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Highlights

Federal University Teaching

Impacting Outsourcing Decisions

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Factors Impacting Outsourcing Decisions in Federal University Teaching Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria: An Empirical Study

By L.O Aluko
Obafemi Awolowo University

Abstract- This study assessed the implementation of outsourcing policy in Federal University Teaching Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria. It investigated the factors influencing outsourcing in the Teaching Hospitals. Primary data were collected through questionnaire administration. The three Federal University Teaching Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria used for this study are: Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), Lagos; Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex (OAUTHC), Ile-Ife; and University College Hospital (UCH), Ibadan. The findings revealed that factors influencing outsourcing decision include efficiency and effectiveness (63.4%), cost reduction (60.6%), concentration on core competencies (59.9%), performance enhancement (64.6%), service quality/delivery enhancement (62.9%), access to latest technology (52.3%), acquisition of specialist expertise (59.9%), risk sharing (55.8%), flexibility (59.4%) and better accountability/management (59.4%). The study concludes with the thesis that outsourcing is inevitable and a child of necessity in contemporary public organizations in Nigeria.

Keywords: *outsourcing decisions, factors influencing outsourcing, effectiveness, and efficiency.*

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Abstract- This study assessed the implementation of outsourcing policy in Federal University Teaching Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria. It investigated the factors influencing outsourcing in the Teaching Hospitals. Primary data were collected through questionnaire administration. The three Federal University Teaching Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria used for this study are: Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), Lagos; Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex (OAUTHC), Ile-Ife; and University College Hospital (UCH), Ibadan. The findings revealed that factors influencing outsourcing decision include efficiency and effectiveness (63.4%), cost reduction (60.6%), concentration on core competencies (59.9%), performance enhancement (64.6%), service quality/delivery enhancement (62.9%), access to latest technology (52.3%), acquisition of specialist expertise (59.9%), risk sharing (55.8%), flexibility (59.4%) and better accountability/management (59.4%). The study concludes with the thesis that outsourcing is inevitable and a child of necessity in contemporary public organizations in Nigeria.

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I. Introduction

Public institutions in Nigeria have witnessed various forms of policy reforms in recent times due to inefficiencies that are inherent in the operations of this sector. Some of these reforms which are conceived in the 1990s have been implemented while some are yet to be implemented. As part of its economic liberalization agenda, the government of Nigeria embarked on privatization and commercialization of public institutions aimed at improving the service delivery and overall operational standards of these institutions. For those that could not be privatized or commercialized, the policy of outsourcing or using independent contractors was allowed to some level. It is obvious that global competitiveness is not limited to the private sector, but is also becoming more pronounced in the public sector.

From all indications, it appears that the perceived benefits of outsourcing lured the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) into formulating the National Outsourcing Policy in 2007. The policy is premised in part on the need to explore and exploit alternative sources of national income generation base on the realization of the implications of Nigeria's finite oil reserves (FGN, 2007). However, the overall policy objective is the promotion of an enabling institutional, legal, regulatory, technological, and infrastructural environment for the sustainable development of outsourcing business in Nigeria. Desirous of achieving these goals, the Government "jump-started" the process by outsourcing some of its non-critical functions and services in line with section 7 (2) of the policy document. The Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) as well as certain institutions were directed to follow suit. In line with the directives, certain functions, which hitherto, were performed by Federal Teaching Hospitals, are now outsourced. Although these job categories are not as specialized as one would expect, but they have been contracted out as government is no longer willing to fund them directly.

Hospitals outsource their peripheral and non-core activities such as catering, laundry and security to specialized non-hospital organizations in order to ensure better focus of management over the core activities. Outsourcing also ensure increase in operational efficiency, access to skilled expertise, better risk management, and cost effectiveness, flexible staffing as basic advantage (Velma, 2001). In Nigeria, the Federal University Teaching Hospitals have embraced outsourcing in order to gain access to some of its perceived benefits as a strategy for improving service delivery. Aluko (2017) identified the services outsourced in public hospitals in Nigeria as non-core services. These services according to her include catering, cleaning, laundry security and environmental unit. It is against this background that this study investigates the factors that influenced outsourcing decision in the study area.

The next section is devoted to review of literature on the subject matter where the origin and development of outsourcing, outsourcing in public hospitals, potential factors impacting outsourcing decisions, as well as theoretical review are covered. Following this are sections on methodology, Data presentation and analysis and finally the concluding remarks.

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II. The Literature Origin and Development of Outsourcing

Outsourcing is a particular form of externalization of employment involving an outside contractor taking over an in-house function including the management of staff (Taplin, 2008). The concept of outsourcing is traceable to Adams Smith's theory of comparative advantage. It was argued that if a country can supply a commodity cheaper than others, it is better to buy it off her. This intellectual proposition by classical economists though made some two centuries ago, can be said to have laid the foundation for what has today become a management reality that is outsourcing. Originally, this practice was associated with manufacturing firms such as Coca-Cola that outsourced large segments of its supply chain (Tas & Sunder, 2004). As technology continued to advance so did new outsourcing ideas. However, it was the 1960s that saw the rise of specialized companies that promoted their identities as being able to take on and run processes for other organizations (Bendor-Samuel, 2000). The broader use of outsourcing in the industrial market results from the build-up of competitive pressures and progressing globalization (Lewin & Johnson, 1996). They went further by saying that, as the environment becomes increasingly complex, faster advancement of technology, with the consequent changes in the conditions in which any given enterprise functions, becomes necessary and inevitable.

Over the years, as organizations became more complex, their resources also became increasingly specialized and directed towards specific elements of their operations such as project design, engineering, manufacturing, human resources, information technology, sales, and logistics. This specialization encouraged the outsourcing of non-core activities, challenging management to re-evaluate the desirability of traditional vertical integration and the meeting of all organizational needs with in-house support (Boyson, Corsi, Dresner & Harrigton, 1999). In recent years, many other functions in all industries have been actively outsourced, including: payroll, pension administration, information systems and technology, telecommunications, document processing facilities and services, inventory stocking and distribution, facilities management and maintenance, food services, janitorial services and management services (Greaver, 1999).

Lonsdale and Cox (2000) argued that the effect of these public-sector reforms and outsourcing was two-fold: Firstly, it reinforced the idea that third party contractors could provide goods and services more efficiently and effectively than internal departments. Secondly, it contributed to the development of supply markets for services that were increasingly being outsourced by both public and private sector organizations. The 1980s thus saw a change in direction both in terms of the dominant way of thinking about business strategy, and in terms of what strategies businesses were pursuing. The idea of core was dominant as consultants were growing in influence and encouraging companies to follow this line, and managers were re-evaluating the idea that they needed to be vertically integrated and self-sufficient (Lonsdale & Cox, 2000).

III. Outsourcing in Public Hospitals

Hospitals in most countries remain an essential source of critical healthcare services providing both basic and the most advanced form of healthcare to the people, and by virtue of their activities constitute an industry with the largest share of total health expenditure (Adu, Amponsah & Poku, 2014). Since the 1990s, health sector reforms are changing the ways in which services are delivered and financed in public sector hospitals, which is also altering the workforce organization (Roy, 2010).

In the provision of healthcare services, it is believed that the use of technology alone cannot ensure the execution of any work, as technology itself requires service providers with skills. They comprise a wide range of medical, paramedical and non-medical personnel with varied skills and functions, including those who directly oversee the clinical care of patients to those who deal with the supportive aspects concerning the patients and the administration (Roy, 2010).

Continuing, Roy (ibid) stated that the support staff workers constitute the "invisible backbone" of the hospitals. These workers, who are also referred to as blue-collar workers and ancillary staff, deliver a range of services that are essential for ensuring high quality of clinical treatment administered to the patients including caring and healing. He stated further that without the support and proper functioning of support staff members, no hospital can deliver efficient, effective, and quality care to the patients. In public sector hospitals, support staff members form the bulk of manpower, and occupying the lowest rank in the hospital's manpower hierarchy. They feed patients, maintain patients' records, maintain equipments, and provide security among other critical functions, which confirms that hospitals do much more than delivering medical and surgical services. (Adu, *et.al* 2014).

Now that outsourcing of non-core services has been implemented in these teaching hospitals, the common explanation for it is that it would bring down operational costs, and lead to better management of services, without having any adverse impact on the patients, using the words of Dancer (1999). Foxx, Bunnard and McCay (2009) added that, a key motivation for interest in outsourcing in the health field is the intense competitive pressure which healthcare institutions face with respect to improving quality and

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efficiency, although curtailing cost at the same time. By this, the policy was said to have had a positive effect on accessing to healthcare and efficiency, equality and quality of health services provision (Foxx, *et al.,* 2009).

IV. Potential Factors Affecting Outsourcing Decisions

Several studies have been conducted on outsourcing and factors impacting decisions to outsource by organizations. Kakabadse & Kakabadse (2001) in their survey identified four main factors for outsourcing in public service organizations: to achieve best practice, to improve the cost discipline skills of managers, to improve the quality of the service and to help senior managers focus more clearly on the core competencies of the organization. The factors were grouped into four categories by Kremic, Oya & Walter (2006) and these are strategy, cost, function characteristics and environment. Seth & Sethi (2011) argued that, typical reasons for outsourcing include seeking specialist services and expertise, cost reduction, and enabling human resource specialists to take on a more strategic role. For the purpose of this study, we shall concentrate on strategy and cost functions as the main factors influencing outsourcing decision.

a) Strategic Factor

The first explanation and one that is often found in literature is that an organization will outsource the activities that are not strategic (non-core), and keep in-house those that are closely linked with their core business (core competencies). Core competencies are what an organization uses to sustain a competitive advantage, it is therefore a strategic factor that has attracted much attention and is often linked to outsourcing decision (Kremic *et al,* 2006; Sislian & Satir, 2000). They provide value to customers and are difficult for competitors to replicate (Mohiuddin & Su 2013). Researchers have argued about services to be outsourced and those ones that should remain in-house. Mohiuddin & Su (2013) stated that any function or sub-function that is strategic and an essential part of the core competency of an organization should not be outsourced but anything that is not core competency can be outsourced. They went further by saying that outsourcing non-core activities and concentrating on core activities organizations may increase their performance by becoming more flexible and innovative. Aluko (2017) opined that outsourcing of non-core services relieves the management of a lot of burden thereby concentrating on organization's core competencies. Ichoho (2013) concluded that the outsourcing of non-core activities allows an organization to increase managerial attention and resource allocation to those tasks that it does best and rely on management teams in other firms to oversee task at which the organization is at a relative advantage.

Service quality refers to the improvements in service and quality which outsourcing can deliver (Mclvor, 2013). Outsourcing provider can access more advanced technologies and count on more motivated staff and better management systems in order to be able to achieve a better service coordination or control, or, simply, is more strongly committed than the internal staff to make the alliance with the client work properly (Clark, Zmud & Mc Cray, 1995). Mclvor (2013) concluded that specialist vendors can often provide higher levels of service quality than those of internal functions within the client. Elmuti (2003) demonstrated that outsourcing benefits an organization's performance by improving its expertise and service quality, minimizing the number of employees it needs, optimizing its processes, and reducing costs and administrative burden.

Outsourcing additionally provides a large degree of flexibility in the utilization of resources and makes it easier to face business level volatility, as the provider is left to deal with fluctuations in outsourced activity workloads (Jurison, 1995). Outsourcing flexibility include demand flexibility, operational flexibility, resource flexibility or the flexibility of a number of other strategic elements. Long contracts outsourced into a limited market have sometimes resulted in a loss of flexibility (Bryce & Useem, 1998), According to Kremic, *et al.,* (2006), organizations sometimes consider outsourcing in an effort to increase flexibility. Another factor for outsourcing may be better accountability. Managers in public organizations generally realize an accountability improvement in the particular function being outsourced (Deakin & Walsh, 1996). This assertion is in line with the argument of Industry Commission (1996) that, competitive tendering and contracting can increase the accountability of government agencies by forcing them to specify clearly the objectives of the service and the responsibilities of the service providers, making it easier to identify who is responsible for different aspects of the service.

b) Cost Factor

A prominent theme in the literature is that most outsourcing is primarily motivated by the organization's efforts to reduce costs (Meckbach, 1998; Hendry, 1995; Welch & Nayak, 1992). According to Fill (2000), cost efficiency remains the primary explanation for the development of outsourcing. If a function is to be outsourced for cost reasons, then it is assumed that the current in-house costs are higher than the expected costs for purchasing the service (Hansen, 2009). However, there is a significant uncertainty about the expected savings generated by outsourcing as cost savings may not be as high as sometimes reported (Alexander & Young, 1996). The basic fact however is

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that, despite the uncertainty, many organizations outsource to reduce costs and therefore the higher the internal cost to perform the function relative to the expected cost of purchasing the service the more likely the function is to be outsourced (Kremic, *et al*., 2006).

V. Theoretical Review: Resource-Based View

Resource-based view was first propounded by Penrose in 1959; then rediscovered by Warnerfelt in 1984 and finally developed into a more robust theory by Barney in 1991. This theory has been employed for outsourcing decisions, shifting the attention from transaction costs and opportunism to competitive advantage (Gottschalk & Solli-Saether, 2006). The resource-based view of an organization rests on an assumption labeled as the inside-out perspective. The inside-out perspective is described as a perspective that builds on an assumption that organizations should clarify the availability of internal resources before they seek after resources outside the organization (Prahalad & Hamel, 1990). The resource-based view provides an approach that regards the organization as a set of resources and capabilities that are treated as the strengths that must be supported and that should guide the organization's strategy (Grant, 1991). The core issue in resource-based theory is how to identify and exploit existing resources more effectively in the organizations (Hedman & Kalling, 2002). A conclusion made from this is that if a resource is seen as necessary for the organization's competitive advantage it should be handled internally. However, as Mata, Fuerst & Barney (1995) describe it, whether an organization gains competitive advantage from a resource depends on how the organization manages the resource.

A resource must be considered valuable for the organizations in order to be called resource in the resource-based theory. Valuable in this setting means that the resource enables the organizations to conceive or implement strategies that improve efficiency and effectiveness in the organizations (Barney, 1991). For resources to be valuable and become a competitive advantage resource, a number of criteria must be satisfied. According to Cheon, Grover and Teng (1995), first, the resource must have a value, expressed as being valuable for the organization; second, the resource must be rare, which means that it must be unique or rare among the organization's competitors; third, the resources must be imperfectly imitable, which means that it is not possible for the competitor to imitate the resource; and finally, the resource must be impossible to substitute, which means that the organization's competitors cannot substitute the resource with another resource.

Those theorists who support the resource-based theory consider that resources can be exploited by means of contracts (Barney, 1999; Gainey & Klaas, 2003; Grant, 1991), and so this perspective may be a theoretical framework that helps in the decision-making about which activities to outsource and which to perform in-house. Within that perspective, the core competences approach is one of the most powerful frameworks to explain why companies turn to outsourcing (Gilley & Rasheed, 2000; Cheon, *et al*., 1995). This approach suggests that an organization should invest in those activities constituting core competences and outsource the rest (Prahalad & Hamel, 1990; Quinn, 1992; Quinn & Hilmer, 1994), since the former activities are those providing the organization's growth and direction (Peteraf, 1993).

In this respect, Prahalad & Hamel (1990) point out that improved performance in an organization can be achieved through focusing on those resources that provide the core competences. What this means is that outsourcing decision requires deep understanding of the core competences upon which the organization builds its future competitive advantage (Bettis, Bradley & Hamel, 1992).

VI. Methodology

This study adopted descriptive research design method. This method elicited opinions from respondents with regard to the subject of the research. The opinions of the study population were collected through administration of questionnaires that asked questions concerning the factors impacting outsourcing decisions in Federal University Teaching Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria.

The study targeted a population of 1,069 from all the categories of staff that is, Medical, Paramedical, Administration, Engineering/Technical and Non- Regular staff in the three Federal University Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria. These Teaching Hospitals are: Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), Idi-Araba, Lagos; Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex (OAUTHC), Ile-Ife; and University College Hospital (UCH), Ibadan. This study used Yamane (1967) formula to pick the sample. This was done to take care of risk level as well as the level of sampling error.

Data was collected from primary sources through survey method by the use of questionnaires. The questions were close ended where a number of alternative answers were to be chosen by the respondents using a five point likert scale. The respondents were required to give their independent view on the factors impacting outsourcing decisions in their respective hospitals. The data presented in this study was based on the 982 questionnaires that were filled correctly and returned out of the total number of 1,069 copies administered. Data was presented in form of tables and charts for easy interpretation and recommendations in decision making process. The

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quantitative data was analyzed through descriptive statistics.

VII. Data Presentation and Analysis

This study sought to establish the factors impacting outsourcing decision in Federal University Teaching Hospitals in Southwestern Nigeria. In an attempt to determine these factors, the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed to the listed factors of outsourcing policy in their respective hospitals. From the table below, it is evident that better accountability/management and efficiency/effectiveness were the prime factors (2.45) that influenced outsourcing services in the hospitals under study. Other factors identified by the respondents in order of priority are: enhances service quality/delivery (2.43); enhances performance (2.42); improves flexibility (2.39); acquisition of specialist expertise (2.37); cost reduction (2.32); facilitates risks sharing (2.32); concentrates on core competencies (2.31); and facilitates access to latest technologies (2.21).

Furthermore, the grand mean was 2.37. This is an indication that responses tend towards "agreed" option to all the factors influencing outsourcing decision. However, out of the ten (10) factors identified from the literature, only four factors have mean score lower than the grand mean, five factors were higher than the grand mean while only one factor had equal mean with the grand mean. Deductively, factors influencing outsourcing decision from the perspective of the respondents were majorly enhancement of service quality/delivery, efficiency and effectiveness, performance, flexibility, and better accountability/ management. These are as presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Response on Factors that influenced outsourcing Decisions

Factors	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total	Mean
Cost reduction	172 (17.5)	121 (12.3)	94 (9.6)	411 (41.9)	184 (18.7)	982 (100)	2.32
Enables the hospital to concentrate on core competencies	157 (16.0)	118 (12.0)	119 (12.1)	441 (44.9)	147 (15.0)	982 (100)	2.31
Enhances performances	145 (14.8)	99 (10.1)	104 (10.6)	468 (47.7)	166 (16.9)	982 (100)	2.42
Enhances service quality/delivery	134 (13.6)	101 (10.3)	129 (13.1)	443 (45.1)	175 (17.8)	982 (100)	2.43
Increases efficiency and effectiveness	127 (12.9)	100 (10.2)	132 (13.4)	448 (45.6)	175 (17.8)	982 (100)	2.45
Facilitates access to latest technologies	159 (16.2)	121 (12.3)	188 (19.1)	379 (38.6)	135 (13.7)	982 (100)	2.21
Acquisition of specialist expertise	137 (14.0)	103 (10.5)	158 (16.1)	426 (43.4)	158 (16.1)	982 (100)	2.37
Facilitates risk sharing	142 (14.5)	97 (9.9)	195 (19.9)	401 (40.8)	147 (15.0)	982 (100)	2.32
Improves flexibility and reduces the problem with management	137 (14.0)	90 (9.2)	172 (17.5)	423 (43.1)	160 (16.3)	982 (100)	2.39
Facilitates better accountability/management	112 (11.4)	95 (9.7)	191 (19.5)	409 (41.6)	175 (17.8)	982 (100)	2.45
Grand mean	2.37						

Source: Fieldwork, 2016

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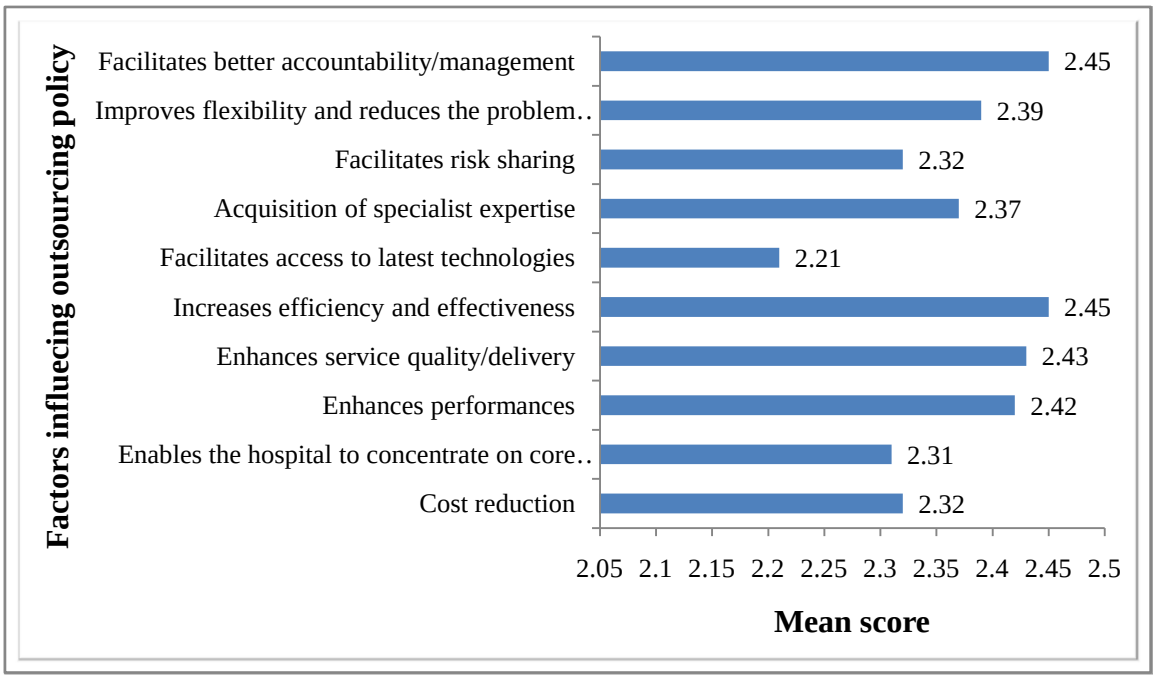
The mean score shown in Table 1 were used to generate the chart below.



Source: Author's Field Survey, 2016

Figure 1: Factors influencing outsourcing policy

VIII. Summary and Concluding Remarks

From the information presented in the analysis, it is clear that the factors impacting outsourcing decision in the hospitals under study are: enhancement of service quality/delivery, increases efficiency and effectiveness, enhances performance, improve flexibility, better accountability/management, acquisition of specialist expertise, cost reduction, facilitate risks sharing, concentrate on core competencies, facilitates access to latest technologies. The findings of this study is supported by Elmuti (2003) who found that outsourcing benefits an organization's performance by improving its expertise and service quality. McIvor (2013) stated that specialist vendors can often provide higher levels of service quality than those of internal functions within the client. Foxx, *et al*., (2009) concluded that outsourcing in the health sector had a positive effect on accessing to healthcare and efficiency, equality and quality of health services provision.

Furthermore, the findings of this study corroborated the existing literature which says that, hospital outsource their peripheral activities in order to ensure increase in operational effectiveness and efficiency that may result in better quality, greater efficiency, shorter investment cycle and increasing returns (Kakabdse & Kakabadse, 2001; Velma, 2001; Vintar, 2011). Lonsdale & Cox (2000) argued that third party contractors could provide goods and services more efficiently and effectively than internal departments.

The findings also supported the work of Sislian & Satir (2000), Quinn (1999), Lankford & Parsa (1999) and Wright (2001), when they opined that, because of intense competition, organizations are forced to reassess and redirect scarce resources to where they make the greatest positive impact, namely the organization's core functions. Outsourcing of non-core activities allows an organization to increase managerial attention and resource allocation to those tasks that it does best and rely on management teams in other firms to oversee tasks at which the organization is at a relative advantage (Ichoho, 2013; Aluko, 2017). Deakin & Walsh (1996) asserted that managers in public organizations generally realize an accountability improvement in the particular function being outsourced.

In addition, the findings of this study is consistent with the works of Jurison, (1995); Kremic, *et al*., (2006); Vintar, (2011) which demonstrated that, organizations sometimes consider outsourcing in an effort to increase flexibility. On the contrary, Bryce & Useem (1998) opined that long contracts outsourced into a limited market have sometimes resulted in a loss of flexibility. Mui, (2003); Rothman, (2003) asserted that through outsourcing of non-core services, organizations gain access to scholarly assets and access to wider knowledge and experience. According to Brown & Wilson (2005), this situation may come about if a company finds in-house staff knowledge insufficient for a given task. Kremic, *et al*., (2006) perceived outsourcing as a way to reduce the organization's risk

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by sharing it with suppliers and at the same time acquire the positive attributes of those suppliers.

The findings of this study is also in line with the evidence from the literature which revealed that most outsourcing is primarily motivated by the organization's efforts to reduce costs (Meckbach, 1998; Hendry, 1995; Arnold, 2000; Fan, 2000). This is supported by Adegoroye (2006) when he argued that the central thrust of public sector outsourcing in Nigeria is to reduce wastes in public sector governance by giving out certain aspects of services hitherto performed by public institutions to private providers, that is, to be competitively hired and held accountable to deliver pre-agreed quality standards at a cost considered competitive. However, there is a significant uncertainty about the expected cost reduction occasioned by the implementation of outsourcing policy. There is increasing evidence in the literature that cost savings have been over-estimated and costs are sometimes higher after outsourcing (Bryce & Useem, 1998; Pepper, 1996; Vining & Globerman, 1999). In addition to not realizing the costs that originally drove the outsourcing initiative, there are also some additional indirect and social costs that may be incurred (Gillet, 1994; Maltz & Ellram, 1997). But the message in the literature is that the desire for cost savings may drive many outsourcing initiatives.

From the foregoing discussions, we conclude on the note and thesis that outsourcing in public organizations is inevitable. And as such, outsourcing is a child of necessity and has become part and parcel of life globally.

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Ethnicity and Identity Politics of Uighur Muslims of China

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Abstract- The Uyghurs in China remain under threat of assimilation, repression and discrimination, slowly becoming marginalised in their indigenous home-land. Uyghur Muslims, who constitute over 11 million of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) population, are at the crossroads of victim-hood, deprivation and desire to rebuild their destiny. The Uyghur young minds not only hold high aspirations from their community leaders, but also have a strong desire to lead a respectable life and seek opportunities for progress and development similar to Han ethnicity communities. The Uyghur community at large is in a churning process, the condition of Uyghurs are generally worse than other ethnic races of China. The available research suggests Uyghur Muslims are lagging in all spheres of development including education, employment, income and assets. Deprivation amongst Uyghur Muslims exists due to a number of systematic factors. The marginalised Uyghur Muslim community should pursue social, economic and educational aspirations not only within the framework and with support of government provided infrastructure and opportunities, but also by talking the extra steps to achieve targets on their own.

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Ethnicity and Identity Politics of Uighur Muslims of China

Dr. Md Ehtesham Akhtar

Abstract- The Uyghurs in China remain under threat of assimilation, repression and discrimination, slowly becoming marginalised in their indigenous home-land. Uyghur Muslims, who constitute over 11 million of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) population, are at the crossroads of victim-hood, deprivation and desire to rebuild their destiny. The Uyghur young minds not only hold high aspirations from their community leaders, but also have a strong desire to lead a respectable life and seek opportunities for progress and development similar to Han ethnicity communities. The Uyghur community at large is in a churning process, the condition of Uyghurs are generally worse than other ethnic races of China. The available research suggests Uyghur Muslims are lagging in all spheres of development including education, employment, income and assets. Deprivation amongst Uyghur Muslims exists due to a number of systematic factors. The marginalised Uyghur Muslim community should pursue social, economic and educational aspirations not only within the framework and with support of government provided infrastructure and opportunities, but also by talking the extra steps to achieve targets on their own.

I. Geographical and Social History

Uyghurs are Muslim ethnic minorities in china living in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) from centuries that constitutes 82.7 per cent of XUAR population in 1945, concentrated in the western region of the country. Uyghur accepted Islam when Sahaba (Companion of Prophet) came from Macaa during Khilafat of Usman Ghani (Raje Allahu Anh).

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) is located in the heart of the Eurasian continent in the north-west of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the largest provincial area of the country. It occupies one-sixth of the country's territory at approximately 1,664,900 square kilometres and is the host to 10.5% of China's minority population (Shaoying Zhang and Derek McGhee 2014). It also possesses the largest land frontier, bordering Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Mongolia, Russia and India, a quarter of China's entire boundary length. Thus, since Xinjiang was integrated into China in the 1880s, the region has been growing increasingly important with regard to China's security and economic policies {(Blank 2003: 127– 137; Israeli 2010: 90) Cited in *Shaoying Zhang and Derek McGhee:* social policies and ethnic conflict in china: lessons from xinjiang.}. The region provides a number of critical natural resources of China Oil, gas, gold and uranium. XUAR is the host of 47 ethnic groups, the larger ones include, the Uighur, Kazak, Hui, Mongolian, Kirgiz, Xibe, Tajik, Ozbek, Manchu, Daur, Tatar and Russian, most of them are Central Asian kinship (Sadia Fayaz). In 1949, the region was integrated into the People's Republic of China. In 1955, the People's Republic of China established the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR), in recognition of the Uyghurs' predominance in the region, a status which according to the Chinese Constitution entitles ethnic minorities to organs of self-government in order to exercise autonomy.

The Chinese sources indicate that the Uygurs are the direct descendants of the Huns. The name "Uyghur" is mentioned in the chronicles of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.), Wei Dynasty (265-289 A.D.), Tang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.), and Sung Dynasty (906-960).

Ancient Greek, Iranian, and Chinese sources placed Uyghurs with their tribes, and sub-tribes in the vast area between the west banks of the Yellow River in the east, Eastern Turkestan in the west, and in the Mongolian steppe in the northeast as early as 300 B.C (Uyghur Canadian society 2000). The Uygurs are the native people of East Turkestan and known as the Turkic speaking, Turkic Muslim group, mainly belonging to Sunni Islamic school of thought with a long history at the heart of central Asia. Uyghur has a rich written literature going back to at least the 10th and 11th centuries, unlike some other neighboring Turkic languages which have oral forms of literature and switched to a written form only during the 19th century.

II. Uyghur Civilization

At the end of the 19th and the first few decades of the 20th century, scientific and archaeological expeditions to the region along the Silk Road in East Turkestan led to the discovery of numerous Uyghur cave temples, monastery ruins, wall paintings, statues, frescoes, valuable manuscripts, documents and books. Members of the expedition from Great Britain, Sweden, Russia, Germany, France, Japan, and the United States were amazed by the treasure they found there, and soon detailed reports captured the attention on an interested public around the world. The relics of these rich Uyghur cultural remnants brought back by Sven

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Hedin of Sweden, Aurel Stein of Great Britain, Gruen Wedel and Albert von Lecoq from Germany, Paul Pelliot of France, Langdon Warner of the United States, and Count Ottani from Japan can be seen in the Museums of Berlin, London, Paris, Tokyo, Leningrad and even in the Museum of Central Asian Antiquities in New Delhi. The manuscripts, documents and the books discovered in Eastern Turkestan proved that the Uyghurs had a very high degree of civilization (Uyghur Canadian society 2000).

III. Uyghur Script

Throughout the centuries, the Uyghurs used three kinds of scripts. When they were confederated with the Kok Turks in the 6th and 7th centuries, they used the Orkhun script, which was actually a Kok Turk invention. Later, the Uyghurs dropped this script and adopted their own script which became known as the Uyghur script. This script was used for almost 800 years not only by the Uyghurs, but also by other Turkic peoples, the Mongols, and by the Manchus in the early stage of their rule in China. As the Mongols did not have their own written language, the Uyghur script was adopted by Chengiz (Genghis) Khan's Empire, for all sorts of correspondence. Guyuk Khan's (1246-1248) letter to the Pope of that time was written in Uyghur script. The Uyghurs were also instrumental in shaping Mongol administration, which was formidable by any standards. They manned Mongol chanceries and, probably because of their knowledge of languages, were often charged with visiting foreigners. Both Plano Carpini and Rubruck mention them. The Uyghurs also emerged as teachers of the royal family, governors in China, ambassadors in Rome, today's Istanbul, and Bagdad, scholars in Tebriz and officers in the army. After embracing Islam, the Uyghurs adopted the Arabic script, but common usage of the Arabic script came only in the 11th century (Uyghur Canadian society 2000).

IV. Uyghur Literature

The first Uyghur literary works were mostly translations of Buddhist and Manicheist religious books. Besides, during the expeditions some narrative, poetic, and epic works were also discovered. Some of these books have been translated into German, English, Russian, and Turkish. After embracing Islam, Uygurs continued to preserve their cultural dominance in Central Asia. During this period hundreds of Uyghur scholars, well known to the world, emerged. Hundreds of valuable books were written. One hundred and thirty of these important works were discovered later. Among these works Uygur scholar Yusuf Has Hajip's book Kutatku Bilik, Mahmud Kashgari's Divani Lugatit Turk, Ahmet Yukneki's Atabetul Hakayik, are very famous.

Yusuf Has Hajip's Kutatku Bilik, was written in 1069-1070. It is a unique example of a work that explains social, cultural, and political lives of the Uygurs during this period. Mahmud Kashgari's Divani Lugatit Turk, which was also written in this age, bears knowledge as to the dialects of various Turkic people living at that time. It also gives information about the dialectical differences, their social upbringings, their customs, as well as the regions they inhabited. The author of encyclopaedic dictionary wandered amidst all of the Turkic peoples before he compiled his work, studied all the data and thus provided a sound academic basis. Divani Lugatit Turk, is one of the main source for Turkic Studies today.

Table 1: Xinjiang Fact Sheet

Official Name	Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
Capital	Urumqi
Official Language	Mandarin
Other Languages Spoken	Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik and Mongol
Currency	Renminbi (RMB); literally “People’s Currency”
Area	1,600,000 square kilometers (about the size of Iran)
Founded:	1955
Total Population	21 million (2007)
Natural Population Growth Rate	10.8 per thousand (2003)
Total Fertility Rate	16.0 per thousand (2003)
Morality Rate:	5.2 per thousand (2003)

http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav071307.shtml

According to the Chinese census in 2000, there are more than 18 million people living in the XUAR, of whom 47 per cent are Uighurs, 40 per cent are Han Chinese and 12 per cent are other ethnic groups, including Kazakhs, Kyrgyzs, Tatars, Uzbeks and Tajiks. The Han Chinese population has increased significantly

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from 6.2 per cent in 1949 to 39.2 per cent in 2008 (Table No - 02), due to central government policies that include providing financial incentives to Han Chinese who migrated to the region (Amnesty International April 2009).

Late 1980s international attention increased toward Uyghurs primarily for two reasons:

1. Reports of alleged human rights abuses against Uyghurs by the Chinese government
2. Acts of violence and alleged terrorism by Uyghurs against the Chinese government and Han citizens.

Table 2: Demographic Profile of Xinjiang

	1945	1982	1996	2008
Han (percent)	6.2	40.3	41.1	39.2
Uyghur (percent)	82.7	45.7	50.6	46.1
Hui (percent)	2.8	4.3	4.9	4.5
Kazak (percent)	1.1	6.9	8.0	7.1
Other (percent)	7.2	2.8	2.8	3.1

Source a: Chaudhuri, 2005.
Source b: Compiled by authors from SBX, 2010

The above table 02 shows, with passes of time Uyghur's percentage in Xinjiang region has gown down that lefts lots of serious questions behind for a ordinary people. Han and Uyghurs made up respectively 6.2 and 82.7 percent of Xinjiang's population before 1982. Since 1982, the percentages have changed, to Han 40.3% and Uyghur 45.7%., the number and proportion of Han in Xinjiang have been comparable to Uyghurs. In 2008, the number of Han and Uyghurs in Xinjiang was 39.2% and 46.1%, respectively. Because Han tended to concentrate in the three largest cities—Urumqi, Karamay, and Shihezi, all of which are in northern Xinjiang, over time the provincie demographic centre has shifted northward as well. In 1949, 75 percent of Xinjiang's population resided in the southern part of the province. By 1990, the population of northern Xinjiang exceeded that in the south (Chadhuri, 2005).

Table 3: Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Population	Percentage	Living Area
Uygur	About 8,823,500.	45%	Hotan, Kashi and Aksu.
Kazak	About 1,352,100.	7%	Ili, Tacheng, Altay, Barkol, Jichang and Urumqi.
Hui	Approximately 866,700.	5%	All over Xinjiang.
Kirgiz	Around 173,700	0.9%	Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture
Mongolian	About 166,900.	0.8%	Bayangolen and Bortala prefectures.
Tajik	About 40,900.	0.2%	Taxkorgan Tajik Autonomous County.
Xibe	About 40,300	0.2%	Charbur Xibe Autonomous County in Ili
Manchu	Around 23,900.	0.11%	Urumqi, Ili, Jichang and Hami.
Ozbek	About 14,600	0.066%	Kashi, Yining, Tacheng, Urumqi, etc
Russian	Around 11,100.	0.048%	Ili, Tacheng, Altay and Urumqi.
Daur	Around 6,700.	0.83%	Axier Daur Township in Tacheng.
Tatar	About 4,900	0.024%	Mainly in northern Xinjiang.
Salar	About 3,762	0.020%	

Above data taken from: http://www.china.org.cn/english/139389.htm

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V. Political Significance of Xinjiang

The Chinese government in 1949 holds the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) by three important reasons economic, political and security.

Economic: As mentioned above XUAR is the largest state of china having highest per capita gross domestic product (GDP) as compare to other states of the country and holds the countries principal oil reserves. IT also holds significant amounts of gas, gold and uranium, also serves as an important economic passageway between China and Central Asian countries. It is Beijing's plan to increase oil imports from Central Asia and decrease dependency on Middle Eastern oil.

With the steady growth of the Chinese economy and its energy demands, Kazakhstan together with other central Asian countries has become one of the key sources for China's energy supply. In terms of absolute amounts, oil from Kazakhstan still only accounts for a small portion of China's total oil imports in 2004, China imported 1.19 million tons (8.3 million barrels) of crude oil from Kazakhstan, compared with the country's total imports of 91million tons (636.8 million barrels), about 1.31 percent. Nevertheless, a bilateral strategic partnership underpinned by energy cooperation is believed to fit the fundamental interest of both nations. (Fahim Masoud, March 12, 2014)

The Uyghurs adopted a sedentary life style earlier that the other Turkic peoples. Thus, the Uyghurs knew how to cultivate land as early as 2nd century A.D. The Uyghurs were engaged in a much more advanced agriculture by the 7th century. They raised wheat, maize, corn millet, potatoes, sesame, sugarbeet, peanuts, peaches, grapes, melons and cotton. The fields were irrigated with water brought from far distances by the "kariz" (water canals) built by the Uyghurs. These "kariz" are still in use today around the city of Turfan (Turpan) today.

Cotton was one of the principle local products of commercial value. Cotton and products manufactured from cotton contributed to the prosperity of the region. Another product of commercial value was carpets. The cities of Hoten, Kashgar and Turfan (Turpan) were carpet manufacturing centers (Uyghur Canadian society 2000).

Increasing Chinese population in East Turkestan has brought about widespread unemployment amongst the Uyghur population. The Chinese have taken control of most political and economic platforms. As a result, there is very little unemployment among the Chinese, but Uyghurs unemployment is growing at an alarming state. Despite East Turkestan's natural wealth, the Uyghur people live more or less at mere subsistence level with almost 80 percent living below the poverty threshold.

According to a report released by the "Xinjiang Provincial Government" on October 2004, the average income of the Chinese settler in East Turkestan is four times higher than that of a Uyghur. Almost 85 percent of the Uyghurs are farmers. According to the same official report, the average annual income of a Uyghur farmer is 820 Yuan (US$100) whereas a Chinese farmer in East Turkestan earns an annual income of 3.000 Yuan (US$ 400). Most private businesses are contracted to the Chinese. The rich resources of East Turkestan, including oil, gas, uranium, gold and silver reserves are transported to mainland China. The exploitation of these natural resources is strictly controlled by the Chinese Central Government. The Uyghurs have no control over these resources, they have no access to information on profits generated by these resources and have no chance to benefit from their own wealth (Unrepresented nations and peoples organization, march 2008)

Political: Xinjiang, like Taiwan and neighboring Tibet, is a neuralgic issue for China, which desperately needs internal stability in that predominantly Muslim, resource rich and strategically important region. Beijing's strategic and energy objectives are based on stability in Xinjiang and its Central Asian policies grow out of its reoccupation with stability there. Chinese scholars explicitly articulate the connection between Xinjiang and Central Asia, arguing that, China's policy to expand economic cooperation with Central Asia is undertaken, among other reasons, because to a large extent the stability and prosperity of northwest China is closely tied to Central Asia's stability and prosperity. Thus economic growth, energy and strategic interests are inextricably tied together. But the precondition for realizing China's strategic and energy objectives is founded on the premise of internal stability in Xinjiang. Thus China's Central Asian policies as a whole are fundamentally strategically conceived and grow out of a preoccupation with internal stability in Xinjiang. These assertions offer significant clues to understanding Chinese policies in Central Asia, including Xinjiang, because they make clear that Chinese policies are intrinsically strategic in concept and goal, if not in implementation. Analysts like Wu Xinbo confirm the linkage between domestic and foreign policy when they argue that "China is still a country whose real interests lie mainly within its boundaries, and to a lesser extent, the Asia-Pacific region, where developments may have a direct impact on the country's national interests (Stephen Blank, 2004).

Security: China has undertaken a massive "go west" program for the better part of a decade, believing that the main spur to ethnic-nationalist and religious unrest is a lack of economic development and opportunity. Thus it has launched massive development projects in energy and transportation infrastructure to more fully tie Xinjiang to China's coastal development and to Central Asian economies. Foreign analysts, distinguish the key strategic significance in China's domestic policies in

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Xinjiang and its western borderlands more generally vis a vis major Asian actors, especially India and the US. Since September 11, China sees Washington's military presence in Central Asia, the US air base at Manas in Kyrgyzstan is only 200 miles from China as presaging a potentially permanent threat to Xinjiang and China. The Australian Sinologist Greg Austin has even written that China, according to its own official sources in Beijing, has lost control of the borders of Xinjiang with Central Asia, specifically Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and cannot prevent infiltration across those borders. American observers like S Frederick Starr and Graham Fuller, writing for the Central Asia Caucasus Institute of Johns Hopkins University, also maintain that China cannot evade the classic dilemma of minority people's uprisings against colonialist powers within the latter's home territory, the so called metropole. In other words, no matter whatever policies China adopts, it is likely to face continuing and long term unrest, including violent, even possible "terrorist" operations, in Xinjiang and even in Beijing itself. While this problem has not reached the level in other conflicts, such as Kashmir or Palestine, it is real enough and growing. Worse, Chinese experts appear to concede that there is no way out (Stephen Blank, 2004).



Sources: https://www.chinasage.info/provinces/xinjiang.htm

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VI. ICCPR and Violation of Human Right

As a state party to the International convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, China is obligated to guarantee the rights of everyone to take part in cultural life and to take steps including those necessary for the conservation, development and diffusion of culture to achieve the full realization of this right. China is also a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which guarantees the right to freedom of expression and freedom to hold and manifest religious beliefs. Article 27 of the ICCPR states that ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their own group, to enjoy their own culture, to practice their own religion, or to use their own language. Chinese domestic law, including its Constitution, and the 1984 Regional Ethnic Autonomy Law (REAL), also gives ethnic minorities the right to protect, preserve and promote their culture. The REAL states that "schools (classes) and other educational organizations recruiting mostly ethnic minority students should, whenever possible, use textbooks in their own languages and use these languages as the medium of instruction." Article 4 of the Chinese Constitution states that "Regional autonomy is practised in areas where people of minority ethnic groups live in compact communities. All ethnic groups have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform their own ways and customs (Amnesty International 2009).

Silently and systematically Erosion of Uyghurs ethnic identity: The ethnic identity of Uyghurs in Xinjiang is being systematically and silently eroded by the Government policies, including maximum use of the Uighur language, harsh restrictions on religious freedom. Continue Han migration into the region are destroying customs and tradition of Uyghurs. The Chinese government has failed to protect Uighurs from employment discrimination which has resulted in extremely high rates of unemployment among Uighurs in the XUAR and fuelled discontent. Many Uyghurs report seeing "Uighurs need not apply" signs posted by employers at job advertisements. Even university graduates who speak fluent Chinese have difficulty finding employment. Discrimination in Employment also creating dissatisfaction among uyghurs and ethnic tensions in the region. The Chinese government has planned an aggressive campaign against Uyghur that has led to the arrest and arbitrary detention of thousands of Uyghurs on charges of "terrorism, separatism and religious extremism.

As the Beijing authorities started an aggressive campaign against the *three evils "terrorism, separatism and religious extremism".* As a result, increased numbers of Uighurs have been subjected to arbitrary arrests, unfair trials and torture, and their economic, social and cultural rights have been slowly eroded. This has worsened since the attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001 as the authorities cast Uighur discontent within the framework of international terrorism, claims that many academics and other observers consider unsubstantiated. In 2008, the authorities used a series of violent incidents, allegedly carried out by Uighur separatist groups, as a pretext for launching a sweeping crackdown on the Uighur population in the XUAR. According to official media, almost 1,300 people were arrested during 2008 on state security charges that included terrorism, separatism and religious extremism, and 1,154 were formally charged and faced trials or administrative punishments. On 14 August, Wang Lequan, Communist Party Secretary of the XUAR, announced a "life and death" struggle against Uighur "separatism" (Amnesty International 2009).

Language and Identity risk: The Chinese authorities continue to pursue a language policy that purports to make the school system in the XUAR "bilingual" but which is in fact making Chinese the sole language of instruction. The policy began in the 1990s with the elimination of Uighur as a medium of instruction at the university level. Today, at Xinjiang University, only Uighur poetry courses are taught in Uighur. In 2006, the authorities initiated policy measures that are making Chinese the primary medium of instruction at the pre-school level. Contradicting the spirit of true "bilingualism", Uighur children and teachers from a town in southern XUAR reported that they would be fined if they said one word in Uighur while on school premises. (Amnesty International 2009).

Uyghurs are aware of the impact of language on culture and tradition. They know language is the vehicle of change as parallel to globalization and westernization. As Uyghur believes ban on Uyghur language could vanish their culture and ethnic identity. Uyghur believes "If the children don't learn their mother tongue they won't know their culture, they won't know their religion then they won't be Uighur. With time young will adopt Chinese culture and become Chinese. They know Chinese authorities are destroying them through language. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has called on China to "ensure that all teaching and learning materials for the primary and secondary level are also available in ethnic minority languages and with culturally sensitive content" (Amnesty International 2009). It can be strongly said, Han presence exerting a strong dominant language pressure on minority languages and cultures.

As an adjoining area, Chinese Inner Asia show off the largest concentration of fluent non-Chinese speakers within China. Of these peoples, those with

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significant populations and territories the Uyghurs, Tibetans, and Mongols each have standardized prestige language forms (*acrolects*) as well as a large body of written literary and historical material. In addition to the flagship standard languages of these three groups, a plethora of dialects and non-standard language varieties also exist. Under these complex multilingual circumstances, language policy be it covert or overt is an integral part of virtually any policy decision for these regions (Arienne M. Dwyer 2005).

Government interferences in Religious Practices: The Beijing authorities have tight control over Masjid and religious clergy, intervening in the appointment of local imams, stationing police within and outside mosques, and closely monitoring all religious activities. Government employees in the XUAR, including teachers, police officers, state enterprise workers and civil servants risk losing their jobs if they engage in religious activity. The Chinese authorities have also put many obstacles in the way of Uighurs attempting to make the pilgrimage to Mecca (known as the Hajj), which is a requirement for all wealthy practicing Muslims. Children under the age of 18 are not allowed to enter mosques or to receive any sort of religious education. Many young Uighurs are afraid that if they do enter a mosque, or are found to be praying at home, they will be expelled from school and calls for their immediate and unconditional release. Many also report that it is only on Fridays, the most important prayer day of the week for Muslims that schools force students to stay at school for lunch in order to prevent them from going home to pray (Amnesty International 2009). Previously such bans were witnessed on the Muslims only in communist regime in the world. Such bans were also witnessed in communist rule in undivided Russia where churches were free to preach their religion but Muslims have ban to offer Namaz and learn Quran. It could be strongly said Beijing authorities have borrowed the past policies from neighbouring countries. The policy of moving Hans into XUAR has also realized a classic colonialist system of economic and social stratification that is visible in many other cases of internal colonialism. In those cases, the representatives of the dominant nationality (Han) enjoy disproportionate economic and political advantages in education, job placement, and access to public goods.

After a Uyghur uprising in 1990, the Communist Party took steps to accelerate the integration of Xinjiang into China by stepping up migration and increasing the security presence and control over religion in the region. Uyghur Islam practising is traditionally extremely moderate on social issues, though in recent decades, more essential traditions were introduced by students who studied abroad in Central Asian and Pakistani madrasas. The Uyghur independence movement has had a strong Islamic character since the 1980s. Until recently, there was almost no tradition of Islamist militancy in Xinjiang. The government tightly regulating the practice of Islam and preach of clerics in Masjid and other religious gathering.

VII. Hashar and Human Right Abuse

The XUAR is the only state of China where the general population is systematically subject to a government policy of forced labour. The Bingtuan has taken control over much of the best farmland in East Turkestan and also has control over the surface water supply. Under a system referred to as “hashar”, farming. Under which farming families predominantly ethnic minority are fined if they fail to send a family member, sometimes several times each year, to labour on agricultural, infrastructural and other public works for up to two to three weeks at a time. The individuals are given no compensation for their labour, no room or board, and are expected to pay their own transportation costs. Many describe sleeping out in the open and eating nothing but instant noodles for days while doing hard labour. The systematic erosion of Uighur ethnic identity by the Chinese authorities is characterized by repression and human rights abuses. The Chinese authorities must immediately reverse policies that limit use of the Uighur language and severely restrict freedom of religion and Uighurs' ability to enjoy and replicate their culture (Amnesty International 2009 and World Uyghur congress December 2010). President of the Uyghur Canadian Society “Kayum Masimov” says I am deeply concerned that further human rights violations will happen, “In years gone by, Uyghurs have been subjected to severe restrictions upon their freedoms. Women have been forced, often physically, to unveil, refused entry to mosques and coerced into renouncing their faith in order to obtain social security and access to medical treatment. Communication blackouts are a common occurrence to quell open discussion of human rights violations, and many people have been harassed, arrested and imprisoned for doing so, and extrajudicial killings have also happened to those who have not complied, including women and children.” (World Uyghur congress 11 July 2013).

VIII. Economic Importance of Xinjiang

From establishing control over the region in the 1950s to the present day, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has made large investments in Xinjiang’s economic development. The first priority of development has been the exploitation of raw materials. Xinjiang is believed to contain one third of China’s oil reserves (AP-Dow Jones July 2, 1996) as well as most of China’s uranium, significant coal deposits, and many other minerals. Central Xinjiang, in a formerly Uyghur area about 265 kilometres southeast of Urumchi, is a missile testing site, and was also the site of 44 nuclear tests (22

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of them atmospheric) between 1964 and 1996 (Arienne M. Dwyer 2005).

Chinese encroachment on the region's natural and cultural resources has made activists and nationalists out of formerly apolitical minority people. Chinese development of Xinjiang has included significant transportation and administrative infrastructure building. The rapid construction of roads, railways, and cities facilitated the flow of goods and services from Inner China, the Central Asian republics and Pakistan beginning in the 1980s. Xinjiang residents who travelled to these countries noticed that at least northern Xinjiang seemed better off than its neighbours, many more foodstuffs and goods were available in the markets. From these observations, some local people, particularly merchants and intellectuals, concluded that Chinese rule in Xinjiang, while not ideal, was a legitimate means of achieving economic development (Arienne M. Dwyer 2005).

IX. Democracy and Uyghur

Most of us are familiar with the word Democracy, but still its concept are misunderstood and misused by the totalitarian regimes and military dictatorships alike have attempted to claim popular support by pinning democratic labels upon themselves. In a democratic country anywhere in the world majority rule cannot be the only expression of "supreme power". If so, the majority would too easily tyrannize the minority. it is the qualities of democratic country to must guarantee the expression of the popular will through majority rule, it is equally clear that it must guarantee that the majority will not abuse use its power to violate the basic and inalienable rights of the minority. For one, a defining characteristic of democracy must be the people's right to change the majority through elections. This right is the people's "supreme authority." The minority, therefore, must have the right to seek to become the majority and possess all the rights necessary to compete fairly in elections speech, assembly, association, petition since otherwise the majority would make itself permanent and become a dictatorship. For the majority, ensuring the minority's rights becomes a matter of self-interest, since it must utilize the same rights when it is in minority to seek to become a majority again. This holds equally true in a multiparty parliamentary democracy, where no party has a majority, since a government must still be formed in coalition by a majority of parliament members. In Chinese democracy Uyghurs could not serve their freedoms. Women have been forced, often physically, to unveil, refused entry to mosques and coerced into renouncing their faith in order to obtain social security and access to medical treatment. Communication blackouts are a common occurrence to quell open discussion of human rights violations, and many people have been harassed, arrested and imprisoned for doing so, and extrajudicial killings have also happened to those who have not complied, including women and children (World Uyghur congress 2013). Entire democratic world are silent no one raising voce for democratic right of Uyghur in Uyghurs home land. Entire world are watching the dance of democracy.

X. Conflict and Marx

Due to Low literacy and weak political leadership Uyghurs are internally facing lots of diversities in their opinions. The literature on the political consolidation of the Uyghurs falls into two general categories. The first is that the Uyghurs are not a politically consolidated group they are divided in numerous ways and for various reasons face significant challenges to strengthening their political cohesion. The second viewpoint is that the Uyghurs do indeed face challenges to political consolidation but they are nonetheless achieving some measures of political unity. Many researchers point out that the Uyghurs are not uniform in their demands. Some Uyghurs want greater autonomy for the region while others want full independence from the PRC. Some focus on rectifying human rights abuses while others desire greater economic opportunities at improving their standard of living. There has yet to be a political organization that is considered truly representative of the Uyghur people.

According to Marx, changes are produced mainly by internal contradiction and conflict. Each stage of human history is marked by certain contradictions and tensions. These become intensified over a period of time to such an extent that the existing system has to break down, giving way to a new system. In other words each historical stage contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction. The New system emerges from the womb of the old. *Thus, Marx understands conflict not as something pathological and harmful, but as a creative force. It is the engine of progress*. His conception of conflict as the major harbinger of change reflects in the unique way in which he deals with both the past and the present and also in his anticipation of future. It can be strongly said that conflict within the Uyghur is not poisonous for the Uyghur movements. The conflict will strengthen the Uyghur and movement will not be easy lasting. When the movement will pass from one generation to another generation it will be uncontrollable for china.

In Islamic teaching conflict within Muslims are "Rhamat (Peace)" for the Ummah (Entire Muslims on the globe). Conflicts are not harmful. The Internal conflicts always minimize the mass human killing or loos. In the world history Mass of the human killing are witnessed in communist regime. Lesser number of human killing are witnessed in all Islamic Jang (war) not more than 1500/.

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XI. Conclusion

Uyghurs in China suffer under restrictive and discriminatory policies that are so pervasive that many say surprisingly "their cultural survival in their historic homeland". Article 4 of the Chinese Constitution guarantees cultural and linguistic protections for all nationalities within the People's Republic of China (PRC). However, in practice, heavy handed state suppression of everything the Chinese government associates with Uyghur "separatism," including a broad range of religious practice, literary writing, and Uyghur language education, has created a dire human rights environment for the Uyghur Muslim minority population of northwest China.

Internationally Respect and protect the right of Uyghurs to enjoy their own culture, language and to practice their religion. Release all those detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and freedom of religion. Immediately abolish the practice of "hashar", a form of forced labour. Make a clear distinction between activities that involve the peaceful exercise of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and those that would be internationally recognized as criminal acts. To stop Government tight monitoring in daily five time prayer and interference of Imam Selection in the region. Provide equal economic and education opportunity to Han and Uyghur.

International human rights groups say China is exaggerating the extent of Uighur terrorism and that many of the incidents labelled "terrorist attacks" are actually spontaneous civil unrest. The Uyghur independence movement has received far less attention in the Western media than has neighbouring Tibet, but its profile has been growing in recent years.

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The Application of Plea Bargaining and Restorative Justice in Criminal Trials in Nigeria

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Abstract- The use of plea bargaining concept in the dispensation of criminal trials in Nigeria is highly debatable. Critics see it as a violation of the accused person's fundamental rights while advocates see it as the most useful instrument for quick disposal of criminal cases. This paper explores the position of the laws relating to plea bargaining in other jurisdictions and makes recommendations for incorporation into our laws. In conducting this study a jurisprudential analysis has been carried out with the help of statutes and judicial authorities. The paper has found that the use of plea bargaining in Nigeria cuts short the delay of criminal cases and save the time and energy of the accused, prosecution and the State. The paper suggests that if Nigeria desires to practise plea bargaining, she needs to enact into her constitution, standard procedure rules regulating the concept, borrowing some lessons from India and Pakistan models.

Keywords: *criminal trials, plea bargaining, criminal procedure, speedy disposal, restorative justice.*

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I. Introduction

Perhaps the most controversial practice in the Criminal Justice process in Nigeria in recent times is plea-bargaining. A plea bargain is an agreement between the prosecutor and the accused person in a criminal trial. It is a process whereby the accused and the prosecutor in a criminal case work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case subject to court approval. It usually involves the accused person's pleading guilty to a lesser offence or to only one or some of the counts of a multi-count indictment in turn for a lighter sentence than that possible for the graver charge. At the resolve of the case both parties, the prosecutor and the accused, tend to achieve two things: saving of time and reduction of costs.

There is the need to begin and conclude trials expeditiously, decongest the prison, reduce the time and financial cost of criminal investigation and trials and still maintain and observe fundamental human rights principle without much ado; laying credence to the above, the concept of plea bargaining apparently seems to be one of the procedure that would assist the Nigerian Criminal Justice System to achieve these laudable objectives.

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However, the concept of plea bargaining has generated a lot of arguments amongst members of the bar, bench, law enforcement agencies, the legal writers and the general public at large in Nigeria and it is this event of argument at various levels that has kindled the interest of the writer to delve into this controversial area of study so as to make an attempt at ascertaining the proper position of the law.

II. The Concept of Plea Bargaining

It is important to observe that plea bargain, like any other legal concept, is incapable of acceptable precise definition. However, different practitioners, legal scholars and eminent jurists define plea bargaining differently. There is no gainsaying that these variations owe their causes to the different jurisdictions and to the context of use.[1]

The author of *Black Law Dictionary*[2] defines plea bargain as:

> A negotiated agreement between a prosecutor and a criminal defendant whereby the defendant pleads guilty to a lesser offence or to one of the multiple charges in exchange for some concession by the prosecutor, usually, a more lenient sentence or a dismissal of the charges, also termed plea agreement, a negotiated plea, and sentence bargain.

While The *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*[3] defines plea bargaining as:

> An arrangement in a court of law by which a person admits to being guilty of a smaller crime in the hope of receiving less severe punishment for a more serious crime.

The author of *The New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary*[4] of English Language defines plea bargaining as:

> A process in which a defendant in a law case arranges, as with a district authority, to plead guilty

[1] Miller, H. S., "Plea bargaining in the United States", *NCJR* Vol. 1, 1978. pp. 1-5.
[2] Black's Law Dictionary (9th edn., United States: West Publishing Company, 2009) at p. 1270.
[3] Hornby, A., Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (6th edn. Oxford University Press), p. 890.
[4] The New International: Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, (Encyclopedic edition, 2010) published at Typhoon Media Corporation at p. 969.

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to a lesser charge in order to avoid standing trial for a more serious one and the risk of severe punishment.

Also, Alubo [5], in his article:"Plea Bargaining: History and Origin" in *Plea Bargaining in Nigeria*, defines plea bargaining as:

> The process whereby the accused and the prosecutor in a criminal case work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case subject to courts approval. It usually involves the defendant's pleading guilty to a lesser offence or to only one or some of the courts of the multi-count indictment in return for a lighter sentence than that possible for the graver charge.[6]

Ekpo, the then Chairman of the Independent Practices and other Related Offences Commission at his paper presentation[7] described plea bargaining as:

> The process whereby the accused and the prosecutor in a criminal case work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of cases subject to the court's approval. It usually involves the defendant's pleading guilty to a lesser offence or to only one some of the counts of a multi-count indictment in return for a lighter sentenced than that possible for a graver charge.

Agaba, [8] in his book, *Practical Approach to Criminal Litigation in Nigeria (Pretrial and Trial Proceeding)*, defines plea bargaining as:

> An agreement in a criminal trial in which a prosecutor and accused persons arrange to settle the case against the accused usually in exchange for concessions.

The Learned author further said [9] that plea bargain involved the prosecutor, the accused, the victim and the court. The writer is of the opinion that the court is non-existent in the negotiation process between parties to a case. This is so because the court is not made to be interfering in any negotiation process holding to the common principle of unbiased and fair adjudication of justice.

A former Justice of the International Court of Justice at The Hague and a one time Attorney General of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Prince Bola Ajibola[10] (SAN) describes plea bargaining as a tool used by the economic and financial crime commission to secure conviction of corrupt public officers amounting to corruption in Nigeria, as it would encourage other people to steal public money.

From the angle of judicial precedents, the concept of plea bargaining was more elaborately pronounced upon by the American eminent jurists Chief Justice Burger in Santobello v New York[11] where His Lordship stated as follows:

> The disposition of criminal charges by agreement between the prosecutor and the accused, sometimes loosely called 'Plea Bargaining,' is an essential component of the Administration of Justice. Properly administered, it is to be encouraged.[12]

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act which is one of the principal legislations on plea bargaining law and practice in Nigeriain in its Section 14(2) provides for plea bargaining thus:

> *Subject to the provisions of Section 174 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (which relates to the power of the Attorney-General to institute, continue, takeover or discontinue any criminal proceedings against any person in any court of law), the Commission may compound any offence punishable under this Act by accepting such sums of money as it thinks fit, exceeding the amount to which that person would have been liable if he had been convicted of that offence.*

However, it must be noted that this section of the EFCC Act subjects plea bargaining to the provisions of Section 174 of the Constitution.

Also, the Administration of Criminal Justice Law of Lagos State (ACJL) Section 75 provides for plea bargaining concept as follows:

> Notwithstanding anything in this Law or any other law, the Attorney-General of the State shall have power to consider and accept a plea bargain from a person charged with any offence where the Attorney-General is of the view that the acceptance of such plea bargain is in the public interest, the interest of justice and the need to prevent abuse of legal process.

It is pertinent to note that the ACJL does not subject the applicability of the plea bargain to any law, not even the Constitution.

[5] Alubo, A. O., "Plea Bargaining: History and Origin" in Plea Bargaining in Nigeria: Law and Practice (Eds) Azinge, E. and Ani, L., NIALS, 2012, Abuja .
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[11] (1971) 404 U.S 257.
[12] A Review of the Literature Plea Bargaining <*https://www.bartleby.com/essay/-F35ZAY2MC*> .Accessed 20 January, 2019.

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The Administration of Criminal Justice Law 2010 provides in Section167 thus:

> Notwithstanding anything in this Law or in any other Law, the Attorney-General of the State shall have power to receive, consider, and accept a plea bargain from any person charged with any offence either directly from that person charged or on his behalf, by way of an offer to accept to plead guilty to a lesser offence than that charged.

Where the Attorney-General is of the view that the acceptance of such plea bargain is in the interest of justice, public interest, public policy and the need to prevent abuse of legal process, he may accept such plea and the court seized of the matter shall be so informed and shall proceed to enter a guilty plea to such lesser offence and impose the due punishment accordingly. When a person is convicted and sentenced under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, he shall not be charged or tried again on the same facts with the higher offence earlier charged to which he had pleaded to a lesser offence.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons:

(a) Charged with capital offences or any offence involving the use of violence;

(b) Persons who had, in the last ten years, been convicted and sentenced for any such similar offence or any offence involving grievous violence or sexual assault.

From the foregoing, one obvious inference from the meanings of the concept of plea bargaining in relation to the Nigerian criminal jurisprudence is that once an accused person accedes to the use of plea bargaining, his right to presumption of innocence and the corresponding duty of the prosecution to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt abate. A guilty plea would be entered and a pre-negotiated penalty follows.

A significant proportion of people in Nigeria are of the view that the country is not yet ripe to practice the plea bargain principle. Proponents of this position are of the view that the Nigerian nation is replete with corruption and that we are still in a phase of a maturing democracy, which should not introduce practices that may likely endanger the growth of our young democratic system. The proponents of this thinking also posit that the use of plea bargain eradicates the punitive aspect of the criminal justice system that plays a vital role in serving as a deterrent to other criminals. Others feel that since the plea bargain practice is not recognized under the1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other Acts of the National Assembly,[4] it is an alien practice.[13]

[13] The Concept of Plea Bargaining in Nigeria *http://www.mondaq.com/Nigeria/x/753394/Crime/* accessed 15th January 2019.

III. The Development of Plea Bargaining in the United States of America

The U.S. model of plea bargaining is by far the most developed. There are various elements which can be the subject of a "bargain" and the U.S. model can be divided into three areas, concessions, contractual and consensual.[14] In the U.S., the concept of plea bargaining is now entrenched in the federal and state criminal procedure rules,[15] with the State of California even providing a seven-page form to guide the prosecution and defence in the formulation of their agreements.[16] Thus, in the case of *Santo bellow v. New York,*[17] in the Supreme Court held that:

> The disposition of criminal charges by agreement between the prosecutor and the accused, sometimes loosely called 'plea bargaining', is an essential component of the administration of Justice. Properly administered, it is to be encouraged.

Also, in the case of *Brady v. the United States,*[18] the U.S. Supreme Court further set out certain safeguards for the defendant so as to protect him against infringements of his fundamental rights. These safeguards include that the hearing must take place in open court and that the defendant must make the waiver of their right to a trial "intelligently". Additionally, the court must be able to satisfy itself that the plea was made by the defendant "voluntarily and knowingly". There have been a series of cases where the defendant has effectively been punished for wanting to exercise their right to a jury trial.

Attorney Timothy Sande fur argues, in defense of plea bargaining, that the defendant has the right to make a contractual agreement with the State as in other free-trade situations. Plea bargaining is more like forced association and as such once a person is charged with a crime he/she cannot simply walk away from the State.[19]

Plea bargaining as something which can be regulated by law was first introduced in the case of *Brady v. the United States*[20]. Plea bargaining had been previously a frowned upon practice. The Supreme Court acknowledged the existence of the plea bargain and its necessity in an overloaded system. It considered plea

[14] Alge, "Negotiated Plea Agreements in Cases of Serious and Complex Fraud in England and Wales: A New Conceptualisation of Plea Bargaining?".

[15] Rule II, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (United States of America).

[16] Form CR-101, Plea Form with explanations and Waiver of Rights – Felony, Judicial Council and California.

[17] (1917)404 US 257.

[18] (1970)397 U.S. 742.

[19] Lynch, T. "The Case Against Plea Bargaining". In: Regulation 26 (2003), pp. 24–27.

[20] 397 U.S. 742 (1970).

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bargaining as a tool which could serve to protect the court system from complete collapse. The Supreme Court decision in *Brady v United States* concerning plea bargaining was envisioned as a tool to be used when and where there was evidence which pointed towards the overwhelming guilt of the defendant. It was considered appropriate in cases of overwhelming guilt to offer the defendant the opportunity to bargain which may afford them some kind of a benefit. Plea bargaining was only ever meant to be used as a tool by the prosecution in those cases where the guilt of the defendant could be established with very convincing evidence. It was in these types of cases that the plea bargain was seen as a way for the defendant to benefit from the opportunity to plea where the evidence was overwhelming against him. The increased practice of plea bargaining resulted in the need for establishing checks and balances to ensure that individuals would not be coerced into making bargains. The court would have to investigate the case to ensure that the guilty plea had not come from coercion, misrepresentation of promises or bribes.[21]

Within the United States system plea bargaining has become an integrated part of the process with more than 97% of convictions in the federal system resulting from pleas of guilty rather than convictions by jury trial.[22] The advent of federal sentencing guidelines has further helped to clarify what sentence a defendant could reasonably possibly expect. The guidelines have been created in order to ensure uniformity in all cases decided in the federal courts. Sentencing guidelines enable the prosecutor to play with the sentencing differentials which are, "the differences between the sentence a defendant faces if he or she pleads guilty versus the sentence risked if he or she proceeds to trial and is convicted." The danger with this situation is that all of the cards are in the hands of the prosecution. At the heart of the debate over the appropriateness of the practice of plea bargaining are the associated risks of bargaining away one's justice. Additionally, it is the innocent and not only the guilty who are punished. There is an unhelpful prevalent myth that innocent people will not accept a plea to plead guilty in return for a lesser penalty. Hence the myth presumes that it is not possible to coerce someone who is innocent into pleading guilty of something which he/she is not. Much of the assertions placed forward as evidence are based on assumptions of how innocent people may behave in given circumstances. In a study conducted by the Innocence project into the effects of plea bargaining upon the innocent defendant revealed that more than half of the participants were willing to falsely admit something in order to obtain some perceived benefit.[23]

In Brady, the Supreme Court made the observation that the assumption that the defendant would have been able to make an informed plea of guilty because "pleas of guilty are voluntarily and intelligently made by competent defendants with adequate legal counsel and that there is nothing to question the accuracy and reliability of the defendants' admissions that they committed the crimes with which they are charged.[24]"

The Supreme Court has noted that a key element to the acceptance of a plea bargain as constitutional is the option as well as the possibility of the defendant's accepting or rejecting the offer.

a) Plea Bargaining in South Africa

South Africa is one of the common law countries that have fully adopted the plea bargain practice. In the application of plea bargain in the South African Criminal Justice System, the prosecutor can reach an agreement with the defence on the sentence to be imposed.[25] Certain formalities, such as the whole agreement must be in writing. The time for entering an agreement(s) is before the commencement of the trial that is before the accused has to enter a plea. It is also a one-off situation and a new plea agreement and not to be reached if the court has ruled for a trial to start a fresh. Only a prosecutor and a legally represented accused may negotiate an agreement on plea and sentence. The judicial officer is not to participate in the negotiations.

b) Plea Bargaining in Pakistan

Pakistan is one country that views plea bargain with a lot of suspicion. It, however, introduced the procedure into its legal system in 1999 as an anti-corruption Law[26]. The purpose of the procedure in Pakistan is to allow persons accused of official corruption to return what they have stolen as determined by investigators and prosecutors and regain their liberty with infracted political rights and damaged reputation. In Pakistan, the procedure benefits the society by having what has been taken from it restored while the perpetrator of the evil act is set free after being stigmatized. The procedure is at the instance of the accused person who makes an application making a frank disclosure of all he took from the public till. The application is scrutinized by the National Accountability Bureau who if satisfied, endorses the application and presents same to Court. The Court decodes on whether or not to accept the application. Whether the Court accepts the applications or not, the accused stands

[21] Dervan L. E., and Edkins, V. A., "The Innocent Defendant's Dilemma: An Innovative EmpiricalStudy of Plea Bargaining's Innocence Project". In*: J. Crim. Law Criminol*. 103.1 (2013), pp. 1–48.
[22] Dervan and Edkins, "The Innocent Defendant's Dilemma: An Innovative Empirical Study of Plea Bargaining's Innocence Project".
[23] *Ibid.*
[24] *Ibid.*
[25] Unrepresented Accused are Excluded from the Provision.
[26] National Accounting Ordinance I. 1999.

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convicted but is not sentenced. After the conviction, the accused is discharged but barned from taking part in any elections or holding any public office. Furthermore, the accused is dismissed from any public occupied by him and is disqualified from seeking or obtaining a loan from any bank.

Apart from corruption cases, a formal plea bargain is not popular in other cases in Pakistan. The prosecutor is, however, free to drop a charge in return for the defendant's pleading guilty to lesser charges. Parties have no right to bargain about the penalty to be imposed on a defendant since this is solely at the discretion of the Court[27].

c) Plea Bargaining in India[28]

The practice of plea bargain was introduced to the Indian criminal Justice System by the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005. The same Act introduced a new chapter [29] which deals with plea bargaining. In the Indian system, plea bargaining applies to offences punishable with a maximum term of imprisonment of seven years. It does not apply to offences against women or children below the age of fourteen years and to offences affecting the socio-economic condition of the Indian government.

d) Plea Bargaining in England and Wales

In some common law jurisdictions, such as England and Wales and the Australian State of Victoria, plea bargaining is restricted to charge bargaining whereby the prosecutors and the defence can only agree that the defendant will plead guilty to some charges and the prosecutor will drop the remainder. The Courts in these jurisdictions have made it plain that they will always decide what the appropriate penalty is to be. No bargaining takes place over the sentence. In the case of hybrid offences in England and Wales, the decision whether to try a case in a Magistrate Court or Crown Court is not made by the Magistrate until after a plea has been entered. A defendant is thus unable to plead guilty in exchange for having a case dealt with in a Magistrates' Court (which has lesser sentencing powers).

IV. Uses in Civil Law Countries

Unlike the Common Law jurisdictions, in civil law countries, prosecutors have limited or no power to drop or reduce charges after a case has been filed, and in some countries their power to drop or reduce charges before a case has been filed is limited, hence, plea bargaining is impossible. Also, many civil law jurists consider the concept of plea bargaining abhorrent, seeing it as reducing justice to barter.

a) France

In France, plea bargaining in a very limited form was introduced in 2004, by a concept known as *plaider coupable* in respect of only very minor offences. This has been the subject of such controversy that in 2009, plea bargaining produced only about 11.5% of the decision in correctional courts.[30]

b) Central African Republic

In the Central African Republic, witchcraft carries a heavy penalty but those accused of it typically confess in exchange for a moderate sentence.[31]

c) Germany

In Germany, a plea bargain is almost unknown in its criminal jurisprudence and plea agreements make a limited appearance in few cases. However, there is no exact equivalent of a guilty plea in German criminal procedure.[32]

V. The Applicability of Plea Bargaining in Nigeria

Plea bargain as a concept was not known in Nigerian Criminal Justice jurisprudence until 2004 when the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission was established. The Act[33] establishing the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission by virtue of Section 14(2) is the first federal enactment to experiment with a form of plea bargaining. The section provides thus:

> Subject to the provision of Section 174[34] of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, the commission may compound any offence punishable under the Act by accepting such sums of money as it thinks fit, exceeding the maximum amount to which that person would have been liable if he has been convicted of the offence.

This provision is the stronghold that the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission has held on to prosecute public office holders.

From the foregoing provision it is clear that the commission is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provision of:

a. The Money Laundering Act 2004;
b. The Advance Fee Fraud and other Related Offences Act, 1995
c. The Failed Banks (Recovering of Debts) and Financial Malpractices in Bank Act 1994

[27] *Ibid.*
[28] *Ibid.*
[29] Chapter xxi(A).Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005.
[30] Les chiffres-cles de la Justice, French Ministry of Justice, October 2006.
[31] Graeme Wood, Hex Appeal, the Atlantic (June 2010).
[32] Herrmann, J., Bargaining Justice: A Bargain for German Criminal Justice, (1991-1992) 53, U. Pitt. L. Rev., p.755.
[33] Cap E.1, Law of the Federation of Nigerian, 2004.
[34] Relating to the Power of the Attorney-General of the Federation Institute, Continue take or Discontinue Criminal Proceedings against any Person in any Court of Law.

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d. The Banks and other Financial Institution Act 1991
e. Miscellaneous Act;
f. Any other law or regulation relating to economic and financial crimes including the Criminal Code or Penal Code.[35]

For those arguing for the provision, they argue that the provision is effective when the accused agrees to give up money stolen by him; the commission may compound any offence for which such a person is charged under the Act.

Notable in the manifestation of plea bargain practice by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission in Nigeria is the case against Cecilia Ibru[36] where the former Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Oceanic Bank was arraigned by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission in court on the 31st day of August, 2009 on a 25- count charge, all bordering on corrupt practices in office; the charge was subsequently reduced to 3 – count charge wherein the accused pleaded guilty to the amended charge bordering on abuse of office and mismanagement of depositors' funds, she was sentenced to six (6) months imprisonment on all counts to run concurrently. She was also ordered to return about N191 billion worth of assets and cash.

Another incident of the practice of plea bargain under the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act is the case of *FRN v. Alamieyeseigha*[37] a former governor of Bayelsa state, Alamieyeseigha. He stood trial on a 33 count charge of corruption, money laundering, illegal acquisition of property and false declaration of assets and he pleaded guilty to a 6 count charge of money laundering brought by the commission and forfeited properties worth billions of naira in exchange for a lesser sentence. The former governor entered into a plea bargain with the commission, gave up his rights to trial and pleaded guilty to the charges. Rather than serve a prolonged prison term if convicted, he accepted the commission's offer of a guilty plea. However, because he had spent almost 2 years in prison, he was released a few days after his conviction by the court.

Also, in *FRN v. Lucky Igbinedion,*[38] the former governor of Edo state, Lucky Igbinedion, from 1999-2007, was arraigned by the EFCC before the Federal High Court in Enugu on a 191-count charge of corruption, money laundering and embezzlement of N2.9 billion. In a plea bargain arraignment, the commission through its counsel Mr. Rotimi Jacobs reduced the 191 to a one-count charge.

The term of the plea bargain was that the prosecutor would reduce the 191 counts to one and in return, Mr. Lucky Igbinedion would return N500 million, three properties and plead guilty to one charge. In line with the bargain, on the 18th of December 2008, the court presided over by Justice Abdul Kafarti convicted lucky on the one count charge and ordered him to refund N500 million, forfeit three houses and sentenced him to a six-month imprisonment or N3.6 million as an option of fine. There was a general outcry by Nigerians over the judgment, which made the chairperson of the anti-corruption agency to issue a statement that the plea bargain duly entered fell short of its expectation.

Similarly, in the case of *FRN v Yakubu Yusuf,*[39] Yakubu was accused, arrested and tried for the offences of criminal misappropriation contrary to Penal Code Act, 2004, Section 309. The accused was alleged to have stolen the sum of N32.8 billion of the police pension fund. The accused person subsequently entered into plea bargaining with the commission and he was arraigned before the federal high court presided over by justice Thalba in 2013. The accused person pleaded guilty to a 3-count charge and was convicted and sentenced to 2years imprisonment on each of the three counts. He was however given an option of fine of N250,000 on the 3 counts totaling N750,000 which the accused paid and walked away. The judge also ordered that 32 properties of the accused and a cash sum of N325million in his bank account be forfeited to the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Another case where the plea bargain system held sway was the case of *Emmanuel Nwude v. Nzeribe Okoli*.[40] The accused were charged with defrauding one Nelon Sakaguchi who was at the time material to scam the Managing Director of Noroeste Bank S.A, a Brazilian bank, of the sum $242 million; they were initially charged with offences under the Advance Fee Fraud and Other Related Act, 1995 [41] which provided for a term of imprisonment, upon conviction, of ten(10)years without option of fine. The trial began in February, 2004 after several antics by the suspects or accused and their various counsels to weary the prosecution and frustrate the case; the accused had to opt for a plea bargain. The charges were consequently amended and brought under S. 419 of the Criminal Code which provides for a term of seven (7) years imprisonment thus giving the court discretion in sentencing. They pleaded guilty to the amended charge on the 18th November, 2005. The first convict was sentenced to a total of 25years imprisonment on the various counts which was to run concurrently. In effect the first accused had to serve a term of 5years imprisonment with effect from the date of arrest. In addition, he was to pay the sum of N110

[35] Section 7(2) of the EFCC Act, Cap E.1, L.F.N 2004.
[36] Suit No: FHC/1/CS/514/2012 (Unreported).
[37] (2006) 16 NWLR (Pt. 1004) 1-894.
[38] Suit No: FHC/3/TD/11.
[39] (2012) NWLR (Pt. 6) 78.
[40] Kotefe, K, "242 M Scam Nwude, Okoli Bay 22 Years Respectively "Punch Newspaper, 19 November, 2005 P. 1.
[41] The Acthad Been Repealed by the Advance Fee Fraud and other Fraud Related Offences Act, 2006.

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million to the said Nelson Sakaguchi; the court also ordered the forfeiture of his choice assets in major cities in Nigeria and United Kingdom including his equity holdings in Union Bank Plc and the Nigeria Bottling Company Plc. The other accused also bagged some various terms of imprisonment and forfeited choice properties both in Nigeria and abroad.

Furthermore, in the *Federal Republic of Nigeria v. Olisa Metuh,*[42] the accused was the former National Publicity Secretary of the People's Democratic Party. He was arrested and tried by The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission on a 7-count charge for Money Laundering, Corruption, and Conspiracy involving N400 million being proceeds of his crime from the $2.1 billion allegedly misapplied by the former National Security Adviser to President Goodluck Jonathan. Olisa Metuh was arraigned before Justice Okon Abang of the Federal High Court sitting at Abuja. Following the failure of an attempted no case submission, the accused entered into a plea bargain with the Commission which made him return the alleged N400 million being proceeds of his crime to the federal government.

The Benefits of Plea Bargain

1. Plea Bargaining is gaining popularity because of certain merits that flow from it. Several merits flow from the practice of plea bargaining. One of these is that the principle of plea bargain no doubt is becoming one of the most useful means of quick disposal of criminal trials the world over. Its applicability in Nigeria will certainly have positive impacts amidst the criticisms. For instance, in the case of*Federal Republic of Nigeria v. Lucky Igbinedion,*[43] the Court of Appeal per *Ogunwunmiju, J.C.A.*(as he then was) enumerated the merits of plea bargain thus:
   i. Accused can avoid the time and cost of defending himself at trial, the risk of harsher punishment, and the publicity the trial will involve.
   ii. The prosecution saves time and expense of a lengthy trial.
   iii. Both sides are spared the uncertainty of going to trial.
   iv. The court system is saved the burden of conducting a trial on every crime charged
2. One of the advantages of plea bargain practice is that it saves all parties namely, the prosecutor, the accused, the victim and the court cost of prosecuting and defending the case in court. This is regarded as one of the fundamental advantages of restorative justice in criminal adjudication.
3. Plea bargaining reduces the burden of conducting trials on every crime charged because where the state decides to prosecute every offence as alleged, the courts will be greatly overburdened. This would greatly hamper the efficiency of the judiciary in the discharge of its constitutional role.
4. Both the prosecutor and the defence are spared the uncertainty that is associated with trials in terms of winning or losing the case. The plea bargain practice also has the advantage of avoiding a situation where an innocent man is convicted on a crime he may not have committed since the outcome of a case is uncertain as the judge has the final powers to deliver a verdict on the evidence presented before him. It is not therefore outside the realm of possibilities that an innocent person is convicted of a crime for any reason, maybe due to the ineptitude of his/her counsel or the failure of the judge to have a full and perfect grasp of the case before him/her.

Despite the gains of plea bargaining discussed above, certain arguments can also form formidable objections against it. A very fundamental defect of the process is that the practice subverts many of the basic values of jurisprudence relating to criminal trials. Plea bargaining programmes do not set precedent, define legal norms, or establish board community or national standards, nor do they promote a consistent application of legal rules. Also, it is increasingly the norm in Nigeria that only the rich can assess justice. This is because they can buy their way through and afford any penalty levied against them, unlike the poor who are left to their fate to languish in prison. Plea bargaining undercuts the requirement of proof beyond reasonable doubt and that plea negotiation is substantially more likely than a trial to result in the conviction of the innocent. Innocent accused may be paid by the actual perpetrators of crime in return to their guilty plea with an assured reduction in penalty. [44]

Finally, critics suggest that plea bargaining deprecates human liberty and the purposes of the criminal sanction by "commodifying" these things – that is, treating them as instrumental economic goods. [45] Critics of plea bargaining have argued that it derogates from the constitutional right of accused persons to trial. This right is guaranteed by the Constitutions of most countries. For example, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 provides that every person accused of a crime shall be entitled to a fair trial within a reasonable time.[46]

[42] (2017) NWLR (pt. 10) 98
[43] Supra

[44] <ahref=http:///law.jrank.org/pages/1289/Guilty-Plea-Plea-Bargaining-Evaluations-plea-bargaining.html> Guilty plea: Plea Bargaining – Evaluations of Plea Bargaining accessed on 21/8/2010.
[45] *Ibid.*
[46] See Section 36 of the Constitution. Fair trials also entail the observance of the two rules of natural justice: *Audi alteram* and *nemo judex* in *causa sua*. The USA by its sixth Amendment guaranteed a right to a jury trial.

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VI. The Concept of Restorative Justice Model in Nigeria

One important point to be made here is that Nigeria's criminal Justice system draws inspiration from the retributive school of thought that emphasizes punishments for any crime or harm done to another, institution or to the society. For instance, both the criminal and penal codes make provisions for the fact that if a man unlawfully kills another, he is prosecuted and if he is found guilty he must also be killed through hanging to death. Now that we have found ourselves in this retributive process of our criminal justice system that has shut its doors to other processes that could be effective in combating crime, helping victims, rehabilitating criminals, and keeping our society safe and sound, the challenge is whether or not our Justice delivery system should continue going this route in the face of an almost deteriorating justice system.[47] It is against this background that the society looked into the possibility of complementing the current Criminal Justice System with plea bargaining which finds some justification in the penal concept of restorative justice. Restorative Justice is relevant in our society today because it is emerging as a formidable alternative to imprisonment, prosecution, as well as a means of holding offenders accountable in a way that responds not only to the needs of offenders but also the victims, as well as the community.[48]

As against the traditional approach of punishing the offenders, restorative justice adopts a victim-offender mediation process which culminates in the latter being made to take responsibility for their actions. They could even proceed to redeem the harm they have done either by an apology, return of stolen items, or by performing community service. Rather than remand an offender as an awaiting trial inmate or sentence him to a long term of imprisonment – either of which results in prison congestion, the restorative justice approach adopts non-custodial options, rehabilitation, fast track trial, and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms to resolve the fallout of offences.[49]

Restorative justice is a modern theory in penal jurisprudence, and like plea bargaining, it explores the big picture of reforming the offender, compensating the victim and restoring social equilibrium in the community. The Federal Government has been urged to adopt restorative justice system as an alternative to the contemporary criminal justice system, which is characterised by punishment of offenders through imprisonment. The then Commissioner for Justice and Attorney General of Lagos State, Ade Ipaye, made the call at a two-day National Prison and Restorative Justice Conference held in Abuja in the year 2013.According to him, problems facing the criminal justice system such as prison congestion, funding, long duration of civil litigation, abuse of court process by unmerited interlocutory applications, non-compliance with the court's orders and judgments could be solved through the application of restorative justice.

Similarly, one of the foremost scholars in Nigeria, the Director – General, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) Prof. Oshita in his paper titled "Restorative and Community Justice: Challenges, Lessons and Prospect" states that: the component of restorative justice in community healing is unavoidable, especially in a situation today, where perpetrators of violence in many Nigerian communities, are released to face their own victims in the same communities. He argued that Nigeria cannot afford to ignore the utility of restorative justice in contemporary conflict resolution and restoration, particularly in dealing with memories of the past. To him, restorative justice, as an important part of the peace building process, focuses on healing, building an rebuilding of communities for both offenders and victims in the short, medium and long terms, and Nigeria must design a context-relevant model of restorative justice for the state and society to be accountable and to render peace with justice for preparation as well as victims of crime.

From the angle of Judicial Precedents, the issue of the Nigerian criminal justice system being pre-occupied with conviction and sentencing of the accused thus ignoring the plight of the victims was elaborately pronounced upon by the Supreme Court of Nigeria, in the case of *Godwin Josiah v. State*[50]when Mr. Justice Oputa J. S. C. (as he then was) stated that:

> Justice is not one-way traffic. It is not justice for the appellant only. Justice is not even two-way traffic. It is really three-way traffic. Justice for the Appellant/Accused of a heinous crime of murder, justice for the Victim, the murdered man, the deceased, 'whose blood is crying to heaven for vengeance' and finally justice for the society at large – the society whose social norms and values had been desecrated and broken by the criminal act.

Lagos state government has again taken the lead in this with the introduction of Sections 347 and 348 in the Administration of Justice Law, 2011, which have introduced restorative justice in the state.[51]Restorative justice can play an essential role in curbing recidivism,

[47] Lynch T., "The Case Against Plea Bargaining". In: Regulation 26 (2003) *Asian Journal of Humanities*at pp. 24-27.

[48] Bradshaw & Rose borough, 2005 *Asian Journal of Humanities* at p. 135.

[49] <*http://dailytrust.com.ng/daily/index.php/law/10857-can-restorative-justice-reduce-crime-in-nigeria*> on the 28th of September, 2015.

[50] (1985)1 NWLR p. 125.

[51] <*http://www.news24.com.ng/National/News/FG-urged-to-adopt-restorative-justice-reduce-system-20130913*> on the 28th of September, 2015.

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as well as helping victims, and boosting public confidence in justice.

VII. Conclusion

It has been shown in this paper that the practice of plea bargaining is very much here to stay with us in Nigeria and there is no indication that of the countries studied there are any plans to reduce its uses within their legal systems. Almost all the countries studied have stated that the reason for the use of plea bargaining is to ensure an expedient and efficient Criminal Justice System. The paper has further shown that plea bargaining also helps in cutting short the delay in cases and speedy disposal of criminal cases, saving courts time, which can be used for hearing the serious criminal cases, saving money and energy of the accused and the states, reducing the congestion in prisons, raising the number of convictions from its present low to a fair level to create some sort of credibility to the system. It is also evident from the cases analysed that both in Nigeria and other countries examined in this paper that plea bargaining is not exempt from abuse. It can oftenbe manipulated to serve the interests of the criminal. The criminal defendant canbargain for his justice reinforcing the standpoint of this paper that the rich canbuy their justice. Alternatively, the prosecutors can use it as a tool to intimidate,bully and coerce the defendant into giving them the desired result.

Another attack on the scheme of plea bargaining is made on the ground that the practice subverts many of the basic values of jurisprudence relating to criminal trials. Plea bargaining programmes do not set precedent, define legal norms, or establish board community or national standards, nor do they promote a consistent application of legal rules.

The study also has found that in Nigeria, under the Constitution, an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. [52] This presumption of innocence can only be rebutted by the prosecution and this is achieved when the prosecution is able to satisfactorily discharge the legal burden on it to prove its case against the accused person beyond reasonable doubt as required by Sections 135(1), (2) and (3) of the Evidence Act, 2011 and Section 1(1) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) declares its supremacy over all authorities and persons throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The plea bargain is a fundamental concept, which any state which desires to make it a part of its criminal justice system should incorporate into its constitution to give it the necessary force. In the absence of any clear provision under the Constitution of Nigeria, the applicability of plea bargain is certainly contrary to the provisions of the constitution as it stands now.

Finally, another very fundamental problem the plea bargain practice is likely to bring to the Nigerian Criminal Justice System is the tendency for abuse of the process by the authorities especially the Attorney-General who wields enormous powers in criminal administration. This is because the form of the plea bargain in Nigeria as modelled by Lagos State vests the power to accept a plea bargain in the Attorney-General. Already, there are several calls for the powers of the Attorney-General to be reduced possibly by the splitting of the office and functions into two, viz- the Attorney-General (being an officer of the state) on the one hand, and the Minister/Commissioner for Justice (being an appointee of the executive) on the other. This is aimed at reducing the influence and interference by the executive with the discharge of the functions of the office of the Attorney-General.

VIII. Recommendations

Based on the foregoing analyses, the following recommendations are proffered:

1. As regards the general concept of plea bargain and other forms of restorative justice and the resultant merits earlier pointed out, we recommend that plea bargaining should not be applied in a way that it will be perceived as mocking Nigeria in criminal justice system considering the peculiar system in Nigeria as it appears that it is only applied in favour of the politically and economically powerful personalities rather than for the benefit of the underprivileged and common offenders. This paper emphasizes that plea bargaining must apply generally to all criminal offenders, and not limited only to financial and white-collar crimes. If it is limited, as it is now, to only high profile cases and offenders, there will be no impact whatsoever, as these cases and offenders constitute less than one percent of the total criminal docket in our courts.

   We add that in accordance with the best practices in other countries examined in this paper there should be Federal and State laws respectively that will accommodate plea bargaining and restorative justice concept. We further recommend that these legislations should include sentencing guidelines for their applicability. The effect of lack of such guidelines played out in the now famous case of pension fraud where one John Yusuf, an Assistant Director with the Police Pension Board allegedly misappropriated about N32.8 billion and upon his making a guilty plea, he was given a sentence of two years imprisonment or an option of paying N750, 000 as fine. He gladly and instantly paid the meager fine and went back home free.

[52] Section 36(5) of the Constitution.

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There is no gainsaying that the Lagos law, even though in the opinion of the writer, may not be as detailed and advanced as laws in other jurisdictions where a plea bargain is fully on ground, remains a force to reckon with. While the experimental practice by the EFCC were the judges and EFCC who are not guided by any detailed, extents, local rules to all sort of means to achieving plea bargaining.

2. This study has found that in Nigeria, under Section 36 (5) of the the 1999 Constitution(as amended) an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty and that the presumption of innocence can only be rebutted by the prosecution by proving his case against the accused person beyond a reasonable doubt as required by our laws.

   Plea bargaining as it is now applicable in Nigeria is a fundamental concept derogatory against the concept of accused's innocence because once accused person pleads guilty his right of presumption of innocence under Section 36 (5) of the constitution is taken away. Accordingly, this work recommends that the practice of plea bargaining in Nigeria should allow the constitutional rights accorded every defendant, particularly those of presumption of innocence and fair hearing should be maintained effectively like in the conventional courtroom system where the accused is give ample opportunity of giving his evidence and discrediting the evidence of the prosecution with little or no obstruction. Despite the fact that the adversary procedure and the application of evidence procedures make the trial procedure so expensive and longer, it also guarantees fair hearing to the accused and presumes the accused innocent until he is found guilty of the accusation, unlike plea bargain which is a perfectly designed system to produce conviction of the innocent regardless of whether or not the is guilty, because he is better off accepting the plea.

   This paper shows that restitution as a cardinal principle of punishment is now recognized globally. But in Nigeria, the present practice where the EFCC engages in secret deals with treasury looters who are discharged and acquitted after they surrender only a little of what they have stolen is not only counterproductive but it emboldens treasury looters. We, therefore, recommend that the looters be made to return the entire amount of money and property they have stolen as opposed to returning just a bit.

3. It is further recommended that in Nigeria a participatory model of plea bargaining should be adopted; as is the practice in India and Pakistan, it should be incorporated into our laws. This will enable the accused, the prosecutor, the victim and the general public at large to be involved so that the populace can access the application and efficacy of the concept. However, this model should be used in all criminal cases involving both the rich and the poor and not only in Anti-corruption cases at it is now the practice in Nigeria.
4. It is also recommended that to drive home the evil of treasury looting of public fund in Nigeria, there should be a mandatory provisoin our laws that the defendant who has been convicted should be taken to a town hall meeting in his town or village where his shameful conduct shall be publicly declared to his kith and kin by the EFCC and the public informed about the compassionate grounds upon which the convict was discharged.
5. We recommend that in Nigeria special courts be created specifically to hear and determine all corruption cases. This has been done to investment disputes with the creation of Investment and Securities Tribunal (IST) and it has been yielding a positive result. Investment cases are now disposed within a very short period of time. We submit that if we have such specialized courts to administer corruption cases only, the idea of caseloads will become a forgotten issue.

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Mapping of Youth Traits and Behaviours in Political base Violence – A Survey of Selected bases Post-Elections in Zimbabwe

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Abstract- The study mapped the behaviours and traits of the youths who have participated in political base violence. It was a triangulated study that adopted a longitudinal survey approach. The study interviewed 160 participants and was guided by the Utilitarian Theory of Rational Choice. Data were collected using a culturally specific 14-item instrument designed and validated by the researchers. Data were analysed using SPSS complimented with Narrative Latent Content Analysis. Findings from the study submit that violence exposure results in different risks of mental distress-disorders. Bases in Zimbabwe have affected the youths psychologically and behaviourally.

Keywords: *mapping; political base violence; youth behaviour; youth violence; social implications.*

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Abstract- The study mapped the behaviours and traits of the youths who have participated in political base violence. It was a triangulated study that adopted a longitudinal survey approach. The study interviewed 160 participants and was guided by the Utilitarian Theory of Rational Choice. Data were collected using a culturally specific 14-item instrument designed and validated by the researchers. Data were analysed using SPSS complimented with Narrative Latent Content Analysis. Findings from the study submit that violence exposure results in different risks of mental distress-disorders. Bases in Zimbabwe have affected the youths psychologically and behaviourally.

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I. Introduction

Political bases in Zimbabwe have caused untold disorder and suffering infringing on the ordinary people's rights. These are concepts that are only created ahead of critical national elections with the hope of manipulating the masses' ideology towards a particular election direction. This is often achieved through fear, coercion, deception, pain and death. Over the years, political bases have had post-election negative results which ordinarily should avail a lesson the both base participants and the general public. It has however been evident that if ever there are changes, they are minimal on the part of the planners and not base participants who execute the plans. The question that has remained hanging is why the same people continue to take an active role despite the post-election social, political and religious effects. The study therefore looks at the characteristics and behaviours of the youth who are always active in political base activities. It looks at selected individuals who have participated over a selected time span of eleven years in selected bases in Harare and Mashonaland Central provinces, Zimbabwe.

II. Background

During the 1970s war of liberation in Rhodesia, the liberation forces employed secret rendezvous for both mass mobilisation and as detention centres and residences. The system worked as no-one raised a question then or else, the person risked getting labelled a traitor before facing severe penalty in the form of a painful death. The concept of a secret rendezvous was again resuscitated in Zimbabwe especially during the 2002 Presidential election when former liberation war participants commonly called war veterans and supported by the security services sought to canvass support for the ruling party.

The secret rendezvous concept is what is commonly referred to as political bases. As soon as a base is established, most of the local political programmes and strategies are crafted and implemented. The base serves as an operational point from where the youths serving as the foot-soldiers of the tactics and vanguards of the ideology, launch their plans from. In 2008, realising an imminent threat of defeat by the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (Zanu PF) set-up political bases through-out the country for a period of 42 days prior the June-held elections. Post-the election, there were some major bases that were maintained for close to two months for both strategic reasons and as the party sought to compensate the participants.

Similarly, during the 2013 Harmonised elections, Zanu PF also established bases ahead of the vote to intensify on the campaigns and manipulate local electoral systems. The ultimate outcomes of the two elections' bases was violence, persecution and suffering of the people. However, what has to be realised about the base concept is the fact that almost all the base participants were youths who had either been forced into joining or were in it for personal aggrandisement. Ultimately, they all had to unleash torture and violence on the innocent and defenceless citizens. They sometimes faces the same violence too as some turned against their peers.

For participating in the bases and sometimes realising some material and financial benefits, some youths became excited and interested in the violence so much so that they sort of got 'addicted'. It is therefore in the post-election era that the study seeks to establish the lives and welfare of the participating youths by exploring their traits and behaviours from a medical, social and psychological perspective. This is against a

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background where it is socially argued that killing, torturing or persecuting innocent people has serious negative implications on the perpetrator. It also comes against a situation where some of the feared and notorious youths are known to be suffering from various mental challenges. Therefore the study basically seeks to establish the veracity (if at all) and depth of the effects of repeatedly partaking in the political base violence especially against innocent and defenceless people. The study intends to find out if anything unusual has developed in the lives of the youths now that the bases are closed.

III. Methodology

This is a triangulated study that adopted a longitudinal survey approach and stretching from 2002 to 2013. Structured interviews were conducted with 160 youth (n=160) aged between 18 and 35 years over a one year period in Harare and Mashonaland Central provinces. The participants were purposively sampled, according to inclusion criteria, among the attendants to known political bases at Mvurachena in Harare and Tsungubvi Community Hall, Glendale, Wadzanayi Community Hall, Shamva and Tendai Hall, Bindura all in Mashonaland Central province. The inclusion criteria for the participants were being youth (18-35 years of age) and having engaged at least twice in political bases during the period under review. Interviews were preferred because some of the youth were either illiterate, had no time to complete the questionnaires or were of no fixed abode. Some were apprehensive about the safety of the information. Each interview session lasted about 20-30 minutes. Each interviewee was approached individually at a convenient place and time and was required to respond to the following structured template;

- Family background
- Frequency of violence in the base
- Form of violence restraints
- Type of friends
- Times of previous arrests and nature of offences
- Prominent mannerisms
- Drinking and smoking habits
- Sleeping behaviours
- Noted behaviours when alone
- Visible scars from political violence
- Seeking spiritual help for effects of suspected political activities

The study was conducted along an anti-positivist' perspective that believes in depth of data rather than width and so settled for a small sample (Hellstrom, 2008: 321) which could bring out the desired results efficiently. To analyse data, SPSS was complimented with Narrative Latent Content Analysis; the themes especially ideas, behaviours, and incidents were created from the data itself, with no pre-existing hypotheses. The results were validated by triangulating data from the interviews and archival literature before presenting them both descriptively and statistically. The findings were also arranged into logical categories of importance, chronology, and frequency to find structural meanings in the messages.

To guarantee credibility, reliability and some generalizability of the findings, the study applied data triangulation which saw the use different sources of information and methodological triangulation. The study also put in place an effective audit trail which guaranteed comprehensive and correct interpretations, truth value and call backs. The study also adhered to guidelines for standard ethics protecting the participants' privacy and confidentiality. The essence of the research was explained to the sampled youths before they consented to participate in the study. There was no need for any official authority to interview the participants since they were all adults. Similarly, no personal identifiers were taken from them and were mindful of the fact that they could pull out from the study at any time and that the data would be destroyed. Again, the study did not offer any monetary payment for participating.

a) Sample

The study employed 160 participants who were purposively drawn from four randomly selected political bases in Harare and Mashonaland Central provinces. The selected bases are Mvurachena in Harare which had an average of 1500 and Tsungubvi Community Hall, Glendale with an average of 85, Wadzanayi Community Hall, Shamva with 80 and Tendai Hall, Bindura with an average of 100 youths, all in Mashonaland Central province with each contributing 40 youths. From base attendance lists obtained from the youth leadership, all the sampled participants were tracked to their current places of residences for interviews. From each base, deliberate effort was made to ensure a balanced distribution of gender and age cohorts, thus 20 males and 20 females. The study had however oversampled the primary sample unit by 40 participants in anticipation of loses, refusals, deaths and migration effects among others. The sampling approach also ensured that each of the participants had participated in at least two of the election bases chosen from 2002, 2008 and 2013 elections. Some of the participants were tracked to the following areas.

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Base	Area	Total
Mvurachena	Mvurachena area	17
	Epworth	12
	St Marys	8
	Manyame Park	3
		40
Tsungubvi	Tsungubvi	23
	Rujeko	7
	Davaar farm	4
	Masasa illegal mines	6
		40
Wadzanayi	Wadzanayi	6
	Tiperary	20
	Bushu illegal mines	10
	Gold Mine	4
		40
Tendai Hall	Chipadze	5
	Kitsiyatota	27
	Masasa illegal mines	7
	Chiwaridzo Extension	1
		40
		160

Fig. 1: Interviewees' Residences

b) Data collection

Data were collected using a culturally specific 14-item instrument designed and validated by the researchers. The instrument was designed borrowing from PTSD Checklist, Civilian Version (PCLC) and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS)-21, traditional pencil-and-paper version. (Andresen et al, 1994: 77 and Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995: 2). The items in the instrument relate to these categories; demographics, education and literacy, behavioural experiences and experiences post-violence.

Data were captured electronically using tablets through Open Data Kit platform for efficiency. All the questions on the instrument were answered since the interviewers ensured that all posed questions got some response.

c) Objectives

The study sought to map the behaviours and traits of the youths who have repeatedly participated in political base violence in respective areas with a view to establishing a trend on their mental/psychological and social positions post-violence activities. This was achieved through the following;

- Positively establish the youths who have participated in more than one election violence.
- Establish the feelings and attitudes of the youths towards their violent activities with reference to particular cases of either injury, persecution or death.
- Identify common traits and behaviours in the sampled youths relative to the rest.

IV. Statement of the Problem

The challenge of political bases in Zimbabwe has persisted and growing with each obtaining election. Though bases are administered by elders especially members of the former liberation war participants' association commonly called war veterans or members of the military, it is the youth who do most of the foot-soldiers' work. Most times with little long-term tangible benefits, the youth keep turning up for the same base duties every time there are elections.

Studies have noted that with each election, youths involved in base activities tend to perfect their craftsmanship meaning more persecution and suffering on the part of the general populace (RAU, 2012: 23; Dodo et al 2016: 208; Dodo & Dodo, 2018: 4). However, what most studies have not adequately explained are the following; the type of youth who are partaking in base activities, their attitudes towards violence, benefits derivable from the bases, and their behaviours and conduct post-base activities. Therefore, the study attempts to map the behaviours and traits of the youth who repeatedly partake in political base violence. This is against the background of *Ubuntu/hunhu* which argues that one's conscience determines his/her conduct and behaviour post-activity. It is also socially believed that killing or spilling the blood of innocent people attracts serious misfortunes.

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V. Delimitation

While the study findings are expected to be generalisable and depict the entire picture of the youth in base violence, the research was conducted in limited areas. It only focused on Harare and Mashonaland Central provinces specifically picking on the following districts; Harare South and Mazowe, Shamva and Bindura respectively. However, besides the selected districts, the interviews took the study to Chitungwiza and Epworth districts. Recognizing that in 2008 according to RAU (2012: 23) and Dodo et al (2016: 208), there were 46 districts with an average of nine bases each (414 bases), the decision to sample four is hard to satisfy the dictates of positivism. However, as alluded above, this study strictly followed anti-positivism (Hellstrom, 2008: 321) and believes that 4 out of 414 bases suffice. Besides, the selected bases are some of the bases that traditionally carry the highest numbers of youths thus making them ideal and best for the research.

With regards to archival literature, the study was wide enough to capture all the relevant and current information and activities that are good for the study. Only credible and appropriate sources were consulted.

VI. Profiles of the Bases

The four bases; Mvurachena had an average of 1500 youths, Tsungubvi Community Hall had an average of 85, Wadzanayi Community Hall, 80 and Tendai Hall, had an average of 100 youths during the two study episodes. During the 2008, bases were set-up for 42 days prior to the elections and an average of 45 – 60 days post-election. The post-election period was long as the political authorities were failing to dismantle the bases as the youths were demanding compensation for their roles. Apparently, the majority had been affected in one way or the other. The 2013 bases existed for an average of 30 days and disbanded seven days after the announcement of the election results. In total, the youths were in the bases for an average of 139 days; all fully packed with politicisation, thuggery, immorality and cruelty.

VII. Theoretical Framework

The research was guided by the Utilitarian Theory of Rational Choice (Simpson, 2007: 3794) whose roots are in the fields of utilitarianism and economics. The theory argues that having a chance and access are the main determinants in youth delinquency. It also posits that youths justify whatever they do in life by weighing means against ends. According to the theory, the state law and justice administration systems have a mandate to control social conduct otherwise agents of criminality and thuggery would consider the profits derivable from the activities. According to Esiri (2016: 1), the youth usually partake in thuggery after looking at individual situations like unemployment, poverty, the need for company, financial benefits and security amongst others. According to the theory, the conduct and behaviours of the youth in violence is not static; it responses to various circumstances.

VIII. Literature Review

a) *Bases in Zimbabwe*

Bases are political institutions that are created to serve as clandestine rendezvous for election management and manipulation of potential results. The management and manipulation are conducted through various mechanisms; legal and illegal. RAU (2012: 23) and Dodo & Musorowegomo (2012: 134) report that 41% of the bases established during the 2002 presidential election were in schools, with 78% of those being in primary school premises. The studies also show that in 2008, nearly 20% of the established bases were located in schools while the rest were either in other public places that had been converted secret or in the bushes.

According to RAU (2012: 23), there were bases in 46 districts all over the country and an average of 12 to 18 bases in each while Dodo & Musorowegomo (2012: 134) report that there were an average of 20 to 1,500 people per base depending on its siting and the availability of enticements and level of intimidation. Usually if there are opportunities for looting and amassing material resources, more youth are lured especially with the high levels of joblessness in Zimbabwe. Similarly, if the levels of coercion, suspicion and persecution are high, more youths are likely to participate either for protection purposes or to avoid victimisation and torture. However, political base violence is particularly traumatic for youth participants because it often involves intimate violence, including witnessing death through torture, seeing opponents getting hurt and watching members of the neighbourhood suffer and die.

Some studies posit that youths who partake in base violence at a younger age are more likely to have substance abuse problems, criminal activity, employment difficulties, and problems with social relationships after leaving the bases (Wexler et al, 2009: 565; Harris et al, 2011: 425). Equally, long-term distress and symptomatology is higher within youths who would have entered and participated in base violence at a younger age. Younger youths exposed to base violence may be at greater risk than their older colleagues (Alleyne & Wood, 2013: 611).

b) *Youth Motivation for Politics and Violence*

In most developing democracies, political processes are often driven by the youths who then resort to violence to out-do some of the barriers that may be retarding their efforts. In Zimbabwe in particular,

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most of the youths who are involved in politics and violence are influenced by various factors. Studies show that jobless youth are two and half times more likely to take part in violence than the employed youth since their opportunity cost of doing so is low, and they may notice possible economic benefits (USAID, 2005).

Various scholars (Dodo & Dodo, 2018: 4) present various influences for the youth involvement in violence as among others; coercion, peer pressure, victimisation, economic grievances and poor governance, insecurity, general inequalities, and ignorance amongst others. Interestingly, according to Hilker & Fraser (2009: 1) and Sommers (2011: 292), an International Labour Organisation (ILO) study in Congo-Brazzaville, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Rwanda found out that two-thirds of all child soldiers joined wars and violence willingly. Studies also illustrate that about 70% of armed forces and groups the world-over (Sommers, 2011: 292) and violent activities are committed by male youth with only 30% females taking part (WB, 2011). However, some of these researches appear to be disregarding the involvement of females in some of the conflicts like in Chechnya, Israel, Uganda, South Sudan, Congo-Brazzaville, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Iraq (Sommers & Uvin, 2011).

Other researches demonstrate evidence of continuousness in aggressive behaviour from youth to old age. Typically, a study in United States indicates that 59% of youths with records of having been arrested for violent offences before they reached 18 years of age were arrested yet again in adulthood. The same study reports that 42% of these adult criminals were accused of at least a serious violent misconduct like murder, serious assault or rape (Hamparian, 1985 in Dodo, 2018: 1). Therefore, from these studies, there is some evidence that an element of delinquents may be either inherent in an individual or that it follows one for as long as the conditions remain the same.

c) Violence and Trauma

Violence has long-lasting psychological and physical effect on the civilian people. Most researches on mental health in conflict and post-conflict situations argue that violence and destruction emanating from conflicts are the main and direct sources of mental distress and other severe chronic disorders. Again, Miller & Rasmussen (2010: 7) argue that exposure to violence causes various mental distress disorders, such as anxiety and depression or more severe psychotic and behavioural disorders. Trani et al (2011: 403) posit that youths defined by some levels of poverty and low status in society are more likely to experience cases of mental distress-disorders since they have restricted material and psychosocial means, lower self-esteem and limited ability to deal with outside stresses and to acclimatise and show resilience

Studies show a close relationship between the concepts of religiosity and spirituality and mental health especially among youths at high risk for depression and terminally ill patients among others (Ventevogel, 2011: 215; Mutambara & Sodi, 2016: 7). On the other hand, Pargament & Sweeney (2011: 58) argues that greater spirituality protects against mental disorders by increasing the ability to cope with stressors. It is actually argued that the component of spirituality helps promote resilience (Pargament & Sweeney, 2011: 58). According to Mutambara & Sodi (2016:7), believing in someone who is all-knowing and influential is a type of an emotion-focused coping mechanism. Therefore, religion becomes a spring of emotional support for persons who are under pressure and stressed. It assists to get rid of apprehensions and to believe that a supernatural power is in control. In times of stress, spirit mediums help cope with adverse events. In the same vein, Fonda (2011: 38) notes that spirituality has an emotional impact on people's welfare and helps in healing mental health concerns.

IX. Findings

After collecting data from all the 160 participants, it was appropriately processed and presented according to themes that were created through the analysis process. It is thus presented accordingly.

a) Demographic data

The participants in the study were distributed as follows;

Age Range	Male	Female	Total
18-24	17	11	28
24-29	20	28	48
30-35	43	41	84
	80	80	160

Fig. 2: Demographic Statistics

With regards to the participants' levels of education, the following data was established; those below Ordinary Level (O' Level) education were 33, who reached O' Level were 110 and those who attained tertiary level were 17.

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b) Findings' Data

In-order to comprehensively respond to the youths' behaviours and traits, the study developed a model which measures variables in respect of each of the items considered important to determine youths' behaviours and traits as listed below.

- Family background
- Frequency of violence in the base
- Form of violence restraints
- Type of friends
- Times of previous arrests and nature of offences
- Prominent mannerisms
- Drinking and smoking habits
- Sleeping behaviours
- Noted behaviours when alone
- Visible scars from political violence
- Seeking spiritual help for effects of suspected political activities

The model shows variables that are being assessed and the respective assessment levels; *normal* showing that the person is living a normal life; *moderate* showing that while there may be strains of abnormalities, it is still manageable; *extreme* which shows some visible abnormalities and *dangerous* showing unacceptable traits and behaviours in a person. Dangerous shows that the person now has inherent traits of violence, abnormalities and criminal tendencies among others.

Variable	Normal	Moderate	Extreme	Dangerous
Family background	Married	Complete	Single	Broken
Figures	54	35	20	51
Working then	None	In school	Contract	Permanent
Figures	133	6	21	0
Working now	None	In training	Contract	Permanent
Figures	142	0	18	0
Frequency of violence	Never	Yearly	Election era	Regularly
Figures	8	7	55	90
Type of friends	None	Honest	Dishonest	Violent
Figures	68	4	28	60
Previous arrests	Never	Once	Twice	Several
Figures	10	0	13	137
Prominent habits	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Figures	0	70 agoraphobia, monophobia	22 memory problems,	88 Drink/smoking, anxiety, violence, delusions, psychosis, hallucinations, insomnia
Sleeping behaviour	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Figures	6	89	14 Somniphobia, Bad dreams, sleep walking, bed-wetting	51 Hallucinations
Behaviours alone	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Figures	9	68	42 soliloquy	39 Hallucinations, anxiety
Visible psycho-mental	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Figures	8	30 anxiety, neurosis, attention deficits, insomnia, confusion, memory problems	32 headaches, antisocial behaviour, hallucinations, illusions, delusions, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder,	90 suicidal ideation, hysteria, depression, mania, insanity, paranoia, psychosis, violent behaviour, dementia
Suspected social effects	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe

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Figures	9	96 Tokophobia, Misogynism, Loss of esteem,	42 Loss of memory, Anxiety disorders, paranoia, illusions	13 Avenging spirits, Depression, hysteria
Visible violence scars	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Figures	13	37	54	56
Physical ailments	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Figures	6	34 headaches, memory loss	76 incoordination, vertigo	44 tremor, aphasia, paralysis, hyperaesthesia, epilepsy
Seeking spiritual help	None	Sometimes	Always	Out of control
Figures	11	29	78	42

Fig. 3: Traits and Behaviours

The findings show that 51 youths (32%) were either in broken or had been raised in broken families hence lack family-hood traits of patience, love and care for the others.

Fourteen (8%) female participants across all age groups indicated that following their base experiences, they have developed a serious liking for sex with eight (6%) of them revealing that they are now into full-time prostitution. They also revealed that some of their colleagues were failing to get married to decent partners and start normal families.

On the frequency of violence, 90 (56%) indicated that they were regularly involved in bloody violence while 55 (34%) indicated that they only engage in violence during election times. The former group (56%) revealed that they now enjoy to attend public gatherings and protests to either unleash violence or possibly to loot. Such exposure to violence was a likely cause of various mental distress disorders, such as anxiety, neurosis, suicidal ideation, attention deficits, hysteria and depression and more severe psychotic and behavioural disorders. Of these, 56 (34%) reported that they had severe scars on their bodies while others reported of physical ailments of the nervous system like tremor, aphasia, paralysis and headaches as a result of their involvement in violence.

Interestingly, 68 participants (43%) pointed out that they have no friends which may be worrying for normal relationships. The other 60 (38%) revealed that they have violent friends who probably keep influencing them to enjoy violence.

Of the 160 participants, 137 (86%) have been arrested several times before.

On some of the prominent habits, 88 (55%) smoke and drink, 22 (14%) are restless while 70 (44%) presented other habits like enjoying violence and substance abuse which may be sign that either violence is innate or has been nurtured over time due to various circumstances. The same participants indicated their preparedness to partake in any other violence should it start. However, they offered no justification for their position.

Fifty-one participants (32%) reported of somniphobia; that they rarely sleep as they will be troubled by the past violent activities. The other 70 (44%) indicated that they often experience hallucinations, bad dreams, hyperaesthesia and memory loss.

Participants reported of monophobia; that when they are alone, they usually present the following behaviours; soliloquy, restlessness and hallucinations, 68 (43%), 39 (24%) and 42 (26%) respectively.

There were some signs of serious psychological effects (anxiety, depression, antisocial behaviour, mania and insanity) on the participants. Only nine (6%) revealed that they were feeling normal while 30 (19%) were visibly dirty, 90 (56%) were of very violent nature and 32 (20%) were withdrawn.

There were also participants who indicated that they are either told or feel it that they are now suffering from the effects of the acts of torture, persecution and killings that they perpetrated during their stays in the bases. While no-one ever acknowledged having killed, 42 (26%) and 13 (8%) said they experienced hallucinations, mental disorders while only nine (6%) said they were feeling normal.

Ninety-six participants (60%) revealed that they were experiencing various discomforts like; avenging spirits (*ngozi*), loss of memory, anxiety, tokophobia, depression and misogynic, delusions, psychosis, hallucinations, insomnia, and agoraphobia. They all suspected that it was because of their activities in the bases.

As a remedial measure, the participants said they were seeking spiritual help. 78 (49%) said they

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cannot do without spiritual assistance while 42 (26%) indicated that their cases were beyond simple remedy. Some said that they had been advised to compensate their victims' families spiritually to attend to their challenges.

X. Discussion

While the model employed to assess the traits and behaviours of the participants may not be fool-proof and not accommodating the medical expectations of the assessments, it has managed to synthesize some of the basic attributes of the youths who participated in the political bases during the period under study. The study findings could therefore be divided into two distinct categories; traits and behaviours for easy discussion.

The study established various traits that could be used to identify youths who have participated in political base violence. The findings show that the youths in the bases were really involved in some activities. First and foremost, it is shown in the study that the youth were excited people whenever they executed their duties despite an element of coercion. However, the experiences of these behaviours; soliloquy, restlessness and hallucinations, 43%, 24% and 26% respectively is an indication of severe effects of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the youth who have participated in violence repeatedly over the eleven years period of study. This resonates with previous studies (Miller & Rasmussen, 2010: 7; Trani et al, 2011: 403) that say youths who are exposed to violence are likely to suffer most and longer.

It was shown in the study that 56% of the youths who have been in the bases are violent as evidenced by unexpected and unprovoked outbursts. They are also often armed for no explanation. Such violence has landed over 86% of them in criminal courts. It has also been noted that 34% of them have very visible scars on their faces earned from violence. Other traits for youths as found out in the study include being always dirty. 56% of the participants do not both bath and change clothes while 43% lead lonely lives without known permanent friends. If there are any, they are equally violent and lonely.

Youths who have participated in base violence have been characterised by this study as being restless and experiencing regular hallucinations. The same participants expressed their willingness to take part in other waves of violence though they could not explain their rationale. 44% for both traits was recorded while 43% were observed to be always talking to themselves. 78% of the participants were also noted to have turned religious and prayerful ostensibly to seek remedy and solace. Hamparian in Dodo (2018: 1) notes the existence of some evidence of delinquents that may be either inherent in an individual or that it follows one for as long as the conditions remain the same.

The study also looked at the behaviours of the youths who would have participated in political base violence. With regards to visible psychological effects on the youths, the study noted that 19% were visibly dirty; that they could be taken for mentally unstable people living on the streets while 56% were of very violent nature. It could be seen that even their communication styles were rough and showing their impatience and intolerance of divergent views. The other 20% who were withdrawn clearly showed that they are depressed and in serious need of medical help and some counselling as noted by Tran et al (2011: 403).

As part of the youth behaviours, the study identified either extreme cases of loneliness or extreme gangsterism (38%) resultantly leading to violence and sometimes serious discomforts (60%). 44% of the participants always experienced hallucinations while 32% could not sleep at night. This is a result of serious trauma and depression. 13% of the participants showed some mental disorder which often led to serious abuse of alcohol and smoking. 55% of the participants resort to smoking and drinking to suppress their discomforts. Some of the youths have resorted to spirituality for help consulting either Christian or traditional healers. As noted with some of the participants, they cannot do without spiritual support as noted by Pargement & Sweeney (2011: 58) and Mutambara & Sodi (2016: 7) in other studies.

Generally the study has established that most youth who have been repeatedly involved in base violence tend to develop certain visible traits and behaviours which may not be identified in any other youth. The traits and behaviours are most probably as a result of the replicated conditions that force the youth to inculcate the practices as part of their lifestyles and behaviours. Over time, there may be an element of spiritualism taking effect especially from the trauma, depression and stress side of it. Some of the youth end up developing tokophobia (fear of women), PSTD, depression and getting withdrawn. Some had somniphobia (fear of sleep), agoraphobia (fear of crowds), and monophobia (fear of being alone). It was established in the study that about 42% of the participants had been diagnosed with nervous disease ailments including; memory problems, delusions, psychosis, hallucinations, insomnia, confusion, hysteria, paranoia, illusions, and violent behaviour as was noted by Miller & Rasmussen (2010: 7) and Harris et al (2011: 425).

The study established that the more the youth met and worked together, the more they influenced violence and immorality. It was noted that the question of violence was largely an issue of the psychology where they tended to hype each other into the mood of violence. Eventually, the study notes that complimented by some desire for prostitution and violence tendencies, most of the participants are failing to adjust for normal

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marriages and families. It is evident that most of the youths who have failed to deal with the post-violence stress are generally those from poor families that cannot afford other means of therapy as argued by Trani et al (2011: 403). Actually, youths from well up families are rarely exposed to base lives and violence. If anything, it is their families sponsoring the bases to perpetuate their political and economic agenda.

XI. Recommendations

The study recommends that as a long-term measure meant to address the problem of political bases and their respective violence, there is need for an examination of the roots of violence and the impact on individual and community levels. This calls for all political players to firmly commit themselves to peace and humane political campaigns that are supervised by a credible electoral supervisory body. The supervisory body could also be tasked with the mandate to report, monitor and investigate cases of political violence and irregularities.

Closely akin to the above is the need for political will on serious eradication of bases and violence in local communities. It all requires the commitment on the part of the national president to make a firm statement based on principles. During the 2008 March elections in Zimbabwe, former President Mugabe made a firm commitment to a violence-free election and indeed, not a single case of violence was recorded.

The study also recommends the adoption of emotional, behavioural and educational therapies that seek to teach strategies to self-protect and the teaching of parenting and coping skills. This follows a realisation that most of the families and communities that are affected by base violence find it hard to restore to original conditions and possibly move forward. They fail to accept, reconcile, rebuild and move on constructively. There is a need for mental health assessments in-order to shape interventions that are expected to benefit the youths in as far as economic empowerment and their general social growth are concerned. The study recommends that especially post-some of these conflicts, policy formulation could also focus on the health of the youth and equally insert some clauses that protect vulnerable youths from abusive political, economic and social processes. Responsible political parties could also be held responsible for the health and welfare of the affected youths and respective communities.

XII. Conclusion

The study concludes that youth involvement in political base violence may not be coming to an end anytime soon given the excitement and derivables that the participants do get. While studies like this one seem to be establishing some of the negative effects of the violence, the youths see nothing in that regard. Actually, they do not think that whatever befalls one generation may affect them in any way.

The study has identified some of the traits and behaviours that were prominent in most youths who have participated in base violence. It concludes that some of the traits and behaviours may be generalisable across all the youths who partake in such processes given the same conditions. It also concludes that youth violence remains a question of the mind especially in the youths who are able to incite each other into enjoying the act and further motivate themselves by way of material and sexual benefits. This is evident in that as soon as they disperse, the morale is gone and the motivation also goes. What however remains in the youth is a lot of respect for either the elders or anyone deemed capable of giving them anything valuable like alcohol, food, money or cigarettes.

The study concludes that most of the youths who join political bases and their respective violence are those from poor families who have no other means to materially, financially or ideologically support political programmes ahead of an election. To them, it is a question of do-or-die, having weighed means against ends and also having gotten an opportunity as outlined in the Utilitarian Theory of Rationale Choice. Well-up families just donate financially and get spared the violence and abuses.

The conclusions from the study submit that violence exposure results in different risks of mental distress-disorders across various societal groups. Bases in Zimbabwe have actually affected the youth psychologically and health-wise such that the reversal of the damage may be expensive and long-term.

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India-Nigeria Collaboration: A South-South Perspectives

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Abstract- Nigeria and India stand as Afro-Asian regional powers those emerge with the potentials and economic boosting. These make them play cardinal roles in the international political environment. Over several decades, these two nations have developed interesting ties concern economic, political and diplomatic spheres. Like many Afro-Asian nations, India and Nigeria were once victims of the British colonialism lasted until 15th August 1947 and 1st October 1960 respectively. This serves a lot in Afro-India capacity building. India and Nigeria are seen in different trends of engagement and passive attempts to create a reliable economy and sociopolitical success. That could be the point of reference to both Asian and African countries for many generations to come. Nigeria remains one of India's most important countries region-wide. For the last ten years or so, India is deeply investing largely in Africa's energy sector. Nigeria alone attracts a huge percentage of those investments. This project seeks to examine the changing nature of African foreign policy towards India particularly the paradoxical diplomatic relations between India and other African nations including Nigeria, and responses to the growing Afriphobia in India. It will also consider the potential uncertain in the future person-to-person contacts and transparency between the two sides.

Keywords: india and nigeria, global south, foreign direct investment, economic, security, diplomatic and trade ties.

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India-Nigeria Collaboration: A South-South Perspectives

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Abstract- Nigeria and India stand as Afro-Asian regional powers those emerge with the potentials and economic boosting. These make them play cardinal roles in the international political environment. Over several decades, these two nations have developed interesting ties concern economic, political and diplomatic spheres. Like many Afro-Asian nations, India and Nigeria were once victims of the British colonialism lasted until 15th August 1947 and 1st October 1960 respectively. This serves a lot in Afro-India capacity building. India and Nigeria are seen in different trends of engagement and passive attempts to create a reliable economy and sociopolitical success. That could be the point of reference to both Asian and African countries for many generations to come. Nigeria remains one of India's most important countries region-wide. For the last ten years or so, India is deeply investing largely in Africa's energy sector. Nigeria alone attracts a huge percentage of those investments. This project seeks to examine the changing nature of African foreign policy towards India particularly the paradoxical diplomatic relations between India and other African nations including Nigeria, and responses to the growing Afriphobia in India. It will also consider the potential uncertain in the future person-to-person contacts and transparency between the two sides.

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I. Introduction

Timely, India is an important partner not only for Africa but also for other third world nations too. The industrial tradition of India and quest for energy in one hand, and the extensively Africa's demands toward her products in the other, stand as key factors while enhancing the chances to gain foothold in economic prosperity and collaborative accord in economic, social and political developments.

During the 1990s, economic liberation placed India in the world fastest growing economies. This makes India a Nigeria's key oil and energy consumer. India is located in South Asia with the total land of 3,287,590 square kilometer and population of nearly 1.3 billion (CIA, 2016). The country shares borders with Pakistan in the west, Nepal in the north, Bhutan and Bangladesh in the east, and Sri Lanka in the south. India is the populous country in the world second only after China and the ninth strongest economy with the total GDP of $2.251 trillion (CIA, 2016). The country has unbreakable democracy maintained since independence.

Nigeria is in the other side, a country with abundant resources such as crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, coal, timber, cocoa, limestone, etc. Petroleum sector accounts for more than eighty percent of the country's GDP. This has eventually undermined other sources of income like agriculture that generated taxations for Nigeria in the 1960s. Nigeria is ranked 22nd largest economy in the world with GDP of $532.5 billion (IMF, 2016). Several military interruptions that seized power by toppling democratically elected governments during the 1960s through the 1980s were among the causes, including corruption among the others that brought Nigeria's prospering economy to its knee. This country is the largest one in Africa and seventh in the world with around 180 million (CIA, 2016). It situated in West Africa, sharing borders with Niger Republic in the north, Cameroon and Chad in the east, Republic of Benin in the west and Atlantic Ocean in the south.

As for the International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development; New Delhi's engagement is steadily becoming much clear in many sectors including in economic, health tourism, IT, cultural exchange and widely drama series and film industries. In Nigeria alone, India has so far invested in communication and energy sectors such as Aitel mobile company, hydrocarbon, gas, etc (ICTSD, 2015). However, large numbers of Nigerian entrepreneurs are trying businesses with Indian stuffs in local markets. The overarching force of cheap education alongside financial stipend offering by the Indian government make Indian universities much attractive and, thus a final destination for African students. Moreover, the undeniable neo-economic circumstances, which tacitly shape the reality of Nigeria's challenges, also identify India as a point of reference and autonomous strategy against Nigeria's shambolic economy and political disorder.

An Indo-Africa tie is seen as symbiotic collaboration for both Indians and Africans. India in particular is cardinally important strategic nation in exporting and importing commodities from/to Africa. In crude oil alone, it is estimated that India imports around 21.5 of her total crude oil from Africa, and the largest supplier being Nigeria by June 2015 after India's deal

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with Nigeria misplaced Saudi Arabia and United States. The India's oil importation from Nigeria accounts around 200 percent with approximately 745,000 barrels per day.

The popular India's non-alignment doctrine, democracy legacy and anti-colonialism remain a very strong signal of compatible collaboration not only with Nigeria but also with other African states at large. Both India and Nigeria are competing candidates of the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council enlargement proposed by the former Secretary-General Kofi Annan. This said membership if granted, would first of all look after the regional interests of South Asia and Africa. Traditionally, it should serve the interests of India and Nigeria at the international level. Meanwhile, shared opportunities pave the way and forge new sectors of economic and political developments and chance a sound collaborative co-creativity between India and Nigeria.

The central core of this study would have its basis on co-creating future on economic and political developments through the means of collaboration and capacity building measures. The existing bilateral agreements between India and Africa are checked-off on rotational basis during regular India-Africa forums. These sorts of agreements play significant contribution in keeping Indo-Africa relations updated. Thus the chances of free-market and low tariffs on Indian products are high.

Seemingly, multiple incidences that happened during the last two-three years and current ones, i.e. trial of Niger Delta sniper (Henry Okah), deportation of hundreds of Nigerians out of the country coupled with the recent xenophobic attitudes demonstrated by South Africans against their continent men and women of Nigeria, and money laundering in the name of weapon-trade dealing which has allegedly involved the leadership of Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) are other determinant factors guide Nigeria-South Africa relations. South Africa is a home-base of large numbers of Indians since Mahatma Gandhi's sojourn. Throughout these decades, India and South Africa maintain unbreakable friendship, and that means a lot for Indo-Nigeria cooperation. This research will however, examine how much Sino-Nigeria trade pack reflects on Indo-Nigeria compatibility especially if Sino-India border issue is put into consideration. No doubt, diffusion and preferences given to Africa by both India and China in terms of trades and investments generate more challenges in this collaboration.

The constant fluctuation of crude-oil price in the international market coupled with the internal turmoil of Niger-Delta militants provoke threat against Nigeria's revenue generating tradition, which simultaneously seems to drive India, whose her quest for energy is diversified to other OPEC members, thinks alternatively. This might result in decreasing Indian demand on mere oil and hydrocarbon to solar and other modern technologies and human-made energy generators. India-Nigeria collaboration could make such sort of challenge to work for their respective national interests.

Creating future through the means of collaborative perspective between India and Nigeria is a key issue and symbol of progress not only on the area of trades and investments, but also on variously different factors. Dozens of Indian private companies are being welcomed by Nigerian local markets. By so doing, the roots of this collaboration is feasibly assessed. The factual reality is that in the postcolonial era, Nigeria is, throughout its puberty and premature periods faced by a lot of harsh realities in different geopolitical zones. These realities are combination of materialistic and ideological related circumstances. Materialistically, corruption is the most deadly perilous reality that has been paralysing Nigeria since independence. This is not just because of its heavy blow against economy, social or political developments, but also because it becomes a traditional way of attaining or maintaining. Corruption has been, for so long championing regulating affairs in Nigeria. Ideologically, in the name of religion, resources control, political mandates or self-determination the country, since 1980s is undergoing different types of radicalization severely. Separately, each could turn it into civil war.

Recently, the Nigeria's ideological insurgencies are Boko Haram in the northeast, Biafarans in the southeast and Niger-Delta Avengers in the south-south. Hence, Security ties between India and Nigeria is highly cardinal. The Nigeria's potentials in hydrocarbon resources in one hand, and India's quest over those resources in the other can passively and or actively boost up Indo-Nigeria collaboration. Nevertheless, this initiative could -in its capacity - ameliorate the effect of vandalism and bombardment in Nigeria. Therein, more secured Nigeria will be realized, and therefore the India's long traditional rummage for energy especially in Nigeria is brought more adjacent with certain.

Security ties between India and Nigeria is not new. India, in 1964 (four years after Nigeria's political freedom) played a vital role in establishing Nigeria's National Defence Academy (NDA) in Kaduna, the then capital of administration of northern region. Between 1964 and 1973 Indian team trained first admitted applicants to the college. In October, 2007 India and Nigeria signed MoU cooperation on defence and other related issues. Over the time, the bilateral agreements between the two sides extensively focus on security especially piracy, terrorism, and intelligence sharing. Training institutes of both respective nations play role through different means of collaboration such as visits and meetings. The first Joint Defence Coordination Committee (JDCC) meeting on its kind held in New Delhi somewhere in 2013 and the second one was held in May, 2014 in Abuja (Indian High Comm. Abuja, 2017).

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In terms of mineral and natural resources, it is estimated that Africa, as a continent, has closer to 30 percent of the global mineral resources, nearly 10 percent of the planet oil and 8 percent of gas reserves. The symbiotic accord between India and Nigeria is, of course, expected to account for the greater contribution in it. India proves its suitability to ideally help Nigeria exploit its natural resources. With the Nigeria's easy access to the abundant undiscovered natural resources laid in the northern region, India is expected to play a significant role in addressing the rising need for the global desires.

Parenthetically, this paper aims at discovering variety of sectors that could strengthen relations between India and Nigeria in particular, and India-Africa at large. However, the paper sets to explore the roles that this collaboration played in establishing sustainable economy and bankability between the two sides. It is however to examine to which extent this collaboration is fruitful.

II. Theoretical Framework

This study is guided by globalization and interdependence theories so to encompass multiple trends of collaboration including expanding international trade, telecommunications, monetary coordination, multinational corporations, technical and scientific cooperation, cultural exchanges of new types and scale, migration and refugee flows, and relations between rich and poor countries (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2009). The terminological concept of globalization described as "widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life" (Held, Anthony, et all, 1999).

According to Cusimano, three concepts compete to describe globalization: First of them is the view sees globalization as a fruition of liberal economic principles. A global marketplace has brought growth and prosperity. This economic process has made traditional states obsolete as economic units. States are thus losing authority to supranational institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European Union (EU), and to transnational actors such as MNCs and NGOs. The old North-South division is seen as less important, because the global South is moving in divergent directions depending on countries' and regions' integration with world markets (Cusimano, 1999).

Second view doubts on the claims about globalization especially the one that world's major economies are no more integrated today than before World War I. The third view considers globalization as more profound than the sceptics believe, yet more uncertain than the view of supporters of liberal economies (Rosenau, 2003). Globalization diffuses authority. State power is not so much strengthened or weakened by globalization, but transformed to operate in new contexts with new tools. Likewise, scholars debate these conceptions of globalization, popular debates focus on the growing power of large corporations operating globally, the disruptive costs associated with joining world market, the perception of growing disparities between rich and poor, and the collusion of national governments in these wrongs through their participation in International Organizations (IOs) (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2009: 19-20).

A globalized world is the one in which political, economic, cultural, and social events become interconnected more deeply and more impact. Nevertheless, societies are affected more extensively and deeply by events of other societies (Baylis, Smith and Owens, 2011:09-11). Globalization and inter connectedness are favoured to guide this research simply because the pace of economic transformation is so great that it has created a new world politics. Trade and finances are expanding and economy is more interdependent than ever before (*Ibid*).

III. Africa and The Global South

Many works that have been done in this area have so far proved that Africa is at high capacity in terms of boosting economy of different parts of the world dominantly the colonial ones, especially during the tour of civilization carried out by European whites. Africa was thus author of economic prosperity of mostly modern advanced nations especially in the post-World War II. Notwithstanding human and natural resources Africa has, the kind of leadership of born to rule, and do or die sentimentalism try to bring Africa's economy to its knee. Trade and economic and even political collaboration between India and Africa would inspire and or drive the influence of success for both societies. Nigeria at top in human and natural resources in Africa kicks to measure prospective success of the collaboration.

Generally, African nations are directly making gigantic contribution to the India's economy through trade and investment. In medical tourism alone, India generates a huge amount of income annually from African tourists diversified to various ranges: visas, hospitals, accommodations and even mobile connections and recharge cards while in India are all income-generating ways that India benefits from Africa directly. Over the course of cheapness and easy accessibility, Africans make India a final destination in order to acquire academic qualifications both under and postgraduate studies. Similarly, except for medical that fall below average since the emergence of India. Europe and United States account for big percentage of Africa's resources since 1900s onward.

Most of the first Africa's leaders and nationalists such as Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere, Awolowo, and

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many more were trained in Western universities. The colonialism left behind the legacy of inspiration that assimilates largely African societies until today. The Gandhian traditional approach of peaceful resistance against colonialism coupled with the Nehronean non-Alignment movement had very much helped in the sustainability of realizing dream of freedom in Africa at large. The struggle to tackle the perilous catastrophe of racist Apartheid in South Africa which both of India and Nigeria have strove and go side-by-side to see South Africa through democracy and true liberalism. During pre-independent India, Gandhi resided in South Africa at some point of his life perhaps that remained the source of his emotionalism toward Africa. Africa as a continent with over 53 different countries utterly represent by disparate histories, cultures and orientations. Hence, the continent is mistakenly being treated as single entity especially by South Asia region and other parts of the world.

IV. South-South and Foreign Direct Investment

According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Investment Report of 2016, the investors were more confidence to invest in North Africa region as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows rose by nearly 9% to invest around US$12.6 billion in 2015 alone. Owing to the better investment in Egypt, where FDI flows increased by 49% to estimate US$ 6.9 billion, much of the growth had eventually realized. In telecommunication sector, Egypt bagged sizable investments by the United Kingdom's Eaton Towers who purchased Mobile Towers Services. As for Morocco, despite the region-wide political upheavals, Morocco witnessed sizable FDI flow of about US$3.2 in 2015. Throughout Africa, Morocco remains the country that serves as a major manufacturing basement for foreign direct investors.

As a result of slump investment in Nigeria, the largest economy in the region perhaps, due to the ongoing scattered crises: Boko Haram in the populous north, Niger Delta militant in the south, and lack of sufficient electricity, the FDI inflows to West Africa sub-region relatively declined by some 18 percent to approximately US$ 9.9 billion. The recent faltering local currency and sluggish delays in major projects such as multibillion-dollar offshore oil operation ratified with Royal Dutch Shell, the FDI flows to Nigeria cut into 110% (from US$ 4.7 billion in 2014 down to US$ 3.1) in 2015. In contrast, the Africa's traditional FDI recipients such as Egypt and Nigeria register significant growth. Egypt upticks from US$ 6.9 to 7.5 billion, and Nigeria increased from US$ 3.1 in 2015 to US$ 4 billion in 2016 (UNCTAD, 2017).

In one hand, it's clear that India's growth is not so dependent on growth in the West, regardless with the question of globalization. As so, India attentively paid more attention toward strengthening energetic relations and building capacity with more than one country in Africa. It has also stepped up its efforts to gain an economic foothold in Africa in a new scramble with China for the continent's resources, signing energetic dealings with top oil producers: Angola and Nigeria to enable her attaining its goal through the pointed period of time. Additionally, the Indian stock markets have been hit by the global financial crisis of recent 2009. India's growing service sector and manufacturing sector would be adversely impacted by a global downturn (Kura, 2009: 8-10).

In South Asia sub-region, India has since when the new Government come to power, contributed in attracting the rising flows of FDI from all quarters. This increased by about 22% totalling US$ 50 billion, exceeding West Asia's stake. In developing Asia's nations, India is the fourth largest beneficiary of FDI and the world's tenth with the inflows of around US$ 44 billion (UNCTAD, 2016). Like in Africa, in South Asia sub-region, the dominant investor dropped by more than one-third to US$ 7.5 billion resulting overall 36% decline of outflows from Sub-region to US$ 8 billion in 2014 (UNCTAD, 2016).

The above analysis demonstrates the potential chances for successful collaboration in realizing future economic prosperity and business attractions. However, it bridges India and Africa in decline model in terms of FDI flows in the last three years. Likewise, both India and Nigeria have in particular, attained some certain degrees of increase in their respective FDI flows during the last two year-time. These similarities in terms of flows of FDI serve as bridge toward Indo-Nigeria concrete to directly propose and shape new future, which could lay down progressive approach for South-South economic and social development.

V. Indo-Nigeria Relations: Historical Overview

Both India and Nigeria are former British colonies. Indeed, diplomatic and economic relations between the two sovereignties predated their political independence, and thus relations between them have their fertility in anti-colonial sentiment. Henceforth, this provided an impetus and modus operandi for Nigerian nationalists in their struggles for independence. The Indian struggle for independence was particularly significant for Nigeria because India was a non-Caucasian nation. It was also the oldest of all the tropical dependencies of Britain, as it led the way in the struggle for independence; thus, it acted as one of the stimuli in the growth of national consciousness in many of the Afro-British colonies including Nigeria.

The belief was that the international balance of forces would have force the colonial powers to end their

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colonial dominations. In fact, this marked the beginning of political interaction between India and Nigeria. Apart from the colonialist struggles in general, which perhaps, acted as a metaphorical midwife for the two countries' earlier political interactions, the thinking, passion and philosophy of the people of India, including Mahatma Ghandi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Bose, influenced pioneering Nigerian nationalists and politicians. This admiration had been well highlighted in first ruling generation of Nigeria. Therefore, it was not surprising when Awolowo became the Premier of the Nigerian Western Region in 1952; his first foreign trip was to India. Emphatically, the "language of the Nigerian nationalists in the early years of the movement was reminiscent of the language employed by the nationalists leaders" in India. The Nigerian nationalists also borrowed tactics from the Indian Nationalist Congress (Kura, 2009: 03).

India's success in achieving independence in August 1947 has greatly influenced Nigeria. This is because as a result of independence, India became a sovereign state, and henceforth a member of the United Nations (UN) and Commonwealth. It was on the grounds of having suffered colonial onslaught that India championed the course of decolonization and eradication of racial discrimination.

Upon attainment of independence in October 1960, Nigeria became a member of the Commonwealth, the UN and the Non-Aligned Movement, among other international groups. Under the auspices of these international organizations, as well as through individual efforts, both Nigeria and India have fought colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa and other parts of the world. Acknowledging the pre- and post-independence influence of India on Nigeria, President Shehu Shagari expounded in a visit to India in 1983 that:

> "We come to salute India, the largest democracy in the world. We also come to learn from India, as we have been learning, beginning from the example of your [India's] great Mahatma Ghandi, the greatest hero of all colonial peoples throughout modern history. The moral force of his [Ghandi's] passive resistance philosophy ultimately led to victory. This has been the source of inspiration to all of us [as colonial appendages] and has guided us in our own struggles to achieve our own freedom from colonialism and exploitation. We also watched with interest the achievement of your republican status within the Commonwealth. We followed your example and your model" (Kura, 2009: 03).

Handsomely, this was the concrete foundation upon which the relations between India and Nigeria were formally enacted. Furthermore, these two countries have cordially maintained the bilateral agreements from pre-colonial era until today.

VI. Economic and Trade Phase

Economic relations are among the utmost aspects of the country's international political agenda. As political and social interactions began between India and Nigeria ever since before attaining independence, economic and trading ties also putted into significant considerations as early 1923 in pre-independence time, when India launch K. Chellaram trading company, since then, the formal economic relations start to play key role between the two countries. From the year 1923 till date, the economic relations between India and Nigeria have maintained to prove the given title. However, the gross amount of trade between them as per 2008-09 reached $10.2 billion, which fell to only $8.7 billion in 2009-10 owing to the global recession. The India's export to Nigeria was dominated by manufactured items such as machinery and instruments, pharmaceuticals, electronics, transport equipment etc. (Indian High Commission, Abuja, 2010).

VII. Indo-Nigeria Capacity Building

About 40 percent of the commercial fuels that power the industries contemporarily world are oil, and nearly 30 percent of that is coal, while 25 percent coming from gas, hydroelectric and nuclear contributes 5 percent. The fossil fuels include Oil, Gas and Coal; have the shares of 95 percent of the world's energy consumptions. All of the three are massively exist in Nigeria. Though some energy consumption for electrification is coming from hydroelectric dams or nuclear power plants, but still most of that however, it comes from burning fossil fuels. Additionally, the Indian traditional blocks are mostly concrete from burning coal (Mark Zacher, 1993). Bilateral trade between the two countries has been in the vicinity of around $3 billion in just 2003-04.

However, in 2008 it reached $8 billion thus making Nigeria the largest trading partner of India in the African continent. India's exports to Nigeria have shown a healthy upward trend and grew from US$293.71 million in 1999-2000 to $644 million in 2004-2005 and $902 million in 2006-07. Traditionally, balance of trade has been in Nigeria's favour, mainly because of large Indian imports of crude oil and the amount of trade deficit that dependent on the price of oil. Oil constitutes more than 96% of Indian imports from Nigeria. However, India has also emerged the 4th largest destination for Nigerian non-oil exports.

In a recent official visit paid by Nigerian Foreign Minister, Henry Ajumogobia to New Delhi in first quarter of 2011 held a discussion on trading and other related issues, in which India plans to invest in Nigeria's growing natural gas industry through its state-run companies. Eric Yep mentioned (in Wall Street online Journal, 2011) that, the world's second-fasted growing major economy (India) wants to raise crude oil imports

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from Nigeria to 18 million metric tons a year from 2012-13 onwards, compared with 13.2 million tons in 2010.

Accordingly, India is interested in tying up Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports from Nigeria immediately, as the country's requirement of LNG is projected to increase from 8.91 million tons in 2009-10 to 12-15 million tons a year in the foreseeable future. India's increasing of fossil fuel imports from Nigeria coincides with the Arab Spring in Middle East, which put oil supply from the region at risk. This has attracted countries such as India, which imports about 80 percent of its crude oil requirements, to diversify sources of fuel supply. In the other hand Nigeria LNG has an export capacity of 22 million tons a year. Its shareholders include Nigerian National Petroleum Corp (NNPC), with 49 percent stake; Shell Gas BV, a unit of Royal Dutch Shell PLC with 25.6 percent. Already GAIL India has submitted a proposal to participate in Nigeria's Gas Master Plan Project, along with other petrochemical and city gas distribution projects in Nigeria. The project is designed to open up commercial gas exploration and boost economic development in the African nations.

VIII. India-Nigeria Bilateral Trade Statistics

Value in US $ million

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Indian Exports to Nigeria	2259.09 (+60%)	2700.23 (+29%)	2738 (+1.5%)	2667.83 (-2.6%)	2681.36 (+)	2222.0 (-17%)
Indian Imports from Nigeria	10787.72 (+48%)	14622.6 (+36%)	13826 (-5.9%)	14098.4 (+3.5%)	13682.72 (-2%)	9949.16 (-27%)

Source: DGFT, Indian Department of Commerce, via Indian High Commission, Abuja, December, 2016

IX. India's main Imports from Nigeria

Crude oil, metal scrap, wood, cashew nuts, iron and steel, cotton and gum Arabic are among the large trading items that imports by India. In 2006 only, India imported crude oil from Nigeria worth US$ 5218.24 million. However, a large number of Indian companies have footprints in Nigeria, which have made substantial investments in Nigeria. Bilateral annual trade turnover was over $ 8.7 billion in 2009-10, and during first nine months of 2010-11, i.e. April-Dec 2010, 59 percent growth was registered, the details are as bellow:

Nigeria is a major oil producing country. Its reserves are currently around 30 billion barrels and are estimated to rise to 40 billion barrels by 2010. In end-November 2005, with the commencement of production at the Bonga Oil Field, Nigeria's daily output rose to 2.63 million bpd which of late has gone down due to unrest in the region. India's interest in Nigeria's oil sector has three components: term contract for crude purchase, participation in the upstream sector and refineries. In 2005, there have been several significant developments in India-Nigeria hydrocarbons cooperation.

An Inter-Ministerial Task Force of the Government of India visited Nigeria in November 2005. At the conclusion of the discussions, a MoU was signed between ONGC-Mittal Energy Ltd (OMEL) and the Nigerian Government for a US$ 6 billion oil-for-infrastructure deal. The essence of the MoU is sourcing of 450,000 BPD of equity oil and 200,000 BPD per day equity gas [totalling 650,000 BPD oil + oil equivalent and gas - equivalent to 32.5 MT] per year over 25 years. On its part, India will assist Nigeria in the establishment of a 2000 MW thermal power plant, a refinery and upgrade its railway infrastructure. In May 2006, OMEL was awarded two oil blocs.

The visit of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force was preceded by the visit of a similar team from Nigeria, led by its Minister of State for Petroleum Dr. Edmund Daukoru, to India in October 2005. Earlier, in March 2005, an Indian Petroleum delegation led by Shri Talmiz Ahmad, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and comprising representatives from MEA, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, ONGC Videsh and IOC visited Nigeria. Some other Indian companies like ESSAR & STERLING have been allocated oil blocs in May 2007. In the upstream sector, ONGC Videsh (OVL) won a 15% stake in Block II of the Joint Development Zone (JDZ) of Nigeria and Sao Tome Principe. Separately, OVL is making efforts to acquire some other oil blocks in Nigeria (ONGC, 2005).

Traditionally, Nigeria has been a major supplier of crude oil to India, mostly bought on the spot market. In May 2005, Indian Oil Corporation and NNPC agreed on a contract for NNPC to supply 40,000 BPD to IOC. However in end 2007 the contracted supply was increased to 60,000 BPD. The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is discussing setting up a refinery in Edo State. Some Indian private sector oil companies, e.g., Essar, Mittal Investments etc are also pursuing refinery projects in Nigeria. A high level delegation from Nigeria visited India to attend India – Africa Hydrocarbon Conference from November 6-7, 2007.

Indian companies have sizeable investments in textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, plastics, fishing etc. The first Indian company, viz. K. Chellaram Company, was set up in Nigeria in 1923. India has assisted Nigeria through

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transfer of technology, machinery and expertise in the form of joint ventures and consultancy services. Nigeria is the largest destination in Africa of Indian manufactured products. Nigeria also imports more Indian pharmaceuticals than any other country in the African continent. Trade turnover continues to grow, including in computer components and software services, with large potential for Indian project exports in railways, power generation and electricity transmission, telecommunications, defence and machine tools (Ngozi Sams, 2010).

Petroleum India International (PII) has been involved in the maintenance of Port Harcourt and Warri oil refineries through the provision of technical manpower and training of Nigerian engineers. PII is also involved in the disinvestments of the National Oil Company. India and Nigeria have been discussing finalization of bilateral agreements for strengthening economic cooperation. These include the Trade Agreement, BIPA and DTAA. These agreements are likely to be finalized soon.

X. Indo-Africa Model Partnership for Inclusive Progress: Case of Nigeria

Indian authorities centrally focus on trade and financial inclusion. The diversification of India's economy cannot be ignored locally and even in international markets. Population density serves as driving factor and key indicator of consumption. Alternatively, the Indian government as a result, stands in need with high amount of industries including FDI so to manage unemployment rate and generate income taxations. Africa is relatively lagged behind especially in the economic and political spheres.

African countries are in abject poverty, high rate of infant mortality, malnutrition and poor health condition. Thus Africa needs modern technologies and infrastructures that could give and facilitate good working environment for creativity and sustainable development. Perhaps, such a nature could be in good position to guide Indo-Africa Partnership in considerably chief areas in economic and social development including academic and cultural exchange, poverty reduction. Both India and Africa have massive land used in flora and fauna. India successes in green land revolution, irrigational type of agriculture and forestry, together with similar efforts put India in better position to mobilize capacity and cooperate with Africa for mutual progress and sustainability.

Africa popularly known by huge local resources and agro-climate nature, helplessly, in converting those resources into value-added products so to make their economy strong and reliable, are in debility. Nevertheless, insufficient capital, skilled manpower, infrastructure, transformation and logistic nature that could bolster successful businesses are never adequately available. These challenges hinder Africa to hasten and yield industrial development in the continent. Thus, India set to partner Africa on bilateral socio-economic programs in consultation with Indian National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) in technological sector, transfer and commercialization.

Between 2001 and 2013 the two-way trade and investment between India and Africa grown with around 700 billion dollars other sectors like technical cooperation and Information Technology (IT) training play special roles in expanding mutual interests in a decade and a half, New Delhi commitment to promote policy, which can regulate economic ties and cultural exchange are getting more attraction by both of Indian as well as African government (Sidiropoulos and Alden, 2015). Manmohan Singh during his prime ministerial assignment multiplied and strengthened India Africa collaboration guided by dual interests of the two sides. Notwithstanding Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)'s different manifestos; Narendra Modi (currently the incumbent prime minister under platform of BJP, elected on May, 2014) continues to realize the ancient traditional dream in terms of Indo-Africa collaborative union.

Moreover, to testify building capacity measure with African nations and to earn more economic might in the global south, India diversifies its economy concentrating on individual African nations based on the resources they have which stand fitfully with India's energy demands through diplomatic ties or other apt means of intergovernmental approaches. India never applied uniform policy in its deals with Africa. The policy it has in trade and investment, cultural exchange or diplomacy is varies from country to country.

Nigeria with its largely vast petroleum reserves remains the India's biggest partner in building energy capacity in Africa. That perhaps set Nigeria to not stand in favour to actively seek large amount of direct foreign aid. Whereas low-income countries received average of $10.20 per capita in 1991, in which Nigeria received only $2.60 at the same year, a mere of around 0.8 percent of GNP. At the same moment, Nigeria used its oil reserves as the collateral for massive borrowing from foreign and international banks in the 1970s and 1980s. The funds supported massive capital expenditure, and gave Nigeria an enormous external debt, which rose from 10 percent of GNP to 140.05 percent between 1980 and 1995. Oil wealth did not bring the country financial independence; quite the contrary, the debt gives international leaders a predominant voice in Nigeria's allocation in public funding.

For a long time, Nigeria, the country of nearly 183 million people, has been considered as a role player and the most populous nation in Africa, enjoys resources in abandon. Parvathu Vasudevan (2010: 03) added that with these features Nigeria desires to replace South Africa and become the continent's economic powerhouse; between1995-2005, Foreign Direct

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Investment (FDI) flows into Nigeria increased from $1.27 billion to $3.4 billion, and spiked to nearly $6 billion by 2006. In 2007, with an economic growth rate of 6.3 percent, Nigeria was rated in the top twelve of emerging-market economies. Many African observers believe that despite the country's unpredictability potentially the country is capable of enjoying significant economic growth and is worth doing business with. Prominently, India is among the world largest democracy leading the third world nations. Over the last one decade or so, India emerges as one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

Apart from diplomatic and trade relations, both Nigeria and India are members of the Commonwealth of Nations, G77 and non-Alignment Movement, as they also share and support democratic system of government. Both of them are contenders for permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council in its reform agenda to expand veto-power memberships. The energy sector concretely knots India and Nigeria through various co-operations and building capacity measures.

XI. Nigeria and 'India-Africa Forum Summit'

In April, 2008 India and Africa make the first round of their getting together known as India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) in New Delhi, the India's central administration. The Forum has subsequently, been held in 2013 and October, 2015. India-Africa Forum concentrates on several key issues most of which have to do with Indian-African interests. For the past three decades or so, Nigeria has reluctantly been the home-base of multiple insurgent terrorist groups that seemingly pose a challenge and insecurity across geopolitical zones.

The most disturbing one is the current Boko Haram based in the Northeast geopolitical location. Expanding collaboration as for Sidiropoulos (2015) between India and [Nigeria] would be of high important not only on economy, trade and investment, and polity but also on radicalization and extremism in the area. The Forum will be an adding advantage for both India and Africa in tackling the act of insurgency in Nigeria's land. Nigeria's fragile politics is perhaps, the main factor instigates Boko Haram and encumbers proposed solution against the atrocities to be placed on ground.

The October, 2015 summit held in Delhi strategized to focus on some key areas to ensure effective transformation of over 2.3 billion lives of peoples of Africa and India out of 180 million persons are Nigerians and 1.3 billion citizens are Indians. The summit being attended by 54 African representatives out of whom 41 were heads of states including Nigeria and African Union (AU). The declaration of the summit enshrines some 34 point agendas covering ranges of different areas of cooperation that both sides should work on altogether (Ray, 2015).

XII. Areas of Collaboration

The summit concentrates on some strategic areas concerning progress of both India and Africa such as United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reform; climate change; defence and security; trade and investment ties; renewable energy; blue economy; technology and innovation; health sector; then cultural and educational exchanges. These are the wrought priorities upon which Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi and African leaders agreed.

All of the sectors mentioned above are cardinal to Nigeria especially in maintaining its stance in international Politics. India and some other counted numbers of African nations including Nigeria are bidding for the permanent seat in the Security Council of the United Nations. The reform of the UNSC is being proposed by Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the Organization in between 1997 and 2006.

These are partly some of the most important interrelated issues, which could drive and simultaneously maintain Indo-Africa economic boosting and socio-political integrity forever. Another influencing point where both India and Nigeria beguile one another – apart from trade and investment and diplomacy – is coincidental concerns in their foreign policy in the global governance. In order for India and Nigeria to secure a greater voice and of course, decision-making legitimacy at global level, both countries stressed out the immediate need to rescue UNSC that suffers from scarcity of democratically representation from India-Subcontinent and Africa whose population is relatively large (Beri, 2011).

General Assembly of the United Nations, according to Global Policy Forum (GPF) began debate on reforming Security Council, an organ of the Organization in 1993. This move served as initiative that guided several models which were viable options. Many countries were attracted to put forward their candidature against the permanent membership of the Security Council. The implication is that the Security Council looks after more secured and safer world but fails to represent world geopolitical realities.

Africa and Latin America lack permanent representative in the Council even though they account for huge population compared to the Europe, which is overrepresented as they bag 20 percent of the Permanent membership (P5), and therefore, not want see their domination attenuated. As a result, over two decades, a very little progress has been made in this regard in spite of multiple proposals that have been justifiably suggested.

The core concerning issues in the Council reform are extending the numbers of membership,

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working methods and veto so to ensure transparency and credibility in the Council's resolutions. In spite of the P5 opposition against the proposed extension as United States supports India while France agreed with the candidacy of Africa (GPF, 2016). India seems to win strategic concern by the United States whereupon in terms of support, Nigeria's bidding is yet perplexed in nature simply because France's backing on Africa might critically be crucial to Francophone Africa.

But it is all grist to the mill when it comes to the issue of representation. Nigeria is highly important in Africa and, thus in international politics. It could not be point, but it is true that Nigeria contributes with reasonable in Africa's economy more than any individual French speaking African nation. It is the populous nation, economically strong in spite of domestic strife, socially and politically motivated.

As India bags United States support in her bidding, to have Nigeria side by side in the Council would definitely serve good for India. As far as security is concerned, presence of India and Nigeria in the Security Council would help Africa and subsequently Asia to overcome the challenges they face for many decades. It would then make both regions more reliable for businesses and entrepreneurships, advance political stability and free movements of persons. Surprisingly, Brazil, Germany and Japan placed themselves in this ladder but gained no enough support to ascend steep path up the seats.

XIII. Conclusion

India and Nigeria both represent a cardinal growth poles in contemporarily global issues especially in economic and political spheres. Individually, the two nations remain on strategic areas in their respective regions. In its side, India is, in the first instance, considered the largest democracy with no history of military interruption since independence. Parenthetically, within the frame of South Asia sub-region, India is the largest democracy, and thus crucially important economically and politically.

Considerably, due to the agrarian nature of Indian society, around 80% of its huge population lives, thrives and relies on agriculture. Indian farmers as for Rizvi are dependent on erratic monsoon, which could very possible cause disastrous damages against human settlement through floods or droughts. With modern technologies and machineries, Indian government put all her efforts together to improve irrigation, varieties of seeds and petroleum-based fertilizer (Rizvi, 1993). This has indeed helped much as agricultural output provides India with more success in raising living standard of common citizens.

Regionally, Nigeria is a country in West Africa sub-region and one of the fifteen ECOWAS member countries. Like India, Nigeria is the Africa's populous nation and largest Black Country in the world. India as mentioned above developed modern agricultural machineries which are quite important for Nigeria if to diversify its economy so that the country's heavy reliance on oil as dominantly sole source to generate income could be reduced.

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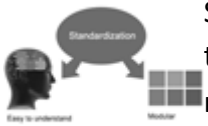

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The IFOARS institution is entitled to form a Board comprised of one Chairperson and three to five board members preferably from different streams. The Board will be recognized as "Institutional Board of Open Association of Research Society"-(IBOARS).

The Institute will be entitled to following benefits:

The IBOARS can initially review research papers of their institute and recommend them to publish with respective journal of Global Journals. It can also review the papers of other institutions after obtaining our consent. The second review will be done by peer reviewer of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) The Board is at liberty to appoint a peer reviewer with the approval of chairperson after consulting us.

The author fees of such paper may be waived off up to 40%.

The Global Journals Incorporation (USA) at its discretion can also refer double blind peer reviewed paper at their end to the board for the verification and to get recommendation for final stage of acceptance of publication.





The IBOARS can organize symposium/seminar/conference in their country on behalf of Global Journals Incorporation (USA)-OARS (USA). The terms and conditions can be discussed separately.

The Board can also play vital role by exploring and giving valuable suggestions regarding the Standards of "Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS)" so that proper amendment can take place for the benefit of entire research community. We shall provide details of particular standard only on receipt of request from the Board.



The board members can also join us as Individual Fellow with 40% discount on total fees applicable to Individual Fellow. They will be entitled to avail all the benefits as declared. Please visit Individual Fellow-sub menu of GlobalJournals.org to have more relevant details.

We shall provide you intimation regarding launching of e-version of journal of your stream time to time. This may be utilized in your library for the enrichment of knowledge of your students as well as it can also be helpful for the concerned faculty members.



After nomination of your institution as "Institutional Fellow" and constantly functioning successfully for one year, we can consider giving recognition to your institute to function as Regional/Zonal office on our behalf.
The board can also take up the additional allied activities for betterment after our consultation.

The following entitlements are applicable to individual Fellows:



Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS) By-laws states that an individual Fellow may use the designations as applicable, or the corresponding initials. The Credentials of individual Fellow and Associate designations signify that the individual has gained knowledge of the fundamental concepts. One is magnanimous and proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice.

Open Association of Research Society (US)/ Global Journals Incorporation (USA), as described in Corporate Statements, are educational, research publishing and professional membership organizations. Achieving our individual Fellow or Associate status is based mainly on meeting stated educational research requirements.



Disbursement of 40% Royalty earned through Global Journals : Researcher = 50%, Peer Reviewer = 37.50%, Institution = 12.50% E.g. Out of 40%, the 20% benefit should be passed on to researcher, 15 % benefit towards remuneration should be given to a reviewer and remaining 5% is to be retained by the institution.

We shall provide print version of 12 issues of any three journals [as per your requirement] out of our 38 journals worth $ 2376 USD.

Other:

The individual Fellow and Associate designations accredited by Open Association of Research Society (US) credentials signify guarantees following achievements:

- The professional accredited with Fellow honor, is entitled to various benefits viz. name, fame, honor, regular flow of income, secured bright future, social status etc.

- In addition to above, if one is single author, then entitled to 40% discount on publishing research paper and can get 10%discount if one is co-author or main author among group of authors.
- The Fellow can organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and he/she can also attend the same organized by other institutes on behalf of Global Journals.
- The Fellow can become member of Editorial Board Member after completing 3yrs.
- The Fellow can earn 60% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.
- Fellow can also join as paid peer reviewer and earn 15% remuneration of author charges and can also get an opportunity to join as member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA)
- • This individual has learned the basic methods of applying those concepts and techniques to common challenging situations. This individual has further demonstrated an in–depth understanding of the application of suitable techniques to a particular area of research practice.

Note :

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- In future, if the board feels the necessity to change any board member, the same can be done with the consent of the chairperson along with anyone board member without our approval.
- In case, the chairperson needs to be replaced then consent of 2/3rd board members are required and they are also required to jointly pass the resolution copy of which should be sent to us. In such case, it will be compulsory to obtain our approval before replacement.
- In case of "Difference of Opinion [if any]" among the Board members, our decision will be final and binding to everyone.

"

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

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2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
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

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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

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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.

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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.



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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."

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- 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:

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References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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