Online ISSN : 2249-460X
Print ISSN : 0975-587X
DOI : 10.17406/GJHSS

Global Journal

of Human Social Sciences: A

Arts & Humanities

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Highlights

- Glance at the Developmental Role of Women Headed Households
- Tolerance in Relation to Military Impact of Moral and Ethical Degradation

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 18 ISSUE 3 VERSION 1.0

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Volume 18 Issue 22 was originally issued as A3

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: A
Arts & Humanities - Psychology

Volume 18 Issue 22
Originally issued as A3

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: A
Arts & Humanities - Psychology

Volume 18 Issue 3 (Ver. 1.0)

Open Association of Research Society

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Open Scientific Standards

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945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America
USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392
USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
2nd, Lansdowne, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon-Surrey,
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Packaging & Continental Dispatching

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Global Journal of human-social science: a
Arts & Humanities - Psychology
Volume 18 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Coping Strategies of Stress Tolerance in Relation to Military Training

By Md Jahangir Alam & Marzia Dulal

University of Textiles

Abstract- No one can escape stress, but we can learn to cope with it. The 'work stress' is found in all professions. Military professionals are very stressed because they are highly target driven and highly pressured on results. Military education and training is a process which intends to establish and improve the capabilities of military personnel in their respective roles. Military profession by virtue of its inherent nature is full of stress where anxiety, insecurity and uncertainty always prevail. Military personnel are experiencing numerous type of stress based on situations like war time, peace time and UN mission time. Irrespective of officers and soldiers start their professional life through training in the academy where stresses are more intense. So our writing will be focusing on those issues and try to draw a comprehensive guideline to enhance the performance of the military personnel by coping up with stress in adverse situations.

GJHSS-A Classification: *FOR Code: 170199*



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Coping Strategies of Stress Tolerance in Relation to Military Training

Md Jahangir Alam[α] & Marzia Dulal[σ]

Abstract- No one can escape stress, but we can learn to cope with it. The 'work stress' is found in all professions. Military professionals are very stressed because they are highly target driven and highly pressured on results. Military education and training is a process which intends to establish and improve the capabilities of military personnel in their respective roles. Military profession by virtue of its inherent nature is full of stress where anxiety, insecurity and uncertainty always prevail. Military personnel are experiencing numerous type of stress based on situations like war time, peace time and UN mission time. Irrespective of officers and soldiers start their professional life through training in the academy where stresses are more intense. So our writing will be focusing on those issues and try to draw a comprehensive guideline to enhance the performance of the military personnel by coping up with stress in adverse situations.

I. Introduction

Bangladesh Army is a unique and traditional profession where troops are trained with rigorous hardship both physical and mental to become the future soldiers of the armed forces. It is observed that recruits are facing lot of problems out of stress and sometimes cannot cope up with the existing new environment of Bangladesh military training institutions and thereby their performance is decreasing and a good number of cadets/recruits are drooped out every year. Re-socialization is an important aspect of inducting a civilian into a military. Re-socialization as a sociological concept deals with the process of mentally and emotionally "re-training" a person so they can operate in an environment other than what they are accustomed. Successful re-socialization into a total institution involves changes to an individual's personality. In the transition from civilian to military, the cadets/recruits are trained to solely follow the command of his superiors. In some cases commands would go against certain natural aversions of the individual based on one's moral and ethical principles but they need to cope up with the prevailing situations.

Officer Cadets of Bangladesh Military academy and recruits of the centers undergo an exhaustive training in the military academy/centers. They are joining to military academy from a varied background and different emotional and mental status. The emotional climate in the family at times builds the foundation of stress tolerance within an individual. Even the ordinal position in the family has a significant role in shaping the personality pattern of an individual. But the most significant role in the context of Bangladesh in molding the stress tolerance ability comes from the difference of socio-economic status (SES) and parenting style. Because cadets/recruits of the good SES receive the relatively stable family and social environment which may foster better stress tolerance ability. However, the lower SES adolescents might have a habit of frequent stress tolerance ability which may excel his performance in the stressful situations. In many cases Particular styles of parenting might have been associated with signs of more adaptive behavior and fewer mental health difficulties, and some research has found that these may vary across cultures. So if the officer cadets, recruits and the all members (officers and soldiers) as a whole are taught about the coping strategy of stress, it will immensely help to enhance their performance both in physical and professional.

If we can motivate ourselves to follow the strategies that will be discussed in this article, research studies suggest that we are likely to achieve some of the following:

a. Reduce level of anxiety, frustration and insecurity feelings.
b. Reduction in the level of blood pressure.
c. Reduction in the intensity and frequency of headaches and better quality of sleep.
d. Reduction in the risk of having heart attacks.
e. Better relationship with people at work.
f. Improved general health for greater enjoyment of life.
g. Better personal and family relationships.
h. Improved in the level of physical energy.
i. Improved concentration at work.
j. Improvement in mental well-being and better social life.
k. Better performance of cadets/recruits in physical and academic work.
l. Less number of dropped out rate of cadets/recruits from the military academy/centers.

a) Stress

Stress is difficult to define precisely and more difficult to measure. Stress is caused not only by external factors, which are called "Stressors", but is also

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generated internally by our hopes and aspirations, beliefs and attitudes, as well as by our personality attributes and by our unrealistic expectations of ourselves. Stress occurs at work, at home in our social life. Even though we like to think that we live autonomous lives, we are affected by a wide variety of national and international, economic, political and ecological factors. Although we may have little control over our environment, how we respond to our environment, or how we allow it to affect us, is entirely our own responsibility. "A certain amount of stress occurs all the time there is no life without stress; not all stress is bad for us. Some stress is essential for our very existence as well as for our continued personal growth. A completely unstressed person might as well be dead. A certain amount of stress gives us a zest for life and releases our creativity. Having too few challenges makes our lives boring and frustration. Finding the right balance is like adjusting the strings of a musical instrument; too loose and the tuned will be ruined, too high and the string will break. So, a right balancing is a precondition for happiness.

i. *Types of Stress*

Considering the intensity the stress may be of following nature:

a. *Too Little Stress.* Where there is insufficient challenge to achieve a sense of personal accomplishment, skills are underutilized. Lack of stimulation leads to boredom. There is a lack of purpose or meaning in life.

b. *Optimum Stress.* Where there is optimum stress - life is balanced and despite ups and downs perfectly manageable. Job satisfaction and a sense of achievement enable the person to cruise through daily work without many difficulties and to be tired at the end of the day.

c. *Too Much Stress.* There is a constant feeling of having too much to do everyday. Despite emotional and physical exhaustion the person is unable to take time off to rest and play. He is permanent overdrive but not achieving results as expected.

d. *Breakdown:* If the efforts are continued the person may develop chronic neurotic tendencies or one of several psychosomatic illnesses. In this stage of stress tolerance level individuals are likely to get perturbed and broken down.

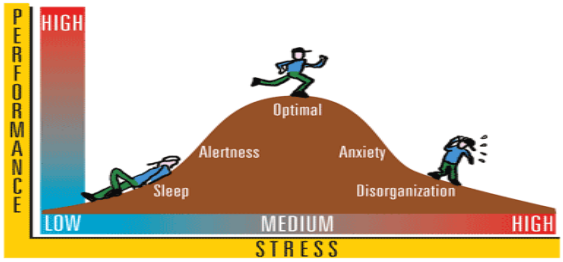


Figure 1: Stress Performance Connection (Adopted from the complete guide of stress management)

The Signs and Symptoms of Stress

a) Physical

1. Increased heart rate
2. High blood pressure
3. Hyperventilation
4. Dizziness
5. Tingling, sensations, sweats, numbness
6. Muscle contraction-(aches, pains, headaches, shakes)
7. Migraine
8. Stomach ulcers, nausea
9. Frequent urination, diarrhea
10. Physical illness - asthma, skin rashes, cancer, etc.

b) Mental.

1. Difficulty in concentrating
2. Difficulty in making decisions
3. Impaired memory - forgetfulness
4. Increased negative self-critical thoughts - (Depressive thinking)
5. Distorted, irrational idea-catastrophic thinking - (worrying)

c) Behavioural

1. Avoidance of anxiety provokingsituations
2. Social withdrawal
3. Excessive drinking/smoking/drug taking
4. Difficulty in sleeping
5. Early waking
6. Increased aggression
7. Accident proneness
8. Manic increase in activity level
9. Increase in obsession tendencies
10. Loss of sexual interest
11. Alteration in food intake

ii. *Causes of Stress*

The most frequent reasons for “stressing out” fall into three main categories:

a. The unsettling effects of change.
b. The feeling that an outside force is challenging or threatening us.
c. The feeling that we have lost personal control.

The National Institute of Mental Health of USA (NIMH) notes some of the more common stressors for college students which can be applied for the

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cadets/recruits in our Bangladesh military academy/centers also:

a. Increased academic demands.
b. Being on your own in a new environment.
c. Changes in family relations.
d. Financial responsibilities.
e. Changes in your social life.
f. Exposure to new people, ideas, and temptations.
g. Awareness of your sexual identity and orientation.
h. Preparing for life after graduation.

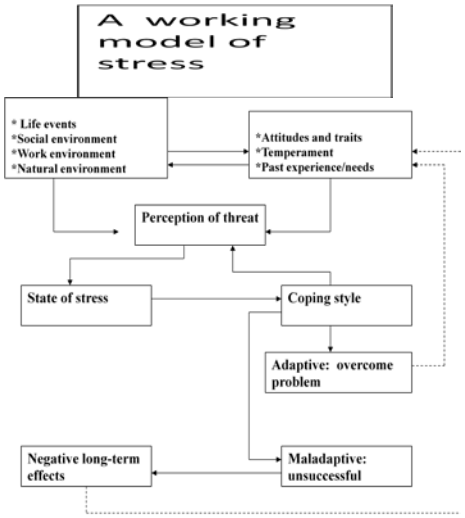


Figure 2: A working model of stress (Adapted from Cooper,1981)

iii. *Different stressors*

Events or situation in our environment that causes stress is called stressors. Following are some of stressors:

a. Occupational stressors (Physical or psychological).
b. Domestic stressors.
c. Economic, political & social stressors.
d. "Should" & "Must" - as a stressors.
e. Symptoms - which you are under stress.

iv. *Where and when does Stress Occur*

A crisis occurs in life when stress is understandable and inevitable. Most stress is not related to life crisis. Predominantly, the energy we expend on trivial or relentless daily annoyances cumulatively makes a major impact on our health and functioning. Following are some of those:

a. Getting late in the class, PT, Games or office.
b. When any one is waiting for any unsettling disposal.
c. Being repeatedly interrupted by telephone call when one is busy with an important deadline.
d. Noisy roadwork when job requires concentration.
e. Car not starting when you are late for work.
f. Being stuck in traffic jam.
g. Being involved in a minor accident but having to spend hours making a report to the police.
h. Having demanding time schedule etc.

v. *Hardy Personality*

There are people who are extremely resilient, there are people who are excessively prone to stress, psychologist called this as "hardy personality". This is found in people who are likely to be resistant to stress because they have a disposition composed of the 3 "Cs" *Commitment, Control and Challenge*. They are committed to what they do. They find a purpose and meaningfulness in their work, family and social institutions. They know that values and priorities, which gives them a sense of perspective and an ability to make accurate judgments and to resolve problems. They take responsibility for what they do and for what happens in their life. These people have a tendency to believe that they can control or influence the course of events. They are flexible enough to be able to deal with whatever comes along. The hardy person is more confident and less anxious.

vi. *Influencing Factors of stress tolerance level*

Followings are the factors which influence the stress tolerance level of the individual:

Support network- A strong network of supportive friends and family members is an enormous buffer against stress. When we have people we know we can count on, life's pressures don't seem as overwhelming. On the flip side, the more lonely and isolated we are, the greater our risk of succumbing to stress.

a. *Sense of control*- If we have confidence in ourselves and our ability to influence events and persevere through challenges, it's easier to take stress in stride. On the other hand, if we believe that we have little control over our life that we are at the mercy of our environment and circumstances, with limited ability to make changes, stress is more likely to paralyze us and knock us off course.
b. *Attitude and outlook* - The way we look at life and its inevitable challenges makes a huge difference in our ability to handle stress. If we are generally hopeful and optimistic, we will be less vulnerable. Stress-hardy people tend to embrace challenges, have a stronger sense of humor, believe in a higher purpose, and accept change as an inevitable part of life.
c. *Ability to deal with emotions* - If we don't know how to calm and soothe ourselves when we are feeling sad, angry, or afraid, we are highly likely to become stressed and agitated. Having the ability to identify and deal appropriately with our emotions can increase our tolerance to stress and help us bounce back from adversity.
d. *Knowledge and preparation*- The more we know about a stressful situation including how long it will last and what to expect, the easier it is to cope. For example, if we go into surgery with a realistic picture of what to expect post-op, a painful recovery will be

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less stressful than if we were expecting to bounce back immediately.

II. Military Training and Stress

There is no distrust that military training is composed with different level of stresses which includes physiological and psychological components. A soldier needs to attain certain standard in different facets of training to be competent to defend the motherland. Thereby a huge transformation takes place during the process of making a civilian in to a military man. The process however, creates an opportunity to the individual to adapt in various stresses at peace and war. As we all know that human personality greatly varied from person to person which in turn affect in absorbing the training. As a result all trainees may not be efficient while absorbing different stresses during training. However, knowledge of managing stress and adaptation technique can help to a great extent to capitalize our human resource to yield better performance and lead a meaningful life. People are likely to suffer from stress due to their body's response to physical (cold, injury, disease) and / or mental (fear, conflict, pressure) demands placed on it. Stress also can occur when soldiers think they cannot meet the demands they expected to meet. Sometimes they overestimate the difficulty of a task or mission and sometimes they underestimate their abilities.

a) How Does Stress Affect the Performance of the Military Personnel?

Stress can affect both soldier's body and mind. Trainees under large amounts of stress can become tired, sick, and unable to concentrate or think clearly to their study and military training. Sometimes, they even suffer mental breakdowns. Because of the widespread damage stress can cause, it's important to know our own limit. But just how much stress is "too much" differs from person to person. Some persons seem to be able to roll with life's punches, while others tend to crumble in the face of small obstacles or frustrations [1]. Some military persons even thrive on the excitement of a high-stress lifestyle. When any soldier faces too much stress for any single incident or reason, he may gets perturbed or breakdown and subsequently it affects his other day to day activities for which he cannot concentrate to his routing activities. In the race of training at the academies/units/centers he falls behind and cannot compete with others and fails to keep pace or momentum of the training. In the process of time he found himself aloof and helpless to continue training with main stream [2] . Thereby their performance both in military and academy is going to be declined and sometime they want to discontinue the training by flying away or committing some unexpected incidents like even suicidal attempts. In this situation he is provided with full hearted support, guidance and counseling by the respective instructors or trainers. Beside this if they are taught about the strategies of coping style of the stress tolerance certainly they will be immensely benefited and competent enough to stand against the stress. So considering all these aspects and the consequences of the stress on performance, military personnel should know about the coping strategies of stress.

III. Coping Strategies of Stress

Stress is a fact of life. It's all around us; at work, in our environment and in our personal lives. Since stress arises from so many factors and conditions, it's probably impossible to eliminate it completely. But we can apply technique to lessen its potential harmful effects [3]. Evidence suggests that it's best to have a variety of technique available. Let us see some of the coping strategies that can help us deal more effectively with stressors. Following are coping strategies:

a. Breathing.
b. Developing Communication skills.
c. Nutrition & healthy life style.
d. Physical relaxation.
e. Mental relaxation.
f. Other strategies.
g. Improving physical fitness.
h. Taking help from outside.
i. Biofeedback.

IV. Methods for Coping Strategies

Our individual training and our expectations of ourselves or others contribute to the way we cope. One person may be inclined to conform to the demand of the society [4], another may rebel against all rules and regulations and another may try to reform society if necessary, single handedly. Methods for coping strategies are discussed below:

a) Defense Mechanism: Defense Mechanisms are unconscious strategies people use to reduce anxiety by concealing its source from themselves and others. According to Freud people develop a range of defense mechanisms to deal with it [5]. All of us employ defense mechanisms to some degree, and at times they can serve a useful purpose by protecting us from unpleasant information. Defense mechanism is a kind of technique which reduces stress by distracting internal feelings and / or perceptions of external reality. Some of the techniques are as follow:

1. Denial – " It is not really stressful at all"
2. Intellectualization – "This is all very interesting, let me face it"
3. Reaction formation – "This is not stressful, and, in fact, it's a great learning experience"
4. Rationalization- For example, a fox being unable to reach hanging grapes and decided they were sour.

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b) *Reappraising of the situation*: Perception that threatens the important needs or motives can be modified and thus the stress can be reduced. It is effective because

1. Focusing on positive aspects of life crisis distracts the person from dwelling on threatening negative aspects.
2. Positive appraisal generates positive emotional states which block negative emotions.
3. It increases the person's sense of control in a threatening situation.

c) *Tension Reduction:* Tension reduction is a voluntary method of directly inhibiting stress induced physiological arousal & its associated symptoms. Some of the methods are:

Physical Exercise: Both exercise and stress produce almost identical pattern of physiological arousal. Stress induced arousal is involuntary while exercise induced arousal is voluntary. Persons undergoing exercise controls arousal level by actively deciding when to do vigorous and when to relax. Voluntary nature of exercise provides sense of mastery & self control that is lacking in stress induced arousal.

Regular vigorous exercise is also followed by a state of relaxation- *the rebound relaxation* which may last for several hours during which time it blocks any stress induced arousal. Physical exercise places the person in following:

a) Control of his/her physiological activity.
b) Promotes a sense of mastery over stress reaction.
c) Also produces a post exercise state of relaxation.

Relaxation Training

Hypnosis: Deep relaxation is achieved by direct suggestion and by use of relaxing mental images.

Meditation: In addition to teaching relaxation, is designed to achieve subjective goals such as contemplation, wisdom, and altered states of consciousness. Both progressive muscle relaxation and meditation reliably reduce stress-related arousal. They have been used successfully to treat a range of stress-related disorders, including hypertension, migraine and tension headaches, and chronic pain.

Progressive relaxation: It is learned by alternately tensing & relaxing each of major muscles of the body. Progressive muscular relaxation involves systematically tensing and then relaxing different groups of skeletal (voluntary) muscles, while directing one's attention toward the contrasting sensations produced by the two procedures. After practicing progressive muscular relaxation, individuals become increasingly sensitive to rising tension levels and can produce the relaxation response during everyday activities.

Biofeedback: Biofeedback is a technique in which people learn voluntary control of stress-related physiological responses, such as skin temperature, muscle tension, blood pressure, and heart rate. Normally, people cannot control these responses voluntarily. In biofeedback training, people are connected to an instrument or machine that measures a particular physiological response, such as heart rate, and feeds that measurement back to them in an understandable way.

Use of Medicine: Medicine to be taken under supervision of a competent doctor if

1. other methods of stress reduction fail
2. the reaction to stress is severe

Anticipatory Coping: Stress reactions are in part due to an imbalance between stressor demand and coping abilities. So stress reaction can be lessened by increasing people's ability to cope with particular stressors. Anticipatory coping involves developing and practicing skills that can be applied in future stressful situations important skills are:

1. Gaining information
2. Developing a plan of action
3. Self monitoring

V. Learning Healthier Ways to Manage Stress

Avoid unnecessary stress: Not all stress can be avoided, and it's not healthy to avoid a situation that needs to be addressed. You may be surprised, however, by the number of stressors in your life that you can eliminate.

1. Learn how to say "no"
2. Avoid people who stress you out
3. Take control of your environment
4. Avoid hot-button topics
5. Pare down your to-do list

Alter the situation: If you can't avoid a stressful situation, try to alter it. Figure out what you can do to change things so the problem doesn't present itself in the future. Often, this involves changing the way you communicate and operate in your daily life.

1. Express your feelings instead of bottling them up.
2. Be willing to compromise.
3. Be more assertive.
4. Manage your time better
5. Adapt to the stressor

If you can't change the stressor, change yourself. You can adapt to stressful situations and regain your sense of control by changing your expectations and attitude.

- Reframe problems.
- Look at the big picture.
- Adjust your standards.
- Focus on the positive.
- Adjusting Your Attitude

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Accept the things you can't change: Some sources of stress are unavoidable. You can't prevent or change stressors such as the death of a loved one, a serious illness, or a national recession. In such cases, the best way to cope with stress is to accept things as they are. Acceptance may be difficult, but in the long run, it's easier than railing against a situation you can't change.

1. Don't try to control the uncontrollable.
2. Look for the upside.
3. Share your feelings.
4. Learn to forgive.
5. Make time for fun and relaxation

Beyond a take-charge approach and a positive attitude, you can reduce stress in your life by nurturing yourself. If you regularly make time for fun and relaxation, you'll be in a better place to handle life's stressors when they inevitably come.

a) Healthy ways to relax and recharge

- Go for a walk.
- Spend time in nature.
- Call a good friend.
- Sweat out tension with a good workout.
- Write in your journal.
- Take a long bath.
- Light scented candles
- Savor a warm cup of coffee or tea.
- Play with a pet.
- Work in your garden.
- Get a massage.
- Curl up with a good book.
- Listen to music.
- Watch a comedy

Don't get so caught up in the hustle and bustle of life that you forget to take care of your own needs. Nurturing yourself is a necessity, not a luxury.

- Set aside relaxation time.
- Connect with others
- Do something you enjoy every day.
- Keep your sense of humor.
- Learn the relaxation response

You can control your stress levels with relaxation techniques that evoke the body's relaxation response, a state of restfulness that is the opposite of the stress response. Regularly practicing these techniques will build your physical and emotional resilience, heal your body, and boost your overall feelings of joy and equanimity [6], [7].

Adopt a healthy lifestyle: You can increase your resistance to stress by strengthening your physical health.

- Exercise regularly.
- Eat a healthy diet.
- Reduce caffeine and sugar.
- Avoid alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs.

Get enough sleep: Adequate sleep fuels your mind, as well as your body. Feeling tired will increase your stress because it may cause you to think irrationally

b) Suggestions for Coping Skills to Assist Recovery

DOs

- Expect the incident to bother you
- Remind yourself that your reactions are normal
- Spend time with friends and co-workers
- Maintain a balanced diet with minimum caffeine and sugar
- Exercise on a daily, moderate basis
- Take time for leisure activities
- Talk to trusted friends, counselor
- Minimize use of alcohol and drugs
- Treat yourself especially well - you deserve it!
- DON'Ts:
- Think you are going "crazy"
- Try to resist recurring thoughts, dreams or flashbacks
- Withdraw from family, friends, co-workers
- Think you are the only one who has been affected
- Drink alcohol excessively
- Abuse medication
- Have unrealistic expectations for recovery - it takes time !

c) Suggestions for instructors, platoon mates or close associates

- Listen carefully
- Spend time with the affected person
- Offer your assistance and listening ear
- Reassure them that they are safe and normal
- Help them with routine tasks
- Allow them some private time
- Don't take their anger (or other feelings) personally
- Tell them you are sorry such an event has occurred and you want to understand and assist them
- Call for help or support as soon as you feel you need it

VI. Stress Management Guidelines

- ❑ Learn your major distress
- ❑ Become assertive, not aggressive
- ❑ Manage your time well
- ❑ Get the sleep you require
- ❑ Exercise for endurance and strength at least three times per week
- ❑ Eat a well-balanced diet
- ❑ Avoid excessive use of alcohol, caffeine and nicotine
- ❑ Know and practice your philosophical approach to life
- ❑ Accept creative challenges
- ❑ Plan your free time constructively and productively
- ❑ The more healthy, fit and well you are, the more resilient, you will be against all types of distress!

VII. An Amazing Solution for Pain and Stress

Whenever you feel stressed or have pain I invite you to try the barefoot test. Go outside and plant your

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bare feet on sand, grass or even concrete, preferably a bit moist for added conductivity [8]. Read, listen to music, or just watch the birds or passing parade, but stay there in direct physical contact with the ground-the skin of the body touching the skin of the Earth for at least a half an hour or 40 minutes. At the end of that time you will notice the difference in your pain or stress level compared to when you started. You will be very surprised.

Some Suggestions for Staying Healthy

S - Sensible eating
T - Take time to enjoy life
R - Rest and relaxation
E - Exercise and education (about CIS)
S - Social support (family, friends)
S - Satisfying expressions of spirituality and sexuality

VIII. Conclusion

Everyone's perception of threat is different. These perceptions have a lot to do with how much or how well or badly we react to situations. We all have a different tolerance level. What one person finds extremely stressful and succumbs to, another may find tolerable, and yet another may positively thrive on. For our own health, it is our duty to consider whether our reactions are likely to be beneficial or harmful, dangerous to ourselves or other, and what the outcome will be in the short or long run. If a harmful outcome is predicted we should take appropriate steps and do all within our power to prevent damage. A completely unstressed person might as well be dead. So, stress has to be there, which stems from many different sources. Stress can influence our physical and psychological well-being. Also influence our performance on many tasks and even the ultimate course of our career. By adopting some of the coping techniques which have been discussed in this article, we can certainly avoid some and cope with others.

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http://www.stress tolerance.com
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Global Journal of human-social science: a
Arts & Humanities - Psychology
Volume 18 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

A Glance at the Developmental Opportunities of Gibe III Hydro Electric Power Project of Ethiopia at National Level Vis-À-Vis Local Communities

By Nigatu Abebe
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Abstract- With a great deal of enthusiasm to make a way out of extreme poverty, the government of Ethiopia is claiming the fact that it was embarked on a track of developmental ventures that would bring economic transformation for the nation. To this end priorities were given to the power sector which is believed to be serving as foundation for the upcomingshift from agrarian economy to the manufacturing industry in short period of time as was envisaged by the Growth and Transformation Plan of the incumbent gov't. Accordingly massive investments are on the stake in power generation projects, particularly in the hydroelectric sector. One of such endeavours is the Gibe III hydroelectric power project which is launched in 2006. The purpose of this short article is to observe the balance of national development initiative with the concern of local communities adjacent to the project centre. Accordingly the government is keen explaining the projects role in boosting the nation's energy supply in the field of electric city and above all it opens the way for earning foreign currency since part of the energy produced is going to be Exported to the neighbouring states including Kenya.

Keywords: *development, local communities.*

GJHSS-A Classification: *FOR Code: 169999*



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Keywords: development, local communities.

I. Introduction

Ethiopia is a nation curved out of people with diverse cultural and ethno- linguistic background. Throughout history the people lived in the land in harmony and cooperation despite some challenges that had their roots in elite grid to exploit those differences for their own multifaceted Political as well as economic agenda. History tells a prestige about the nation, which is greatly manifested in its rhetoric of being centre for civilization and among the big economic and political powers of the day in the past.

However this record is not supported with historical continuity. With a tremendous set back, today Ethiopia is one of the polities at the bottom of the international economic power pyramid. This fact is again has many thing to do with the nation's multidimensional political and cultural history. Against this background efforts have been made by different regimes and systems that came to the political ascendancy to rule the nation at different times.

As an agent inheriting this hallmark of poverty, the current generation is making its part to change the course of history. This is manifested by the development endeavours embarked by the incumbent government that are specially targeted to laying foundations for the upcoming industrialization expected to be a vibrant sector in boosting the nation's economy. Particularly the power sector is the most important issue identified by the government as a point of departure for activities to be conducted and hence we witness an intensive movement associated with construction of power generating projects and among them the hydroelectric power sector is prioritized given the nation's huge potential and its value as environmentally friendly initiative which enable sustainable development possible.

Usually projects of hydroelectric power generations are identified with creating extra opportunities for supplementary economic engage-ments and harmonizing development endeavours that can boost economic development particularly in localities they are established. In this study effort is going to be made to identify opportunities and associated challenges of the Gibe III hydroelectric power project launched by the government along the Gibe- Omo river basin. Accordingly the study is composed of four parts in which the first part is dedicated to describe the overall dynamics of the gibe III hydroelectric Power project in light the statement of the problem for this study. The second part is all about literature review. In third part methodological issues are addressed and fourthly the concluding remarks were presented.

a) Overview of the Gibe III hydroelectric power project

As part of a departure to exploit the estimated potential of 40,000MW hydroelectric power, the government of Ethiopia embarked on launching massive projects. Among them is the Gibe III Hydroelectric power project which laid it foundation along the Gibe- Omo river basin in 2006 (EEPCO 2009).

With a construction Cost of $1.8 billion Gibe III is a 1,870 MW facility comprising a 240 m dam creating

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a reservoir with a surface area of at least 200 km^2, live storage of 11,750 million m^3, underground and inclined penstocks, and a surface powerhouse equipped with 10 power generating units and Switchyards (EEPCO 2009).

Electrical power generated by Gibe III will be available to cover both peak and off-peak demand in the Ethiopian interconnected power systems and also exports to Kenya's market. Power produced will be evacuated through a four double circuit 400 kV, 65 km, overhead transmission line. The project is schemed with installed capacity of 1,870MW and up on completion it is expected to raise the county's generation status significantly (International Rivers 2009).

The project is located in the territory of SNNPR about 450 Km south of Addis Ababa within the Omo Gibe River basin in the middle reach of the Omo River, around 450 km by road South of Addis Ababa. The scheme, from the root of its reservoir to its tailrace outfall, extends over a corridor some 155km long. Administratively, the reservoir stretches over five zones, eleven Weredas and 67 kebeles. However, all the works concerning the construction of the Gibe III scheme dam, tunnel, power house, switchyard, construction camps and access road are concentrated in area under the jurisdiction of the Loma Wereda of the Dawro Zone and Kindo Didaye and Kindo Koyshaweredas of Wolayta zone of the Southern Nations and Nationalities People Regional State (Aklilu and Sanjay 2013).

The upper stream areas of the project is represented by parts of wolayta, Dawwro, Hadiya and Kambata while the Downstream encompasses territories of the lower Omo river valley that includes localities occupied by the people of Bodi, Mursi, Kwegu, Kara, Hamar, Bashada, Nyangatom and Daasanach (Johnston, 2009).

Currently the status of the construction is already finalized and all issues as far power generation is concerned are getting operational. But with regard to concerns to the associated development and trans-formation of the socio economic status of the localities around the project is concerned things are yet fully addressed. Therefore this study tried to identify opportunities of integrated development and concerns of social justices pertinent to the communities adjacent to the project site of the region.

II. Developmental Opportunities of the Gibe iii Project

Hydropower is central to Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), as claimed by the incumbent government of Ethiopia. This integrated, state-led development scheme envisions Ethiopia rising to a middle income country by 2025 (MFED, 2012). It includes hydropower as a critical driver of economic development and plans to boost the current production in a tremendous amount. To meet its increasing demand, Ethiopia has embarked on an accelerated electrification program to increase the low rate of population access to electricity from current 25% to 50% by 2018. In addition, the Government of Ethiopia would like to monetize their vast hydropower resources by exporting the power to the sub region. Accordingly Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation EEPCo is preparing itself to export 50 MW to Djibouti, up to 200 MW to Sudan, and up to 1000 MW to Kenya in the medium term. Therefore the Project understudy supports these objectives of the government of Ethiopia by providing large amounts of primary and secondary energy to the grid to meet both the objectives - increasing power supply to the domestic grid for increasing access; and exporting excess electricity to the sub region to meet the demands for electricity in neighbouring countries in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.

To this end the EEPCo has embarked in energy production through construction of huge hydropower plants. One of these plants is the Gibe III hydroelectric power plant with an installed capacity of 1870 MW and an annual energy production of 6,500 GWh. This additional energy ensures the satisfaction of the ever increasing domestic demand with reliable supply as well as supporting the country's Universal Electrification Access Program. By exporting power through regional interconnection system, the country will significantly benefit from foreign currency earning through sales of electricity to the neighbouring countries as well as contributing to the regional economic integration (EEPCO 2010).

One of the informants form the Project site remarked that recently, there is a growing opportunity for limited regional economic integration in relation to the energy sector and there is also a growing political pressure for the establishment of a regional body to manage the shared use of water resources in the region. Such collaboration could help to improve the mutual trust and confidence of the states and motivate them to seek peaceful coexistence and develop a peaceful neighbourhood through an expansion of inter-dependence. Unlike other countries in the region, Ethiopia's main potential source of energy is hydro-electric power, which makes costs cheaper than elsewhere. Motivated by this potential, Ethiopia is seeking to develop a market for its energy exports and the neighbouring countries are, in turn, looking for cheaper energy sources. This convergence of interests as Mulugeta (2012) argues has led Djibouti, Kenya and Sudan to enter into power purchase agreements with Ethiopia. As part of these agreements, power-grid connectivity projects have been launched and the Ethiopian grid system is now connected with Djibouti Sudan, and Kenya (Mulugeta, 2012).This project is not only intended for the development of Ethiopia but is also a way of contributing to regional economic development

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since it will bring electrical energy to neighboring countries besides Ethiopia. According to observers the power supplied by Ethiopia will also support other projects in the region – specifically the Lamu Port and Lamu-South-Sudan- Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET), oil developments in the Turkana region, and pumping stations for any Kenyan oil pipeline .The power trade that is signed between the Kenya and Ethiopia serves as a cooperation tool for the two countries (Mahlet, 2016).

In fact economically, Ethiopia and Kenya are now on the process of being interdependent. Ethiopia has planned to export electricity to Kenya up to 500 MW (Gilgel Gibe Affair, 2008). According to EEPCo's External Communication Officer Report (2013) Kenya is also requesting 400-500 MW hydroelectric power from Ethiopia though it is waiting for the completion of Gilgel Gibe III. The latter has already connected its power grid to Kenya and currently exporting 60MW (Endalcachew, 2014). The bilateral nature of this type of cooperation will hopefully develop into some sort of supranational and regional mechanism, with the objective of regulating power generation and marketing in the region. Such a regime asMahlet claims will not only provide reliable and cost effective energy, but will also promote peace by enhancing the interdependence of the states (Mahlet 2016).

With regard to development associated with local communities, (wredas of loma, kindokoysha and kindoDidaye of Dawro and Wolaita Zone respectively) which is the focal point of this study, narratives by different observers makes its beginning from the employment opportunists created as the result of the launching of the project. Hence according to Aklilu and Sanjay(2013) and Sanjay Mishra, from the initial personnel requirement of 1200 at the beginning of the construction has risen to 5000 in its peak time with the majority engaged in unskilled and semi-skilled engagements (Aklilu and Sanjay 2013). Hand in hand with this it is possible to observe proliferation of small scale service oriented business engagements with provisions to the migrant work force operating in the localities.

Particularly the Social Impact Assessment Team which is conducting empirical studies under the supervision of EEPCo along the project site further makes a reference to the emerging development of the fishing industry with the creation of a reservoir area for big artificial lake. The Environment and Social Management Plan mandated by the Ethiopian electric power project further points out that theproject will create a reservoir of 20,000 ha in area and 230meter deep at the dam site. This is a large artificial lake that provides different environmental and ecological niches for diverse fish species. Accordingly a number of fish species in the lotic (riverine) habitat are expected to adapt to the new reservoir (lacustrine) habitats these species also appear in other lakes in the Rift Valley – Abaya and Chamo. Hence the new reservoir would potentially provide opportunity for developing commercial fishery (EEPCO 2009).

According to local officials of the government in the project area in order to exploit the emerging potential in fishery particularly the Kindo Didaye and Kind okoyshaweredas of the Wolaita zone there are seven cooperatives organized out of local unemployed work force. The officials further remarked that of these two werd as there had been advance preparation from the concerned stakeholders to facilitate conditions for the evolution of Eco tourism associated with emerging bio-diversity and land scape in line with the construction of the artificial lake.

In addition to that the above mentioned informants described that there are different road projects collectively extended to cover about 120 km area with an estimated cost of 1billion 440 million birr. The roads are meant to serve people living in the Loma, Genabosa, Kindo Didaye, Kindo Koyshaweredas of Dawro and Wolaita Administrative zones respectively. These road networks are opening the potential for inter-wereda and Kebele communications. A case in point is the road connecting the Kindo koysha and Kindo DidayeWeredas in wolaita as well as Gora-Disa and Bosa –Angala networks of the Dawro zones .

Apart from this the Social Impact Management Team also informed that the Project is also opening an opportunity of water transportation along the Omo River that would enable easy communication of peoples across weradas and zones. This will be expected to boost local economic transaction between the neighbouring communities. To this effect the project identified 12 inland waterways along the river and provided 12 motor boats with each caring capacity of 27-30 people at cost of 8million 479 000 birr. It also rendered training services associated with operating the boats for local unemployed youths. In line with this according to information from the Kindokoyshawereda there 10 cooperatives organized to engage in the business of inland water transportation.

Furthermore as one of the informants from the communities pointed out, the project also financed the construction of Secondary school with the estimated cost of 5million birr for the people of Loma wereda in Dawro zone. Particularly in Loma Wereda of Dawro zone the informants confirmed the fact that using the financial aid from the project it was able to install a water pipe line at a cost of 200,000 birr to the health station serving the people of Addisu Bedre Kebelle. Accordingly until the end of the construction period of the project there has been free health service sponsored by the project office provided to the communities of Loma and Kindo Didaye Werdas.

The project's development ventures also extend to the construction of religious institution for the people

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of diverse denominations including followers of Orthodox Tewahido, Catholics, and the Protestants. In the Kindo koysha and Kindo Didaye Weredas of wolaita Zone the project financed the construction of police stations in an attempt to support governmental initiative in crime mitigation. Particularly in kindo Didaye wereda officials confirmed the fact that the project contribution was with paramount importance in disaster support engagements especially in localities where there is vulnerability of land slide during the rainy seasons. Therefore according to the Social Impact Assessment Team the total cost of local development assistance provided to the communities along the project site is estimated to be 1,480,551,785.27 birr.

III. Conclusion

Development at national and global context always is at the centre of intellectual debate with regard to normative issues are concerned. Accordingly any initiative pertinent to it is subject to different sorts of criticisms and value judgment. In the early days it was all about its dimensions that attracted a great deal of discussions and philosophical discourses. Hence it was not uncommon to witness arguments in reference to the different aspects of life that Development needs to take in to account. Particularly in the contemporary world the dynamics of the intellectual discourse began to shift from this content focused debate to the nature of development itself. Therefore people from different background began to talk about a new version of development taking the name "Sustainable Development". In this new conceptual discourse the focus of attention was turned in to propagating developmental ideas to represent environmental concerns. So, in line with this the United Nations and other similar supra national entities were active promoting as well as supporting ventures pertinent to the new agenda (Sustainable Development). It was also promoted to the extent of attaining a new terminology often called "Green Economy".

Despite several challenges nations of the world are turning their faces to policies of development that is in harmony with environmental concerns. Accordingly the most crucial of the entire developmental endeavour the energy sector is with paramount importance given the fact that it is the foundation for any sort of development ventures. Consequently there is huge sum of money began to be invested in this sector so as to galvanize implementation of the agenda of sustainable development. In this respect the hydro power alternative is one of the most widely harnessed potential of energy development in different parts of the world.

Therefore in line with this given the huge potential of the state's resource in the sector the government of Ethiopia is currently embarked on massive investment in the development of hydro-electric power. Accordingly one of the major mega projects representing the effort of the government is the Gibe III Hydro-Electric Power Project. The government is keen explaining the project's role in boosting the nation's energy supply, opening a new avenue for generating foreign currency and henceforth strengthening inter-regional cooperation among neighbouring nations.

Accordingly with regard to the opportunities to local communities in the first place it is possible to look at the fact that there will be a huge potential for rural electrification and associated improvement of energy supply for the day to day activities of the people. As the government tries to demonstrate there are also efforts made to improve rural infrastructure that is very much stimulated by the advent of the project.

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Global Journal of human-social science: a
Arts & Humanities - Psychology
Volume 18 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Impact of Moral and Ethical Degradation on Poverty in Bangladesh: A Sustainable Solution from Islamic Perspective

By Dr. Muhammad Gias Uddin Talukdar & Md. Rabiul Hasan

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Abstract- The paper aimed to study the impact of degradation of moral and ethical values in some cases since this degradation had become a worried matter for our society. In this study, we also tried to mention some interior causes which have an exquisite interrelation with the poverty nature of Bangladesh. Researchers followed the analytical method to complete this study. The research shows there is a mentionable impact of educational, political, cultural and economic moral degradation of poverty. Hence a critical proper sustainable solution from the Islamic perspective is needed to protect this degradation. It is also proven that Islam as a comprehensive way of life encompasses a complete moral and ethical ground that is amplify in human social culture and their lifestyle. So, abide by the precept of Islamic views it is possible to build a sustainable social development in completing with moral, ethical and Islamic perception with collectively.

Keywords: *morality, ethics, poverty, sustainable solution, bangladesh.*

GJHSS-A Classification: *FOR Code: 220199*



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I. Introduction

Morality and ethics both are the essential part for executing a sound and honest life of people. These types of adherence in a period of life will catalyze as an unequal matter. And its impression will be filled on personal life as well as the social context of a country. Since poverty is a curse for our social and national establishment, and it is also hugely affected by some moral and ethical degradation. At present, the whole world is undergoing an expedition against the poverty to reduce it. Although, some outward steps are taking by different organizations although some invisible problems also have been staying in out of detection. So, to make a sustainable development, all these problems should be detected and should take here a proper exhibition of implementation. So, as a complete code of life, Islam is the ultimate solution to all complication of human society. This study also described the various problems of poverty and how to solve it at a standard level. Another vital point of this paper is to show the degradation of moral and ethical value as an indirect cause of poverty. In this aspect, the views from the Islamic perspective are more effective than any other caution. And it is the highlighted matter in this study.

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II. Concept of Morality, Ethics, and Poverty

a) Definition of Morality

Morality is define as an informal public system applying to all rational persons, governing behavior that affects others, having the lessening of evil or harm as its goal, and including what is commonly known as the moral rules, moral ideas, and moral virtues. To say that it is a public system means that all those to whom it applies must understand it and that is must not be irrational for them who use it in deciding what to do and in judging others to whom the system applies (Audi 1999).

Morality also refers to the principles concerning right and wrong or good and bad behavior: matters of public or private morality. A tradition of moral advice followed by a certain group of people (Wehmeier 2007).

b) Definition of Ethics

According to Audi, ethics is the philosophical study of morality. The word (ethics) is also commonly used interchangeably with 'Morality' to men the "subject matter of this study; and sometimes it is used more narrowly to mean the moral principles of a particular tradition, group, or individual. Christian ethics and Albert Schweitzer's ethics are examples" (Audi 1999).

Ethics is also mention in the moral principles that control or influence a person's behavior: professional/business/ medical ethics. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that deals with moral principles. A system of moral policies or rules of attitude: strongly defined work ethics (Wehmeier 2007).

c) Concept of Poverty

Admittedly, there is no specific definition of poverty, and therefore, there is no perfect indicator to measure its change over time. It is a situation of deprivation involving multiple dimensions, from limited income to vulnerability (Md. Jahan Boksh Moral 2009). There are mainly two concepts of urban poverty; one is the conventional economic approach, "which applies income/consumption and range of other social indicators to recognize the poor against a common

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index of material welfare. The other approach is non-material deprivation and social differentiation" (Md. Jahan Boksh Moral 2009, 81).

III. Different Norms of Moral Degradation and Its Impact on Povert

In an aspect of Bangladesh views, there are many causes of degradation in moral values, and those have an effect on poverty directly or indirectly. Poverty alleviation from Bangladesh has become a challenge for the inhabitants of this country. In spite of having many contemporary dissent it also counted as a major obstacle in the field of economic development issues. From those kinds of leading moral and ethical degradations, some of them as follows:

a) Social Moral Degradation and its Impact on Poverty

i. *Fascination with Wealth*

In the present competitive world, men will become mostly engage with earn wealth in legal or illegal ways. Most of the scenes they don't consider any values of morality and ethics in the aspect of the cupidity of unspiritual nature. Over the seen, the riches wings of society are interfering in the rights of poor people to get high self-interest.

ii. *Nepotism*

Nepotism is a hurtful image of moral degradation in our society. Many qualitative applicants are deprived of their deserving sector by causes of nepotism. As a result, some professional chairs are requisitioning by ineligible persons. And they are also failed to serve actual obligation in these sectors. On the other hand, many qualified candidates are compelled to lead an inactive life. It is a very familiar pro-picture in our society.

iii. *Deprivation from Basic Rights*

As a citizen of a country, every person deserves to get his basic rights. In spite of having some corporeality most of them are not conscious of these rights. So, some sincere people should help them in this field. "The lawyers can also play an important role in this regard. They can help the judges in interpreting human rights norms and they can, on the other hand, accord legal aid to the poor ignore persons whose rights are infringe" (Solaiman 1996).

iv. *Human Trafficking*

Human trafficking is regarding as a dangerous fearful thing all over the world. Moreover, in Bangladesh perspective, it has become an alarming moral degradation in social facts. By this inauspicious trafficking, many human resources are dropping from total national income of our country. Besides, many lower-class families are also losing their incoming person, and day by day these families will compel to fall in poverty level. So, this moral and ethical degradation has a threatened effect on creating poverty in Bangladesh.

v. *Increasing Rootless People*

The number of rootless people are a patent picture of poverty in a country. Many immoral incidences have been also happening by them. So, it is high time to take a step in reducing this increasing rootless people and turned to the alternative process. Because, there is a very high incidence of urban poverty, with 61% of the urban population falling below the absolute poverty line in late 1995. Rapid rural, rural-urban migration has contributed off the transfer of the poverty from rural to urban areas (ADB-1999) (Nahar 2006).

b) Educational Moral Degradation and its Impact on Poverty

i. *Devaluation of Education*

The devaluation of education is considering as the causes of all moral and ethical exigency. Nevertheless, the public education is define that, "Public legal education is to educate the people about their rights and to provide them with information about the laws of their country, how they function and how they can influence the creations of laws. Public legal education, however, does not mean only the educate the people about laws and the land, fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution, international human rights' norms, women's rights or any particular branch of law which might be interesting to any particular group or community; but it also endeavors to educate the people about the means of defending their rights better" (MD. Zakir Hossain 1996). Appointment business and commercial views in education are also devaluating the nobility of education.

ii. *Lack of Proper Utilization of Manpower*

Human resources development for the levels of university degrees and vocational training is low. At the same time, there are good signs of a better educational future as a high percentage of the young are attending secondary schools if they were included in around of proper utilization. Thus the idea of technological change among the Native Indians was severed from the traditional concept of economic efficiency in human capital investment. By following proper manpower utilizing system, many countries have abled to chase their poverty reduction problem (Choudhury 1998).

iii. *Pedophilia in Educational Institutions*

In recent time, the pedophilia of female students by perverts as well as teachers is an alarming and concerning subject. On the other hand, apart from the economic development, education is also a factor for women's empowerment. Since women's perceived self-interest would not be the real one until they get the proper education (Kabir 2007). It is also notable that,

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education for girls and women in developing countries is recognizing as an important agenda among scholars and in international development agencies. Alongside, to improve the poor people particularly women and girls and bring them into the mainstream of economic development, especially to the women and girls in developing countries, a lot of resources have been invested during the last couple of decades" (Kabir 2007).

c) Judicial Moral Degradation and its Impact on Poverty

i. *Abuse of Law*

The primary demand of law is the proper implementation of power of law. Thereby, man is unique and, God has created him and dignified him with freedom of choice and responsibility for the universe by truth and justice. Following this basic principle and derived from it are the principles of the unity of creation, the unity of truth and knowledge, the unity of life and humanity, and the complementary nature of revelation and reason (Rahman Spring 1998). So, any unlawful judgment and its negative impacts over the humanity in social and economic fields are strictly prohibited.

ii. *Abuse of State Power*

The ruling political parties has misapplied the state power. Sometimes they also induce their power over the state exhibition. "Increasing party politicization of elected local government (Union Parishads) and the flowing through them (Barenstein, 2000). There is anecdotal evidence of food aid only delivering to members of the party in power (Bode, 2002)." (Nahar 2006, 152) Likewise, it's an exponent of immorality in-laws, above all, it is an unethical practice of state power also.

iii. *The decline of the Minions of Law*

In many cases, minions of law or the judiciary bench have run a vital role in the local site of a country. From beginning traffic police to the administrative sector has abandoned their moral and ethical base of ideality. Nevertheless, they should behold the moral aspects of low, and it's also must possible by them. The judiciary is an important organ of government. It consists of bench and bar. Both the parts of the judiciary can play a vital role in promoting and protecting human rights. They divided their role into two, such as, interpretation of human rights norms and offering legal aid to the persons whose rights have been infringed (Solaiman 1996, 88) .

iv. *Political Intervention on low*

The legislative ground of a country could not be able to run with clean image when the political views influenced here. Likewise, the condition of Bangladesh is dispute here also. Suppose, the establishment of individual village government (Swanirvar Gram Sarkar) on 24 May 1980. The Union Parishad, a local government institution of about one hundred years old was ignored or bypassed. The Gram Sarkars were declared to be the real government and heavily pampered politically (Solaiman 1996, 104).

d) Economic Moral Degradation and its Impact on Poverty

i. *Corruption Aptitudes*

Nowadays, corruption has been a continuing problem in Bangladesh (Business Corruption in Bangladesh in December 2015). It also barges into every government and non-government sectors. There are substantial corruption and malpractices associated with the food aid delivery system (Mia, 1993). The main criticism against FFWP(Food For Work Project) is about its long-run impact on the poor, which is considered to be zero as the sort of work offered is temporary and has no scope for sustaining generating self-employment opportunities (Hye, 1996)" (Nahar 2006, 143). As a third world developing country like Bangladesh corruption is a big impediment for national development. "Bangladesh is a third world country. Like other third world countries, one of the major impediments to economic development in Bangladesh is the abuse of power and corruption committed by the bureaucrats and government officials" (MD. Zakir Hossain 1996, 32).

ii. *Transaction of Bribe*

Transaction of the bribe has become an undeclared common economic culture in Bangladesh. In every job field, it has obligatory to give and take the bribe upon the table or down. Particularly, any recruitment in government sectors has become impossible without giving the bribe (Schwab 2015-2016). Nevertheless, these worse customs are prohibited and hated in any civil society or caste. Besides, many eligible job holders are not assigning to their perfect positions. On the other hand, as a result the number of unemployed people are increasing day-by-day.

iii. *Dealings of Usuries*

Dealing with interest is a curse for a human being. It creates a far distance between the richest and poorer class in society. Even many socio-welfare organizations are not from these kinds of transactions. "Many activities such as education, sanitation, training and awareness program are going on to reduce poverty and improve their environment. They suggest that income generation is possible by micro-credit. The people are not satisfied to the credit programs run by the NGOs because of high-interest rate" (Md. Jahan Boksh Moral 2009, 85).

iv. *Illicit Stock Tendency*

It is one of the major causes of creating an artificial crisis of foods and other daily needs. Some dishonest business holders create this problem by lobbied with the upper regulating committee for achieving their self-interest only. As a result, the prices

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of commodities become high, and some poor levels people are failing to arrange their minimum basic needs and they also suffering from this kind of artificial crisis in foods.

v. *Habit of Smoking*

It is a hated habit in our society as well as in Islamic perspective. It is very clear in our society that every day we are also dissipating a large amount of money by causing for smoking habit. In addition to different intoxication substances also including here. As a result, these types of addicted persons will become unable to work in any national welfare productive sectors. Rather then they will consider as a burden for society as well as for the country.

vi. *Lack of Proper Rehabilitation*

The crisis of proper rehabilitation in rural and developing urban society is a common impediment. The duty of the government is to rehabilitate them and serve a minimum level of human rights. There is a very high incidence of urban poverty, with 61% of the urban population falling below the absolute poverty line in late1995. Rapid rural, rural-urban migration has contributed to the transfer of the poverty from rural to urban areas (ADB-1999) (Nahar 2006). Moreover, they also have used by different felonious personae or gang and involved with many immoral works.

e) Cultural Moral Degradation and its Impact on Poverty

i. *Spread of Immodesty*

There is no any socio-cultural ethics which supports the spread of immodesty in society. Moreover, it mentioned that, If music is a powerful tool for the conjuring of different emotions and the 'playing' of the mind, then how can it be considered such a low and base form of art? Does this quality not make music an important form of art, especially if art's focal purpose is to make man conscious of himself through his fillings and emotions, as Ibn Sina and al-Ghazali tried to establish? Both of them divided music into two parts: the formal material structure of the sound itself and its metaphysical structure, the letter being conducive to pure spiritual and personal growth (Nasim 1998).

ii. *The aggression of Foreign Culture*

Cultural aggression is always considered as a threat against the third world countries as like Bangladesh(http://1steducationblog.blogspot.com/2012/12/cultural-aggression.html n.d.). Bangladesh is a country which is highly affected by foreign culture. In other words, by filthy foreign culture. The youth societies are losing their morality and ethics by trapped here. Already we are being threatened by others from beginning our neighboring country to western cultures are also entering into Bangladesh and gripe the society (G. I. Downey 2004). As a result, the indigenous culture is ignored and consequently is becoming looser day by day.

iii. *Indulgence of Immodesty by the name of Delectation*

It's a very simple and general mirror picture in our society that, in the name of delectation many people particularly from teenage to youth are being engaged with immorality. Where they also are failed to judge the right or wrong. Furthermore, Culture provides men a right and power to think for him so long as he is with justice and obedience to the law. Through culture, men learn to identify the value of humanity and examine the facts of being right or wrong (Islam 2007). On the other hand, as a negative effect of cultural immodesty, they are also being averse from economic development work.

IV. Islamic Perspective to Alleviate Poverty

a) Qur'anic Perspective

i. *Supremacy of One God*

The Holy Qur'an declares the only one sovereignty of the One God: "It is He Who hath created for you all things that are on earth…" (2:30).It rejects the idea of any single human being or any particular class of humans having the exclusive right on the available natural resources. Then why do some people have more wealth than others? The Holy Qur'an explains that it is only favor, a blessing, and a test from God, Who has ordered that your wealth is spend in an equitable and just manner and those less fortunate be given their due share: "Allah has bestowed His gifts of sustenance more freely on some of you than on others: those more favored are not going to throw back their gifts to those whom their right hands possess, so as to be equal in that respect. Will they then deny the favors of Allah?" (16:72).

ii. *Concept of Brotherhood*

The Qur'an promotes the idea of brotherhood amongst believers as a tool to reduce the social and economic inequalities in the society: "Surely all believers are brothers. So make peace between brothers and fear Allah that mercy may show to you" (49:11). The concept of brotherhood is also define in the following verse: "Help ye one another in righteousness and piety, but help ye not one another in sin and rancor: Fear Allah: For Allah is strict in punishment" (5:3).

iii. *Encouragement to Spend Money*

The Holy Qur'an encourages Muslims to work hard to meet their daily needs. It also directs believers not to hoard money regarding gold and silver (9:34-35) but to invest and circulate money in the economy to generate more jobs. The Qur'an says that: "And nothing do ye spend in the least [in His cause] but He replaces it: for He is the Best of those who grant Sustenance" (34:40). It even defines the rules to spend

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money, i.e., forbidding hoarding as well as extravagance and wastefulness (17:27-30).

iv. *Prohibition of Interest*

Islam strictly prohibited the Interest in the Qur'an. The ideas of trade and charity are promoted as alternatives to help the others. The rationale behind these teachings is to encourage positive economic activities and discourage earnings gained merely through interest (without a person making any real efforts of his/her own). The Qur'an asks lenders to give up whatever remains outstanding in interest or else it will be deemed a war against God (2:280-281). As an alternative to income generated from interest, the Qur'an encourages believers to adopt legitimate trading practices: "Allah hath permitted trade and forbidden usury…" (2:276). Charity reduces the level of inequality in society. Money transfer from the rich to the poor, who borrow mainly for subsistence purposes. Allah (SWT) also said: "If ye loan to Allah, a beautiful loan, He will double it to your [credit], and He will grant you Forgiveness: for Allah is most Ready to appreciate [service], Most Forbearing" (64:18).

v. *Charity and Voluntary Services*

A vast of the verse of Holy Qur'an encourages Muslim to give charity and voluntary loan. These verses of Holy Quran encourage the rich people to contribute towards the welfare of the poor segments of society to seek the blessings of God without taunting those less fortunate (2:263, 265, 266, 272). The Holy Qur'an, at the same time, defines the recipients of the charity: "Serve Allah, and join not any partners with Him; and do good- to parents, kinsfolk, orphans, those in need, neighbours who are near, neighbours who are strangers, the companion by your side, the wayfarer [ye meet], and what your right hands possess: For Allah loveth not the arrogant, the vainglorious" (4:37).The Holy Qur'an does not restrict the concept of charity to merely a donation in cash or kind. It encourages Muslims to voluntarily participate in welfare projects(61:11-12). The philosophy is to share and transfer knowledge and expertise to the needy and poor thereby improving their economic plight (caused by the unequal distribution of wealth in society): "It is not your wealth nor your sons, that will bring you nearer to Us in degree: but only those who believe and work righteousness - these are the ones for whom there is a multiplied Reward for their deeds…" (34:38).

vi. *The concept of Family Empowerment*

The Qur'an promotes the concept of 'family empowerment' as against the conventional idea of the empowerment of women: "And of everything We have created pairs: That ye may receive instruction" (51:50). It further declares that both men and women are equal regarding work and financial rewards: "And in no wise covet those things in which Allah Hath bestowed His gifts More freely on some of you than on others: To men is allotted what they earn, and to women what they earn: But ask Allah of His bounty. For Allah hath full knowledge of all things"(4:33).

vii. *Distribution of Inheritance*

In order to proper distribution of wealth is another instruction of the Qur'an which clearly defines rights and ways to divide the property of a deceased relative among the legal heirs. The logic is to discourage the concentration of wealth in a few hands and to encourage believers to work and earn a living instead of merely living off their forefathers' wealth. "From what is left by parents and those nearest related there is a share for men and a share for women, whether the property be small or large,-a determinate share" (4:8).

viii. *Recommendations*

The Qur'an clearly states that: "Surely, Allah changes not the condition of a people until they change that which is in their hearts…" (13:12).The Qur'an advises believers to generate funds entirely on the concept of local philanthropy rather than relying on foreign assistances and donations, thus becoming self-sufficient. In the Holy Qur'an, Allah says: "On no soul do We place a burden greater than it can bear: before Us is a record which clearly shows the truth: they will never be wronged" (23:63).

b) Views of Hadith

For instance, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught the following: Narrated Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him): Allah's Apostle (PBUH) said, "Allah said, 'O son of Adam! Spend, and I shall spend on you" (Ismail 1991).The basic meaning of this hadith was that Muslims should spend their wealth in giving charity to the poor. This teaching of the Prophet (PBUH), to spend and to give in charity, was a very ordinary message that he would often give as we read in another hadith: Narrated Haritha bin Wahab (may Allah be pleased with him):"I heard the Prophet (PBUH) saying, "O people! Give in charity as a time will come upon you when a person will wander about with his object of charity and will not find anybody to accept it, and one (who will be requested to take it) will say, "If you had brought it yesterday, would have taken it, but today I am not in need of it"" (Ismail 1991). So what did the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) say in this regard? The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) specifically commanded the wealthy people to give in charity and gave a very dire warning to them if they didn't do so: Narrated Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him):Allah's Apostle (PBUH) said, "Whoever is made wealthy by Allah and does not pay the Zakat of his wealth, then on the Day of Resurrection his wealth will make like a bald poisonous male snake with two black spots over the eyes" (Ismail 1991). The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) also taught the following about wealthy people giving in charity: Narrated Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him): The Prophet (PBUH) said, "The best charity is that which is practiced by a wealthy person. And start giving first to

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your dependents" (Ismail 1991). In a longer version of this hadith we read: Narrated Hakim bin Hizam (may Allah be pleased with him): The Prophet (PBUH) said, "the upper hand is better than the lower hand (i.e., he who gives in charity is better than him who takes it)". So whenever the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) would encounter with a poor person, he would tell his companions to help and give for that person, and said about the reward for it. The prophet would not simply ignore them and let them be, as would have been the custom of the time, rather he gave advice and taught to his companions to help these people. And in another hadith we also read the following; Narrated Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him): The Prophet (PBUH) said, "The one who looks after a widow or a poor person is like a Mujahid (warrior) who fights for Allah's Cause, or like him who performs prayers all the night and fasts all the day" (Ismail 1991) . Thus one can obtain the very high value and importance that Islam attaches to help and looking after the poor people.

V. Tools for Poverty Alleviation in Islam

a) Zakat and its Approach to Poverty Alleviation

Zakāt (Arabic: زكاة,"that which purifies," is a form of obligatory alms-giving and religious tax in Islam. It has based on income and the value of all of one's possessions. It is customarily 2.5% of a Muslim's total income, savings and wealth above a minimum amount known as nisab, but Islamic scholars differ on how much nisab is and other aspects of zakat the collected amount is paid first to zakat collectors, and then to poor Muslims, to new converts to Islam, to Islamic clergy, to those fighting for Islamic causes, and others (Yusuf al-Qaradawi 1999).

i. *Approach of Qur'an*

Qur'an discusses charity in many verses, some of which relate to zakat. The word zakat, with the meaning used in Islam now, is found in suras: (7:15), (19:310, (19:55), (21:72), (23:4), (27:3), (30:39), (31:3) and (41:7). Zakat is found in the early Medinan suras and described as obligatory for Muslims. They give it for the sake of salvation. Muslims believe those who give zakat can desire a reward from God in the afterlife, neglecting to give zakat can result in catastrophe. Zakat is considered as a part of the covenant between God and a Muslim. Qur'an makes zakat as one of three prerequisites as to when a pagan becomes a Muslim, through verse "but if they repent, establish prayers, and practice zakat, they are your brethren in faith" (9:5).

ii. *Approach of Hadith*

Each of the most trusted hadiths in Islam has a book dedicated to zakat. Sahih Bukhari's Book 24, Sahih Muslim's Book 5, and Sunan Abu-Dawud Book 9 discuss various aspects of zakat, including who must pay, how much, when and what. The 2.5% rate is also a declaration of hadiths. The Hadiths warned those who do not give zakat. According to the Hadith, refusal to give or mockery of those who pay zakat is a sign of hypocrisy, and certainly God will not accept the prayers of such kind of people. The hadiths also describes God's punishment for those who refuse or fail to give zakat. On the Day of Judgment, those who didn't give the zakat that day will be accountable and punished. The Hadith also contain advice on the state-empower collection of the zakat. The collectors are required not to take more than what is due, and those who are paying the zakat are asked not to evade payment. The Hadith also warned about the punishment to those who take zakat when they are not eligible to receive it (see beneficiaries of zakat) (al-Hajjaj 1987).

iii. *Role of Zakat in society*

The zakat is considered by Muslims to be an act of piety through which one expresses concern for the well-being of fellow Muslims, as well as preserving social harmony between the wealthy and the poor. "Zakat promotes a more equitable redistribution of wealth and fosters a sense of solidarity amongst members of the Ummah" (Scott 1985). In a 2014 study, Nasim Shirazi states widespread poverty persists in Islamic world despite zakat collections every year. Over 70% of the Muslim population in most Muslim countries is impoverished and lives on less than $2 per day. In over 10 Muslim-majority countries, over 50% of the population lived on less than $1.25 per day income. In Indonesia, the world's most populous and predominantly Muslim country, 50% of Muslims live on less than $2 per day. These suggest large-scale waste and mismanagement by those who collect and spend zakat funds. Given the widespread poverty among Muslim-majority countries, the impact of zakat in practice, in spite of this theoretical intent and its use for centuries, has been questioned by scholars. Zakat has so far failed to relieve a large-scale absolute poverty among the Muslims in most Muslim countries (Zeinelabdin 1996).

b) Sadaqah and its Approach to alleviate poverty

Sadaqah or Saddka (Arabic: صدقة), "[charity]," plural ṣadaqāt (صدقات) is an Islamic term that means "voluntary charity." This concept encompasses any act of giving out of compassion, love, friendship (fraternity), religious duty or generosity.

i. *Quran on Sadaqah*

People who are neglectful of their prayers. Those who (want but) to be seen (of people), But refuse (to serve) (even) neighborly needs and spend something (in charity) out of the substance which we have bestowed on you, before Death should come to any of you and he should say, "O my Lord! why didst Thou not give me respite for a little while? I should then have given [largely] in charity, and I should have been one of the doers of good". But to no soul will Allah grant

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respite when the time appointed [for it] has come; and Allah is well acquainted with [all] that ye do" (63:10-11). Sadaqah should be given solely out of the desire to do better to His creation, as the Holy Quran says about the righteous: "And they feed, for the love of Allah, the indigent, the orphan, and the captive. [Saying] We feed you for the sake of Allah alone: no reward do we desire from you, nor thanks"(76:8-9). Giving Saddka will not diminish a Muslim's wealth. It serves as expiation for sins and yields rewards in the next life. It stated in the Quran: "For those who give in Charity, men, and women, and loan to Allah a Beautiful Loan, it shall be increased manifold (to their credit), and they shall have (besides) a liberal reward" (57:18).

ii. *Hadith on Sadaqah*

Muhammad was asked: We used to sacrifice (Atirah) in pre-Islamic time during Rajab; so what do you command us? He said: Sacrifice for the sake of Allah in any month whatever; obey Allah, Most High, and feed (the people) (Al-Sijistani 1992). In the Hadith collected by Abu `Isa Muhammad ibn `Isa at-Tirmidhi in his Jami` at-Tirmidhi: "Sadaqah extinguishes sin as water extinguishes the fire" (2541). "Sadaqah appeases the Lord's anger and averts a fire death" (1909). "The believer's shade on the Day of Judgment will be his Sadaqah" (1925). In other hadiths: Narrated Aisha, Ummul Mu'minin: "A woman said: Apostle of Allah, my mother suddenly died; if it had not happened, she would have given sadaqah and donated (something). Will it suffice if I give sadaqah on her behalf? The Prophet (PBUH) said: Yes, give sadaqah(charity) on her behalf" (al-Hajjaj 1987). The Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) and he while making mention of ahadith reported from Allah's Messenger (May peace be upon him) said this: "Sadaqah is due on every joint of a person, every day the sun rises. Administering of justice between two men is also a Sadaqah. And assisting a man to ride upon his beast, or helping him load his luggage upon it, is a Sadaqah; and a good word is a Sadaqah; and every step that you take towards prayer is a Sadaqah, and removing of harmful things from the pathway is a Sadaqah" (al-Hajjaj 1987).

c) Waqf and its Approach to alleviate poverty

A waqf, also spelled wakf, Arabic: (وقف) pronounced ['wɑqf]; plural Arabic:(أوقاف, awqāf; Turkish: vakıf, Urdu: وقف, or mortmain property, is, under the context of 'sadaqah', an inalienable religious endowment in Islamic law, "typically donating a building or plot of land or even cash for Muslim religious or charitable purposes" (Yaacob 2006) . A charitable trust hold the donated assets. The grant is define as mushrut-ul-khidmat(service), while a person making such dedication is known as wakf. In Ottoman Turkish law, and later under the British Mandate of Palestine defined the waqf as a usufruct State land (or property) of which the State revenues were assuring to pious foundations. Although based on several hadiths and presenting elements similar to practices from pre-Islamic cultures, it seems that the specific full-fledged Islamic legal form of endowment called waqf dates from the 9th century CE (see paragraph "History and location."

d) Other Instruments

i. Sadaqatul Fitr.
ii. Al- Qard-al-Hashanah.
iii. Ganimah.
iv. Inheritance/Mirath.
v. Islamic Banking etc.

VI. Some Legal Institutions

a) Waqf Trust

The Waqf in Islamic law, which flourished in the medieval Islamic world from the 7th to 9th centuries, bears a notable reflection to the English trust law. Every waqf was required to have a waqif (founder), mutawallis (trustee), qadi (judge) and beneficiaries. Under both a waqf and a trust, property reserved, and its usufruct appropriated, for the benefit of specific individuals, or for a general charitable purpose; the corpus becomes inalienable; estates for life in favor of successive beneficiaries can create and without regard to the law of inheritance or the rights of the heirs; and security of continuity by the consecutive appointment of trustees or mutawillis. The waqf trust institutions funded the hospitals for various expenses, including the wages of doctors, surgeons, ophthalmologists, pharmacists, chemists, domestics and all other staff; hospital equipment such as mattresses, beds, perfumes and bowls, the purchase of foods and drugs; and repairs to buildings. It also funded medical schools, and their revenues covered various expenses such the payment of teachers and students as their maintenance.

b) Hawala Agency

The Hawala, an early informal value transfer system, has its origins in classical Islamic law and is mentioned in texts of Islamic jurisprudence as early as the 8th century. Hawala itself later influenced the development of the agency in common law and civil laws such as the aval in French law and the avallo in Italian law. The words aval and Cavallo were themselves derived from Hawala. The transfer of debt, which was "not permissible under Roman law but became widely practiced in medieval Europe, especially in commercial transactions," was due to the large extent of the "trade conducted by the Italian cities with the Muslim world in the Middle Ages." The agency was also "an institution unknown to Roman law as "individual could conclude a binding contract on behalf of another as his agent." In Roman law, the contractor considered the party to the contract, and it took a second contract between the person who acted on behalf of a principal and the latter to transfer the rights and the obligations deriving from

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the contract to him. On the other hand, "Islamic law and the later common law had no difficulty in accepting agency as one of its institutions in the field of contracts and of obligations in general" (Moursi Spring 1978).

c) Classical Muslim Commerce

The concepts of welfare and pension is introduce in early Islamic law as forms of Zakat (charity), one of the Five Pillars of Islam, since the time of the Abbasid caliph Al-Mansur in the 8th century. The taxes (including Zakat and Jizya) collected in the treasury house of an Islamic government was used to provide income for the needy, including the poor, elderly, orphans, widows, and the disabled. According to the Islamic jurist Al- Ghazali (Algazel, 1058–1111), "the government was also expected to store up food supplies in every region in case a disaster or famine occurs. The Caliphate was thus one of the earliest welfare states, particularly the Abbasid Caliphate" (Crone 2005).

d) Industrial Development

Many industries generated due to the Muslim Agricultural Revolution, including the astronomical instruments, chemicals, ceramics, clocks, glass, technologies, distillation, mechanical hydro powered and wind powered machinery, matting, mosaics, pulp and paper, rope-making, shipping, shipbuilding, silk, sugar, textiles, weapons, perfumery, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, and the mining of minerals such as sulfur, ammonia, lead and iron. "The first large factory complexes were built for many of these industries. Knowledge of these industries later before and after transmitted to medieval Europe, particularly during the Latin translations of the 12th century. The agricultural and handicraft industries also experienced high levels of growth during this period" (Shatzmiller 1997).

e) Urbanization

As urbanization increased, Muslim cities' growth was immensely unregulated, resulting in narrow winding city streets and different ethnic backgrounds and religious affiliations. Suburbs lay just outside the walled city, from wealthy residential communities to working-class semi-slums. City garbage dumps were located far from the city, as were clearly defined cemeteries which were often homes for criminals. A place of prayer was very near one of the main gates, for religious festivals, ceremonies and public executions. Similarly, Military Training grounds were also near the main entrance. Another aspect of Islamic urban life was waqf, a religious charity directly dealing with the qadi and pious leaders. Through donations, the waqf owned many of the public baths and factories, using the revenue to fund education, and to provide irrigation for orchards outside the city.

VII. Conclusion

Islam as a comprehensive way of life encompasses a complete moral and ethical system that is a significant aspect of its world-view. We are living in an age where good and bad both are often seems at as correlative concepts. Islam however, holds that moral positions are not relative, and instead, defines a universal standard by which actions may be considered moral or immoral. Alongside, in the ending point we say that:

- Only Islam gives the perfect solution to uproot the poverty permanently from the society.
- To eradicate the poverty from our society we should stop the sources of creating poverty according to the proverb "prevention is better than cure."
- By raising the moral and ethical status to forward the poverty alleviation in a steady stage, Islam also guides the human race in how to achieve it, at both an individual as well as a collective level.

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Global Journal of human-social science: A
Arts & Humanities - Psychology
Volume 18 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

The Role of Women Headed Households in the Local Seed Business in Ethiopia: The Case of *Jabi Tehnan*, *Bure* and *Yilmana Densa* Districts

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Abstract- This study was conducted to assess the role of women headed households in the Local Seed Businesses and to analyze the determinant factors that influence women headed households benefit in the local seed business. The research method of this study was quantitative research method and descriptive research design was employed as a research design. Women in the local seed business were most frequently participated in seed production activities such as weeding, harvesting and storage of seeds, chemical fertilizer application and sowing of seeds. On the other hand, their participation in leadership, applying pesticides, trainings, organic fertilizer use, and active participation in meetings were limited. The Binary Logistic Regression analysis indicated different variables that determine women headed households benefit status in seed producer cooperatives, that factors such as land plot size, land used for local seed business, soil fertility, oxen ownership, access to market, access to credit services and access to extension services had significant effects on benefits gained by women headed households from the local seed business. To enhance the involvement of women headed households in the local seed business and to enable them benefit from their efforts it seems imperative that government and non government institutions should develop a solid package on seed production and carry out capacity buildings that could empower women.

Keywords: local seed business, improved seed, gender, women headed households, binary logistic regression.

GJHSS-A Classification: FOR Code: 130205



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The Role of Women Headed Households in the Local Seed Business in Ethiopia: The Case of *Jabi Tehnan*, *Bure* and *Yilmana Densa* Districts

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I. Introduction

Women, in most sub-Saharan African countries, are the backbone of the rural economy with about 80 percent of them are economically active and women being employed in agriculture are accounting for 70 percent of food production in Africa. Even though there is an increasing recognition of women's roles within Africa and the international community, not only in their households but also in the food production systems and national economies, this recognition has not yet interpreted into considerably better access to resources or improved decision making power (Manuh, 1998).

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Ethiopia's economy is characterized by small holder subsistence farming with more than 80 percent of the population relying on agriculture for their livelihood. Among the major hindrances faced by small holder farmers are shortage of modern inputs and access to markets. In the face of high transaction costs and market failures, the role of small holder farmers in the market and the extent to which they benefit from their contribution are very low (Bernard and Spielman, 2009). For this reason, gender equality should be taken as a major issue that needs to be considered in any development practices. This means that any development plan has to involve and assure that both men and women contribute and benefit equally from it. Nevertheless, in Ethiopia's case, even although women have significant contribution to the development efforts, their attempts are not entirely considered and they are found in deprived situations (MoARD, 2008). Rural women in Ethiopia represent a huge productive resource in the agricultural sector. They are major contributors to the agricultural workforce, either as family members or in their own right as women heading households. However, the division of work, the use of resources, and the sharing of the benefits of production between women and men are influenced by gender roles and relationships. Particularly, the introduction of new technologies and practices like supported by improved seed service provision, often disrespects the gendered-consequences of market-oriented growth and many benefits bypass women (Lemlem *et al*., 2010).

Seed system in Ethiopia represents the entire complex organizational, institutional and individual operations connected with the development, multiplication, processing, storage, distribution and marketing of seed in the country. Farmers, particularly smallholder ones, are involved in multiple kinds of seed systems, which can guarantee them in obtaining the quantity and quality of seeds they need and to market their produce (Abebe, 2010). A farming community's food security relies profoundly on its seed safety. Women's need to ensure good supplies of their preferred varieties of seed can be particularly acute, because women are often the main producers of food to feed the family. It is crucial to bear in mind that there are important socioeconomic and gender differences in

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seed security though both men and women farmers consider seed as a key resource for food and livelihood security (World Bank *et al*., 2008).

In Amhara region, there are Local Seed Business (LSB) projects within the Integrated Seed Sector Development (ISSD) programme - Ethiopia that aims to increase the availability of improved seed through supporting groups of farmers to become technically better equipped, more commercial, better organized and more autonomous in their seed entrepreneurship (Amhara ISSD, 2012). In ISSD phase I, Eight LSBs (seed producer cooperatives) have been organized in the region. ISSD Amhara works towards making the 8 LSBs to be professionally autonomous seed entrepreneurs serving as models references for LSB scaling up. Activities are undertaken at specific localities in both high and low potential areas with the focus on crops with high local seed demand. The ISSD Amhara is strategically collaborating with key partners to meet the LSB scaling up objective that aims to increase the number of the existing LSBs by a factor of 5-10 in the region (Amhara ISSD, 2012). Both consolidated and scaling up (totally 14) seed producer cooperatives (SPCs) in three districts namely, *Jabi Tehnan*, *Bure* and *Yilmana Densa* are included in this study. The majorities (12) of them are scaling-up and have been added collaborating with key partners.

Many studies focusing on seed production activities consider rural women as a homogenous unit. This study however gives prime focus to the women headed households (WHHs) role in the seed producer cooperatives (LSBs) to elicit objective realities on the ground and put forward arguments on gender issues in seed production. Though a number of positive steps have been taken to address gender gaps in different agricultural divisions in general and in the seed system in particular, much has not been done in the area of LSB particularly in the study districts. Moreover, most of the studies conducted so far seem to have overlooked the gender variations in general and women in particular in the process of seed production, marketing and the seed system. More specifically, previous researches conducted on LSB did not consider the role of WHH members in the seed producer cooperatives. The main purpose of this study was therefore to contribute knowledge on the implications of gender roles and responsibilities for the development of the agricultural sector, and it also to help policy makers to formulate enhanced polices and strategies in the LSB.

II. Review of the Literature

Households headed by women are far from homogeneous and have a tendency to fall into three categories: autonomous households recognized and accepted as headed by women, mostly single or widowed women; households headed *de facto* by wives during the male head's absence for different periods of time, the degree of autonomy and freedom of action of these female heads changing with ethnic traditions and personal conditions; and polygamous households, where co-wives head economic subunits within the family (Anderson *et al*., 1994).

Anderson and his colleagues (1994) were carried out a study on women headed households in Sub Saharan Africa and found the main characteristics of these households. These include; women heading households are younger than men heading households, women heading rural households have lower educational level than men, and lower than other women headed by men, WHHs children's have more years of schooling than those of men headed households (MHHs), landholdings of WHHs are much smaller than of those MHHs, women heading households tend to be smaller in size and have fewer farming adults than MHH and WHHs are relatively undercapitalized. As a group WHHs are essential for agricultural policy makers because many of them are involved in farming and they share some of important characteristics. They are virtually always disadvantaged in terms of access to land, credit services and other productive possessions. Besides, they have less labor accessibility because they have fewer male members, which also helps clarify why they often support a higher dependency ratio, in particular of older family members (SOFA Team and Doss, 2011).

Women play a very important role in advancing agricultural development and food security. They take part in many aspects of rural life in paid employment, trade and marketing plus many unpaid activities, such as tending to crops and animals, collecting water and wood for fuel, and caring for family members. Women also manage household consumption and food preparation. However, women face many constraints in the multiple roles they play, such as less land ownership, access to credit, extension and other services, and ability to hire labor. These constraints and women's current potential contributions to agricultural production go unappreciated. Hence, increasing opportunities for women can have a dominant impact on productivity and agriculture-led growth. Women are just as efficient agricultural producers as men and can achieve similar yields when given equal access to resources (USDS, 2011).

According to Mugonozza (2001) seed is the most important agricultural input; it is the basic unit for distribution and maintenance of plant population. It carries the genetic potential of the crop plant. It thus dictate the ultimate productivity of other input such as fertilizer, pesticide irrigation water etc., which build the environments that enable the plant to perform. FAO (2006) also revealed that seed is a key input for improving crop production and productivity. Increasing

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the availability and quality of seeds can increase yield of crops by significant folds and thus, is one of the most economical and efficient inputs to agricultural development.

Informal seed supply is still the leading system in Ethiopia, like in many other developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2002, the area covered by improved varieties reached up to 3% of the total cultivated area in Ethiopia, and the formal seed system's share in this coverage is estimated to be about 10-20%. The informal seed supply is therefore common; it is embedded in cultural, traditional, social, economic and even administrative structures. Besides, the informal seed system plays a vital role in providing seed to poor farmers in rural communities. It enables the farmers to carry on developing and maintaining biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge, and transferring practices from generation to generation (Thijssen *et al.*, 2008). The Ethiopian seed industry is comprised of formal and informal sectors plus public and private organizations. The formal seed sector contains federal and regional agricultural research establishments, universities, Ethiopian Seed Enterprise (ESE) and a few private companies. The informal sector includes millions of farmers who maintain to practice seed selection and conservation as their predecessors did centuries ago. Today, the bulk of national seed demand is met through this informal system of local seed preservation and exchange (Regassa *et al.*, 1998).

Lemlem *et al.* (2011) revealed that women are often involved with activities that require agility and concentration to detail, such as raising seedlings in nurseries, transplanting and weeding. They are also engaged with activities directly related with their domestic responsibilities, such as storage, processing and adding value. Likewise, Chayal *et al.* (2010) noted that women play a significant and crucial role in agriculture and allied fields. They are highly involved in cutting, picking, cleaning of grains, drying of grains, storage, processing operations and major parts of cleaning of field, raising nursery for seedling, weeding, shifting production to threshing floor, winnowing and grading operations are also done by farm women. Women do least amount of work in case of leveling of field and fertilizer application, whereas there is no participation of farm women in ploughing of field, plant protection measures and marketing activities.

Labor for agricultural activities is based on household members as distinguished by age and sex during land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting, transporting, threshing, winnowing, for grain storage and marketing. Participation of women during land preparation is while they have equal role during weeding. In general, women's role in decreasing order of contribution is in weeding, threshing, harvesting, planting, and land preparation. Women are also largely participated in vegetable production. Although men have an overall responsibility to all farm operations, the decision to grow and/or change a new variety is the decision of both men and women (EOSA, 2007).

Cooperatives are a pillar for agricultural development and food security. Agricultural cooperatives play an important role in supporting small agricultural producers and marginalized groups such as young people and women. Cooperatives make easy smallholder producers' participation in decision-making at all levels, support them in securing land-use rights, and negotiate better terms for engagement in contract farming and lower prices for agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and equipment (FAO *et al.*, 2012). However, accessing good quality seed is a problem faced by small scale farmers throughout Africa. One solution to this difficulty is developing local level seed enterprises. The purpose of a seed enterprise is to produce good quality seed for sale and to make money from providing this service to the community. No matter how much a seed producer is able to grow, without strong business skills; his or her business is bound to be weak and losing (David and Oliver, 2002).

Seed businesses are a rapidly emerging form of entrepreneurship in Africa. The seed sector in Africa has seen the rise and, at times, failure of national and international seed companies and community-based seed schemes. In recent years, there has been a surge of entrepreneurs entering the seed sector all over Africa, as they have recognized a market opportunity of supplying farmers with quality seed of improved varieties. This has been stimulated by a number of factors such as: the increase in seed distribution schemes by governments and non-governmental organizations, the activities of agencies that have worked at encouraging seed sector development and economic forces that have highlighted opportunities in crop production and hence seed provision (MacRobert, 2009). LSBs are responsible for flows of seed of traditional as well as modern varieties, which enter the system through different processes. Local knowledge of men and women farmers is important because they manage different crop species and varieties and may participate in different seed systems for different purposes. In most cases, women headed farmers could not grow such a wide range of crops if they did not have the seeds in their hands (World Bank *et al.*, 2008).

The LSBs produce seed of cereals, vegetables and pulses, for which a market exists within their vicinity. They produce seed of a few particular varieties for which farmers do not buy seed every year. If in addition high transport costs are involved, the formal seed sector is not interested in seed production of these crops and varieties for these locations. The target area and market potential are too small to justify private investment. This lack of interest creates a niche for the LSBs which can

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evolve to small and medium scale seed enterprises that cover a wider diversity of crops with quality seed of local or improved varieties (Tadesse *et al*., 2011).

III. Methodology

a) Research Approach

Objectives of this research have demanded generating both quantitative and qualitative data and taking in to account this rationale, the study has applied a mixed research approach. Principally, women headed households in the seed producer cooperatives have diverse experiences and practices. For instance, women play a great role in seed technology components, such as seed processing, seed handling, seed marketing, seed production, seed harvesting, etc. Besides, rural women headed households' are influenced by different factors when they take part in the LSB. Therefore, to examine these issues quantitative research method as part of mixed research approach was relevant to produce statistical results. There were also issues that required qualitative research method in which data were collected using key informant interviews and focus group discussions. In this approach, various information on what inspired women headed households to participate in the seed producer cooperatives were the prime issues used for qualitative analysis. Many researchers believed that mixed research approach is a good way of approaching research as it enables to counteract the weaknesses in both qualitative and quantitative research (Dawson, 2002). Creswell (2003) also stated that a mixed method approach is one in which the researcher tends to base knowledge claims on pragmatic grounds. It employs strategies of inquiry that involve collecting data either simultaneously or sequentially to best understand research problem. The data collection also involves gathering both numeric information (on questionnaires) as well as text information (on interviews) so that the final database represents both quantitative and qualitative information. Thus, it minimizes some of the limitations of using single method.

Taking note of these and considering that quantitative or qualitative research methods are not sufficient to address the role of WHHs in the LSB when they are treated independently, and the mixed research approach was opted as an appropriate intervention. As a further elaboration, it is worth noting that qualitative methods suffer from the limitations of generalizing the results beyond the specific research area and go through subjectivity during data collection and analysis; while the quantitative methods fail to capture an in-depth understanding of women headed households when they want to express the issue in detail. On the contrary, when quantitative and qualitative research methods are used in combination in one study, they compliment to each other and allow for a more complete analysis of the research problem.

b) Research Design

This study has been aimed to explain what determinant household and institutional factors that influence WHHs benefit in the SPCs and also identify factors that have motivated WHHs to get involved in seed production and ultimately indicate sustainable strategies that enable women benefit from their efforts. To this effect, major variables related to household demographic characteristics and socio-economic conditions and external agency support were analyzed in the context of the research objectives.

To enhance acquisition of valid data for analysis the research design must be complemented by appropriate research methods for data generation and collection (Bryman, 2001; Oppenhiem, 1992). Taking this into account and considering the nature of this research, broad base information is required to address the stated objectives. To this end multiple sources of evidence, such as survey questionnaires, semi-structured interviews (group discussions and in-depth interviews with key informants) and a survey of literature were used. For this reason, *explanatory research design* (predominantly quantitative method followed by a qualitative method to support the data that were not addressed by quantitative data so as to give detail explanation with a few cases or individuals) was employed.

c) Selection of the Study Sites and Subjects of the Study

The rationale for the choice of *Jabi Tehnan*, *Bure* and *Yilmana Densa* districts for this study was the relatively good experiences established on LSB and presence of WHHs involved in the seed business. The study areas, *Jabi Tehnan*, *Bure* and *Yilmana Densa* districts, were purposively selected because it was assumed that that these districts have a relatively good experience on LSB and a significant number of WHHs are involved in the LSB. Agro ecology, ease of accessibility and market access were also considered as additional criteria's to select the districts. The specific study sites or *Kebele*s were selected following the reconnaissance survey of *Kebele*s where the LSB has been started and those *Kebele*s with different years of experience were included. This was done because differences in the duration of the intervention provides better data on women involvement and factors influencing their participation in the LSB.

Rural WHHs involved in the seed system were used as the primary unit of analysis. According to House (2001) argument whether conducting a sample survey or a census, a core component of methodology is the sampling frame. The frame usually consists of a listing of population units, but alternatively it might be a

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structure from which clusters of units can be delineated. In this study the list of WHHs involved in SPCs in the *Kebeles* served as a sampling frame. However, owing to the low number of WHHs in one *Kebele* all women heads in the selected *Kebeles* and involved in the LSB were made subject of the study. In this regard, Kothari (2004) emphasizes that when the population is a small one, it is no use resorting to a sample survey. Accordingly, a total of 92 WHHs involved in the seed system and organized in SPCs were used as respondents to gather relevant information regarding their role in the seed production process and seed marketing process.

d) Data Sources and Data Collection Instruments

The study used both primary and secondary data sources to obtain the necessary information for this study. Primary data sources were respondents, discussants and key informants. With regards to secondary data sources, books, documents, reports, publications, different studies, etc. were included.

Questionnaire, FGDs and key informant interviews were used to gather primary data, where as document review was used to collect secondary data. Primary data were collected from all WHH members in the study areas through structured questionnaire. Structured questionnaire was prepared and used to collect primary data through household survey. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that it could help the investigator to dig out information on household demographic characteristics, socio-economic situations of women members in the seed producer cooperatives. In this study, FGD was one of the research tools for data collection. The Focus Group Discussions were included to supplement and confirm information that was generated in questionnaire and in-depth interviews with key informants and also to check the validity of data generated through the survey questionnaire. Gillham (2000) states that Focus Group Discussion (FGD) using semi structured questions allows researchers to look into more deeply into the research issues and develop new lines of inquiry that arise during interviews. Likewise, Krueger (1994) argues that group discussion compared with formal questionnaire interviews allow sensitive issues to be more freely discussed in groups when individual would not wish to discuss them alone with a stranger. Finally, three FGDs were carried out involving eight WHHs in each study districts using a checklist of semi structured questions. In addition, an attempt to explore facts on the ground makes it a rational approach to include key informant interviews by involving selected group of individuals who are likely to provide needed information, ideas, and insights on the proposed research. Accordingly, interviews were conducted among key informants that allowed the researcher collecting data on relevant and well-informed sources about WHH members of SPCs.

e) Data Summarizing and Analysis Techniques

In this research both primary (quantitative and qualitative) data were generated and a combination of data analysis methods were required and carried out for this study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the quantitative data. Most of the variables that were collected in the questionnaire and used in the analysis were nominal or categorical and ordinal. For that reason, non parametric test (Pearson Chi Square) was used in the analysis in most parts to show whether or not there is a relationship between two categorical variables (sets of household characteristics and institutional variables) that are likely to influence rural women's involvement in the LSB. An association level of 0.05 was chosen as the minimum significance level. A Binary Logistic Regression (BLR) analysis was employed to identify the most important factors influencing women's benefit in the seed business because it is a powerful statistical tool as it allows us to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable while holding any number of other independent variables constant.

The extent of WHHs participation in seed producer cooperatives were measured by using a four point continuum namely always, often, occasionally and never, which were assigned scores of 3,2,1 and 0 respectively. The ranking of activities was done on the basis of their total value (Minilek *et al*., 2012; Javed, 2006). Data collected from interviews and group discussions were immediately summarized through discussion with an assistant note taker. Outstanding and prominent issues were screened by checking how many of the speakers have reiterated the same issue in the process of the interview and discussion. Both diverging and converging issues on particular issues were identified and used for analysis, in the context of the research objectives. Finally, triangulation was made between the quantitative and qualitative data in order to make the analysis more comprehensive and valuable. The latest SPSS version statistical software was used for quantitative data analysis.

f) Description of Variables and Working Hypothesis

Dependent variable: As observed in different empirical studies, this variable can be expressed in terms of nominal/categorical, ratio, actual figure and logarithmic form depending on the purpose of the study. The Binary Logistic Regression model uses censored values as dependent variable. In this study the benefit of WHHs from the LSB project was used as dependant variable. It is a dummy variable, which takes the value of 0 if a WHH was not benefited and 1 benefited. It was measured based on criteria including the prevalence of sufficient and balanced diet, saving, motivation to start other business and feasibility of SPCs to households as reliable income sources.

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Independent variables: The independent variables are hypothesized to influence the role of WHH in the LSB project positively and negatively. This includes both discreet and continuous variables such as: household characteristics, socioeconomic characteristics and institutional characteristics in which women headed farmers operate.

Based on the review of diverse literatures, past research findings and the researcher's piece of information on seed production and marketing in the seed producer cooperatives, amongst abundant factors which were expected to be connected with WHHs role in the LSBs, 15 potential explanatory variables were considered in this study and examined for their effect on WHH role and their benefit from LSB Projects as a member. Each variable are described in detail regarding their attributes with the dependent variable.

1. *Age of the household:* the age of WHHs was considered because in rural society decisions and activities are mostly done by a household head. This variable was hypothesized that the household with an older head will have higher family size and access to land acquisition, and would have a capacity to accomplish seed production activities. Therefore, age of WHHs affect seed production and marketing as well as the benefits from SPCs positively.
2. *Marital status:* constitutes three marital status categories and stipulates whether respondents are unmarried, divorced, or widowed. However, women headed households with all marriage categories have limited land access, especially divorced women; a negative relationship was expected between marital status and the benefit status of WHHs.
3. *Family size:* it is a continuous variable which indicate the number of person living in the house of the farmers. It is expected that as the size of the household increases the benefit from LSBs increases. It was assumed that a family with large household member can involve more in seed production and marketing as the nature and the complexity of seed production roles need more labor and continuous follow up. Therefore, it was expected that there is a positive relationship between the benefits gained from LSB projects and family size.
4. *Education level:* education is a categorical variable in grades and number of years in school or colleges. Farmers' level of education positively and significantly affects the farmer's probability of adopting new technologies. A one year increase in education of male and female farmers, for instance, increases the probability of male farmers using fertilizer by 3 percent and female farmers by 4 percent (Anderson *et al.*, 1994). WHH with more education are mostly aware of adoption of agricultural technologies and agricultural extension services in their seed production processes. Therefore, it was hypothesized that WHH members of seed producer cooperative with greater levels of education tend to have higher incomes from seed production and are more likely to be benefited from LSBs.
5. *Farmland size*: this variable corresponds to the total area owned and cultivated by household. WHH farmers who have relatively large farm size would be more initiated to involve in seed production and marketing systems, and vice versa. Hence, it was assumed that farmland size has a positive relationship with the dependant variable.
6. *Number of plots:* it is a continuous variable and refers to the total number of plots a household has. It is a determinant factor that affects land cluster formation in seed producer cooperatives. Those WHHs who have more number of plots would be benefited in SPCs more than those who have less number of plots of land. Therefore, it was hypothesized that the number plots has positive relationship with the dependent variable.
7. *Land used for LSB:* this variable refers to the amount of farmland used by respondents (WHHs) in the seed producer cooperatives. It is a continuous variable measured in hectares. It is assumed to be negatively associated with the magnitude of benefits expected to be gained from seed production. It is to mean that those WHHs who have small farmland size will be benefited less from SPC than those who have more.
8. *Soil fertility:* soil fertility is a very important factor that affects the capacity of farmland to produce high production. Those WHH who have farmland with low soil fertility could not obtain high seed production, whereas those WHH who have farmland with high soil fertility could achieve high seed production. For this reason, it was hypothesized that soil fertility has a negative relationship with benefits gained in the LSB project.
9. *Seed production experience:* WHH with higher experience in seed production appear to have often full information and better knowledge and are able to evaluate the advantage of seed producer cooperatives. Thus, it was hypothesized seed production experience affects the benefits gained from the LSB project.
10. *Access to Market:* once seed is produced efficiently, adequate market access is crucial to achieve the end goal of seed producer cooperatives. Adefris *et al.* (2012) indicated that the greatest business challenge farmers face is not producing a crop, but

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marketing it. Selling seeds grown on contract to a seed company is the standard model for most conventional seed growers. The response of respondents was measured as a dummy variable either there is sufficient market accessibility or not. Accordingly, it was supposed to affect the benefits of SPCs positively.

11. *Availability of labor:* this variable refers to the required labor for the accomplishment of seed production and marketing activities in the LSBs. However, it is very difficult to accomplish all seed production activities by WHH because there are activities done by their counterparts. As a result, women are expected to seek labor to carry out activities from their surrounding areas. Anderson *et al.* (1994) asserted that family labor on both male and female managed plots contributed positively and significantly to the gross value of output. Interestingly, female family labor has a greater effect on output than male labor irrespective of whether the plot is managed by a man or a woman. Therefore, the availability of labor was assumed to have a positive impact on WHHs participation in seed producer cooperatives.
12. *Ox ownership:* ox is one of the most important means of production in agriculture and Oxen ownership and seed production are expected to relate negatively. As the number of oxen owned by farmers' decreases, seed production is expected to decrease. This assures those WHH who have no paired oxen or one ox for ploughing are not likely to engage in seed multiplication and would bring higher production and benefit. Hence, a negative relationship between ownership of oxen and better seed production was expected.
13. *Access to credit services:* It is a dummy variable, which takes a value of 1 if WHH had access to credit and 0 otherwise. Adoption of technologies among poorer households, including women headed, is also inhibited by an inability to afford the technology coupled with limited availability of credit or savings, and low levels of awareness (Lemlem *et al.,* 2011). Those farmers who have access to agricultural credit are believed to more from seed production. That is they will have higher income and higher quality seed for next sowing more than those who have no access to credit. This indicates smallholder farmers cannot finance these inputs for seed production unless they get alternative means.
14. *Agricultural extension service:* In this study this variable was treated as a dummy variable. That is if the farmers gets extension service it is coded as 1 and 0, otherwise. Extension services can increase agricultural productivity and rural incomes by bridging the gap between technical knowledge and farmer's practices. Several studies show that extension is generally cost-effective, and has a significant and positive impact on farmers' knowledge and adoption of new technologies and hence on farm productivity (Anderson *et al.*, 1994). Therefore, if farmers get better extension services, they are expected to adopt seed production technologies and get better yield than others.
15. *Access to training:* It is dummy variable measured as 1 if farmers got specific training on seed multiplication and 0 otherwise. Farmers may obtain information from different source and may learn also from DA through extension program. However, unless they can obtain required skill through training, they may face problem to understand and apply seed production technology. So, those farmers who got training on specific seed production technology are more willing than those who didn't get training. Therefore, a positive relationship was assumed between benefits of WHHs from SPCs and availability of training.

IV. Results and Discussion

a) Socio-Demographic Characteristics

This study was carried out on 92 WHHs involved in the LSB and organized in seed producer cooperatives. Of the total women heads 33 (35.9%) were from *Jabi Tehnan*, 32 (34.8%) from *Bure* and 27 (29.3%) from *Yilmana Densa* districts. As it is indicated in Table 4.1, there were three age groups of WHHs. Of the total respondents about 46.7% were between 36-50 years, 38% were between 20-35 years, and 15.2% were over 50 years. Age of WHHs ranges from 20 to 65 years. It was however, reported in the key informants that WHHs greater than 50 years of age experienced difficulties in accomplishing seed production activities efficiently and effectively. With regard to marital status, more than half of WHHs (54.3%) were widowed; the remaining 33.7% were divorced and 12.0% unmarried. Family size of the respondent households indicated that about 54.3% of respondents had 1-4 persons while 45.7% had greater than 4 persons. The family size however ranged from 1 to 9 persons. Focus group discussants of this study reported that WHHs can produce seed equal with their counterparts if they have sufficient productive labor force. The survey result in Table 4.1 also revealed that the majorities (60.87%) of the respondents were illiterate, whereas about 19.57%, 10.87% and 8.7% of the respondents can read and write and had primary and secondary school ages respectively. Focus group discussants reported that women's capacity to adopt technologies was constrained by their low literacy level implying the need for promoting functional literacy for women farmers. Better literacy seems to have helped the respondents to wisely allocate the existing farm resources and benefit from being member of the SPCs.

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Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age, Marital Status, Family Size and educational level (N=92)

Household characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	20-35	35	38.0
	36-50	43	46.7
	>50	14	15.2
	Total	92	100.0
Marital status	Unmarried	11	12.0
	Widowed	50	54.3
	Divorced	31	33.7
	Total	92	100.0
Family size	1-4	50	54.3
	>4	42	45.7
	Total	92	100.0
Educational level	Illiterate	56	60.87
	Read and write	18	19.57
	Primary	10	10.87
	Secondary	8	8.7

b) *Motivating Factors to Get Involved in Seed Production*

Once WHHs were well informed about the presence and importance of SPCs in their localities, they decided to join SPCs owing to motivating factors related to presence of benefited framers, exposure to extensive training, and agitation of the *Kebele* administration, the district agricultural development office and nongovernmental organizations. The degree of inspiration imposed on WHHs by these factors is of varying magnitude degree as indicated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Response of WHHs on Motivating Factors to Join SPCs in terms of Their Importance/Ranking

Factors	Sum Result (SR)	Rank
Benefited Farmers	368	1st
Extensive training	239	2nd
Kebele Administration	216	3rd
District agricultural office	210	4th
NGOs	203	5th

Scale: 5=1point (pt), 4=2pt, 3=3pt, 2=4pt, and 1=5pt

The data collected in the focus group discussions showed other motivating factors including the desire to use irrigation facilities, recognizing the value of working together for better change, expectation for better agricultural extension services (advisory service and technical support) and opportunities to better market accessibility.

c) *Seed Production Activities*

The data presented in Table 4.3 illustrates that among seed production activities, women headed household's participation in weeding account the first rank followed by harvesting of seeds, storage of seeds, chemical fertilizer application, sowing of seeds, transporting inputs to farmland area, crop protection, marketing of seeds, threshing, participation in meetings, organic fertilizer preparation, participation in trainings, applying pesticides and leadership participation. A similar result was found by Dawit *et al.* (2012) and Minilek *et al.* (2012) that rural women are more involved in seed production activities besides their major responsibility of household care. Almost all rural women were participated in weeding, harvesting and fertilizer application activities indicating their significant contribution, while their position in leadership, decision making and their participation in trainings is still not appreciated and considered. In the study areas, women's participation in leadership activities ranks lowest level. In most seed producer cooperatives, leadership positions are exclusively occupied by MHHs.

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Table 4.3: Ranking of WHHs Participation in Seed Production Activities (N= 92)

Seed production activities	Participation Index (PI)	Rank
Weeding	240	1st
Seed harvesting	216	2nd
Storage of seeds	213	3rd
Chemical fertilizer application	211	4th
Sowing of seeds	200	5th
Transporting inputs	197	6th
Crop protection	166	7th
Seed marketing	160	8th
Threshing	152	9th
Participation in meetings	132	10th
Organic fertilizer preparation	123	11th
Participation in trainings	98	12th
Applying pesticides	52	13th
Leadership participation	29	14th

Scale: 0= Never, 1= Occasionally, 2= Often, 3= Always

Group discussion participants and key informants revealed that WHHs in the seed producer cooperatives accomplish various activities such as land clearing, application of fertilizer, weeding, pest inspection, harvesting, threshing and cleaning, marketing, etc. However, WHH were not actively involved in operations such as, ploughing, applying herbicides and crop protection during the night.

Most key informants reported that, in most cases, there is no special support and monitoring of effectiveness of WHHs in their efforts to increase productivity their farm and also their participation especially in leadership positions. In principle, women like men headed households have equal rights to get member of cooperatives, but they have assumed little or no position in the leadership.

d) Relationship between Benefits Status of WHHs in SPCs and Independent Variables

This part of analysis discusses findings on the relationship between dependent and independent variables to examine whether there is an association or not between the two. The dependent variable is benefit status of WHHs which is a dummy/dichotomous variable: 0= if WHH is not benefited and 1= if WHH is benefited. Chi-Square (nonparametric) test was carried out to make sure that the existence of association between the predicted and predictor variables (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Test of Association between Benefit Status of WHHs and independent variables

Variables	Pearson Chi Square (χ^2)	*df*	*P* Value
Age	.592	2	.744
Marital status	.661	2	.718
Family size	7.281	1	.007
Educational level	1.185	3	.757
Farm land size	6.179	1	.013
Farm plots size	4.051	1	.044
Land use in LSBs	10.848	1	.001
Soil fertility	10.555	1	.001
Oxen ownership	12.443	1	.000
Labor availability	7.011	1	.008
Seed production experience	.027	1	.869
Access to market	13.365	1	.000
Access to credit service	5.973	1	.015
Extension service	2.692	1	.101
Availability of training	.493	1	.482

e) Determinant Variables of WHHs benefit in SPCs

The binary logistic regression model was employed to establish the relationships between benefit status and a set of explanatory variables. A total of 10 important explanatory variables were selected to explain the predicted variable. Accordingly, out of the total explanatory variables seven independent variables were determinant factors, influencing the dependent variable (benefit status of WHHs in SPCs), that made statistically significant to the model (Table 4.5)

Table 4.5 shows the Binary Logistic Regression coefficient, standard error, Wald test, degrees of

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freedom and odds ratio of 10 predictor variables. Employing a 0.05 and 0.01 criterion of statistical significance, farm plots size, land used in LSBs, soil fertility, oxen ownership, access to market, access to credit services and access to extension services variables had significant effects on benefits of WHHs from SPCs.

Table 4.5: Determinant Variables of WHHs Benefit in the SPCs

Predictors	β	S.E.	Wald	Sig.	Odds Ratio
Family size	-.546	.772	.499	.480 ^{ns}	.580
Farm land size	-1.543	1.028	2.254	.133 ^{ns}	.214
Farm plots size	2.738	1.347	4.130	.042*	15.456
Land used in LSB	-4.221	1.189	12.606	.000**	.015
Soil fertility	-3.186	1.083	8.663	.003**	.041
Oxen ownership	-2.849	.969	8.638	.003**	.058
Labor availability	-.497	.804	.381	.537 ^{ns}	.609
Access to market	2.438	.902	7.309	.007**	11.453
Credit access	2.222	.923	5.799	.016*	9.226
Extension service	-2.016	.950	4.499	.034*	.133
Constant	3.391	1.759	3.717	054	.054

**Significant at 0.05, **significant at 0.01, ^{ns} = not significant*

The binary logistic regression result indicated that as farmland plot size increased by one unit, the odds of WHHs being benefited from SPCs increased by a factor of 15.456, which is significant at $p < 0.05$. Hence, those WHHs who have large number of plots are more likely benefited from SPCs. Therefore, the size of farm plots has positive relationship as it was previously hypothesized. A study conducted by Villabon (2012) also found that the increase in the size of the operational plot area also increases agricultural productivity.

Land used in the SPCs was a determinant factor for women heads benefit. The odds ratio for land used in LSB indicates that when holding all other variables constant, those who have used land ≤ 0.25 are 0.015 (decrease of 98%) times less likely benefited from SPCs than those who have used > 0.25 (significant at $p < 0.01$). Hence, there was strong negative relationship in which the use of small land size for LSB results for meager share of income from SPCs. Tagel (2008) noted that land holding is the contributing factors for the spatial clustering and high crop production.

The odds ratio for soil fertility status reveals that WHHs who have low soil fertility are 0.041(decrease of 96%) times less likely to benefit from SPCs than those who have moderate farmland soil fertility (significant at $p < 0.01$). Thus, WHHs are not benefited if there farm plots soil fertility is low that shows a negative relationship between the two variables in table 4.5. However, previous study by Fikru (2009) found the determinant factors that affect soil conservation practices to increase the soil fertility.

Another influencing factor to women's benefit from SPCs is the issue of access to markets. The model result shows, as access to market increases by one unit, the odds of being benefited from SPCs increased by a factor of 11.453, which is significant at $p < 0.01$. Thus, WHHs who have access to market more likely benefited than from those who have no access to market in the SPCs. The existence of access to market increases WHHs income and therefore, there was a positive relationship between market accessibility and the benefits gained from SPCs.

The odds ratio for oxen ownership indicates that those WHHs who have no oxen are 0.058 (decrease of 94%) times less likely to benefit in the SPCs than those who have oxen (significant at $p < 0.01$). This implies that absence of oxen in seed production negatively influenced the seed production yield for WHHs. According to Gezahegn (2008) revealed that increase in ox ownership increases the probability of participation and land allocation for wheat seed multiplication.

The coefficient of access to credit services is significant and positive, implying that WHHs obtaining credit services are more likely to increase seed production than the households without any credit services. The odds ratio for access to credit services reveals that WHHs who have access to credit services are 9.226 times more likely to benefit from SPCs compared to those who have no credit accessibility. Gezahegn (2008) also found that those farmers who have access to credit from formal organization are more likely to participate in seedling multiplication than those who have not. This finding is also complement with Villabon (2012) found that increase in access to credit led to an increase in the value of production per hectare. Similarly, according to Legesse (1992) cited in Yeshi (2000) found that credit is an important factor affecting the probability of adoption of improved seed.

With regard to extension services the odds a WHH with access to extension services will be benefited from SPCs is 0.133 (decrease of 86%) times the odds that a WHH of no access to extension services will. Therefore, the nonexistence of extension services like

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technical support, training and advisory services are negatively influencing WHHs to acquire the expected benefits from SPCs. In this regard, Addis *et al.* (2000) cited in Yeshi (2000) reported that similar findings that extension contacts significantly affected gross value of output of WHHs in central highlands of Ethiopia.

On the other hand, the regression results indicate that there is no real effect of family size on benefit status of women headed farmers. This is probably due to the possession and utilization of small land size by WHHs hidden the significant contribution of family size on benefit status. Similarly, farm land size of women heads has no significant effect on their benefit from LSBs. Even though land holding size has a vital importance in this context, women with large land holding size may not be benefited from seed producer cooperatives. It is perhaps due to the type of land occupied and unsuitability nature of land cluster formation, and thereby limiting their participation in the LSB. Furthermore, there is no valid effect of labor availability on women heads benefit from SPCs probably due to other factors like land used in the LSBs and family size.

V. Conclusion and Policy Implication

WHHs play immense roles both in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Likewise, women headed members of seed producer cooperatives have played roles in many activities of seed production and marketing process. WHHs level of participation in seed production and marketing processes has shown disparities in various activities. According to the survey result, WHH are highly participated in weeding, harvesting of seeds and storage of seeds, chemical fertilizer application and sowing of seeds, whereas WHH are poorly involved in leadership, applying pesticides, experience sharing and training. These limitations are severe impediments for sustainable seed production and livelihood improvement of WHHs. Access to clear information on LSB has a positive impact to attract many more WHHs to participate in seed production. The reality on the ground however indicates information flow from DAs, neighbors, *Kebele* administration, NGOs, cooperative facilitators and district agricultural and cooperative offices are far from being adequate.

Hence, it has paramount importance to coordinate the information flows from the different actors or stakeholders so that many more WHHs could be attracted to the local seed business. The binary logistic regression model confirmed that the size of farm plots size, land used in LSB, soil fertility, access to market, oxen ownership, access to credit services and extension services have statistically significant effects on benefit status of WHHs in LSBs. The results also indicate there are no real effects of family size, farmland size and labor availability on the benefit status of WHHs from seed producer cooperatives. This signals the need for giving due attention to the key variables as they have a vital role and contribution to women headed farmers to be benefited more from local seed businesses. Although there was no statistically different income generation from the local seed business between women and male headed households, the fact that women headed households are less benefited from the seed business shows the need for working more to empower women in the seed sector. As a result, remarkable market structures and systems should be set to realize the benefits of WHHs from seed producer cooperatives. To scale up the benefits of WHHs from SPCs it is also recommended that GOs and NGOs should offer continuous capacity building trainings and technical supports. Furthermore, emphasis should be given by GOs and NGOs on integration, mobilization and participation of women headed farmers in the LSBs.

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Global Journal of human-social science: A
Arts & Humanities - Psychology
Volume 18 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

"Sultana's Dream": The Eco-Feminist Vision of Freedom

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Abstract- This paper aims at connecting the relationship between feminist fantasy and Eco-feminism. One of the major traits that Sultana's Dream incorporates is overwhelmingly simple and precise solution to phallocentric oppression. Gendered reversal and scientific progress, in this story, have provided us with the aura of freedom envisioned by Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain. Representing Sultana in this story which incubates the atmosphere where womanhood is fully observed in full rhythm—in the lady land where the story is set is the embodiment of science and gendered exploration has given us a better view of harnessing the energy of nature. The gendered structure "reshaped", "recreated", "reversed" and "relocated" by the author have left us with the interpretation of the role of power in the first place.

Keywords: *eco-feminism, ecocriticism, gender politics, feminist science fiction.*

GJHSS-A Classification: *FOR Code: 220306*



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"Sultana's Dream": The Eco-Feminist Vision of Freedom

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Keywords: eco-feminism, ecocriticism, gender politics, feminist science fiction.

I. Introduction

"Sultana's Dream", written in 1905, is one of the earliest examples of feminist science fiction. It sketches the vision of a semi-secluded 'lady land' freed from any rules of men. The idea of women in charge of outside and in Geo-political affairs is one of the major agenda that Begum Rokeya boldly addressed (Zakaria). She was one of the pioneers who advocated women's freedom movement in colonial India. Born in 1880, at sixteen she married the Deputy Magistrate of Baghalpur. Her husband was quite older than of her age. Growing up in an elite family, under strict purdah system, she did not receive any institutionalized education. With the help from her brothers, who had British style education, she cultivated her own taste of education and started growing passion for the manifestation of women's freedom in India (Nagpal). *Sultana's Dream*, the utopian vision of freedom was the outcome of her self-indulged ideal of womanhood. The story is written in a very straightforward way where Rokeya tries to express her direct disgust for men in India and how they conduct their business. Rokeya published "Sultana's Dream" as a short English language story in the *Indian Ladies Magazine*. This particular publication is meant for women with 'modern' thinking in India—who are readers and writers. The story not only deals with the motive to under-rule male narrative, but in a broader sketch, deals with ecology. One of the major concerns, apart from the idea of flash-forward time traveling, the notion of juxtaposing science and nature as a means of freedom makes this story as a major "game changing idea" (Nagpal). Nature as depicted in the story manifests as the virtue, which is maneuvered by the female scientists of the story to gain control of the 'lady land'. Sultana, the elite protagonist and the narrator of the story—the stereotypical representation of rich Indian Muslim woman, well versed in the purdah system, experiences the unique journey to the lady land which also reminds us about how Alice falls in the wonderland—through the rabbit hole. The gendered structure "reshaped", "recreated", "reversed" and "relocated" by the author have left us with the interpretation of the role of power in the first place with an overwhelming question—is power a natural deal or just a constructed "real"? In the world of relational artifact, Sultana experiences the "land of garden" which is vividly a technological and political paradise created by women—for women (Nagpal). The "Lady Land" constructed for women, the 'upside down land' is the cruel criticism to "zenena" which Rokeya thinks as the unnatural state for women to be free and creative. The "Lady Land" is a confined space, which has a minimum value to the reader, but in a broader sense, the idea of exploring its essence through the flight of a dream works as a statement—a wish fulfillment. "Sultana's Dream" is an embodiment of "Ecocritical" and "Eco-feminist" celebration. The aim of this essay is to show the connection between "Ecocritical" study of nature and the 'Eco-feminist' dream of freedom in this celebrated feminist story.

The story revolves with Sultana, the protagonist/narrator of the story. She is sitting idle in her chair, thinking about the condition of Indian women. The setting of the story is quite laid back. There is a subtle tone of resemblance in the mode of storytelling. The speed of narration later gains speed when Sultana falls into a deep meditative sleep. Then she sees sister Sara. The author creates confusion with the identity of sister Sara due to Sultana's delirious state of mind. She is quite confused at the point of meeting what appears to be the different person later. The setting of the story dramatically shifts from a starry night to a well lit morning. The location of the story as well gets a new makeover because as soon the reader gets to realize what the place would be the then sister Sara pronounces it as "Lady Land". From darkness to light

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the author's idea of turning of events gets a new metaphorical meaning. The emancipation of womanhood gets a new place from mental space to the realm of a supposed "utopian" location. It is made quite obvious that Sultana trusts the unknown women as sister Sara as her trusted companions, we get to see the overwhelming innocence that Rokeya makes us read in this cynical world of distrust. One of the major things that she challenges is the 'inassociative' act of men who tend to distrust the relational value in a male and female relationship. Sultana is amazed to see the whole country as a garden. It is a sublimity that Rokeya tries to create out of Sultana's habit. It is to be mentioned that, she is used to stroll in the 'garden' with sister Sara. Though the uncanny and the supposed 'unreal' is later clarified by sister Sara—Sultana comes to know that, they are in "Lady Land", the land of women, for women and ruled by women. Sultana encounters women everywhere and becomes surprised by the fact that the outside, the gendered space which is devised by men is now occupied by women in almost every aspect. She is even teased by some of the passersby as "too timid" as men (Hossain). Then the story escalates quickly as sister Sara upon Sultana's request describes the story of the freedom of women and the origin of "Lady Land". According to sister Sara, once there were men who were in charge of the executive positions in this land. The queen, though she is the head of the state, is quite powerless in that male dominated context. As Nasrin Malik says, "it was much more than simplistic utopian thinking but a philosophically mature vision of a world where, following defeat in a crushing war, men succumb to isolation in exhaustion and disillusionment with a world dominated by brute male force"; the men as mentioned in the story are busy doing what men do best—laughing and criticizing the queen's efforts to open female only educational institute. There are establishments of new universities only for women enlightenment and mostly innovation to enhance nature's gifts. Sultana also comes to know that, so as the readers, while this sort of travel narrative unfolds its secrets of emancipation that there are a refugee problem that creates a diplomatic nightmare for the "Lady Land" and one of its neighboring countries. The refusal of handing over one asylum seeker leads these two counties to war. The war is a militaristic disaster, the enemy are a few miles closer to the capital. Everyone is thinking of losing everything that they have—mostly the pride of the queen. She is ready to commit suicide, if she is defeated. But prior to the war and the diplomatic failure, there is another significant thing happened that completely changes the course of the philosophy of the story. There are two universities in that country—mostly innovating machines that matter. One of the universities creates a way that can extract rain water and use it for harvesting. The other university gets jealous over it and makes something that can store sun- heat—to be used for later purposes. At the brink of their defeat, the principal of the later university who succeeds in harnessing sun's energy proposes to help. The queen agrees. Before she lets her professor to proceed, there is a meeting with the male members in the country. After hearing the queen's proposition, they agree to let them shut under inside the houses. According to sister Sara, they have no choices left. The principal of the university ask her students to position sun's rays with their contraption in direction towards the enemy. The sun's rays and the scoring heat blinds the vision of the enemy movement and they eventually fly away. After that nobody dares to attack them. The lady land becomes a "reality" in the dream. The next question that Sultana asks is quite surely echoing reader's "collective unconscious", "And since then your countrymen never tried to come out of the zenana?" (Hossain). The query is not left unanswered. Sister Sara explains that, though the men, who are going to be imprisoned for the rest of their lives, want to be free. Some of the police commissioners and district magistrates send word to the Queen to the effect that the military officers certainly deserve to be imprisoned for their failure; but they never neglect their duty and therefore, they should not be punished and they pray to be restored to their respective offices (Hossain)." The "punishment" that is given to the men by putting them in a complete isolation is called "Mardana" which is the mirroring of the image of "Zenenah", that exists in colonial British period and the later part of the history till present in some parts of the continent (Walsh). The physical abolition of purda has impacted the growth of its mental image—subjugation. The "Mardana" therefore stands as the representation of the embodied male seclusion from power—from center. The purdah system that, the men in the "Lady Land" get as a form of punishment, is an ever-existed form of "trouble" that has been haunted in South-East Asia, as Haque describes, the purdah practices which determine gender spaces even women basic needs like health facilities, education, and employment opportunities are underestimated. Such socio- cultural disparities are further compounded by an absence of political recognition and public policy. Thus, the combination of the visible and invisible forms of purdah, creates an interconnected web of deprivation, marginalization and denial-not only of women's rights for self improvement, but also of their roles as agents of change (304).

Sultana later comes to know about how the women conduct their business in the "Lady Land". Sister Sara says that they are an efficient work force because the country supports innovation over laid back working environment which mocks the Indian civil workers who mostly waste time in their work space. The ecocritical part of the story is quite intriguing because from Sultana's description we get to know that the whole country is a garden—an escape from the battered cities

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and ranting countryside that Hossain feels in the colonial India. The slow and powerful initiation of industrialization that is introduced by the British Raj—as Sharma explains:

Being a colonial country, she had to pay a large sum for England's industrialization scheme. India was forced to supply raw materials for triggering industrial revolution with greater rapidity in England. India was then forcibly transformed from being a country of com-bined agriculture and manufactures into an agricultural colony of British manufacturing capitalism.

Sister Sara explains that the whole country is quite concerned with the idea of ecological balance because the chief food that they eat is fruit from the gardens which raises the concern about the author's overwhelming support for the relationship between animals and the ecological balance. As mentioned in the *Beginning Theory,* Peter Barry's most celebrated work, "The ecocentered reading, by contrast focuses outside, on the house and its environs, rather than inside, on the owner and his (her) psychology"–the 'outside' has been given preference in the story as we also come to know that the country is using water extracted from the cloud to water the plants, uses flying vehicles for the mode of transport and it keeps the outside as well as the inside clean. Sultana gets to see the queen later. She travels through the state of the art transportation system—called "the air-car" (Hossain). Upon meeting the queen, as the queen sounds delighted and welcomes Sultana to her royal place. The queen talks about her views of trade with any other countries; she also points out her overwhelming disgust about trading with countries where women are kept in captivity—inside the zenanas. The queen also describes men as "lower moral'" entities. She also expresses her thoughts of greed among nations over trivial things like the Koh-i-Noor. There is an explicit tone of anti-colonial sentiment that can be found in queen's short speech. Sultana visits the famous universities and their laboratories. Finally the story ends with Sultana, who goes on another undisclosed voyage, but slips from the air-car and falls straight to her easy chair. The story ends with a sudden awakening which marks the "dream" from a Jungian perspective as– dreams reveal more than they conceal (299). They are a natural expression of our imagination and use the most straightforward language or images at our disposal; the contemplation of mythic narratives is one of the ways they connect to us (304). Sultana's dream can be seen as a manifestation of the myth of nature which as the author believes will free gender biased locale and space.

The vision Eco-feminism is a pluralism—the decentralization of power that has been blocked by men to establish patriarchal dominance (Gaard vii). The liberation of nature is one of the basic tenants of Eco-feminist movement. This particular field of theory evolved from various fields that feminist movement has always been drawn into. As Gaard elucidates, the inquiry and activism of Eco-feminism has evolved from mostly "peace movements, labor movements, women's health care, the anti-nuclear and animal liberation movements" (1). One of the major reasons that Eco-feminism evolves as an eclectic vision is not a straight forward answer. It takes a lot of time before this nature study plus women's freedom movement joins hands in 1970s, but before that Simon de Beauvoir points it out from as a conceptual movement that began in 1951 (Hope and Shiva 12). Ghhoklkp [l[plop[

"Sultana's Dream" can be considered as an elitist fiction, written for the 'modern' readers— mostly rich women with the knowledge of letters. The scope it creates along with the representation of the protagonist—Sultana experiences a dream within a dream for the author. Rokeya perhaps believes that the elite women need to be elevated first so that they can understand science and the role of nature better that the 'other' women in Indian subcontinent. The gendered space, the science and nature, has given this story a well deserved philosophical roots—the philosophy of Geo-politics and freedom. The "Lady Land" as represented to us as the polar opposite of the "male land" of colonial India which restricts women to 'purdah' and 'zenana'. Devoid of education, the women of India 'lazily' sit in their respective houses to do chores, or perhaps 'think' about the condition of womanhood as Sultana does in the story. In the story the author believes that women can truly be free when they harness the use of nature in their daily life. The "Lady Land" remains as a sharp contrast to the idea of the male-centrist "utopia" envisioned before by Thomas Moor and Francis Bacon. The story is constitutionally a pluralistic work of fiction; the author's ideal image is a concurrent moving spatial boundary of nature and women's freedom. As Virginia Woolf points out:

What is meant by "reality"? It would seem to be something very erratic, very undependable— now to be found in a dusty road, now in a scrap of newspaper in the street, now a daffodil in the sun. It lights up a group in a room and stamps some casual saying. It overwhelms one walking home beneath the stars and makes the silent world more real than the world of speech—and then there it is again in an omnibus in the uproar of Piccadilly. Sometimes, too, it seems to dwell in shapes too far away for us to discern what their nature is. But whatever it touches, it fixes and makes permanent. That is what remains over when the skin of the day has been cast into the hedge; that is what is left of past time and of our loves and hates (118).

Eco-Feminism asserts that patriarchy is quite potentially harmful to women, children and other living beings and things. It gives rise to capitalistic mode of greed driven production system—or more precisely from author's colonial perspective a medieval

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monarchical tyranny. It seeks for eradication of all forms of social injustice against women and environment. The readers can easily see the overwhelming factor that the author tries to portray while advocating the necessity of women's freedom linked with uninterrupted education (Nagpal). The role of women is of nurturer and caregiver. Material feminism tends to free women from their daily household work like cooking, washing and other traditional female domestic chores. The "Lady Land" in "Sultana's Dream" is a utopia that works in unison with science and technology in order to empower women and making self-restraint. The idea of patriarchal ideology becomes meaningless in this story. The story is the embodiment of self-aware society who leans mostly towards nature and uses it for the common good of every individual in that society, also it creates a vivid exploration of gendered pivotal society.

II. Conclusion

In "Sultana's Dream", there is a direct reversal of the gendered position of women. The lady land is a feminine space which is a harmonious place where everybody lives in perfect sync with nature. The women in the lady land roam freely in the outside, study at the university, work, innovate and most importantly broke the shackle of men in general. They treat men like lesser breeds. The isolation of men has been treated in this story as a natural thing to do. But, it took quite a while for Sultana to sync with the fact that the women in India are treated like the same way as men in "Lady Land". The vision of freedom that has been sketched by Begum Rokeya Sakhawat is a straight forward solution to freedom which Luce Irigaray thinks as an anti "Signifying economy" due to its nature towards the phallocentric gender-power nexus and through language (107). This claim has also been supported by Judith Butler in her most celebrated works, *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity;* she considers, in reaction to the societal ambivalent roles that has been posed by phallocentric language, as subverting and considers women as "identical beings". The reversal of both men and women roles are mostly, in this story, reactionary actions towards organized authority and oppression of rights. The "sentimental nightmare" the name of women innovation in the story has yet to be established. But on the hind side, the author has laden a road for women's emancipation. The harnessing of science as an identity is the most game changing idea. This story is not only a feminist science fiction, but also an eco-critical answer to the men and their destructive nature.

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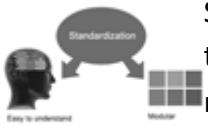
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4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

Policy on Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures

- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

Authorship Policies

Global Journals follows the definition of authorship set up by the Open Association of Research Society, USA. According to its guidelines, authorship criteria must be based on:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception and acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation of findings.
2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

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Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

Preparing your Manuscript

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.



Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to 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 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.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

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

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite 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 approaches 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. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a 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 limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—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 for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity 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 of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets 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 for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory 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 soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate 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 to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate 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 section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show 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:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the 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—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and 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.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as 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. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give 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 manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit 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 section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an 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 implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully 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 the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or 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 an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of 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 other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

Topics	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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ISSN 975587

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