to become a rule, namely that the disabled have the right as the others, to enjoy travel and tourism, and those who are in charge in the tourism sector have to take steps to change the practices, policies and procedures to make various facilities and services available to everyone. (Akram, K.1997)

II. Previous Studies

Gudrun Doll-Tepper)1997)Physical education and sport and special needs in Germany.

Historically, in Germany individuals with special needs have been offered participation in

Author [α] : Educational Science and Social Department, AlBalqa Applied University, Jordan, Karak, Mobile: +962777198864, E-mail : mohammad_n_k_s@yahoo.com
Author [Ω] : Dean of the Al Karak University College, E-mail : saifdhmour@yahoo.com
Author [β] : Faculty of Engineering Technology, AlBalqa Applied University, Jordan, E-mail : saifdhmour@yahoo.com
Author [ψ] : The Ministry of Education, the Directorate of Education in karak Governorate, Jordan, E-mail : saifdhmour@yahoo.com.

physical education (PE) both in segregated and increasingly in integrated settings. Specific curricula for children with disabilities (physical disabilities, hearing, and visual impairments, speech and behaviour disorders as well as intellectual disabilities) were developed in the 1960s and 1970s. They all emphasized the specific importance of physical activities for people with a disability focusing not only on motor competencies but also on the psychological and social benefits of physical education. During the 1970s so-called model schools started to include children with disabilities in mainstream schools. Unlike developments in the United States, for example, where integrated or mainstream schooling was based on legal requirements, in Germany improved integration or inclusion was not based on federal law, but on parents' or teachers' initiatives in different Bundesländer (states of Germany). Parallel to these developments, new approaches to PE have accentuated a positive orientation towards 'ability' rather than 'disability'. Professionals in PE in universities and in schools have been challenged to develop better diagnostic skills and more individualized programmes. On the initiative of nine European universities, a European Master's degree of Adapted Physical Activity has been developed to offer advanced training on a European scale. However, despite these positive and innovative developments serious concerns remain concerning the situation of children with disabilities in the school system. This article argues that there is still a significant lack of specially trained professionals and support staff and that the ongoing process of reducing the amount of PE in schools for all children, including those with a disability, does not contribute to improved physical and social skills or increased participation in recreational and sport activities outside schools.

Andrew Smith; Nigel Thomas (2006) Including pupils with special educational needs and disabilities in National Curriculum Physical Education: a brief review.

This brief review paper examines what has been, until relatively recently, a largely under-explored area of research within the sub-discipline of inclusive education, namely the inclusion of pupils with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities in National Curriculum Physical Education (NCPE). More specifically, by drawing upon studies conducted with teachers and pupils in England, the paper examines some of the complex issues that surround the inclusion of pupils with SEN and disabilities in NCPE following its introduction in 1992. In particular, it considers teachers' views on the nature and purposes of inclusive physical education (PE) and teacher training, as well as the suitability of the structure, in its present form, of NCPE for pupils with SEN and disabilities, the PE experiences of whom are also explored. In doing so, the issues raised herein are intended to be of relevance not only for those with an interest in PE, but also for those with an interest in inclusive education more generally.

Kathleen Brophy; Debby Stone-Zukowski (1984) Social and play behaviour of special needs and non-special needs toddlers1.

The social and play behaviours of special needs and non-special needs toddlers enrolled in two early childhood programs were observed. Video tapes of each child were made during four different free play periods. These tapes were analyzed to assess the interaction of special needs and non-special needs toddlers with adults and peers. The play of the children was assessed in terms of Parten's categories. Peer interaction did not differ markedly, however, the special needs children spent more time looking at/listening to other adults and children. The special needs children were also less verbal in their interactions. Solitary and parallel play were the major types of play activity for the special needs children. Adults tended to ask questions and elaborate more in their interactions with non-special needs toddlers. Special needs children experienced more direction and helping behaviour from the adults.

Laura Nabors; Mohamed Badawi; Sarah Cheney (1997), Factors Related to Teacher-Directed Play Between Preschool-Age Children With Special Needs and Their Typical Peers.

This study investigated the relations among child factors, classroom factors, and the percentage of observations that preschoolers with and without special needs spent in teacher-directed group play. Differences in the number of observations for other types of play (e.g., playing with a teacher or playing cooperatively with peers) between children with and without special needs also was examined. Additionally, the percentage of observations spent by children with and without special needs in different classroom activities and centers was examined. Participants were 48 typically developing children and 22 children with special needs. A scanning method was used to assess play types for the children. Results indicated that girls were more likely to play cooperatively in teacher-directed groups than boys. And, children with special needs were more likely to play with a teacher and less likely to play cooperatively with peers than their typically developing classmates. Children with and without special needs frequently engaged in play in the following areas: art, blocks, science, making food, talking with classmates. In future studies, investigators should observe the different types of child and teacher behaviors related to increased interactions between children who have special needs and their typically developing classmates.

Simo Vehmas (2010), Special needs: a philosophical analysis.

This paper attempts to illuminate a central concept and idea in special education discourse,

namely, 'special needs'. It analyses philosophically what needs are and on what grounds they are defined as 'special' or 'exceptional'. It also discusses whether sorting needs into ordinary and special is discriminatory. It is argued that individualistic tendency in special need rhetoric has serious shortcomings, although it does not inevitably lead to discrimination against those with 'special needs'. Improving individuals' capabilities as well as social conditions are the means to create societies and schools which are inclusive, and which put justice into practice.

III. The Problem of the Study

This seeks to identify the challenges facing sport tourism for special groups in Jordan, identify the difficulties and hindrances facing this form of tourism from performing its desired role, and identify the types of discrimination facing it and its consequences affecting its desired role.

IV. Study Questions

Since this study is of analytical studies, it attempts to answer the following questions:
1. What is the situation of special needs tourism in the touristic system?
2. What are the difficulties faced by people with special needs while traveling?
3. What are areas where these difficulties appeared mostly from your opinion?
4. Do you find a special interest in this type of tourism seeks to provide the requirements of this category of tourists?
5. What procedures and solutions needed to develop this type of tourism and encourage owners to travel in conditions suitable to them?
6. What are the opportunities to develop this kind of tourism?
7. What is the percentage of the presence of the Jordanian tourism offers for this type of tourism programs?
8. What is tourist satisfaction for this form of tourism?
9. What are the difficulties and hindrances facing this form of tourism?
10. What is the vision and proposals to improve this form of tourism?

V. The Objectives of the Study

The study aims to capture results to assist in identifying and understanding of the challenges facing sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan as a kind of tourism programs, and how to develop this form of tourism programs in Jordan.

From the foregoing it is clear, that the study seeks to examine the situation of the challenges facing tourism sports for people with special needs in Jordan, with a future plan to develop this type of tourism based on the needs of the country. Also, this study will seek to achieve these objectives through the following:
1. Identify the concept of sports tourism for people with special needs.
2. Specify the elements of sports tourism for people with special needs and factors affecting it.
3. State the fact of sports tourism for people with special needs.
4. Understand what is available from sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs.
5. The situation of development and training in Jordan to develop this type of tourism.
6. Tourist satisfaction of Sports tourism for special needs tourism process in Jordan.

VI. The Importance of the Study

This study was designed to investigate the conditions of challenges facing sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, the hindrances facing this form of programs, the factors influencing the evolution of this type, and the study's findings and recommendations which would be placed in front of decision-makers in the tourism sector and taken into consideration.

This study reviews the relations among the challenges facing sports tourism for people with special needs, and tourism activities in the study area.

The lack of Arabic touristic facilities which meet the needs of special needs tourists is standing in the way of thinking of the majority of tourists with special needs in their exit or mobility to take advantage of opportunities for entertainment and recreation throughout the region, and that this deficiency deprives the tourism industry of additional entries, and the losses of Arab tourism due to lack of facilities for people with special needs is approximately $ 3 billion annually.

The tourism industry faces a major challenge represented in the need to provide holidays programs tailored with special needs groups, so the regional tourism sector operators and travel companies, should adopt the best practices in this field, and build partnerships with various destinations for a constructive approach in line with the requirements of tourists with special needs, and the tourists' acceptance will have a remarkable mobility if initiatives are made to provide products and services commensurate with their needs, since the world is witnessing a revolution in ICT, this will promote the study of how to use this revolution to allow persons with special needs enjoy the touristic sites of all kinds.

The importance of this study emerges from the importance of the touristic sector which [lays an important role in the economic and social investment in the Kingdom, also this study provide a database and important indicators about one of the touristic programs in Jordan.

VII.   DIFFICULTIES OF THE STUDY

The studies that are interested in research in sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are but a few.

VIII.   TYPE OF STUDY AND ITS METHODOLOGY, POPULATION AND SAMPLE

This study belongs to exploratory analytical studies; it follows the approach of collecting and analyzing data to reach the results, 250 copies of the questionnaire has been distributed, 220 copies has been returned, 20 of them were excluded. So the study utilized 200 copies of the questionnaire for data collection.

IX.   THE STUDY HYPOTHESES

1. There is no statistically significant relationship between sports activities and special needs sport in Jordan.
2. There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.
3. There is no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.
4. There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information programs about sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.
5. There is no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.
6. There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

X.   DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL FACTORS AND FUNCTIONAL RESPONDENTS

Table No. (1) Shows a description of personal factors to the sample, as follows:
- Gender: that 60.50% of the study sample were male, and 39.00% were female.
- Age: 35.00% of respondents aged more than 40 years, and 28.50% of respondents aged 33-40 years old, and 22% aged between 25-32 years old, and 14.50% aged less than 25 years.
- Monthly income: 42.00% that ranges between $501 and $1000, 39.50% their incomes are above

$ 1000 and 18.50% their incomes range from $200 to $ 500.

Table 1: frequencies and the percentages of respondent's personal variables

Factor		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	122	61.00
	Female	78	39.00
Age	Less than 25	29	14.50
	25 – 32	44	22.00
	33 – 40	57	28.50
	More than 40	70	35.00
Monthly Income	$200 - $500	37	18.50
	$501 - $1000	84	42.00
	More than $1000	79	39.5

XI.   STABILITY OF THE MEASURE

The stability of the measure was tested using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, it is shown from Table (2) that:
1. Alpha value related to items of sports activities dimension equals to 0.79.
2. Alpha value related to items of sports tourism programs dimension equals to 0.85.
3. Alpha value related to items of Government supervision dimension equals to 0.73.
4. Alpha value related to items of educational and media programs dimension equals to 0.87.
5. Alpha value related to items of customer customized prices of touristic offers dimension equals to 0.77.
6. Alpha value related to items of specialized cadres dimension equals to 0.74.
7. Alpha value related to all items dimension equals to 0.89.

All these values are greater than 0.70 which means that the measure is stable.

Table 2 : Cronbach's alpha values for study dimensions

Dimension	Alpha value
Sports activities	0.79
Sports tourism programs	0.85
Government supervision	0.73
educational and media programs	0.87
customer customized prices of touristic offers	0.77
specialized cadres	0.74
all items	0.89

XII. First Hypothesis Testing and Analysis

There is no statistically significant relationship between sports activities and special needs sport in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (3) that:

1. All items have arithmetic averages greater than 3.00 for each item, except item 11. The observed significance level for each item is less than 0.05 which that they are statistically significant, so all these items are statistical. Item (1) which measures the participation of sports events in activation of touristic movement for special needs groups, came in the first rank with an arithmetic average of 3.69. In the last rank of the statistically accepted items came item (7) which measure the importance of the sports activities for special needs groups in Jordan as a part of the touristic process, with an arithmetic average of 3.22.

2. According to item 11 which measures how much practicing sport activity for special needs groups a main motive to make touristic journeys, although it has arithmetic an average greater than 3.00 but the observed significance level is greater than 0.005 which means that it is statistically insignificant.

3. The items combined have an arithmetic average of 3.34 and the observed significance level 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant, so the first hypothesis is rejected, i.e., there is a statistically significant relationship between sports activities and special needs sport in Jordan.

Table 3 : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to Sport activities

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
1	Sporting events to help revitalize touristic movement for people with special needs	3.69	1.31	7.46	0.00
7	Are sports activities for special needs in Jordan is an important part of the tourism process	3.22	1.46	2.08	0.00
11	The sports activity for people with special needs in Jordan is the main motivation to make my touristic journey	3.05	1.34	0.53	0.00
12	I plan to visit Jordan again to participate in sports for people with special needs in Jordan	3.38	1.41	3.71	0.00
24	Establishment of sports championships for persons with special needs in touristic places encourages me to visit these places more than once	3.36	1.53	3.41	0.00
	Total	3.34	0.81	5.89	0.00

XIII. Second Hypothesis Testing and Analysis

There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (4) that:

1. All items have arithmetic averages greater than 3.00 for each item, except items 8 and 30. The observed significance level for each item is less than 0.05 which that they are statistically significant, so all these items are statistical. Item (22) which measures the majority of youth practicing sports compared to others from different ages in the sports touristic programs for special needs groups in Jordan, came in the first rank with an arithmetic average of 3.92. In the last rank of the statistically accepted items

came item (26) which measures the diversit y of sports tourism program for people with special needs in Jordan, with an arithmetic average of 3.45.

2. According to item 8 which measures how much sports tourism for special needs groups is considered important in comparison with the other touristic activities, it has an arithmetic average less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant.

3. According to item 30 it has an arithmetic average

less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, i.e., sports tourism is not mainly included within the tourism programs.

4. The items combined have an arithmetic average of 3.14 and the observed significance level 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant, so the second hypothesis is rejected, i.e., there is a statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

Table 4 : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to Sport tourism programs

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
2	Sports tourism Programs in Jordan contributes to meet all the needs of people with special needs	3.50	1.39	5.05	0.00
6	There is diversity in sports activities within the tourism program for those with special needs in Jordan	3.48	1.37	4.97	0.00
8	Sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are important compared to other tourism activities	2.99	1.35	-0.05	0.00
19	The proportion of male practitioners of sports are more than girls through sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan	3.74	1.10	9.49	0.00
22	Young practitioners of sports are more than rest of ages in sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan	3.92	1.08	12.00	0.00
25	I feel secure and safe when participating in sports activities and programs for persons with special needs in Jordan	3.74	0.84	12.35	0.00
26	There is diversity in sports tourism program for people with special needs in Jordan	3.46	0.95	6.77	0.00
27	Touristic programs which specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, are available in Jordan	3.49	0.88	7.80	0.00

30	Sports tourism is included within the tourism programs mainly	2.87	1.41	-1.35	0.00
	Total	3.14	0.49	4.15	0.00

XIV. Third Hypothesis Testing and Analysis

There is no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (5) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 which means that they are statistically insignificant, i.e., all these things are challenges facing the sports tourism for special needs groups. The most challenging point was that was not governmental support to encourage this tourism with an arithmetic average of 2.38.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.52 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the third hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There has no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

Table 5 : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to Governmental supervision

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
4	The procedures taken by the Government in this form of tourism, help activating the movement of sports tourism for special needs groups	2.77	1.44	-2.26	0.00
10	There are legislations and laws to facilitate performing sports tourism for special needs groups	2.40	1.53	-5.55	0.00
13	The support by the Government is of the most important factors encouraging sorts tourism for special needs groups	2.38	1.59	-5.50	0.00
	Total	2.52	1.00	- 6.82	0.00

XV. Fourth Hypothesis Testing and Analysis

There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information programs about sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (6) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 except for item (15) which measures the sufficiency of the information about the touristic sites visited by the tourists which means that all the other items are statistically insignificant. So all these things do not exist and they are challenges facing the sports tourism for special needs groups. The most challenging point was that there were not educational programs about sports tourism for special needs groups in Jordan promoted in abroad, with an arithmetic average of 2.48.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.86 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the fourth hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information programs about sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

Table 6 : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to educational and media programs

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
3	The necessary information about sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are sufficiently available abroad	2.59	1.51	-3.83	0.00
15	There is enough information about visited touristic areas	3.51	1.44	5.00	0.00
16	There is awareness and knowledge of the benefit of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan and its importance as one of the types of tourism	2.78	1.62	-1.92	0.06
17	The media is publicizing monuments of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan appropriately and gives in-depth and regular information	2.95	1.40	-0.55	0.58
18	There are educational programs on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan promote abroad	2.48	1.59	-4.61	0.00
	Total	2.86	0.88	- 2.24	0.03

XVI. Fifth Hypothesis Testing and Analysis

There is no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (7) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 which means that they are statistically insignificant, i.e., all these things are challenges facing the sports tourism for special needs groups. The most challenging point was that the prices of tourism products of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are not to lower than other types of tourism with an arithmetic average of 2.20.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.53 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the fifth hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There has no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

Table 7 : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to customer customized prices of touristic offers

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
20	There are specific pricing of tourism products for special needs groups within the regulations of the Ministry of tourism	2.74	1.52	-2.61	0.01
21	There are disparities in rates of tourist services for persons with special needs to fit all social classes in terms of price	2.67	1.63	-2.98	0.00
23	There is a decrease in prices of tourism products of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan more than other forms of tourism	2.20	1.56	-7.30	0.00
	Total	2.53	1.13	- 5.96	0.00

XVII. Sixth Hypothesis Testing and Analysis

There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (8) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 except for item (14) which means that all the other items are statistically insignificant. So all these things do not exist and they are challenges facing the sports tourism for special needs groups. The most challenging point was the lack of specialized cadres enough to practice sports activities for people with special needs in business tourism, with an arithmetic average of 2.55.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.90 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the sixth hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

Table 8 : mean, Std. Deviation, T test, and observed significance level related to specialized cadres

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
5	The specialized cadres are sufficient to practice sports activities for special needs groups in Jordan within tourism facilities	2.55	1.31	-4.91	0.00
9	Infrastructure provides the right atmosphere for sporting activities for people with special needs in Jordan in tourism and hotel business	2.99	1.56	-0.14	0.89
28	The available cadres are highly specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs	2.94	1.44	-0.59	0.56
29	The degree of cooperation of cadres working in touristic facilities takes into account the specificity of those with special needs in all respects	2.70	1.35	-3.21	0.00
	Total	2.90	0.90	- 1.55	0.12

XVIII. Results and Recommendations

a) Results

The study found the following results:

1. There is a statistically significant relationship between sports activities for special needs groups and the process of promoting tourism in Jordan. Since sporting events help to revitalize tourism for people with special needs, sports for people with special needs in Jordan are an important part of the touristic process. The establishment of sports championships for persons with special needs makes tourists plan to visit Jordan again to participate in sports activities for people with special needs in Jordan. But practicing sports activities for people with special needs are not considered the main motivation to visit Jordan.

2. There is a statistically significant relationship between sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan, where sports tourism programs in Jordan participate to meet all the needs of people with special needs, there is diversity in sports activities within the tourism program for those with special needs in Jordan, the proportion of male practitioners of sports are more than girls through sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan, a young practitioners of sport are more than rest of other ages in sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan. Participating in sports activities and programs for persons with special needs in Jordan is secure and safe. There is diversity in sports tourism program for people with special needs in Jordan, touristic programs which are specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are available in Jordan. But sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan is not considered important compared with the other tourism activities. Sports tourism is not inserted within the tourism programs.

3. There is no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan, where the procedures done by the government are not enough to stimulate the movement of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan. There is no legislation or laws that facilitate this form of tourism, nor is the support of the State of the most important factors in promoting this type of tourism...

4. There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information and media programs on sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, as the necessary information on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan is not sufficiently available abroad. There is not enough awareness and knowledge of the usefulness and relevance of this form of tourism as a type of tourism. The media is not publicizing monuments of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan appropriately and does not give in-depth and regular information. There are not sufficient educational programs on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan to promote it abroad. But there is enough information about touristic areas that are visited by tourists.

5. There has no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan. There are no specific pricing of tourism products for special needs groups within the regulations of the Ministry of tourism. There are no disparities in rates of tourist services for persons with special needs to fit all social classes in terms of price. There is no decrease in prices of tourism products of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan more than other forms of tourism

6. There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan. The specialized cadres are not sufficient to practice sports activities for special needs groups in Jordan within tourism facilities. Infrastructure does not provide the right atmosphere for sporting activities for people with special needs in Jordan in tourism and hotel business. The available cadres are not highly specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs. The degree of cooperation of cadres working in touristic facilities does not take into account the specificity of those with special needs in all respects.

b) Recommendations

The study recommends that:

1. The competent authorities have to continuously increase interest in sports activities for special needs because of their impact on the promotion of tourism in Jordan. In particular, these activities do not represent the main motivation for tourists to travel to Jordan.

2. The current positive role of sports tourism programs should be bolstered, in particular with regard to the inclusion of sports tourism in tourism programs mainly, and also be concerned with sports tourism as in the case of the rest of touristic activities.

3. The Jordanian Government agencies should oversee sports tourism for people with special needs, by sufficiently helping to activate the movement of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, and creating legislations and laws

to facilitate performing this form of tourism. Increase governmental support for this form of tourism.

4. activate the role of information and education programs on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, through the provision of necessary information about them abroad, increase awareness and knowledge of its usefulness and relevance as a type of tourism, and make the media publicizes the contours of this type of tourism appropriately and give in-depth and regular information creating educational programs on tourism spread abroad.

5. Study the prices of touristic offers to suit customer orders in Jordan, to find specific pricing for tourism products for special needs within the regulations of the Ministry of tourism. Take into account the different social classes and their purchasing power, when deliberately setting prices of tourism services for special needs, and try to reduce the price of sports tourism products for special needs and their lack of equality with other types of tourism.

6. Train specialized cadres and personnel scientifically and practically in touristic sites in Jordan and increase their numbers in tourism areas and find the infrastructure capable of providing the right atmosphere for sporting events in these facilities and make the cadres cooperate with this group and observe their privacy in all respects.

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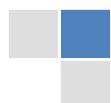
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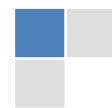
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3. Submission of Manuscripts,

4. Manuscript's Category,

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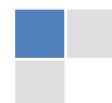
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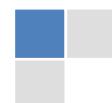
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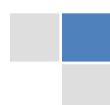
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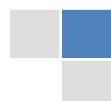
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Final Points:

A purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people to interpret your effort selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, each section to start on a new page.

The introduction will be compiled from reference matter and will reflect the design processes or outline of basis that direct you to make study. As you will carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed as like that. The result segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and will direct the reviewers next to the similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you took to carry out your study. The discussion section will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implication of the results. The use of good quality references all through the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness of prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record keeping are the only means to make straightforward the progression.
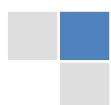
General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear

· Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page

- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence

In every sections of your document

· Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)

· Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper

· Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)

· Align the primary line of each section

· Present your points in sound order

· Use present tense to report well accepted

· Use past tense to describe specific results

· Shun familiar wording, don't address the reviewer directly, and don't use slang, slang language, or superlatives

· Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

Title Page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short. It should not have non-standard acronyms or abbreviations. It should not exceed two printed lines. It should include the name(s) and address (es) of all authors.

Abstract:

The summary should be two hundred words or less. It should briefly and clearly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript--must have precise statistics. It should not have abnormal acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Shun citing references at this point.

An abstract is a brief distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approach to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Yet, use comprehensive sentences and do not let go readability for briefness. You can maintain it succinct by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to
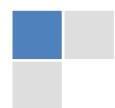
shortening the outcome. Sum up the study, with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to maintain the initial two items to no more than one ruling each.

- Reason of the study - theory, overall issue, purpose
- Fundamental goal
- To the point depiction of the research
- Consequences, including definite statistics - if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account quantitative data; results of any numerical analysis should be reported
- Significant conclusions or questions that track from the research(es)

Approach:

- Single section, and succinct
- As a outline of job done, it is always written in past tense
- A conceptual should situate on its own, and not submit to any other part of the paper such as a form or table
- Center on shortening results - bound background information to a verdict or two, if completely necessary
- What you account in an conceptual must be regular with what you reported in the manuscript
- Exact spelling, clearness of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else

Introduction:

The **Introduction** should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give most important references but shun difficult to make a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. In the introduction, describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will have no attention in your result. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here. Following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study
- Shield the model - why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? You strength remark on its appropriateness from a abstract point of vision as well as point out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Very for a short time explain the tentative propose and how it skilled the declared objectives.

Approach:

- Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done.
- Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point with every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need a least of four paragraphs.
- Present surroundings information only as desirable in order hold up a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read the whole thing you know about a topic.
- Shape the theory/purpose specifically - do not take a broad view.
- As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (Methods and Materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A sound written Procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replacement your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt for the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to spare your outcome but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section. When a technique is used that has been well described in another object, mention the specific item describing a way but draw the basic

principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to text all particular resources and broad procedures, so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step by step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

- Explain materials individually only if the study is so complex that it saves liberty this way.
- Embrace particular materials, and any tools or provisions that are not frequently found in laboratories.
- Do not take in frequently found.
- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method (not particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology)
- Describe the method entirely
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures
- Simplify - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

- It is embarrassed or not possible to use vigorous voice when documenting methods with no using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result when script up the methods most authors use third person passive voice.
- Use standard style in this and in every other part of the paper - avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings - save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part a entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Carry on to be to the point, by means of statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.You must obviously differentiate material that would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matter should not be submitted at all except requested by the instructor.

Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and comprise remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or in manuscript form.

What to stay away from

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surroundings information, or try to explain anything.
- Not at all, take in raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
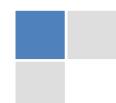
- Do not present the similar data more than once.
- Manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate the identical information.
- Never confuse figures with tables - there is a difference.

Approach
- As forever, use past tense when you submit to your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.
- Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report
- If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results part.

Figures and tables
- If you put figures and tables at the end of the details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attach appendix materials, such as raw facts
- Despite of position, each figure must be numbered one after the other and complete with subtitle
- In spite of position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other and complete with heading
- All figure and table must be adequately complete that it could situate on its own, divide from text

Discussion:

The Discussion is expected the trickiest segment to write and describe. A lot of papers submitted for journal are discarded based on problems with the Discussion. There is no head of state for how long a argument should be. Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implication of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and hold up for all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of result should be visibly described. Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved with prospect, and let it drop at that.

- Make a decision if each premise is supported, discarded, or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."
- Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work
- You may propose future guidelines, such as how the experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details all of your remarks as much as possible, focus on mechanisms.
- Make a decision if the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory, and whether or not it was correctly restricted.
- Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present.
- One research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind, where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

- When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from available information
- Submit to work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.
- Submit to generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

<div align="center">

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SUBMITTING YOUR RESEARCH PAPER TO GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US)

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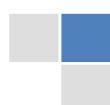
- The **major constraint** is that you must independently make all content, tables, graphs, and facts that are offered in the paper. You must write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The Peer-reviewers need to identify your own perceptive of the concepts in your own terms. NEVER extract straight from any foundation, and never rephrase someone else's analysis.

- Do not give permission to anyone else to "PROOFREAD" your manuscript.

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- To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use please do not permit anyone right to use to your paper and files.
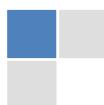
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	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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