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

Global Journal

of Human Social Sciences: H

Interdisciplinary



Health and Hygiene Practice

Reducing Defects in Denim Weaving

Highlights

Applying Six Sigma Methodology

Appraisal of Powers of the Superior

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 19 ISSUE 3 VERSION 1.0

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Volume 19 Issue 15 was originally issued as H3

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: H
Interdisciplinary

Volume 19 Issue 15
Originally issued as H3

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: H
Interdisciplinary

Volume 19 Issue 3 (Ver. 1.0)

Open Association of Research Society

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Sponsors: Open Association of Research Society
Open Scientific Standards

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

Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
2nd, Lansdowne, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon-Surrey,
Pin: CR9 2ER, United Kingdom

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
Economics
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Appraisal of Powers of the Superior Courts to Garnish Funds in the Custody of Public Officer under the Nigerian Legal System

By Felix Daniel Nzarga & Omengala Kingley

Abstract- This paper seeks to examine the constraints litigants face in seeking to reap the benefits of judgments obtained from a superior court of record, through garnishee proceedings particularly when the funds to be garnished are in the custody of a public officer and especially where the valid judgement entered is against an organ of the government. It looks at whether the attorney general would readily grant the consent especially when he is also a party to the suit. The paper finally appraised the divergent views of the appellate court with regards the constitutionality or otherwise of the consent of the attorney general before attaching the funds in the hands of a public officer.

Keywords: *superior courts, garnishee, and public officer.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 140299*



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Appraisal of Powers of the Superior Courts to Garnish Funds in the Custody of Public Officer Under the Nigerian Legal System

Felix Daniel Nzarga [α] & Omengala Kingley [σ]

Abstract- **This paper seeks to examine the constraints litigants face in seeking to reap the benefits of judgments obtained from a superior court of record, through garnishee proceedings particularly when the funds to be garnished are in the custody of a public officer and especially where the valid judgement entered is against an organ of the government. It looks at whether the attorney general would readily grant the consent especially when he is also a party to the suit. The paper finally appraised the divergent views of the appellate court with regards the constitutionality or otherwise of the consent of the attorney general before attaching the funds in the hands of a public officer.**

Keywords: superior courts, garnishee, and public officer.

I. Introduction

Garnishee proceedings otherwise known as garnishment is a judicial process of execution or enforcement of monetary judgement where money belonging to judgement debtor in the hands of a third party called garnishee is attached in satisfaction of judgment sum or debt. It is a special proceeding which is sui generis entirely different from other mode of execution[1]. The word garnishee is derived from the Norman French. It donates one who is requested to furnish a creditor with the money to pay off a debt against a person in custody or possession of money belonging to the judgment debtor.[2]

In the locus classicus case of *Union Bank of Nigeria Plc Vs Boney Marcus Industries Ltd*[3] Akin T. JSC defined garnishee proceedings in the following words:

> "*Garnishee proceedings are a process of enforcing a money judgment by the seizure or attachment of the debt due or accruing to the judgment debtor which form part of his property available in execution. It is therefore a species of execution of debt for which the ordinary methods of execution are inapplicable. By this process the court has power to order a third party to pay direct to the judgment creditor the debt due or accruing from him to the judgment debtor, as much of it as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the judgment and the cost of the garnishee proceedings.*"

Furthermore, garnishee proceeding is otherwise another means by which judgment is enforced. Where a judgement creditor has garnished the debt standing to the credit of the judgement debtor in the hands of the garnishee, upon the service of the order nisi from the court, the garnishee becomes a custodian of the whole judgement debtor's funds attached.[4]

The Nigerian courts with civil jurisdiction to garnish funds in the custody of a public officer are contained in the constitution of Nigeria 1999 as amended which specified the hierarchy of courts as contained in section 6(5) of 1999 constitution, the section lists the courts which are also established under chapter vii of the constitution, these are known as the superior courts of records. The constitution also empowered the National Assembly and State House of Assembly to establish courts by law. The inferior courts deemed established by the legislative bodies are Magistrate courts, District courts, Shariah courts, Area courts and customary courts.[5]

These courts have the powers to attach the funds in the hands of a public officer where a judgement is entered in favour of the judgement creditor. The powers are constitutionally provided for by virtue of section 287 of the 1999 constitution as amended.

The phrase "all authorities and person" in section 287(3) of the constitution has to be construed to include the attorney general, it is the clear intention of the law that the attorney general must ensure that judgement of courts of the land given against the government and / or its departments are enforced either by way of garnishee proceedings or other means of execution, see the decision in the case of Jallo vs Military Governor Kano state.[6] wherein the court held thus:

"Under the dispensation which has also been enshrined in the 1989 constitution it ought to be the duty of the Attorney General, Federal or State to consult quickly with the minister/commissioner of finance or budget, to provide funds to satisfy judgement debt lawfully obtained against the state. No Attorney General worth his seat should fold his arms and do nothing when the state is a judgment debtor."

The above reasoning of the court that the Attorney general is expected to swiftly ensure that judgements or orders of courts are complied with is

Author α: Nigerian Law School, Yola Campus, P.M.B. 2171,Yola, Adamawa State. e-mail: felixnzarga@gmail.com
Author σ: Nigerian Law School, Yenegoa Campus. e-mail: omengalakingsley@gmail.com

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merely auspicious as the conduct, for example, of a one time sitting Attorney general of the Federation at a time the Supreme Court of Nigeria, by an order, directed the Federal government to release some funds due to Local Governments in Lagos State is somewhat ruinous to the above reasoning of the Court. This situation is still very much visible today, as there are several valid orders of courts that the Government has scornfully ignored or blatantly refused to comply with.

Thus, it is our view that, placing an unqualified discretion on the office of the Attorney General in relation to enforcement of money Judgements or orders against funds in the custody or control of a public officer is offering a statutory license or justification for the use of that office to frustrate enforcement of judgements given in favour of political opponents of his appointor.

None the less, garnishee proceeding is recognized as one of the modes of enforcement of judgement where successful litigant is entitled to the fruit of his judgment. It is also a truism that overriding function of the judicial process of enforcement is to enable the judgment creditor to reap the fruits of his judgment with a view to obtaining for his satisfaction, compensation, restitution, compliance with what the court has granted by way of judicial remedy or relief claimed by the judgment creditor.

II. Methodology

The research approach adopted for this study is exploratory. The attempt is to reach useful conclusion by the review, analysis of case law, legislation and divergent views of other researchers with regards to the wide and restrictive powers of the court to satisfy the judgment creditor; where the judgment is against a public officer whose funds being attached, is in the hands of the garnishee.

III. Concept Public Officer

The phrase public officer has received different legal interpretations. The interpretation section of 1999 constitution as amended under the 5th schedule, part I provides that a public officer, means a person holding any of the offices specified in part II of this schedule, the part II of the 5th schedule of the constitution referred to, taking a careful reading, does not recognise public institutes or corporate bodies established by law to include public officers.

One can as well glean same from section 3 of the interpretation law of Adamawa state which defines public officers thus:

> *"A public officer or public department to extend to and include every officer or department invested with or performing duties of a public nature whether under the immediate control of the president or of the governor of a state or not"*

The definition going by this section has excluded corporate bodies and institutions. Rather the reference or emphasis is on "natural person". In view of that, the duty of the court is to interpret the words contained in a statute and not to go outside the words in search of an interpretation; this was the position in the case of *Uni Ibadan V Kwara State.*[7]

It is the view of others that public officers include institutions, corporate bodies and natural persons, this position was held in the case of *Aiyela Began Vs L.G. Service Ilorin, Kwara State*[8]

IV. Legal Framework Governing Powers of the Court to Garnish Funds in Custody of Public Officer

The legal frameworks applicable are restricted to the following:

a) *The Constitution* of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 as amended, particularly sections 1(3) provides that if any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, this constitution shall prevail, and that other law shall to the extent of the inconsistency be void.

Section 36(1) which provides:

> *"In the determination of his civil rights and obligations including any question or determination by or against any government or authority, a person shall be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or other tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality"*

Further to the above one could not overlook section 287 (1) (2) & (3) of the 1999 constitution which gave the superior courts powers to enforce their judgments. Also, section 6 (6) b of the constitution 1999 as amended is relevant. The section vested judicial powers on the courts in all matters between persons or between government or authority and to any person in Nigeria and to all actions and proceedings thereto, for the determination of any question as to the civil rights and obligations of that person.

The combined effect of the above constitutional provisions is to secure and affirm the supremacy of the constitution and the court in determination of civil obligations of persons and government.

b) *The Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act:*[9] The relevant sections of the act of the national assembly that deals with the attachment of funds by the judgment creditor against the public officers are particularly sections 19, 83-92 which touches directly on garnishee proceedings. Section 19 is the interpretation section which defines words and phrases, section 83 gives the court jurisdiction,

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upon application by a party through ex-parte order to attach the sum in the custody of the garnishee for copy of such to be served at least 14 days before the date of hearing. Section 84 provides for the consent of the Attorney General before the money in the custody of a public officer can be attached, the very section that formed the crux of the paper as to the restriction of the powers of the court to exterminate its judgment where funds involved is in the custody of the public officer.

c) *Judgment (Enforcement) Rules:*[10] This is an integral part of the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act, it is made to accompany the execution of the contents of the Act, it is made up of 12 orders, while order 8(viii) specifically provides for garnishee proceedings. The rules, puts power on the magistrate court to garnish funds in satisfaction of a judgement sum in the hands of the garnishee, either a public officer or non-public officer regardless of the volume of the fund. It provides the guiding principle to initiate garnishee proceedings.

d) The high court civil procedure rules of various states, the federal high court civil procedure rules and the national industrial court rules have gone a long way to provide for the procedure for initiating garnishee proceedings. May we make a silent reference to Adamawa State Civil Procedure Rules, under Order 43 Rules 1-7[11] share similar features as provided under the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act.

V. Restrictions on the Superior Courts of Record, to Garnish funds in the Custody of a Public Officer

This paper seeks to answer the following questions in analysing the various statutory provisions limiting the judicial powers of the courts to attach funds, where the said fund is in the custody of public officers.

1. What is the constitutionality of the powers of the superior court to garnish funds in the custody of a public officer?
2. Whether the valid judgement of the court can be subject to review by the Attorney General before garnishee proceeding is initiated?
3. Is the consent of the attorney general a condition precedent which ought to be complied with before the court attaches funds in the custody of public officer or where he is a party to the suit?
4. From a forensic examination and analysis of section 83 of the Sherrif and Civil process Act, who should actually have the responsibility or obligation to seek and obtain the consent of the appropriate authority?

a) *In the quest to answer the above questions, it is necessary to reproduce section 84 (1) (3)*[12]

84 (1) "where money liable to be garnisheed is in the custody or under the control of a public officer in his official capacity or in *custodia- legis,* the order nisi shall not be made under the provisions of the last proceeding section unless where consent to such attachment is first obtained from the appropriate officer in the custody or control of a public officer or of the court in the case of money in *custodia- legis* as the case may be"

Section 84 (3) in this section "appropriate officer means:-

a) *In relation to money which is in the custody of a public officer who holds a public office, in the public service of the federation the Attorney General of the federation.*
b) *In relation to money which is in the custody of a public officer who holds a public office, the public service of the state the Attorney General.*[13]

The above section implies that:

a) There must be in existence a valid judgment of a court against the government for the payment of monetary sum.
b) The government failed to pay the whole, or outstanding, the judgment creditor can approach the court through garnishee proceeding to attach the fund belonging to such government.
c) The section envisages where the government kept its monies in the custody of any government department, public servant, civil officer for supervision, control.
d) If the money sought to be attached is in control or custody of such public officer before the garnishee proceedings can be validly commenced, the law is saying the consent of the Attorney General has to be first sought and obtained in writing depends whether it is a state or federal government.
e) Where the money sought to be attached is under the control of the Central Bank of Nigeria, it is deem to hold it as a public officer, this shall be observed in the cause of the discussion.

The rationale behind seeking for this consent is to avoid embarrassment of not knowing the fund earmarked for specific project of government is used in satisfying debt[14]. This very position was further given a lengthy consideration in the case of Onjekwu vs KSMCI[15] where court of Appeal is of the view that the consent is required to ensure monies rated by the House of Assembly of a state for a specific purpose in the Appropriation Bill presented to that house and approved in the budget for the year of appropriation does not end being the subject of execution for other unapproved purpose.

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The office of the Attorney General of the Federation and the state respectively are created by virtue of the Constitution.[16] The sections has limited the powers of the Attorney General to criminal proceedings and has set a condition upon which the powers are to be exercised particularly in section 174 (3), 211 (3) CFRN that, in exercising the power regards have to be made to public interest, the interest of justice and the need to prevent the abuse of legal process.[17] The sections creating the offices have nothing to do with the initiation of garnishee proceeding neither has it to subjected the judgment of the court to the Attorney General's review or consent, rather allow garnishee proceeding to operate without the Attorney General's abuse.

Turning the search light to the Sheriffs & Civil Processes Act especially section 84 reproduced earlier, the powers seems to bestow on the Attorney General's unlimited powers which could be said to override the constitutional powers of the courts to enforce its judgement, in a situation where a valid judgement of a court which has to do with enforcement of monetary sum in the hands of a public officer, the law made it mandatory for the judgment to be scrutinised by the Attorney General by way of asking for the permission first before going ahead to garnish such funds. This position has received series of judicial interpretation affirming this position. In the case of Onjewu Vs Kogi State Ministry of Commerce & Indu stry where the court held:

> "I hold that since the demand for the consent of the Attorney General of a state is sort of procedural and administrative in nature and it has not made any violence to the constitution, it can be tolerated and accepted. I hold that the requirement of the consent or authority/permission of the Attorney General of a state is necessary before the judgement of a high court can be properly enforced. The provisions of section of the State Proceeding edict, 1988 of Kogi State and section 8 (4) of the Sheriffs & Civil Processes Law could not to be said to be inconsistent with the relevant provisions of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. That being the case, this court will have no reason to disturb the position taken by the trial court that failure of the judgement creditor to comply with the condition precedent, obtaining the consent of the Hon Attorney General deprived that court of the jurisdiction to hear the application, the two legislations supra are not contrary to any of the provisions of the 1999 constitution and I so hold."

Further to the above, the court held in government of akwa ibom state vs power com nig. ltd.[18] that:-

> "Obtaining such a fiat from the Attorney General is a condition precedent which must be complied with before the respondent commences his proceeding and the failure of the respondent to obtain the necessary fiat from the Attorney General, robs the court of jurisdiction to entertain the action, and renders the whole proceeding a nullity."

The above decisions gave an answer to the question as to who has the responsibility to seek and obtain the consent of the Attorney General. But the question to ask is that, is there any express provision requiring the judgement debtor/ applicant to do so? A careful examination of sections 83 and 84 of the Sherriff and Civil process Act does not say so. The only obligation placed on the judgement creditor is to make an application ex-parte accompanied by an affidavit stating the matters expressly indicated in the section, which does not include the fact of seeking and obtaining the consent of the Attorney General. The law is settled that the express mention of any matter or matters operates to exclude that or those not mentioned. Thus the failure to mention the requirement of the consent of the appropriate authority as a matter to be contained in the affidavit in support of the ex-parte application by the applicant, we humbly submit, operates to relieve him of such obligation. It is our humble view that the answer offered by the Courts in the above cases amounted to the courts reading into that section what the framers never expressly said, which the courts are bereft of jurisdiction to do. Because the jurisdiction of a court to interpret any written instrument is limited to, simply, giving effect to the ordinary meaning of the words of the drafters or framers.

Moreover the obligation to pay any judgement sum arises the very moment the judgement or order is pronounced. The Court of Appeal in the Case of Zenith International Bank Ltd V. Reuben Ulebe Alobu[19] drawing inspiration from the Supreme Court decision in Chief M.O Olatunji V Owena Bank[20] restated the position as follows:

> *...unless the court otherwise orders, a judgement of court to pay money takes effect from the day it is pronounced or delivered in court. However, the court at the time of making any judgement or order, or at any time afterwards, may direct the time within which the payment or other act is to be done. A person directed by decree or order of court to pay money or do any other act is bound to obey the decree or order without any other demand for payment or performance, and if no time is therein expressed, he is bound to do so immediately the decree or order is pronounced...*

It is our view in this paper that the consent of the Attorney general is not a condition precedent to the bringing of the ex-parte application; it is only a condition precedent for the court to make the order nisi. The implication of this is that the consent is only needed for the court to validly make the order. Therefore the presence or absence of the consent is of concern only

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to the court and not the competence of the application. There is, no doubt, a world of difference between the competence of an application and the discretionary powers of a court to refuse or grant such an application, thus the mere fact that an application is competent does not make it automatically grantable by a court.

We have already shown that there is nothing in the provisions under reference making it expressly the obligation or responsibility of the applicant to seek and obtain the consent. We shall not examine the possibility of the court bearing that responsibility and how it may be discharged.

The critical point at which the consent becomes an issue is when the court is to make the order nisi. The question to ask now is, can the court after the filing of the ex-parte application direct that the said ex-parte application be served on the Attorney general for his reaction before proceeding to make the order? We think it is possible and appropriate for the court to do so as there is nothing preventing a court of competent jurisdiction from directing the service of its processes, in appropriate cases, on a person to be affected by any possible order that may flow from such proceedings. This is particularly more so as there is no prescription in the provisions as to the form or nature that the consent of the Attorney general is to be expressed neither is any stipulation made as to the factors that may influence the Attorney General in deciding whether or not to grant the consent.

Another inordinate effect of the above provisions is the fact that there is no remedy open to the applicant or the court in a situation where the consent is either expressly refused or situations where there is a complete inaction on the part of the Attorney general to exercise the power one way or the other for motives actuated by political or other ignoble considerations. This is a serious affront on the age long and inviolable maxim of "ubi jus ibi remedium." Furthermore can the court for any other reason refuse the order if the consent is sought and obtained? Or can the court declare the exercise of the power wrongful in the face of reasons that the court considers unreasonable as ground for refusing the consent? It appears, from the provision under reference, that granting the order nisi becomes automatic once the consent is given and the reason or reasons given for the refusal to grant the consent cannot come under the judicial lenses of the court for examination or be the premise for any order or pronouncement of the court.

The net effect of our analysis above glaringly points to the fact that the provisions can lead to significant undermining of, and constitutes an invidious affront to, the predominant place of the inherent powers of the court to ensure that orders of court are not scornfully disobeyed or rendered impotent by the deliberate act or conduct of any person or authority in Nigeria. Oputa JSC, reiterated the significance of the inherent powers of the Court in the administration of justice in the case of NDUKWE ERISI & ORS V.UZOR IDIKA & ORS[21] as follows:

> *It is doubtful if justice can, be effectively administered in our courts if the courts do not possess inherent power to make consequential orders, orders that directly or indirectly, mediately or intermediately promote the process of litigation and ensure proper administration of justice. Jurisdiction, inherent though it may be, to make consequential orders is the most effective weapon in the judicial and juridical armoury of our courts. Afterall judgements in favour of one party or the other should be consequential in the sense that it should flow from the operation of the law on those facts. A consequential order should therefore be that which follows as a result of what had gone before.*[22]

The constitutionality of the powers of the Attorney General to give consent before the commencement of the garnishee proceedings which the court hold is in consonance with all the constituted authorities that spell the powers of the courts can be seen in the decision of *Central Bank of Nigeria Vs Hydro Air Property Limited*[23] the court of appeal in that case held as follows:-

> "I am of the firm view that in the light of the above decisions, the learned trial judge ought not to have held that the provisions of section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act is in conflict with section 287 (3) of the 1999 constitution and therefore null and void."

Having looked at the above few case laws, could one conclude that, the consent of the Attorney General is a condition precedent before a successful outcome can arise in garnishee proceedings against funds in the hands of public officer? This assertion can be disproved, being that seeking the consent of the Attorney General will amount to subjection of the court's judgment to the approval of the Attorney General which will offend one of the twin pillars of justice "*nemojudex in causa sua*"[24] once a court established by the constitution has determined the legal right of a citizen, the Attorney General has no role to play in the enforcement of that judgment, hence the provisions of section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil processes Act which makes consent of the Attorney General a condition precedent to the attachment of the judgment sum is contrary to section 36 (1) of the constitution and therefore has to be declared null and void, the superior courts of record have the powers of declaring any existing law void where such law is inconsistent with the constitution.[25]

The constitution is the supreme law of the country and it will be absurd for any other law to claim supremacy over it by way of administrative or procedural functions having a look at section 1 (3) which provides:-

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"If any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, the constitution shall prevail and that other law shall to the extent of the inconsistency be void"[26]

Section 6 (6) b provides thus:

"The judicial powers vested in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section-

c) Shall extend to all matters between persons, or between government or authority and to any person in Nigeria, and to all actions and proceedings relating thereto, for the determination of any question as to civil rights and obligations of that person;"

Section 36 (1)[27] provides;-

"In the determination of his civil rights and obligations, including any question or determination by or against any government or authority, a person shall a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or other tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality"

Section 287 (3)[28] provide:-

"The decisions of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court, a High court and of all other courts established by this Constitution shall be enforced in any part of the federation by all authorities and persons, and by other courts of law with subordinate jurisdiction to that of the federal high court, National Industrial court, a High Court and those other courts respectively"

The combined strength of the above constitutional provisions clearly affirmed the independent nature of the courts of records to enforce its judgment without resort to the consent of the Attorney General, as provided for by section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act. It is abnormal to subscribe or arrogate the powers of the courts after delivery of judgment to the review of the Attorney General as it whittles down the powers of the court and erodes the independence of the court and undermining the constitutional powers. Section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act is not only inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution but has to be held repugnant to equity, fairness and good conscience as Attorney General becomes a judge in his own case.

The situation giving power to the Attorney General is likened to series of cases where the individuals have to seek for the consent of the Attorney General or the Governor/President before instituting action under the Petition of Right Law in 1963 and the whole section was declared inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution as Null and Void[29] the court in the case held:

"the combined effects of the provision of section 3 and 4 of the Petition of Right Act is that before the action envisage there under by a writ of summons, the plaintiff should as a first step, file his statement of claim in the high court and then deliver two copies to thereof in the office of the Attorney General who after studying it will have to ether give his consent to the commencement of the action by endorsing one of the copies of the statement of claim or refuse his consent in which case the plaintiff would not be able to take out a writ of summons".

The Court Further In The Case Of *Bakare Vs A. G. Federation*[30] Where It Was Held:

"The provision of the Petitions of Right to the extent that they purport to prevent aggrieved party from taking directions in court are inconsistent with section 6 (6) b 1979 CFRN and consequently as from 1979 the Act became null and void by virtue of section 1 (3) of the 1979 CFRN."[31]

This position was further affirmed by the court in the case of *Imo State Vs Greeco*[32].

VI. Whether Money in the Hand of a Public Officer Kept in the Commercial Bank is also Subject to the Consent of the Attorney General

It is our humble opinion, that the money or fund is no longer in the custody of a public officer, either artificial or natural person as it has transcended the position and now under the watch and care of the commercial bank as such, it cannot be held that it is in the custody of the public officer. This humble opinion is contrary to the holding of the court in the case *Of United Bank For Africa Vs Access Bank Plc And 1 Or Suit No Ca/S/21/2017 2018 Lpelr 44058* where it was said, it is pertinent to observe that money in a bank account is in the custody of the account holder thereof, in other words, it need not be in the pockets of the public officer, it suffices if the public officer has physical or constructive possession of the money, the bank merely keeps cashless records of account of its customers but the control of such account, which in the instant case lies with a public officer, is what constitutes custody, the physical cash, if any, belongs to the bank unless it is paid out.

It should be noticed that by the provisions of section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act, the consent of the Attorney General is only required where the money is in the custody or possession of a public officer in his official capacity not where it is kept in the commercial bank. A commercial bank is not a public

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officer in any official capacity whatsoever; it is simply a business entity keeping the funds of its customers for transaction purposes not for official use of the public officer. The government or public officer being one of such customers, such funds can therefore be validly attached through the garnishee proceedings for the satisfaction of the judgment sum. To hold otherwise is out rightly biased and sentimental towards an ordinary person who is a customer of the bank and lacks any protection as his consent must first be sought before the attachment should be effected liken to the public officer position.

VII. What is the Resultant Effect Where the Government Paid part of the Money to the Judgment Creditor

This question has received judicial interpretation in the case of *Federal Government of Nigeria Vs Interstellar Communication Ltd*[33] wherein the court held that:

> *"The Attorney General of the Federation having paid part of the money to be attached, there is in fact no consent left, the consent by express and necessary implication has been given by the Attorney General, it will thus amount to a reversal or superfluity to seek for his consent where he has already given his consent, moreover even if the consent is needed to be obtained, he has waived it by the payment he has made and cannot be heard now to turn around to deny what he has consented to expressly and by conduct. It is my humble opinion therefore that this case is an exception to the provision of section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act and the consent of the Attorney General of the federation need not be obtained again, and I so hold."*

One cannot close his eyes from gleaming through the case of Central *Bank Of Nigeria Vs Interstellar Communications Ltd. & 3ors*[34]. The Supreme Court has settled the contention as to the position of the central bank contrary to series of case law that uphold the Central Bank as a public officer. This new position affirms that, by virtue of section 2 (e) of the CBN Act[35]. Central Bank of Nigeria acts as a banker and provides economic and financial advice to the Federal Government of Nigeria, further by section 36 of the Act[36] the bank receives and disburses federal Government monies and keeps account thereof.

In this above case, the relationship between the appellant and the 3rd and 4th Respondents was that of a banker and customer relationship, in other words the appellant was not a public officer in the context of the provisions of section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil Processes Act. So the need to seek the consent of the Attorney General of the Federation did not arise.

This position further received judicial affirmation in the case of *Cbn Vs Snecou Group Of Companies & Ors* [37] the above authority seems not to represent the current position again on the point as the case of *Cbn Vs Kakuri (2016) Lpelr 41408 …… On 21/12/2016.*The Court of Appeal posited that the term public officer within the context of section 84 of the Sheriffs and Civil processes Act must be interpreted purposively to include the public officer or government department that carries out its public duties through its officers, a reference to its employee in the discharge of the official duty amount to a reference to it, hence consent of the Attorney General must be obtained prior to institution of a garnishee proceeding against it.

The host of authorities to the effect that the requirement to obtain the consent of the Attorney General prior to institution of garnishee proceedings where a public officer has possession of funds of a judgment debtor runs in conflict of with the tenets of constitutional democracy. The cases in support of this include;

a) *Purifications Technologies Ltd Vs A. G. Lagos State* [38]
b) *Cbn Vs Njemanze* [39]
c) *F. G. N. Vs Coms Ltd*[40]
d) *Cbn Vs Interstella Communications Ltd. & Ors*[41]

This position held in the plethora of case above has been deflated with host of authorities to the opposite. The cases include;

a) *Cbn Vs Higro Air Ppty Ltd* [42]
b) *Onjewu Vs Kogi State Ministry of Commerce & Industry*[43]
c) *Government Of Akwa Ibom State Vs Power Com. Nig. Ltd.*[44]
d) *Cbn Vs Kakuri* [45]

The apex court had the opportunity of finally settling this lingering constitutional saga in the case of *Cbn Vs Interstella Comm, Ltd*[46] when the case went on appeal to Supreme Court. Instead, the Supreme Court tactically failed to make pronouncement on the burning contention as to the constitutionality of the requirement of consent of attorney general before funds in the custody of public officer can be garnished while in the hands of garnishee, this was the holding of the apex court in the case-

> *"certain qualifying conditions must be met for a case to come under the purview of section 84 of the sheriff and civil process act, In other words, justice demands that the attorney general of the federation must be a neutral/nominal party in the transaction and proceedings giving rise to the application for the garnishee order nisi and not him being the debtor. In this case, the attorney general of the*

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federation held out himself to be an active participant in the negotiations, transactions and even part-payment of the debt owed to the 1st and 2nd respondents. In the circumstance, the attorney general of the federation cannot be a neutral/nominal part''.

VIII. Conclusion / Recommendations

1. Parties, whether they are individuals or government ideally are supposed to be equal before the law. If Government and its departments as judgement creditors can be successfully garnished without obstacles, it will enhance access to justice and rule of law. The present situation as we have shown make a mockery of the inherent powers of the court to make consequential orders that may be necessary to give full effect and force to its orders when enforcement of money judgement against a government or its agency is in issue.
2. There is a need to repeal section 84 of the sheriffs and civil process act for being inconsistent with the constitutional provision, especially in the face of the numerous absurdities we have shown in this paper to exist in the provision of the said section.
3. There is also a need to make a law mandating the attorney general to immediately comply with all monetary judgement against the public officer without recourse to his office.
4. The conflicting judgements of the court of appeal ought to be reconciled by the Apex court taking a position to put the issue of constitutionality of the consent of attorney general to rest.

Footnotes

1. http://www.mondag.com/Nigeria/+526032/cinl+law/understanding+garnishee+proceedings+IN+Nigeria
2. EkeminiUdim, Principles of Garnishee Proceedings in Nigeria pg. 1
3. (2005) 13 NWLR (pt. 943) 654 at 666 paragraphs E-G
4. Sokoto State Government v. Kamdax (Nig) Ltd. (2004) 9 NWLR (pt. 878) 345 at 380 paragraphs A-E
5. D.I. Efevwerhan Principles of Civil Procedure (Snaap Press Nigeria Ltd.) 2013 Pg. 22
6. (1991)5 NWLR (Pt. 154) 754 at 764
7. (2013) 14 WRN 106 at 154-155
8. (2009) 22 WRN Pg. 108 R7
9. CAP 56 LFN of Nigeria vol. 14 2004
10. Ibid.
11. 2013 ASHCPR Pg. 91-94
12. CAP 56 LFN 2004.
13. Ibid.
14. Federal Government of Nigeria Vs Interstella Communication Ltd. (2015) 5 NWLR (Pt. 1463)1 at 36-37 Paragraphs H-D.
15. Onjewu v. Kogi State ministry of Commerce and Industry (2003) 10 NWLR Pt. 872 Pg. 41
16. Section 174 and 211 of the Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 as Amended
17. Ibid.
18. (2004) 6 NWLR Pt. 868 Pg. 202.
19. (2017) 4 NWLR (pt 1554) p 135.
20. (2008) 8 NWLR (PT 1090) P 668
21. (1987) 4 NWLR (Pt 66) P.503.
22. Underlined for our emphasis.
23. CA/L/235A/2012 Judgments of the Nigerian Courts of Justice.
24. Otepo Vs Sunmonu (1987) 2 NWLR Pt. 58 at 587
25. IwomaBiriya Vs Omoni (1985) 5 NWLR Pt. 119 Pg. 60
26. Section 1 (3) of the 1999 Constitution
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.
30. Bakere Vs AG. Federation (1990) 5 NWLR Pt. 152 R. 5 Pg. 522
31. Ibid.
32. (1985) 3 NWLR Pt. 11 Pg. 78 and 79
33. (2015) 4 NWLR Pt. 1463 Pg. 1
34. (2018) 7 NWLR Pt. 1618 Pg. 294
35. 2004 LFN
36. Ibid.
37. Unreported C/A Appeal NO. CA/A/283/2015 delivered on 16/2/2016
38. (2004) All FWLR Pt. 211 Pg. 1479
39. (2015) 4 NWLR Pt. 1449 Pg. 276
40. (2015) 9 NWLR Pt. 1463 Pg. 1
41. (2015) 8 NWLR Pt. 1462 Pg. 456
42. (2014) 16 NWLR Pt. 1434 Pg. 452
43. (2003) 10 NWLR Pt. 827 Pg. 40
44. (2004) 6 NWLR Pt. 868 Pg. 202
45. LPELR 41468 CA 2016 Delivered on 21/12/2016
46. (2018) 7 NWLR (PT. 1618) 345 C-D.

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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
Economics
Volume 19 Issue 1 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Reducing Defects in Denim Weaving by Applying Six Sigma Methodology: A Case Study

By Hasan Sheikh, Ibrahim Khalil, Saruar Hossain & S.M. Rafio Morshed

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Keywords: denim, weaving unit, six-sigma, DMAIC method, quality.

GJHSS-E Classification: FOR Code: 120306



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Reducing Defects in Denim Weaving by Applying Six Sigma Methodology: A Case Study

Hasan Sheikh [α], Ibrahim Khalil [σ], Saruar Hossain [ρ] & S.M. Rafio Morshed [ω]

Abstract- Denim is one of the most key portions of the Bangladeshi textile sector. The worldwide consumption of denim by fashion experts has created a new opportunity for Bangladesh. Bangladeshi entrepreneurs supply denim products to major global retailers across the world. It estimates that till 2020 the global denim market will grow by about 8%. To keep up with the growing trade, we need to improve the quality of the denim. The head objective of this study is to apply the six-sigma methodologies for reducing defects in denim fabric manufacturing companies. Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve and Control also known as DMAIC method is used here. This study covers a denim weaving mill, and it finds that by proper application of six sigma tool the sigma level could be improved from 3.1 to 3.5 increasing the company's profit with customer satisfaction.

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I. Introduction

Bangladesh is the second vast garments exporter of western fashion brands. Among them, 60% of contracts are with European buyer, and 40% is with American buyer. The textile and clothing industry of Bangladesh has been the foremost driver of the national exports and the GDP for the last 40 years. In 2016-2017 the RMG industry raised US$28.14 billion, which was 80.7% of the total export earnings in exports and 12.36% of the GDP. Because of some weaknesses in textile processes and systems, the textile industry of Bangladesh has been unable to sustain in some sectors. Denim is one of the most prominent and rising parts in Bangladesh RMG. As of now, Bangladesh is the largest exporter of denim products to Europe topping China with a 27% market share, with a 14.20% market share the largest exporters of clothing products to both Europe and the US. Bangladesh is also considered the third largest exporter of denim products in the US after Mexico and China. To improve the performance of its manufacturing processes, the industries are turning towards effective management techniques and quality improvement methodologies such as Six Sigma.

To keep up with the increasing competition various quality management tools such as Six Sigma methodologies are used in different industries. The impact of six sigma has been proved for analyzing and improving the manufacturing problems. Six Sigma methodology aims at developing production processes resulting in less than 3.4 defects per million opportunities[1], [2]. The method requires companies to measure and analyze their business processes and build their business around an understanding of their customers' requirements[3].In Thailand, they applied Six Sigma to reduce defects in denim weaving mill which specializes in rope dyeing process[4]. The focal point of this paper is the application of Six Sigma methodology in reducing faults in Denim weaving industry of Bangladesh. The work consists of a case study of a Denim weaving mill (Shasha Denims Ltd.) facing the problem of fabric production due to defects in the fabric.

II. Objectives

"Six Sigma is a quality program that, when all is said and done, improves your customer's experience, lowers your costs, and builds better leaders." — Jack Welch. Six Sigma at countless firms denotes a measure of quality that strives to achieve near perfection. Six Sigma is a disciplined, data-driven outlook and method whose main objectives are to gain operational excellence as well as customer satisfaction. Its main aim is to eliminating defects in any process – from manufacturing to transactional and from product to service. It also focuses on process improvement and variation reduction. The clear understanding is that Six Sigma's methodologies aim to attain a success rate of 99.9997% or less than 3.4 defects per million opportunities.

III. Methodology

Six Sigma requires process improvement through identifying the problem, primary causes, process redesign and reengineering, and process management by using a five-phase approach known as the DMAIC process.

The define phase focuses on defining the problem and scope, identifying customers and the high impact characteristics and pointing out the work effort of the project team. In the measured phase, the data represent and gather the performance of the current process. The analysis phase focuses on determining the key variables and relating them to the improvement goals. It is the phase where statistical analysis tools and qualitative analysis tools are employed to identify significant causes of variation. At the improve phase, the quality improvement team brainstorms potential

Author α σ ρ ω : Lecturer, Dept. of Textile Engineering Management, BUTex. e-mails: hasan37butex@gmail.com , ibraahim.k.r@gmail.com, saruar100266@gmail.com, rafi40butex@gmail.com

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solutions, prioritize them based on customer requirements, make a selection, and test to see if the result settles the problem. In the control phase, it develops and manages a process considering incorporated sustainable improvements.

a) Define phase

The define phase of the six-sigma method consists of defining the problem, project launch, outcomes, determine project approach and project plan[5]. It finds many complications, we must build the case for why this problem is paramount to address now, does the trouble relate to the product or is it strategically important for the organization. We should find the gap and if a difficulty that is not much important then should not be much enthusiastic about the trouble. In denim production at first yarn selection is done. Then the yarn is checked for faults & imperfection. After that dyeing and it goes for sizing. The mill where we conducted our case study specializes in slasher dyeing system. The sized yarn has to send to the weaving section for fabric weaving. At last finishing, inspection, and grading is done in accordance with the grading method given by the buyer. The process flow of denim production show below

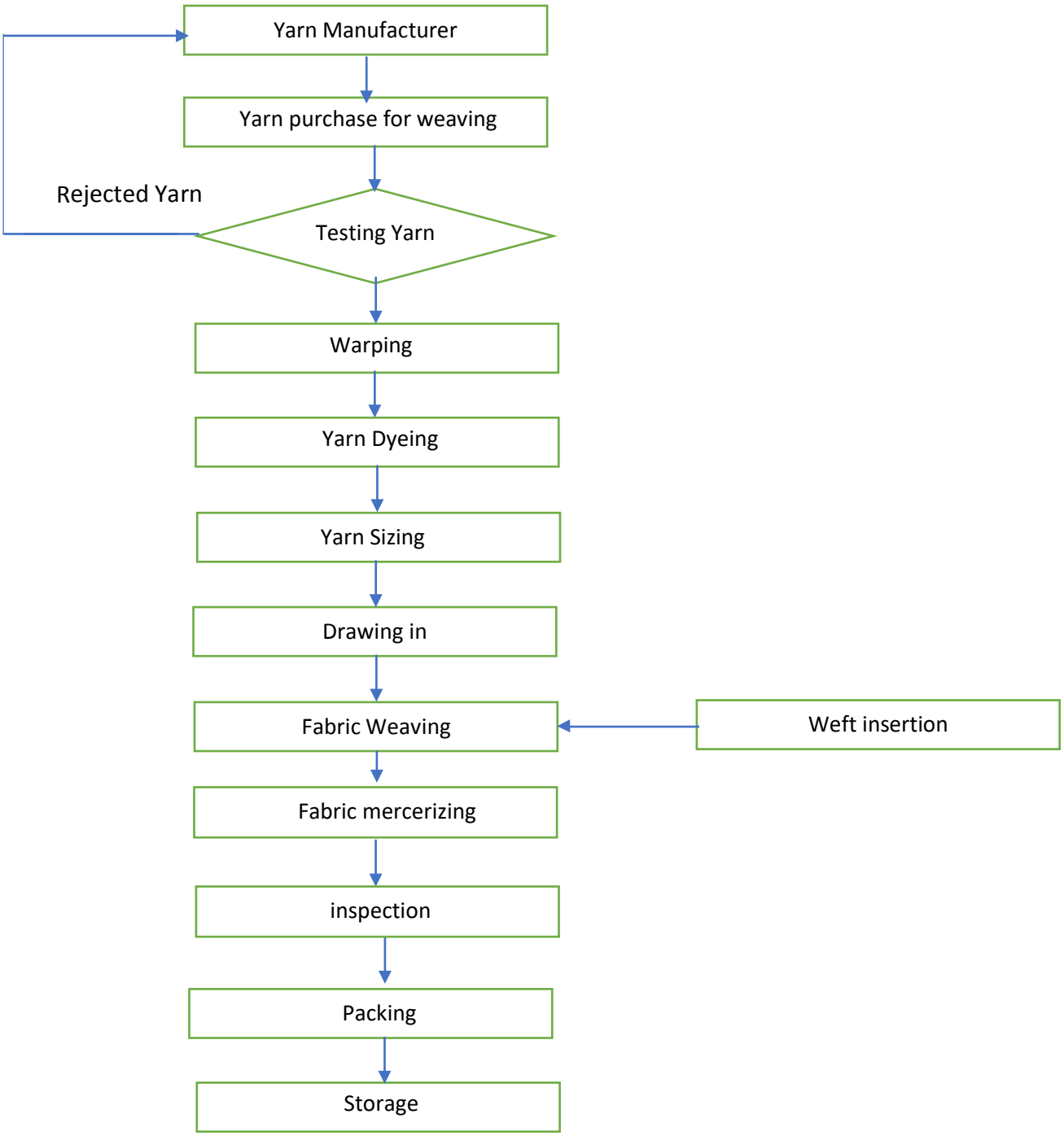


Figure 1: Process flow diagram

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b) Measure phase

In the measured phase, it develops theories, confirm the theories with collected data and then identify the root cause of the problem. Then select the severity of the problems by identifying the major and minor problems. Major defects are the defects with the maximum penalty points and are not likely to be accepted by the buyer. Minor defects are the defects that are less severe and have a fair chance of acceptance by the buyer[6].

On the basis of the collected fabric defect data, the sigma level existing in the weaving process was calculated as follows:

Total fabric length inspected = 5,520 m
Total major defects = 196
Total minor defects = 118
Total defects = 314
Defects per unit (DPU) = Total defects/ total length inspected = 314/5520 = 0.057

Hence,

Yield = $e^{-DPU} = e^{-0.057} = 0.9445$
PPM = –ln (yield) × 10,00,000
= –ln (0.9445) × 10,00,000
= 57100

Consulting with the table for sigma level, the calculated existing sigma level now is 3.1.

c) Analyze phase

In the analyze phase, this step includes analyzing preliminary data to evaluate current process performance and capability to identify the main causes of defects or failure. Figure 2 contain the cause and effect diagram. It is easier to separate potential problems and target areas for improvement when a clear and organized way of listing all the causes. After inspecting fabric lots faults were noted down, the reasons and intensity of faults were also noted. The data obtained are presented in Table 1. Total inspected fabric length was 5520 m, total major faults noted were 196 and minor faults were 118.The Pareto analysis of the identified faults show in Figure 3.The Pareto analysis helps to differentiate between the 'vital few' and the 'trivial many': It is clear from Figure 3 that ~81% of the defects in the woven fabrics were being caused by improper weaving machine settings.

Table 1: Defects identified after fabric inspection

Lot no	Fabric length inspected (m)	Major defects	Reason	Minor defects	reason
1	804	21	Weaving m/c faults, Yarn Thickness, Uneven tension, Finishing	11	Faulty weaving, Yarn thickness, Uneven tension, Sizing, Slub, Oil, Drawing in
2	530	23		17	
3	522	25		11	
4	804	19		13	
5	474	21		9	
6	522	25		11	
7	410	16		14	
8	804	23		15	
9	530	23		17	

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Figure 2: Cause and effect (Fishbone) diagram

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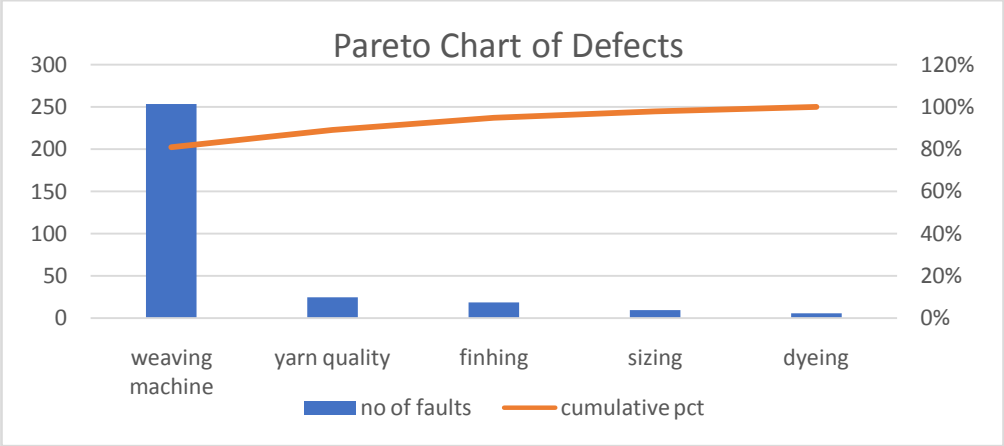


Figure 3: Pareto chart of defects

Source of faults	No. of faults	Percentage	Cumulative %
Weaving machine	254	81%	81%
Yarn quality	25	8%	89%
Finishing	19	6%	95%
Sizing	10	3%	98%
Dyeing	6	2%	100%

d) Improve phase

In the improve phase we target to eliminate the fault of the root cause for which the defect occurs. After that, we implement these improved processes. A risk matrix table where the risk, likelihood of occurrence of problem and impact of the possible problems show in table 2.These problems marked, and possible corrective actions for all the faults were defined. From the Pareto chart, we found the major fault was faulty weaving leading to starting mark, thick and thin place, warp and weft rupture. All the possible rectifications of the faulty weaving explored. All the new-found better results implemented with the consultation of the experts.

Table 2: Risk matrix table

Activity	Risk	Likelihood	Impact	level of risk
Yarn quality	Thick-thin lines	Possible	Major	Extreme
	Slub	Possible	Major	Extreme
Dyeing	Shade variation	Likely	Minor	Low
	Dyeing Patta	Likely	Minor	Low
Sizing	Hard size	Possible	Major	Extreme
	Sizing spot	Likely	Major	Moderate
Weaving machine	Wrong denting	Rare	Major	Extreme
	Starting mark	Likely	Major	Extreme
	Missing and double pick / end	Likely	Moderate	Moderate
	Knot	Likely	Major	Extreme
	Faulty weaving	Likely	Major	Extreme
Finishing	Hole	Likely	Major	Extreme
	Crease mark	Possible	Moderate	Moderate

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The expert suggestion was to use easing motion on all the machines. Due to using the easing motion the additional tension on the wrap sheet compensated.The faulty weaving was improved by using better quality yarn and maintaining proper process parameter at the machines. It resulted in eliminating most of the faulty weaving. After that, the starting marks were settled down by upgrading machine settings. Through which we eliminated 90% of starting marks. The problems of double pick drastically reduced by making sure the cutters are working properly. The miss pick problems removed by making sure the filling detector is working properly because they are responsible for the detection of weft yarn. The absence of weft yarns is the reason for missing ends.

For other faults that mentioned in the risk matrix table taken corrective actions show below:

- For all the problems related to yarn quality, better quality yarns used.
- For dyeing faults, soft water is used and rechecked for dirt in the water. Also, better quality dyes and chemicals used.
- For sizing faults, a proper mixture of size ingredients, maintaining right temperature, cleaning size box is done.
- For removing the faults of finishing, proper mercerizing agent used and temperature maintained.
- At last skilled manpower is recruited. Moreover, we arranged a training session for employees.

By eliminating the major defects caused by faulty weaving and other taken improvement measures the sigma level dramatically improved from 3.1 to 3.5 and the company's profit increased.

e) Control phase

In the control phase, a new process is developed and controlled to ensure that all steps taken for the improvements sustained. Statistical process control (SPC) and Failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA) are tools that used in the control phase. Here the FMEA tool was used to identify the potential failure modes, their effects and severity, causes, risk priority number (RPN) and possible preventive actions. In FMEA analysis all the data of the defects that happened in the entire weaving process were gathered and analyzed. The FMEA analysis shows in table 3.

Table 3: FMEA for woven denim fabrics

Issues	Potential Failure	Potential Effect of Failure Mode	S	Potential Cause of Failure Mode	0	D	Rpn	Preventive Action
Yarn	Thick-thin lines	Thread differing in diameter from the surrounding thread	3	irregular let-off, gear wheel teeth worn out or broken	5	5	75	Proper yarn selection
	Slub	Poor appearance	2	Improper yarn selection	1	1	2	Proper yarn selection
	Coarser warp	barre and dense stripes running along the fabric	2	physical properties of fibers, yarm parameters and machine parameter	1	1	2	Better quality yarn selection
Warping	Lot variation	Varying appearance of fabric	1	Several lot yarns co-me from spinng mill	0	0	0	Yarn cone must be tested before Production
Dyeing	Dyeing patta	Stain on fabric	1	Yarn count & tension variation	2	2	4	Proper yarn count & tension
	Shade variation	Difference in depth of color	3	Variation in process	1	1	3	Follow same process parameter
Sizing	Ball formation	Small globularfibrous substanceappearing on fabric surface	2	Entanglement of fibrous substance on the yarn	1	1	2	Less hairy yarn should be used
	Hard size	Yarn breakage	5	Excessive size material & drying temp.	0	0	0	Maintenance of size material & drying temp

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Weaving m/c	Wrong denting	Inappropriate weave design	4	Incorrect order of denting	2	2	16	Denting should be done carefully
	Starting mark	Streak on fabric	5	Sudden machine stoppage	14	14	980	Proper machine setting
	Double pick&end	Repping mark	4	Incorrect drawing & cutter malfunction	17	17	1156	Proper drawing & cutter grinding
	knot	small, tightly tangled knotlike masses on fabric	2	Poor skilled worker	3	3	18	Training of worker
	Miss warp&weft	Streak on fabric	5	Malfunction of warp stop motion and FD	11	11	605	Proper functioning of machine
Finishing	Hole	Holes in fabric surface	5	one or more yarns are sufficiently damaged	3	3	45	Better quality yarn
	Crease mark	Curling on fabric surface	2	Improper tension on fabric edge	2	2	8	Maintaining proper tension

After taking the preventive measure, we can notice the reduction of faults in the same amount of fabric. The new-found data shows in table 4

Table 4: Defects identified after fabric re-inspection

Lot no.	Fabric length inspected (m)	Major defects	Reason	Minor defects	Reason
1	804	11	Weaving m/c faults, Yarn Thickness, Uneven tension, Finishing	5	Faulty weaving, Yarn thickness, Uneven tension, Sizing, Slub, Oil, Drawing in
2	530	9		8	
3	522	10		4	
4	804	7		6	
5	474	12		3	
6	522	5		5	
7	410	9		6	
8	804	10		9	
9	530	8		5	

Total fabric length inspected = 5,520 m
Total major defects = 81
Total minor defects = 51
Total defects = 132
Defects per unit (DPU) = Total defects/ total length inspected = 132/5520 = 0.024
Hence, Yield $= e^{-DPU} = e^{-0.024} = 0.9763$
PPM = –ln(yield) × 10,00,000
= –ln (0.9763) × 10,00,000
= 23985

Consulting with the table for sigma level, the existing sigma level calculated as 3.5

IV. Conclusion

Six-sigma can be used to improve product quality. Using the experimental data, we reduced the defects of denim weaving industry. The main aim was to identify the possible defects and improve an effective solution to these defects. The key recommendation for these problems is

- Weaving machines regularly monitored if there is any problem or not.
- Denting should be done properly.
- Better quality yarn need to be purchased.
- In dyeing and sizing, proper process parameter should be maintained.

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- Grinding or polishing of all the cutter blades need to be done on regular basis.

From the study, we can say that, by finding the exact remedies the production of better-quality fabric increased. At the initial stage, the sigma level was 3.1, and after the implementation of the preventive measures, it improved to 3.5 resulting in a higher profit of the company.

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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
Economics
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

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By James F. Welles, Ph.D.

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GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 440204



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Abstract- The Renaissance was an expansion of the Western cognitive world beyond the limits of the medieval mind. Deism was replaced by humanism as God was replaced by man[1] at the center of thought. Christian theology, which had so restricted intellectual development to ways to prepare people for the next life in heaven, gave way to a general appreciation of this life here and now as people *self-consciously*[2] gloried in and legitimatized the world of the senses. Indulging the sin of pride, reborn man presumed to stand on his own two feet and repudiated the doctrine that he needed God's support at every turn. Reason based on knowledge gained through experience openly challenged faith as the basis for belief.[3]

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I. Introduction

With the renaissance in stupidity, idiotic irrelevance was no longer confined to scholastic arguments and monastic debates. A universe beckoned, and stupidity rushed out to fill the void. While for the previous millennium, stupidity had been primarily recorded within the domain of the Church, now it was noted by everyone in any number of worldly pursuits. There was stupidity in exploration, stupidity in invention, stupidity in statecraft, medicine, art and war.

Whereas the range of mental activity had been constrained to Church ends by theologians during the Middle Ages, the born again Western mind now embraced all dimensions of life[4] with a conspicuous lack of foresight, planning or purpose. If there was a new schema for this new age, it was so broad as to provide no guidance at all to people openly plunging into the secular world with shameless abandon.

Among the plungers were the popes, artists in the south, humanists–in the north, and explorers, who returned from new worlds with greater knowledge and awareness of peoples and cultures. Growth of knowledge and awareness became a major contributing factor to the outburst of secular enthusiasm for life and a rebirth of interest in all dimensions of Western culture which characterized the age.

The leading group of plungers were, unexpectedly, the popes (1470-1530), who might be misjudged as unfortunate examples of Christian amorality. However, that would miss the point that they had eagerly embraced the secular norms of the age as standards for judging their behavior. Their successes according to their new standards designated them as failures to people who clung devoutly to the old, but their new schema of dedication to worldly achievement made them blind and deaf to the institutional dissonance and dissatisfaction their behavior engendered. As they plunged into the world, they became immune to the criticisms of those committed to the religion they were, by their indifference to it, dragging into disrepute.[5] Whatever else it was, this was the period when a new religion of humanism and interest in worldly affairs challenged and to a degree supplanted the dogma of the Church and concern with the life hereafter. The Church, however, never sensed or responded to the era as a challenge and cause for reform.[6]

Another reason the Church was so ill disposed to reform was that it had a long and venerable tradition of inciting and ignoring critics. More than a millennium of criticism had made it thick skinned[7] and prone to dismiss calls for reform as part of the routine bother an established power had to expect from frustrated idealists.

In the thirteenth century, the overall power of and faith in the schema of the medieval Church began to decline. This was a result of the self-defeating methods employed by the medieval popes to enhance their immediate, short-term secular powers at the expense of their basic spiritual authority. With the Church increasingly absorbed in the exercise of power rather than the cultivation of morality, it might even have led the way to the intellectual Renaissance had it not been stuck with Christian theology as the ultimate source of authoritative explanations and rationalizations for everything. *Au contraire*, a renaissance of immorality reigned as people indulged their 19th century ids[8] while humanists focused on noting what the people were actually doing as well as what the ancients had written. Medieval scholars had cherry picked the ancients when their writings conformed to the Bible and selectively ignored the rest, but the humanists were deliberately inclusive so as to promote, hopefully, secular virtue.[9]

In fact and despite itself, the Church at first actively encouraged the new humanism which began intellectually in 1345 with Petrarch's discovery of Cicero's personal letters sparking the Renassiance[10] with a commitment to learning which promoted the development of the modern mind at the expense of piety and orthodoxy. This trend was furthered by Pope Nicholas V (1447-1455), who, as the first humanist pope, was a bit too broad minded for the good of the Church. He bestowed papal offices on scholars whose learning he respected regardless of their conclusions, but while this was a boon to humanists, it shocked the

Author: e-mail: JWelles103@aol.com

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self confirming expectant devout. Such shocks notwithstanding, the Church suffered more from the belligerent policies and immorality of popes who cultivated wars and indulged in power politics and perversions than from those who cultivated talent and indulged in arts and letters.[11]

It would have been bad enough had the secular spirit of the age glazed the papacy in a superficial way, but instead, the venality, amorality and avarice of worldly power politics was carried to excess by the Renaissance Popes.[12] Sixtus IV (1471-1484) typified the new standard bearers in that he could not have been less interested in the internal health of the Church.[13] His great successes were all secular: He improved the city of Rome physically, invigorated the arts and made the papacy a powerful monarchy. However, his great failures were all moral: He conspired with assassins, blessed cannons and indulged in simony, nepotism and war[14] all without shame.

The renaissance in papal stupidity was compounded by the self serving nature of papal advisors, who were caught up in both the spirit of the age and the political character of their environment. As Alexander VI (1492-1503) observed, "The most grievous danger for any pope [leader] lies in the fact that encompassed as he is by flatterers, he never hears the truth[a] about his own person and ends by not wishing to hear it."[15] This danger is inherent in every political organization: If advisors are going to advise first and foremost to secure political favor, then everyone is going to lose one way or another, more or less, sooner or later.[b] In fact, it is a basic, fundamental cause of stupidity in every human organization in every age.

However, in this era, the defining cause of stupidity was the intransigence with which ingrown ideas and values stifled the developing modern mind, which was eagerly embracing secular values over those espoused if not practiced by the Church. So the irony was that the humanist popes displayed and openly supported the new schema while others just displayed it in their shameless pursuit of worldly power. Basically, it was found in popes and people who took responsibility for their own fate by acting upon the notion that *the individual rather than God was the architect of the human condition*.[16] The human being became the center of life, and although the gap between the way things were and the way they should have been remained, the standard for judging the way they should be changed to accommodate human limitations and emphasize human[c] aspirations.[17]

Had the popes honored Catholic values, they would have prayed, studied and preached, and it was by the traditional standards of poverty, humility and chastity that their behavior was condemnable. However, judged by worldly standards, the Renaissance Popes achieved a degree of success by disregarding their vows and embracing stupidity. As Erasmus noted in his Colloquies, it would have been inconvenient for "Wisdom to descend upon them...It would lose them all that wealth and...all those possessions." He further noted that many pimps, bankers and others would have been thrown out of work.[18] These vested interests were strongly committed to the new morality, complemented the popes' stupidity and proved to be the Protestants' greatest allies.

Not only had the standards of the popes used for judging their own behavior shifted, but their rapacious pecuniary policies converted supporters into opponents. The emerging middle class became increasingly resentful of the insatiable demands of the papacy for more and more money to finance holy decadence,[19] so even by the new worldly standard of economics, the Church was a vexation.

For the ways the people of the Renaissance presumed to modify their traditional, Christian schema to cope with the vexatious Church, they (like the Greeks) are better known for what they attempted than what they achieved. Even if much of what they attempted was done mistakenly or imperfectly, it all contributed to the shaping of the strange, confused, uncritical Renaissance mentality in a tumultuous period when the zenith achieved in artistic expression was matched by the nadir attained in political morality. While they had not abandoned heavenly ideals, they tried to satisfy their curiosity by doing things. Neither an age of believers nor thinkers, the Renaissance was an age of "Doers"[20] in which the ancient order of esteem was reversed, and those who used their hands were more prized than those who played word games in their heads.[21]

In an age when both human hands and heads were turned loose to interact with the world, the

[a] An exception to this rule, the royal fool (court jester) was an ironic tribute to stupidity. Bridging the medieval and modern eras, the traditional fool was, if not a clever spy (Worth. p. 182) abnormally innocent and there for amusingly truthful. Often at the side of kings, he alone in the guise of absurdity could say things no one wanted to hear and no one else would dare utter. (Swain) A classic example occurred in June, 1340 after the French loss in naval battle of Sluys. No one dared tell the French king Philip VI so the court jester dissed the cowardly English who did not jump overboard like the brave Frenchmen. (David. p. 292) This ploy of burying the truth in humor was carrie don in the minstrel shows in America of the 1840's in which attacks on respectability were attributed to ignorance if not stupidity. (Toll and Sutherland) It was also used in Schoenberg's Pierrot lunaire in 1912, in which a dumb puppet raised awkward questions wrapped in riddles. (Watson. 2001. p. 58.)

[b] To flip this the other way, Napoleon observed he heard the truth only from traitors. (Quoted on p.262 of Zweig.1930) or, as "Poor Richard" noted, "Love your enemies, for they will tell you your faults". (Franklin, B. Mid-18th century)

[c] One of the first was Muslim scholar Avicenna, who, circa 1000 A. D., founded modern medicine and espoused the philosophy later picked up by Aquinas and Locke that people can improve themselves through reason and aspire to universal truths. (Suskind. 2008. pp. 114,116-117.)

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Renaissance doer was first and foremost a "Discoverer". He discovered not only new places but an artistic appreciation of life, the past, the present and, most important of all, himself. Proud of his accomplishments rather than afraid of God, the Renaissance man was eager to discover[d] who he was so he could be whatever he was going to be. Neither reborn Greek nor good Christian, he was more flamboyant than classical more theatrical than theological.[22] What he failed to discover about being human was that his limitations were a function of his subjective nature. Nevertheless, as the star of a drama with neither plot nor development, Renaissance man strutted grandly about his world stage in this unstructured age which had its own characteristic spirit, attitude and tone.

It should no surprising that the most notable achievements of the age were in the field of art because the Renaissance was essentially artistic in spirit. The use of knowledge about the world to create order, beauty and truth was the inherently artistic, subjective process that characterized the age, and as gratifying and self-serving as it was emotionally for each individual, it was confusing intellectually for society in the long run and shaped the stupidity of the era. Truth no longer was found in the Bible or classics but in the impressionable mind of the individual as it interacted with the world, *imposed a pattern of thought on knowledge* and synthesized it into something satisfying if inaccurate. Nor was a commonly accepted guiding moral schema to be found, as ethics came to be shaped by the impulsive, artistic/subjective spirit of the period which was nascent realism/nowism overcoming clerical standards of judgment.[23]

This spirit was accompanied by new attitudes which developed as people overcame the medieval fiction that natural man was inherently sinful and ergo dependent upon the Church for both moral leadership and spiritual redemption. The new hope for enjoying a good life here and now on earth was accompanied by a rebirth of intellectual interest in understanding the universe.[24] With the facade of piety gone, people expanded their geographical horizons, resurrected the ancient values of classical Greece and studied the natural world around them.

As these new, broadening attitudes toward learning about life developed, the tone of the age clearly became that of confused conflict. Whereas Medieval man had been confronted with conflicting opposites, a balance had been found between treachery and honor, virtue and vice, brutality and piety even if behavior commonly conflicted with Church ideology. By way of contrast, Renaissance man lived in a multidimensional world with no fixed standards. To the simple Christian answers to the problems of life were added many more, most of which clashed with Christianity and each other. Discoveries from the past conflicted with traditions just as discoveries from other continents conflicted with set notions about the nature of the world and people.

Such conflicts made the 1400's a century of wars, with some of them taking the form of religious spats and others workers' revolts. These evinced a new attitude quite different from the accepting apathy of serfs and peasants in Egypt and India or the hopeless resignation common among slaves and plebes of the Roman Empire. Although cruelly suppressed during this era, this attitude lives on today as an unexpected result of Christianity. While the Church never intended to promote humanism or spread a doctrine of social equality, as it nevertheless did so, an activist idea sprang up and took root along with an incongruous sense of freedom from the past or responsibility to the future. Wherever priests introduced people to the teachings of St. Paul in the name of Jesus, man became God[25] and vice versa.

While Christianity had these unintended effects (and provided theological themes for artists and writers), it failed to provide dependable, intelligible, ethical standards for social behavior. With religious ceremonies increasingly reduced to functionless rituals[e] which were continually challenged and undermined by new forms of immorality, a vestige of stability was maintained by common, shared internal standards of civil obedience if indecency by which love of gold, beauty and sometimes God compounded each other and occasionally went to excesses.[26] Life became brasher and more sordid as popes and princes, explorers and artists, sages and scoundrels were fired up by a lust for its expression.[27] As they did, the Renaissance became an age of action and excitement, so whatever else it was, in the near absence of a credible, established ideology it was an era of external disorder characterized by social unrest, ferment and political instability conditions which, as they did in the waning years of the Roman Republic, promoted artistic creativity.

As Renaissance art became more representative than just decorative,[28] it expressed the tone of conflict in the self image of a bold and splendid spirit confronting a beautiful but brutal world. Painting, especially, was considered all but divine in its capacity to represent the principles of harmony, proportion and balance which governed nature.[29] The mind of the artist as creator is transformed into the image of the mind of

[d] The word "Discover" says it all. Whatever it is was always there and had been covered up, but now someone removes the cover, so it is uncovered or "Discovered. (Dolnick.p.42.) or often "Rediscover", as much of what was discovered was previously known. (And the process continues still: See Livraghi.) On the other hand, not much was known and much of what was known was wrong. However, consistent with the theme of the age, *one of the original findings was "Man"* as opposed to a farmer, banker or noble (Foucault.1966.) as in "Man", as a generality, does this or needs that.

[e] As were the rites of chivalry in courts.

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God.[30] In its glory, this artistic movement peaked in the early sixteenth century: Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel in 1512, Leonardo died in 1519 and Raphael, always a good imitator, followed in 1520. However, your archetypical Renaissance artist was Sandro Botticelli (1444?-1510).

Representing the next group of plungers, Botticelli was an archetypical artist in that he was not simply a passive spectator or recreator of an outward vision. He took over reality and made it his subjective own by using incoming bits of information as exponents of his personal ideas, moods and visions. Thus, when interacting with his environment, he embodied artistic license on the loose in that he was quite casual with images rejecting some, isolating others and combining still others into a new synthesis as suited his imaginative fancy.[31]

For Botticelli, both conventional and unconventional orthodoxy were out. As a theologian, he was all artist, with a careless formula for the traditional roles of purgatory, heaven and hell. He could accept what was unworthy in heaven and worthy in hell and live comfortably in between with people who took no sides in great conflicts, decided no great issues and made no great moral decisions. In fact, his art was sincere and sure while being amoral, since he was interested in neither good nor evil. His typically Renaissance interest was in people and their mixed, confused, uncertain condition. If he had any morality, it was sympathy for those who were understandably indecisive in the midst of uncertainty. Words and honor had no meaning, so if there was to be understanding, it would come not through the study of things but through expressions of emotions and sentiment.[32] Fittingly, one of the sentiments he expressed was his appreciation of the support of the Medicis, three generations of whom he represented along with a likeness of himself, asserting the rising cultural significance of the artist in *The Adoration of the Magi* (1475).[33]

While Botticelli was all artist, Leonardo was all everything.[f] If he was the archetypical Renaissance man in a broad sense, he was also deeply enigmatic and sought meaning in nature and purpose in humanity. Certainly, his art reflects the ideas of an inner man who seemed to possess some unsanctified, secret wisdom which allowed him to pass unmoved through personal difficulties.[34]

Whatever the nature of his genius, it came in many forms. In fact, Leonardo truly embodied the Renaissance in that he went in all direction at once except back to church, and although his interests were universal, they lacked a unifying design. No one could do as many things as well as he, but he was a collage of brilliant themes which remained parts of a colorful, disorganized, undirected, abstractly moder nesque, unfinished canvas. With his eye for insight, he would cut to the center of things while generalizing beyond specifics into boundless nature, but since he could not quite match nature's ability to fit things together, he, like Michelangelo, often failed to complete projects begun.[35] This failure to complete works stemmed from his greatest virtue his ability to conceive too richly. He would become lost in experimenting with details and absorbed in the theory of art rather than in its accomplishment and then would leave the physical task uncompleted. Basically, his keen sense of imperfection, which continually confronted the reality of the material at hand, was his character, fate and tragedy.[36]

Likewise, but even more extreme, he occasionally destroyed works in progress, perhaps due to frustration at not being able to create in reality the ideal he had in his mind. In rages of frustration, he slashed canvases and took hammers to marble, thus endearing himself to 18th century romantics, who revered such displays of passion,[37] be they negative or otherwise.

As the ultimate artist, Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564) was particularly adept, especially as a sculptor, in bringing the inner soul to the surface, even if there was usually something incomplete[g] about his creations. Although he transcended the Renaissance in otherwise dispensing with precedents, measures, orders and rules which constrained his contemporaries,[38] in emphasizing the spirit of piety, he expressed with profound intensity a quality which was strikingly absent in the vain, superficial, capricious behavior of his age when people were turning away from theology (as well as ancient tradition) and becoming absorbed in the realities of this world.[39] This was not only ironic but also typical, in that, unlike our avant guard artists who are early sensing systems, the artists of the period looked backward, filling their works with religious themes and statuesque classical ideals while ignoring completely the brave new worlds which were being discovered all around them.[40] It was not until God withdrew from human affairs in the 20th century that artists could abstract Her out of art and openly express their abject if adventurously confounded humanity.[41]

[f] Except verbal: Extremely left-handed/right brained, he had no interest in languages, letters, history, theology or philosophy, (Barzun. p.79.) although he was oddly quite adept at writing verses. (Lester T. 2012. p. 103.) In versatility he was matched only by Julius Caesar. (Lissner p 53) By way of contrast, Michelangelo was an accomplished sonneteer.

[g] Both Leonardo and Michelangelo were medieval in leaving works unfinished. (Collinsp. 259.) The flip side of this was that Leonardo was forever tinkering with his *Mona Lisa*, and the only reason we have it in its current form is that he finally stopped when he died. True to himself, his most famous quotation translates as," Art is never finished, only abandoned." (Cahill. 2013. p. 95.) The idea of having a completed, finished work of art/literature is, apparently, modern. However there was another modern wrinkle to Leonardo's failure to complete projects for which he had been paid: Patrons felt shortchanged and it often took some smoothing of feathers to placate them. (Strathern. p. 30.)

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Like the visual arts, Renaissance literature was also largely an attempt to combine Christianity with the classics. There were simple imitations of the classics as both figures and formal themes were copied in mechanical fashion often by conservative, Latin-spouting humanists who venerated the past and thus initially acted as obstructionists.[42] However, as vernacular writing (e.g., the *volgare* aka Tuscan cum Italian) emerged, the classical mold was broken by the pragmatic optimism of the emerging modern mind[43]– e.g., federalist, one worlder Dante,[44] pioneered the negative travelogue about a place, Hell, he had not yet seen. Not only was the first western novel[h] written, but stories abounded about real life experiences[45] along with abiblical fantasies. As revealed in the literature of the time, the nascent modern mind was remarkably superstitious,[i] with the general curiosity in all things human being satisfied by oracles, webs of romantic imagery and quaint old wives' tales which explained everything and nothing.[46] The true wonder is that a mentality which accepted such explanations and entertained such beliefs produced as many worthy achievements as it did.

Ideologically, the ideal Renaissance construct was a synthesis of classicism and Christianity, but as knowledge grew, the maintenance of any ideal at all became increasingly difficult. Theology certainly continued to predominate, but after waiting more than 1,400 years for Christ to return to earth,[j] some concluded He had changed His mind or, refusing to ask for directions, had ended up going elsewhere. Further, as the plunging humanists discovered the past, their successful efforts to get back to original sources and achieve fundamental understandings[47] often challenged increasingly suspect Church doctrine.[48] Thus, the modern mind was fashioned partially by a respect for antiquity as the authority of Greek philosophers came to replace that of medieval theologians. This represented a giant leap forward in intellectual emancipation because when the ancients disagreed with each other, as they occasionally did, scholars had to make judgments in evaluating what they read. Hence, while everything was respected, little or nothing was accepted with medieval, Biblical finality.

One of the first casualties of these disagreements was the rigid scholastic system which had kept the Western in an intellectual straitjacket for centuries. Although this led to a revival of Plato, there was a benefit even to this in that independence of thought was called for in choosing between him and Aristotle. This encouraged firsthand knowledge of the classics and removed scholarly activity from the cloistered monasteries, where the aim had been to preserve, protect and defend predetermined Aquinas induced orthodoxy. While freed from the intellectual fetters of theology, the humanists were too absorbed with learning from the classical past to produce anything new, original or effective[49] so they remained pedantically literary as they, like the Scholastics before them, mulled over ancient authorities and aloofly ruminated as remote from the new, developing reality as possible.

This ineffectiveness of the humanists (and thus Renaissance intellectuals in general) was well illustrated by the careers of Erasmus (1466-1536) and his friend Sir Thomas More (1478-1535).[50] In 1509, Erasmus conceived The Praise of Folly, based on the premise that life rewards absurdity at the expense of reason[51] and in which folly, a female, praises herself and claims the human race would die out without her. She, introduces her handmaidens Drunkenness, Ignorance, Self Love, Flattery, Wantonness, etc. and claims all great human endeavors i. e., war, society, the Church and its theology depend on her.[52] As an antidote to wisdom, she recommends marriage. Based on the real life observation that the least reasonable people are happiest, she equates happiness with folly. Catholic in her criticisms of Catholicism, she impugns the Church for abuses of Christianity, ridicules pardons, indulgences and theological disputes in turn, points out that the Church is committed to formality at the expense of simple Christian love and ends by suggesting that true religion is a form of folly.[53] Finally, she explicitly attributes the success of the Church partially to the stupidity of the faithful.

On the other hand, practically speaking, Erasmus allowed that piety "Requires that we should sometimes conceal truth... we must admit with Plato that *lies are useful to the people*".[54] He had no intention of lying to anyone but naively thought reason could lead to reform of the Church to which he was devoted. In this he miscalculated: His message of reform went over the heads of those not of his academic/intellectual level meaning practically everyone so it was well wasted on the public[55] as well as the not so reform minded clergy.

In contrast to Erasmus, who was a scholarly satirist, Sir Thomas More was a pious humanist. He was incorruptible[k] and was beheaded for allegedly saying Parliament *could* not make the king head of the Church, or, alternatively, for being silent about the king's dubious marriage to Anne Boleyn[56]. He is best known for his

[h] La Vida de Lazarillo de Tormes. Anonymous. 1500. (Ferguson. 201. p. 60.)The first novel was The Tale of Genji by M. Shikibu.1002.

[i] Leonardo was a noted exception in his respect for science.

[j] On the other hand, Charles Russell, the founder of the Jehovah's Witnesses, claims He dropped by in 1874 for a brief visit and was to return permanently some forty years later. He also predicted that divinely inspired global warming would create balmy conditions. (Carroll.p 165.)

[k] Jonathan Swift deemed More the most virtuous person England had ever produced, (Cahill.2013. p. 216n.) but look what it got him. Like Christ, he was too good for this world. *It is best not to be too virtuous.* (Greenfield and Mee.p.12.)

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Utopia (1516), a description of a communistic Levittown most nearly realized in the company town of Pullman, IL, in the 1890's[57] in which monotony is carried to Philadelphian extremes. All the streets are alike; everyone dresses alike; all go to bed at the same time, etc. There was no private property nor locks on the doors.[58] It was an incredibly dull society[59] as all diversity was forbidden except in religion, since God gets off on being worshiped in different ways.[l] Not only were lawyers prudently banned,[60] but Utopia which means "No place" in Greek[61] was a land of religious toleration in an age of bigotry and persecution. This was the only sphere in which variety was permitted,[62] although even that was limited in that Epicurean/Lucretian atomism was unacceptable to the author, who wore a hair shirt and whipped himself to the point of bleeding: Anyone believing the soul died with the body was arrested and enslaved by a totalitarian government based on fear[63] and which prescribed slavery.[64] Holy men who eschewed meat and matrimony were regarded as indeed holy but not wise.[65] In a peculiar arrangement of reciprocity, wives had to confess their sins to their husbands, who had to obey their sinful wives.[66]

It is important to note that for all their intellect and erudition, neither Erasmus nor More could relate their mental worlds to the events of their day. In this regard, they were carrying on the venerable tradition of schema-lag set by the first of the humanists, Petrarch (1350), who deliberately cultivated letters so as to "Shut out the reality of [his] own times".[67] Likewise, an artist-lag affected the painters of the age: e.g., it was not until the 18th century that an oil appeared depicting the crowning of Mary with a mountain of silver (i.e., Polosi) in the background.[68]

Erasmus was thus typical of the humanists in his indifference to science, inventions and explorations that were transforming and expanding the Renaissance world all around him[69] unless news of such found its way to him in books. He found the Argonauts far more interesting than Columbus and was pre-disposed to believe any ancient nonsense he read while being wont to discount any travelers tales he heard–many of which were far-fetched. In 1517, on the eve of the Reformation, he optimistically saw himself living in the dawn of a golden age of peace[70] rather than actually in the midst of one of religious bigotry, persecution social turmoil, peasant revolts and pending wars.

On the other hand, More's problem was just the opposite of detach men tin tense involvement. As Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas was like a latter-day Plato who was too involved with the events of his day to apply his idealistic principles effectively. He persecuted the new Protestants harshly for their beliefs, thoughts, errors and heresies despite his utopian insight that people of different beliefs should live together in mutual toleration. Had this humanistic view been converted into policy by himself and later statesmen, much ensuing religious strife (e. g., The Thirty Years War) might have been avoided.[71] However, he was typical of the humanists (and later romantics) in having no definite social or political agenda to promote or program to follow,[72] and, just for the record, Utopia had slaves.

In general, the humanists had precious little practical impact because they were pointedly unrealistic with More being unrealistic in his own individualistic, principled way, while most usually served those, like the Medici and humanist popes, who supported them. Usually, the relation of the humanists to the Church was shaped by the obvious, pragmatic fact that it was the paying patron of most such Renaissance scholars.[m] Although most of these were impressed by the wickedness of the popes and the ambitions, greed and immorality of the priests, they were happily employed by the Church and intended to stay that way. This was why the humanists could not inaugurate the Reformation: Too many of them depended on the Church for support and were not disposed to hound those who fed them. Particularly in Rome, which banked heavily upon Church revenues, such orthodoxy (i.e., commitment to the Bible) as could be found remained purely intellectual and did not create a popular movement away from the Church[73] or toward Christianity.[n]

As the sixteenth century progressed, people throughout Europe gradually became more and more interested in the natural world being discovered and expanding around them than in classical works revered by the intellectually isolated and mostly servile humanists, so the focus of curiosity shifted from musty old books to reality. Interest in the surrounding environment gradually grew and that in classicism waned as new facts overwhelmed old systems of thought, which often could be proven wrong.[74] Ptolemy's astronomy, Galen's medicine and Aristotle's physics could no longer be stretched to cover the new scientific discoveries being made. In fact, discovery was being enjoyed as delightful in and of itself, but there were no philosophers[o] to organize what was newly found.[75] With intellects like Montaigne and Shakespeare comfortable

[l] Such absurdity came to life in Calvin's Geneva, where legislation specified the number of dishes to be served at each meal and the color of garments worn, (Manchester. 1992. 191.) while in contemporary suburbia, communities may dictate the color of front doors. (Barzun. 777) In a case of life imitating art, in 1538, Bishop Vasco de Quiroga laid out, according to Utopian prescription, reservation towns west of Mexico City for 30,000 Indians at a pop. (C.Mann. p. 401.)

[m] Erasmus defended Luther albeit moderately.(Manchester 1992. 180.)

[n] The notable exception to this being the efforts of political activist Savonarola, who really tried to go back to purity/poverty of the Middle Ages.

[o] The nearest was Giovanni Pico della Mirondola whose On the Dignity of Man was slammed by Pope Innocent VIII in 1487. (Strathern. 89)

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with ambiguity and confusion, disciplined "Systematics" (science as an intellectual adventure in the codified, rational analysis of empirical fact[76]) did not catch up with observation and inquiry until the 1600's.[77]

Thus, although intellectually the Renaissance was an age of discovery, it was most certainly not really an age of science. Renaissance science was actually just another occult art directed not toward "Truth" but toward proving the divinity of Christ.[78] It mixed chemistry with alchemy and astronomy with astrology and had none of its modern precision.[79] In most cases, it was an unformulated, impulsive adventure into the incomprehensible in which a single subjective vision would magically leap over reason and concentrate a thousand experiences and distill hundreds of observations by clairvoyant divination into some brilliant, semi mystical generalization.[80]

Nevertheless, as modern science gradually took shape in the sixteenth century, its practitioners were not really pioneers. They were more like "Redis coverers" who were reestablishing on their own the ancient Ionian tradition which had been buried and forgotten for over two thousand years. Of course, they had to overcome the tyranny of later Greek thought (e.g., that of Ptolemy and Aristotle) because books by the ancients were still the best available:[p] e.g., for Vesalius, Galen's anatomical works were not historical curiosities but the best then existent.[81]

Whatever they were, the two great scientists[q] of the era were Copernicus and Leonardo. It seems in that Copernicus (1473-1543) was misplaced in time, as he had little influence until the seventeenth century and therefore will be considered in Chapter XI. In this regard, he personified modern science in the Renaissance: It received some impetus in this age but did not flower until a century later in the Age of Reason.

Leonardo was a peculiar combination of prophet of technology[82] and artistic naturalist but was a scientist because he had such wider anging interests.[83] As an inveterate nurturist, he grounded his interests on experience rather than ancient writings,[84] which he, in fact, would occasionally correct based on first-hand knowledge.[85] In addition, he was a Renaissance man in that he was primarily a problem solver rather than a theoretician. He personified the Renaissance because the fading, failing Christian/Biblical schema provided no answers to many of the real problems he faced as he delved into the tangible world. In this regard, it is noteworthy that, although he read widely, he like Thomas Edison and Henry Ford had a minimum of formal education so his practical achievements were made likely because he had no blinding schema or dogmatic theory to block the originality which was his genius.[86] His specific solutions to pragmatic, technological problems were made possible by his lack of constraining, formal theory, but his attempts to solve theoretical problems were remarkably impractical because, like a good Greek, he was indifferent to or even contemptuous of mere practicality.

He thus both profited from and suffered for the absence of an organizing, functional schema. On the one hand, he was free to follow his curiosity to natural (but not always logical) conclusions unhampered by the learning[r] which shaped the minds of his contemporaries.[87] So he explained the dark part of the moon and knew the sea had covered the mountains and the poles had been at the equator.[88] It seems he was saved for the ages by his ignorance, and if a negative example can be used to make the point, he failed to discover the circulation of blood because he knew of Galen's theory of invisible pores in the inner wall of the heart.[89] In this particular case, he uncharacteristically and sacrificed the authority of personal observation to that of traditional if mistaken "Knowledge".[90]

On the other hand, being unencumbered by anything like a methodical schema and true to the artistic temper of the age, his investigations usually were matters of intuitive analysis which bypassed reason and formed ideas with an eye for aesthetics be they TC theologically corrector not. Intensely visual,[91] his studies of nature invariably were compromises between his intellectual curiosity and his artistic desire for beauty, and like the Renaissance, they added up to nothing but a disorganized jumble of experiences which pointed toward the future. In this vein were his measurements of the parts of the human body, which he systematically analyzed arith metically[92] in his efforts typical of the ageto understand all aspects of being human.[93]

Not surprisingly, speculative leaps, which were typical of the age, led Leonardo to atypical conclusions. Most of his engineering innovations were remarkably impractical for precisely the reason that they were made in the first place there was no mechanical way in his day to realize his fantasies.[s]He blithely ignored the mundane details of constructing functional machinery and was content to indulge his visionary curiosity in designing contraptions, like the submarine, automobile and airplane, which were centuries ahead of themselves but

[p] Just as philosophers had to overcome Plato.

[q] The term was not coined until 1833. (Purnell. p.100.)

[r] Likewise, Machiavelli's failure to learn Greek left him open minded and curious as to how government worked. (Boorstin. 1998. p. 175.) James Watt also had no preconceived notion of what a steam engine should be (Klein. p. 23) so was conceptually free to devise the best he could imagine. Albert Einstein was also unusually openminded because of his indifference to if not suspicion of revered knowledge (Isaacson. 2007. p. 40.) and likewise succumbed to conventional thought in one notable instance in his case intergalactic but nonexistent "Ether" which everyone presumed made transmission of light possible throughout the universe.

[s] In this regard, he was trumped by Galileo, who was a remarkably pracitcal inventor, (Bronowski. p 198) but like Nikola Tesla ca. 1900 (History Channel.) and Stephen Hawking today. (Hawking.)

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airplane, which were centuries ahead of themselves but failed with the sewing machine.[94] In fact, he was very much at his inventive best when illustrating impractical solutions to theoretical scientific problems which no one (except the Chinese[95]) even contemplated.

By way of contrast, in the field of geographical exploration, there were more pragmatic problems to be solved whose solutions had not only been found but then forgotten or ignored. Thus, some of the presumed discoveries of the Renaissance adventurers were really rediscoveries, in that information about them had been lost or had not been shared. Even most of these rediscoveries were accidental because most of the plunging Renaissance explorers really did not set out to discover anything but a new way to the Orient and never did find the coveted Northwest Passage they doggedly sought.[t] Inadvertently, they bumped into the New World because it just happened to be in their way as they tried to sail to lands Marco Polo had already visited two hundred years before.

When Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453, Mediterranean merchants and sailors who began looking for new ways to the East[u] for trade did not know that Pharaoh Necho had solved the problem of rounding Africa to get to India more than 2,000 years earlier. In addition, Irish myths about a land to the west[96] had been unwittingly confirmed by vikings, who had known about Vinland (i.e., Newfoundland) for centuries but all this was not part of general European lore so would not have seeped through to Columbus, who read widely albeit not in search of new knowledge but in a positive feedback effort to support his existing belief.[97] He may have read in Marco Polo's Travels that "Japan" could be reached by sailing west from Portugal. He did, however, read a letter (with a map) written in 1474 by Paolo Toscanelli to Fernão Martins[98] in which he theorized that the best way to the Orient was to sail westward. He opened a correspondence with Toscanelli[99] and, in addition, had been to Iceland, might have learned about Vinland and thus been further encouraged to try reach the East by sailing west.

Aristotle had determined the planet must be a sphere after incorrectly concluding only an orb could throw a circular shadow on the moon: A disk could too, if at a right angle to the source of light. That aside, he also erred[v] in assuming the distance between Iberia and India was not great and for some reason that nothing there for lay in between. Both errors were picked up by Columbus, who incorporated them into his erroneous but functional schema.

Four hundred years after Ari, the Alexandrians calculated the earth's circumference to be 25,000 miles, divided the globe in 360 degrees, lined its surface with parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude and invented the astrolabe,[100] which measured latitude. One hundred years later, in Claud Ptolemy's Geograp hike hyphegesis (Guide to Geography), the Alexandrians erred astronomically in concluding the earth was the immovable center of the universe and again geographically in inferring that Asia extended further east than it does. This strengthened Columbus's Aristotelian[101] and Biblically[102] supported if not induced belief that Asia could be reached by sailing westward which was further confirmed by 14th century cardinal Pierred' Ailly's Imago mundi,[103] which misled him into believing there was only a small sea separating East from West. In addition, he knew Moorish texts indicated the earth was 15,000 miles in diameter at the equator, which it is if you bear in mind that a Moorish mile is 1.6 statute miles.[104] So, he knew the earth was round even if he seriously underestimated its size thinking Japan to be about as far west as the Rocky Mountains.[105] In addition, he assumed there was no intervening land mass.

Sailing westward became the ruling passion of Columbus's life, but his requests for ships were rejected by the Portuguese, Genoese, Venetians, two Spanish dukes and the royal house as well,[106] because the scholars who reviewed Columbus's plan knew, as Columbus did not, Ptolemy had drastically underestimated the circumference of the earth. Hence, the nearly comic scene of experts correctly denying the neophyte nut case, who nevertheless wrongly persisted in his cause,[107] until the Moors were driven out of Granada in early 1492. That freed up some resources so, whether it made sense or not considering the unlikelihood of new discoveries being made in a world so old[108] Spanish royalty sponsored the expedition.

Except in rare moments of clarity which dispelled his otherwise unlimited capacity for self deception[109] to the point of delusion,[110] Columbus could not bring himself to admit he had failed to reach the Orient, and any crewman who alleged the truth was given 100 lashes, fined and had his tongue torn out.[111] The facts are: when he set out on his journey, he had no idea "America" existed, bumped into it by accident because it was in his way to a goal he never reached, and never did comprehend what he had done. So, his impact was considerably greater than he was.

[t] It was finally discovered 1905 by Roald Amundsen, who concluded that arctic conditions made the route impractical. (Manchester. 1992. p. 246.and Galvin.p.143. For a brief account of the voyage, see Morison. 1971. pp. 613-615.)

[u] Menzies (2008) opines there was a shipping route no one knew about via a canal connecting the Nile to the Red Sea and that Columbus was really seeking land (i.e., riches) for himself in the name of Spain.

[v] He estimated China is 3,500 miles west of the Canaries while it is actually 11,700. (T. Lester. 2009. p. 254) Had he known the actual distance, he probably would not have gone. He was not seduced, however, by the Church endorsed notion that the earth was flat, introduced by 6thcentury monk Cosmas's Topographia Christiana. (Manchester. 1992.p. 230) Nor, apparently did he know of the explorers from Bristol, Eng- land, who discovered America in 1481. (Westropp.)

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About fifteen years after his first successful voyage, Europeans in general finally realized he had not found Asia but rediscovered a new world which they could develop and exploit[112] if they had the knowledge and desire to do so. This discovery of the News World was an epochal event heralding a cognitive revolution in the Old that current observations rendered traditional sources of misinformation like the Bible and ancient writing srelatively irrelevant.[113]a new way of thinking not confined by what was known impelled adventurers into the unknown.[114]

An unfortunate exception was Spain's non adventurous colonial policy, which was based on Christian avaricea compromise between saving souls and stealing gold.[x]After a debate as to whether or not indigenous people had souls was settled in the affirmative,[115]medieval greed[116] triumphed as Dominican friars struggled for a humane and peaceful verbal policy toward the Indians to rationalize and cover for the *Conquistadores* thirst for riches. If the effects of the Spaniards' spiritual imperialism are still debatable, their extractive/exploitive imperialism, unassociated with any commitment to the creation[y] of wealth,[117] led to the destruction of three cultures: Those of the Aztecs and the Incas as well as their own.[118]

In destroying the Aztec culture (and people), Hernando Cortez (ca. 1520) was aided by smallpox,[119] the superiority of Western weaponry and battle tactics[120] and the resentment many subjects felt toward Aztec rule but most of all by a self dooming belief on the part of Montezuma II. Confused at first as to the nature of the visitors, like a good 17th rationalist who failed to analyze facts logically, Monty decided more time and study of them were needed.[121] Via an excess of supernatural mysticism, he eventually convinced himself that the conquerors were the expected party of Quetzalcoatl the state's founding god, whose return would portend the demise of his empire, and he was half right. Although he was slightly mistaken as to the divine nature of the Spanish, he was correct about the result of their presence.[z]Since he fatalistically believed himself doomed, he made no effort to oppose Cortez. He was sovereign over a warlike people who outnumbered their captors by a thousand to one, but he submitted not so much to the Spanish as to his fatalistic conviction that his and their destiny were preordained. Not even the Spaniards' continual demands for gold and provisions could lead him to the realization that they were just a bunch of very human thieves.[aa] His mind was set and nothing the Spanish did nor any thingelse could change it.[122] Appeasement reigned extreme.[123]

The Spanish were also fortunate in their conquest of Peru, which was aided by some illplanned insurrections by the Incas,[124] ignorance about Spanish weapons and naivete about the intruders' intentions. The story was Mexico all over again: In 1532, without suffering a single casualty, 168 Spaniards on 62 horses defeated 80,000 Inca warriors.[125] Francisco Pizarro captured his opposite number within minutes and stretched cogntive dissonance to the max by assuring him the Spanish treat their prisoners with mercy[126] while treating the natives abominably and working to destroy them as convincingly as they had the Aztecs. To put the matter in a Christian context, the Spaniards' general attitude was,

"What an excellent time we shall have kidnaping, torturing and burning the Inca's alive, to say nothing of raping their women, looting the country....a seven thousand year old...civilization all in the name of the One True Faith." (Buckley. p. 101.)or, Heil Jesus.

To compound the travesty, the Spaniards attributed their overwhelming success not to duplicity and smallpox but to Christianity and the grace of God.[127] Further, if there was any confusion or uncertainty as to how or why the Spaniards triumphed so easily, it was attributed to the guile of God and his inscrutable ways.[128] However, unfortunately for Spain, as gold and silver flowed into the royal coffers from the American provinces, the Spanish became dependent upon this source of wealth and, like the imperial Romans, ergo failed to develop any industry. In fact, Spain spent so much gold that the European market collapsed, greatly reducing the value of the gold Spain had not spent.[129] Thus, when the Armada was defeated in 1588, Spain began its long, irreversible decline as a world power which mercifully ended when it was relieved of the last of its economically stultifying, corrupting colonies in 1898.

If Spain eventually paid the price for its rapacious successes, the conquered horizons were forever expanded, and Europe became a dominant

[w] The earliest reference to a "New world" was made by a nameless fisherman from the Orkneys who spent twenty six years in Newfoundland at the end of the 14th century. (Pohl.p.150.) He was not blinded by an obsession to get to the Orient, so he recognized where he was for what it was. Apparently, the viking regarded Vinland as 'just another land'.

[x] The French and English were almost lucky in that the absence of mineral riches in their domains delayed colonization for a century. When it occurred, it was based on furs and tobacco. (Morison. 1971. p. 678)

[y] In this sense, they prefigure the oil rich sand boxes of the 21st century mid East. When these run out of oil, they will have nothing but sand.

[z] Europeans likewise mistook Genghis Khan's invasion in the 13th century as a mythological army of Prester John come to unite Christiandom.(T. Lester. pp. 49-53.)

[aa] Actually, Cortez first *requested* gold saying he and his companions suffered from a disease of the heart which could be cured only by gold. (Aron. p.60. Thomsen. p. 66.) This was almost true, if you allow it was more a psychological condition than a disease, and no amount of gold could cure it.

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world power. The financial weakness of European kings ironically promoted the rise of the West because monarchs had to resort to private enterprise to push exploration and colonization. By so doing, Europeans developed the joint stock company the progenitor of the corporation: This enabled a group of investors to pool their resources and share the risks of a large and potentially very rewarding financial venture.[130] In the East (i.e., xenophobic China and the shrinking Muslim world), royal complacence and prerogative prevented private participation in such lucrative ventures.[131]

A further paradox in this age of exploration was that just as Christianity had encouraged and then been weakened by humanist scholarship, it encouraged and then was weakened by both the expanded European view of the world and the development of printing. Christians had always been motivated by a quest for perfection and a vision of a better place which Virgil (ca 40 BC) had entoned in his tenth Eclogue and where "Everlasting spring abides, and never fading flowers".[132] It might have been in the past, be created or found somewhere else.[133] However, as Christians pushed into the world in search of a Garden of Eden, a heaven on earth or simply some place they might perfect, they found themselves creating and confronting lessons they were loath to learn. Until this time, Europe had been bound by a common legal system, religious belief and sense of ethics, with the pope considered the supreme arbiter and final judge in legal affairs, religious disputes and matters of immorality, in which he was often a hands-on expert. This view of the pope and Church and the self-assurance of Christianity was profoundly challenged and altered by geographical exploration among other things.

While the case for Christianity was undermined by new knowledge gained about the ever deepening past and widening world, the primacy of the priest as intermediary between the Bible and the people was undermined by printing which begot a literate public. There is irony in the development of printing, in that all the major technical breakthroughs were made in the Orient that is, in a cultural milieu in which its use was restricted because of the nature of the linguistic characters.[bb] Thus, it did not lead to an intellectual revolution in China, where it began 1,400 years before Gutenberg.[134]

One of the earliest applications of block printing was the production of paper money, which first appeared in China in the tenth century. Then as now, inflation was considered to be a new way of creating wealth.[135] At that time none knew and few have since learned two basic principles of modern economics 1.) that paper money *symbolizes*[cc]but can wreck wealth: The Chinese (Mongols) also invented hyperinflation ca. 1350 which, in 1394, led the Ming dynasty to ban its own nearly worthless coins;[136] 2.) that printing more symbols does not create more wealth any more than making crosses creates more Christianity.

Even when movable type was invented in eleventh century China, printing remained of little practical use to the Chinese.[137] However (and again ironically), European culture sprang to world dominance on the back of this new Oriental technology, which was well suited to alphabetical languages. A further irony for the Christian world was that by their very success in spreading the Holy Word in print, the devout made Biblical interpretation by different readers possible and then doctrinal dissent by conscientious thinkers probable.

The prime European contribution to the technology of printing was a crucial improvement in the casting of type made about 1445. From then on, books became available to the general public, even if humanist scholars at first rejected printed tomes as vulgar, and some snobs paid scribes to copy printed books back into manuscripts.[138] Printing was nevertheless a major step toward a mass media culture. It standardized languages[139] while promoting careful thought and appealing to popular emotion. Whereas until this age, primarily only church officials had been misinformed via reading, Gutenberg's press made it possible for everyone to be so misinformed. On the one hand, it was the press that made Erasmus, inventor of the bestseller,[140] possibleal though *his message did not penetrate to those in power*. On the other hand, the printed broadside, which was seldom reasonable, revolutionized politics,[141] and indeed, reason was usually lost amidst all the pages of emotionally inspired misinformation.

In fact, one of the tragedies of the age was that the press had the power to preserve and spread obsolete ideas. A case in point was the Ptolemaic notion of a homoc entered universe, which was diffused just as it was being proved wrong. A primary contributing cause of this general problem was economic: Printing books required an investment, and printers were reluctant to change a set galley just to accommodate new and even better information. Thus, the copper plates upon which maps were inscribed were seldom revised just to accommodate new discoveries so their truths often simply outlived

[bb] The first book was printed in China ca. 850.(Lee. 2013. p. 33n.)The first massed produce book was Nung Shu (on agricultural engineering) printed in China in1313. Sadly, many copies were burned by Mao's mindless Red Guards some 650 years later. (Menzies. 2008. p. 189.)

[cc] Symbolism is captured in a story about an Arab who was required by an agent to sell his camel to the cashs trapped government. The agent handed him a piece of paper upon which was written, "This is a piece of gold" explaining that after the war, he could redeem it for a piece of gold. The Arab went into his tent and emerged handing the agent a slip piece of paper upon which he had written "This is a camel".

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themselves. As distributors thus had a vested financial interest in obsolete facts, a popular work could run for a hundred years even if it had nothing to do with revised versions of reality.[142] Not that they had much to do with any version of reality: Cartographers abhorred space, so would sprinkle islands around to suit their fancies, and in the 16th century, one Joao de Lisbos thoughtfully devoted a chapter in a book to providing directions to islands that had not yet been discovered.[143]

Although old truths hung on in printed forms, the Renaissance was characterized by an undeniable growth of intellectual freedom for the individual. This was a mixed blessing as the medieval order had provided substantial psychological security through feudal rights. It was this sense of permanence and security which the West traded in for the illusion of freedom. No longer fixed to a particular purpose or place in life, Renaissance man was restless but surprisingly secure in a new sense: He believed he would develop according to his own potential for wealth, power or fame.[144] It was this optimistic belief in potential that gave the new personality confidence and a kind of psychological security which transcended physical insecurity i.e., almost no one had a nervous breakdown, even though many experienced a stab in the back as that was considered a culturally acceptable way to resolve any number of problems during this Christian era of treachery, abduction, fratricide, barbarism, sadism and depravity.[145] On the other hand, slavery was down if not out; the conscience was loosening up as was trade, but hunger, cold, squalor and stupidity remained free and available as ever.[146]

This Renaissance sense of freedom was more illusionary than real, however, because there were still general behavioral constraints. These were different from those of the Middle Ages, but such conditional restraints had just been changed not eliminated. The Renaissance man was a slave to the money market, was free to starve and had a right to fail if he could not sell his services[147] to contractors whose decisions were governed more by principles of business than the gospel according to Paul much less Christ.

While the Renaissance was an age of great artistic creation, it was also an age of sex scandals in cities rife with depravity and social inequality. Streets were polluted with prostitutes and perverted priests, with institutions homes to shady deals and conspiracies of every type imaginable. Corrupt bankers vied for power among murderous mercenaries verging on uncontrollable insanity and sacrilegious popes lusting after riches, power and lust. Other peoples and cultures were denigrated if not dismissed in a bigoted culture of Anti Semitism, Islama phobia and extremeracial prejudice.[148]

If the newly freed individual were indulgent, the State was likewise freed of any pretense of theological restraints and became the great individualist of the age an end in itself.[dd] More important, the means used to achieve state ends were not notably Christian. Justification by Biblical standards was superseded by justification in terms of secular success. Accordingly, the state had but one law the pursuit of its own immediate and long term best interest.

Actually, in politics, neither institutions nor behavior changed from the Middle Ages so much as the ethical standards for rationalizing conduct. Christian ethics were no longer used as much (by either the Church which sanctioned slavery in 1452[149]or state) as was a hopeful presumption that means and ends would justify themselves.

A prime example of this principle was the plot of Pope Sixtus IV[150] to overthrow Medici rule in Florence and seize territory for the papal family. Accompanied by machinations which make our Watergate and Iran gate conspirators look like altar boys playing on a Sunday school picnic, the plot was hatched in the Curia and probably with the knowledge and encouragement if not the blessing of the pope himself. The assassinations of Lorenzo and his brother Giuliano de' Medici were planned for Easter Sunday, 1478, and the attack, precipitated by two holy knife wielding priests[151] was made in the Cathedral of Florence. Giuliano was killed, but Lorenzo survived to take notso Christian revenge upon the perpetrators, who just happened to be his political rivals.[152]

In a more general sense, as the not particularly Christian states pursued their own interests in Italy in the latter half of the fifteenth century, various combinations of them produced a compromise between international anarchy and order by maintaining a dynamic imbalance of power. In order to achieve and maintain this condition for the good of all selfish little states, the process of interstate relations became systematized, diplomacy institutionalized, competition among states codified and the process of governmental relations made "Reasonable".[ee] This did not mean statecraft was made logical or that it was divorced from ethics just that a state ethic replaced that of Christ as the basis for diplomatic interaction so assassination was commonly employed and spying accepted, since information was crucial to state success.[153]

If the city-states were doomed by their own narrow, anarchistic nature, as existing institutions will, they hung on and, in their pettiness, made and kept Italy petty. As improvised political works of art,[154] they were typically Renaissance in being compartmentalized from ecclesiastical control and Christian ethics as well as by being independent of secular tradition and general legality.[155] In their new found freedom, they failed

[dd] Labeled "*Realpolitik*" in the 19th century.(Thom son.p. 269.)

[ee] During the Middle Ages, kidnaping of ambassadors had been commonplace. This practice became taboo during the Renaissance but was revived by urban terrorists in the 1970's. (Sennett.)

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because, like the Greek states, they could develop no political mechanism for resolving their internal economic/class conflicts and would not unify, so they remained a fragmented mosaic which invited devastating foreign invasions.

Internal conflicts went unresolved because the franchise was usually limited to a shortsighted few of those who lived within the city walls. They thought they were being self-serving, but their narrowness made their political base unstable and left them vulnerable. In Florence, for example, the Medici government was nominally democratic,[156] but in reality, it was a rigid oligarchy which excluded many residential interest groups. Politics was modernesque in being a real-life stage play in which the poor and disenfranchised were spectators of a drama designed to deceive and delude them[157] into thinking it was done for them. Naturally, those excluded did not identify with the establishment, so the city played out the history of the Roman Empire writ small and employed mercenaries to fight its wars. This led to a series of disasters beginning early in the sixteenth century, and by the time Machiavelli noted the problem, it was too late to resolve it.[158]

For the preceding forty years, power politics as played among the Italian city states had been incredibly complex, with princes and tyrants shifting allegiances with one another in efforts to create and/or maintain an imbalance of power favorable to themselves. Anyone who made a mistake was likely to be eliminated, and there were many mistakes. Although there were also many wars, these were largely bloodless, as the soldiers were professionals who specialized in minimizing risks to everyone especially themselves. Trade thus usually continued, and the non-existent country grew rich.[159]

Somehow, the imbalance of power which characterized interstate relations in Italy survived the age, thanks to ambitious, counterbalancing designs of aggressive popes and princes, but the constitutional innovation of the modern state[160]and the system of independent Italian city-states were induced by the French invasion of 1494. Until that time, prosperity if not peace had been maintained apparently without conscious efforts on the part of statesmen. In 1536, a balance of power mentality was attributed to this age, but there really was none because foreign powers, like France, Spain and Turkey, were always threatening to become or were involved in Italian affairs.[161]

Dedicated more to statecraft than statesmanship, the contentious city states were distracted by each other and their entangling alliances and hence rendered themselves mutually defenseless when the expansionist French invaded. In fact, it was Milan's request for French aid in its quarrel with Naples that resulted in the invasion of 1494. Italy soon became a battleground for the Spanish and French, with the French shocking everyone by killing enemy soldiers in wars which, until then, had been characterized by Machiavelli as “Commenced without fear, continued without danger, and concluded without loss”.[162] Although the new wars brought suffering and poverty to Italy, the leaders of the city states continued to intrigue against each other, seeking the aid of either foreign power regardless of "National" injury. Eventually, all were ruined in this self-induced debacle referred to as the "Italian question".[163]

This question was really a medieval problem for modern diplomacy although it was a problem only because there were no Italians at the time. There were citizens of Florence, Milan and Naples, for example, but no Italians. Like the "Non Greeks" before them, the residents of these various city states simply could not perceive themselves as members of a greater community. They were, at best, members of an exclusive set in a particular polis, and many were not even that, as most of the city-states were personal creations or perhaps exclusive political organizations run by a family or a class.[164] Abstract loyalty to an area or an institution (like monarchy) rather than to personal leaders had not yet developed into a national conscience,[165] and the only diplomatic connections among the city states were military alliances which never developed into a federation or league to protect the members from invasion.[166]

For their part, the French were bent on the conquest of Italy, which was rich even if it did not exist. French King Charles VIII (1483-1498) saw such an enterprise as a way of occupying his restless nobles, and in that spirit, the sixteenth century was to become one in which foreign adventure was the preferred alternative to domestic violence.[167] After many machinations and much looting, thirty years and several popes later, little would be settled, and all that would be proved was that the nationalistic European states were interag gravating and that the rest would take common action against any one which appeared to be getting too powerful.[168]

Actually, the first evidence of this came as early as 1495 in the form of the Holy League, which was established ostensibly to defend Christianity against the Turks but really to confront the victorious French. Thus, the early triumphs of the French induced failure for them by creating enemies, and once their position in Naples became untenable, their retreat became more rapid than their conquest had been. They gained little for themselves but hostility and syphilis,[169] which they spread through Italy as they retreated northward.[170]

Although the French invasion of Italy had clearly been a failure, the European powers followed the lead and competed with each other for chunks of the peninsula, which was all but ruined in the process.[171] For the French themselves, having learned only that Italy was worth invading but nothing about how to do it to any lasting effect, failure begot disaster. The promise of unrealized riches encouraged King Louis XII (1498-

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1515) to assert claims he could not back up with force, and by 1512, the French were pushed completely out of Italy.[172] Iron ically, those who gained most from the French defeat were not the luckless Italians but the opportunistic Spanish, who took over Naples.[173]

This success of the Spanish in Italy was the result of well-timed maneuvers made with a cynical disregard for previous political commitments,[174] but this whole era was characterized by shifting alliances and betrayals in the finest "Christian" tradition. Viewed the other way, it was an age when honoring a commitment could be very expensive as the Florentines learned hen, as a price for maintaining their connections with France, they experienced the imposition of Medici rule by the triumphant Holy League.[175]

The restoration of the Medici to power also brought a restoration of the neopla tonic family's tradition of patronage of the arts, which reached its zenith when Giovanni de' Medici became Pope Leo X in 1513. He created a court of unrivaled splendor[176] and beauty and made magnificence the standard for measuring worldly success. In fact, it was the adoption of this gilded secular standard for judgment which made him unable to comprehend Luther's theological/spiritual revolution when it broke upon him.

In Europe in general, the emerging states followed the Italian lead of pragmatic rather than Christian diplomacy. Such as it was, the commitment to nationalism made precious little sense, as most countries were formed by accidents of conquest and thus constituted totally arbitrary political entities which were ethnically if not linguistically heterogeneous.

As the nationalistic governments looked to overseas expansion, they paid just lip service to the pope's authority to divide up the world. The acid test was power i.e., the ability to maintain a political domain.[ff] A dreamt of world-wide Christian community never was to be: It became a casualty of nationalism even before it could be formed.[177]

While nationalism was thus undercutting the Church, ascending Spain was becoming part of the burgeoning Hapsburg Empire, whose growth was based on the assumption that crowns and titiles to dominion were subject to the same laws as private inherit ance. By such formality, the national interests of Spain were subverted by being bound to unrelated Hapsburg interests in central Europe.[178]

These interests were themselves very much shaped and structured by the outlook of absolutist Charles V (1519-1556). Within the Hapsburg Empire, he was all powerful, but as he looked backward, he failed to realize that if government was absolute, it was also beyond the control of any single person precisely because its expanded role was so great.[179] Thus, while trying to cope with the vast and detailed problems of imperial rule, Charles had to function within the limitations set by his inability to understand the nature of the forces confronting him. For example, as a staunch Catholic, he viewed religious disputes as mere theological differences and gathered diets and councils in futile attempts to reconcile the various warring factions of Christendom.[180] To the extent that he could not comprehend what was going on around him, Charles was just an ordinary man in a complex, eventful age in his particular case, a com mon place son of a mentally defective mother who, in true Hapsburg fashion, had married for reasons of state.[181]

If the Hapsburgs usually married their way to power and generally proceeded to incompetence, Charles was at least bright and rich enough to bribe his way to election as head of the Holy Roman Empire. In so doing, he revived the ancient Roman tradition of secular corruption. Not only did big money return to politics during his age, but money in general, public debt, social unrest and discontent all made their triumphant re-entries into European life.[182]

As it turned out, the political entity best suited to conditions emerging throughout Europe in this period was the kingdom rather than the city state or the empire. The former was usually too small and the latter simply too vast to maintain any semblance of integrity, so even though the interests of the people remained unrecognized, those kingdoms which happened to extend and expand along nationalistic lines were favored by the future. Thus, the disputes among the Italian city states and the efforts of Charles V notwithstanding, in terms of political organization for Europe, the major fact of Renaissance civic life was the development of powerful kings.[183]

In the early sixteenth century, these were not yet the absolute monarchs they would become, but they were seemingly committed to absolute stupidity, as power begot an arrogant insensitivity to human needs and rights. This eventually led to revolutions against monarchy, but there were some short term benefits in the sixteenth century to a strong leader who could organize and expand a state by lording over the nobility and clergy, controlling revenues to support a large army and conducting an aggressive foreign policy.

Although the monarchs of the nation states might be almighty when they ruled, orderly political succession remained uncertain. With traditions awry, continuity and stability were no longer assumed, and transitions of power were commonly settled by power. The Wars of the Roses in England, for example, were typical of Renaissance politics.[gg] In suppressing both competing contenders for and challenging pretenders

[ff] The honoring of Alexander VI's bull making Brazil Portuguese being a noted exception.

[gg] Except in duration, as they lasted for a rather lengthy thirty four years from 1453 to 1487 all for thirteen weeks of fighting.(Lacey.67nd 174.)

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to the throne, monarchs (like Henry VII) established the tradition of royal tyranny, while the confiscation of losers' lands often made the king independently wealthy and thus not in need of financial support from a legislative body (like Parliament).[184]

If there were serious threats in the nation-state to the absolute authority of the monarchies and public order in general, they came from old nobles and the new elite. The nobles were invariably at odds with the kings, who undermined their power (as well as that of the emperor). However, the nobility was declining, as was evident in court life, which became ritualized ceremonies with symbolism of rites substituted for substance.[185]

Nevertheless, even the absolute monarchs never were truly absolute, since they had to contend with the new elite the merchants and lawyers. The commercial class had some financial influence, while the lawyers, as educated public administrators, replaced the hereditary land owners as decision makers in local government.[186] Still, if the Renaissance needed any one thing, it was stability, and this was best provided by a strong king who personified an active, organized government.

As the role and size of government expanded, its cost rose accordingly, so one of the chief problems that had to be solved was that of increasing revenues without violating property rights. Although Western tradition has always maintained a fictitious separation between State and Estate, this distinction became blurred during the Renaissance and has remained unclear ever since. Actually, the whole financial structure of emerging government was ill defined during this era but tended to favor those who shaped the definitions. To wit, legal precedents were reinterpreted to justify confiscation, and government, as usual, took the lead in mocking legality.[187]

During the Renaissance, the operative maxim in this regard was that of the Roman philosopher and statesman Seneca: "To kings belongs authority over all; to private persons property".[188] Whereas, previously, medieval rights had been owned by people, now individuals owned things, and governments owned rights and told people what they could and could not do with their property. The only certainty in all of this was that any government that could do so would increase its share of wealth so as to have the power to consolidate territorial gains and conduct military operations which would extend them further[189] into more clashes with others.

Institutional life in the larger emerging nation-states was otherwise rather uncertain because it was independent of not only theological but some financial restraints as well. In a general sense, as the European financial community developed, it remained quite deferential and so conservative in its interactions with developing political authority of the period that politicians were independent of this bloc as a special interest group. Bankers would not challenge governmental polices even when they led to bankruptcy and confiscation. At this time, money simply did not have the political clout in such states that it later had because the economic revolution, which was under way, had not yet progressed to the point that financial power represented the interests of a general, identifiable, self-conscious Marxist class. Particularly in these states, financiers were too reticent and economic factors too weak and diluted to be decisive in political decisions, so bankers supported the political establishment and made great profits or sustained great losses according to policies beyond their influence.[190]

On the other hand, to the extent that money had a significant impact on policies in the smaller city states of Renaissance Italy, it promoted economic/class conflict which ended up with everyone losing. The rich lost and no one gained in this zero-deficit game because the clashes killed the cities. If there is a lesson to be learned in this about the impact of money on Renaissance politics, it is that the stable nation-states were insensitive to the needs and potential of the growing financial/banking community while the city states were too susceptible to growing fiscal influence. Because they were so narrowly based,[191] the local wealthy were all but feared as a threat to political stability and liberty.

With Renaissance statecraft liberated from the constraints of theological justification and not yet subject to the economic restraints of big money, diplomats schemed and maneuvered in a world of power unto itself, removed from the limiting influence of any greater morality or rationality whatsoever. If anything, Renaissance politics became somewhat schizoid, as the intellectual development of the Western mind went on independent of yet concurrent with the drift toward amoral monarchy accurately described but condemned rather than condoned by Machiavelli.[hh] It was not until the seventeenth century that these two streams the world of general ideas and the desire for ethical leadership came into a conscious conflict which is yet to be resolved.[192]

Thus, the Renaissance was an age when the growth and dissemination of knowledge was accompanied by a change of moral standards used to judge success. Certainly information about the world was accruing, and as the Church was becoming ever more sordid, its grip of Christianity on the Western conscience was weakening. In a world in which priests were supposed to be celibate but not necessarily

[hh] "Machiavellian" has come to have a pejorative connotation being used to describe a "Stab-in-the-back" politician, but *Machiavelli did nota dvocate this kind of conduct*–he just observed it was successful. Ironically, the personification of Machiavelli's "Good Prince" was orge Washington. Chadwick, B p.114.)

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childless, monarchs replaced popes as posers of moral leadership. As statesmen, they could hardly be frank and candid nor could they practice what priests preached. However, if this was the age of ambition, audacity, cunning, treachery and cruelty, it had its beau ideal[193] Cesare Borgia, the personification of Renaissance "Virtue".[ii]

He was the son of Pope Alexander VI and the role model for Machiavelli's **The Prince** (1513). Murder and betrayal were his fortes and were condemned but also acknowledged as successful by the author. Combined with his father's influence, these villainies made Cesare a successful duke, so Machiavelli saw him as a superb prince and downplayed the flaws masked by his superficial magnificence, which collapsed with his father's death.[194]

For all his political astuteness, Nicolo Machiavelli (1467-1527) had a blind spot for judging princes of all things. Not only did he miss on Cesare, but he backed a loser Soderini in the battles for Florentine power and paid for it by being tortured on the rack and banished.[195] Further, he was unreceptive to modern possibilities, dismissing the cannon as a noisy toy and missing the fact that the Mediterranean was becoming a lake in a world of oceanic trade, but too early in trying and failing to create a citizens' militia in Florence in the day of mercenaries.[196] Because he was not traditionally educated, his mind was, like Leonardo's, inventively open to pragmatic answers to real problems. Nevertheless, his thinking was bound by Roman tradition and was thus neither truly modern nor oriented toward the future.[197]

Despite his personal shortcomings and drawbacks, Machiavelli remains significant as a political philosopher because of his honesty about political dishonesty. His concern was with how principalities were won, held and lost, and his approach was empirical in the tradition of a pragmatic Roman. In describing and codifying what occurred around him, he merely noted the obvious, commonplace facts that commitments were to be honored if and when they paid off, and if disguise, feigning, dissembling and worse were necessary for success, they were acceptable if not condoned, in this unsettled age. In a world in which few rulers were legitimate and papal elections were rigged, no one was shocked by cruelty and treachery, but nearly everyone was shocked by his writing about such commonly condoned if nefarious political means to what he regarded as the end of the state maintaining law and order.[198]

Machiavelli was Roman esquely Renaissance in that he believed he had discovered a new basis for ethics (i.e., power) although he had really only (re)discovered and made explicit what everyone concerned had long known that power belongs to those who take it.[ii] Further, he was a man of his age in that none of his political arguments were based on either the Bible, ancient texts or abstract idealism, since he entertained no distracting illusions whatsoever about holiness or "Legitimate power".[199]

Whereas Christian ethics clearly had no place in diplomacy, and its place in intrastate and Church relations was suspect, Machiavelli divorced power from *personal* morality[200] and reduced it to a matter of cold blooded efficiency. In an age of villainy, cynics would forgive anything that worked: Hence, if a ruler would perish by being "Good" according to Christian morality but could retain power by being "Bad", he must suffer no scruples but do whatever was necessary to survive, since that was the nature of the political game and only a fool would think, believe or behave otherwise. As there were more successful sinners than saints, Christian ethics remained important only in that leaders should *appear* virtuous by such standards[201] while abiding by an operative unenunciated political ethic of image which differs somewhat but notably from the prevailing personal/Christian ethic.

However, within the context of his pragmatic, Roman schema, Machiavelli had a failing as an analyst if not as a Christian philosopher. It was not that he was a hypocrite, for he was only incongruously inconsistent when being righteous about depicting "Evil", obvious about being tricky and candid about duplicity. Much as we might admire such a man whose writing is so free of deception, we must bear in mind he would have accepted it not admired Hitler for his purge of his own party in 1934, his breach of faith after Munich[202] and perhaps even the "Final Solution" and would have condemned him not for the nature of his nefarious policies but only for failing to effect the worst of them.

Machiavelli's own failing was his justification of power as an end in itself. His ruling thought was that princes should be guided by a morality of power, but if this kind of thinking might suffice in a self contained world of political philosophy, it is a bit shallow for the real world of hard and soft knocks. Basically, he could not see how politics fits in with the rest of society to make a contentious, dynamic whole.[203] All he could see was a bunch of princes scheming to outdo each other and rewarded by gratified malice, plunder and, most of all, more power.[204] Men generally were "Ungrateful, fickle, liars and deceivers, they shun danger and are greedy for profit".[205]

[ii] The word itself had several different meanings, and its differences from the modern sense are interesting and revealing (Lefer. p. 12 and other indexed pages) but beyond the scope of this work. (See Monte squieu.)

[ii] In later centuries, as political institutions became better organized and behavior codified, the more blatant forms of "Machiavellian" tactics ceased to be openly condoned in Western Civilization in general, although they were perhaps still practiced by the likes of Talleyrand, who might have dismissed Machiavelli as rather naive (Ellis. 208 209.) and hopelessly idealistic.

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In this regard, Machiavelli was clearly culture bound being spiritually blind in an age of spiritual blindness. Deprived of a utopian vision by the cynical cesspool of Italian politics, he could not recognize the need of people for inspiring leaders who obey the laws of state and embody the ideals of their general culture. The nearest he got to this was grounding the successful state in good laws and a good army. Although in his **Discourses** (1513-1527), he recognized the binding political importance of religion, he dismissed as pragmatically irrelevant the individual human heart and conscience[206] and regarded the Church as an impediment to the realization of his pet political project the unification of Italy.

If Machiavelli believed in anything beyond sheer power, it was not the individual conscience but the "Nation" as the proper setting for power. For him, patriotism was a consuming passion and a self evident moral justification for any and all forms of statecraft tiness. For the good of the nation state, anything and everything was condoned or condonable. This fixation on nationalism led him somewhat astray in that he failed to realize it could not be used where it did not exist. Specifically, it led him to perceive around him a sense of Italian unity which existed only in his Romanesque mind.

Machiavelli was quite astute, however, in perceiving the disintegration of the Church around him, but his warning that "Her ruin and chastisement is near at hand" in his Discourses was just one of many ignored by Catholic officials. Further, he took the Church to task for preventing the realization of his pet project and also because Catholicism's own unifying idea of the world of God, far from being realized by the clergy, was actually being subverted by the immoral if not evil conduct of Church leaders.[207] While traditional religious faith was thus being undermined, the Renaissance was concurrently kindling in the Western mind a new sense of social justice based not on Machiavelli's (later Hegel's) self justifying nation but on a secularized Christian conscience which was profounder than the ology permitted or the Catholic Church encouraged.[208]

Unfortunately, this new consciousness had not reached the lay leaders of society, since the political institutions were as removed from their cognitive and moral environments as was the Church. What the pragmatic Machiavelli observed and wrote about of the political scene might have been noted in Egypt, India or China, but he was simply being descriptive and commenting on age old behavior and offered no new ideas to match the world evolving around him. Thus, at a time when all kinds of things were being discovered in a world in which everything was changing, political thought was standing still that is, there was no basic change in the ideas about the relationship of state to state or state to citizen. In fact, Charles V had carried the idea of absolutism to the absolute extreme of a political limbo, and the world seemed to be falling back toward personal monarchies of the Macedonian pattern.[209]

However, this secular conscience was spreading among the people. Intellectually, the Renaissance world was fragmented into art, religion, science, exploration, commerce, politics, etc. This chaos release new energy within society with commoners were voicing their vernacular ideas and opinions, particularly in the otherwise stagnant fields of theology and political theory. Creative, pragmatic thinking was done by practitioners and the people not by popes or princes, who had everything set to suit themselves nor by abstract, humanist intellectuals.

By way of ironic contrast, Sir Thomas More and Machiavelli personified the split of the idealist and realist traditions and the pointlessness of both. More's mind was basically medieval and contrasted markedly with that of his practical contemporary. For example, both embraced fear as the ultimate in social control: for More, it was fear of the quality of life hereafter;[210] for Machiavelli, it was fear of the state. More dealt with the world as it should be; Machiavelli, as it was. More becama beheaded theorist and Machiavelli a disenfranchised pessimist.[211]

Still, for all the practical effect they had, both might just as well have been arbitrarily splitting argumentative hairs in some medieval monastery. In his useless way, Sir Thomas More wasted his intelligence and integrity to no immediate effect while in a mighty intellectual leap, Machiavelli related politics to power but went nowhere with either. At best, they and other Renaissance writers and artists joined explorers and humanist popes in a rebirth of interest in worldly affairs that led the way to both theological and reasonable, secular reforms.

*For us, the Renaissance remains significant as the grand opening of our born again modern world. It was the age in which humanism, nationalism, vernacular literacy, art and trade had challenged and triumphed over blind, ritualistic allegiance to age old assumptions, beliefs[212] and certainty. If anything remains of the Renaissance spirit, it is the optimism inherent in the belief that it is at least theoretically possible to increase the sum of temporal wellbeing and happiness on this earth. The legacy of the good life conceived by the Greeks for the aristocratic few and extended by Christianity to everyone in the next life became a possibility for everyone here and now. Rather than fatalistically (as in the Mid East) or passively (as in the Far East) accepting whatever might come along, the belief that life can be improved is the ultimate Western legacy from the age when the importance of *this* life was rediscovered and the creative possibilities of the future (progress) here on earth were first perceived and embraced.[213]

It was the age in which man turned away from angels, demons and immaterial causes of events and

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focused on worldly factors. It was a time when we realized we are part of the natural order of things. We could investigate nature without fear of infringing on God's domain, and citizens could question civil authority and challenge received doctrine of the church. The pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain were accepted and condoned. One could imagine other worlds and consider the sun as only one star in an infinite universe. Ethics were no longer necessarily based on postmortem rewards or punishments but good or bad in themselves according to contemporary human standards. In short, it became possible to accept that the natural universe and our own secular worlds were enough.[214]

The ultimate Renaissance problem remains the coordination of superficial, secular materialism with a sense of inner morality. Thus, we are still searching for a balanced ethical order while living amidst a chaotic disorder of competing, contradictory institutions some of which are indifferent to while others play upon our emotional needs. Perhaps once again it is time to reform society not by changing just art and literature, but by reexamining and reforming our devoutly held, sacred truths.

NOTES

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[36]. Ibid. p.201.
[37]. McMahon. op. cit. pp. 63-64.
[38]. Ibid. p.65.
[39]. Pater. op. cit. pp. 54-58.
[40]. Lee. op. cit. pp. 343-344.
[41]. McMahon. op. cit. p. 64.
[42]. Manchester. op. cit. p. 164.
[43]. Gilmore. op. cit. pp. 243-244. Vernacularization began in England with the medieval poems of Caedmon, ca. 650. (Lacey. p. 31.)
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(Axelred. 2017. p. 173.) For a description of Levittown, see Brands, H. American Dreams. Penguin; NY. 2010. p. 77.
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This is Africa. The bedouins are the flower of civic virtue be-side these country bumpkins". (Allum. p. 9.)
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[166]. Gilmore. op. cit. p. 117.
[167]. Ibid. p. 152.
[168]. Ibid. p. 160.
[169]. Ibid. pp. 156-157. Durant. 1953. op. cit. p. 534. Treatment of the disease was impeded by the cultural fact that it was less proper to discuss it than contract it. In 1901, before every performance of Les Avartiés, a play regarding syphilis, the stage manager orally assured the audience that women need not be ignorant nor foolish to be virtuous. (Watson. 2001. p. 104.)
[170]. Strathern. op. cit. p. 220. J. Wright has an excellent chapter on the diesease.
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[181]. Ibid. p. 784.
[182]. Ibid. p. 786.
[183]. Gilmore. op. cit. pp. 107-108.
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[185]. Ibid. p. 102.
[186]. Ibid.
[187]. Ibid. pp. 123-124. A sentiment captured centuries later in Henry Kissinger's quip, "The illegal we do immediately. The unconstitutional takes a little longer." An undated, cynically humorous play on the motto of the U. S. Army Service Forces: "The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer." (McWilliams. p. 127) For a contemporary example, check out the Cheney/Bush's ploy of hiding the dubious legal basis for its criminal program of interrogation of suspected terrorists. (Mayer, J. p. 269.)
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[207]. Russell. op. cit. p. 507. In the early 16th century, Abbot Johannes Trithemius of Sponheim described his own monks thusly: "The whole day is spent in filthy talk; their whole time is given to play and gluttony....preferring their fleshly lusts to the needs of the soul.....They scorn the vow of poverty, know not that of chastity." (Manchester. op. cit. pp. 128-129.)
[208]. Wells. op. cit. p. 794.
[209]. Ibid.
[210]. Greenblatt. op. cit. p. 232.
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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
Economics
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Health and Hygiene Practice of Tea Garden Workers in Bangladesh

By Neaz Ahmed & Abul Kashem

Abstract- This paper is focused on health and hygiene practice of tea garden workers in Bangladesh. It is generated out of a study conducted in a tea garden of Sylhet City in Bangladesh. The tea garden workers are mostly vulnerable as they deprived from proper health, hygiene and sanitation. They are badly treated in every respect of their life. To explore the health and hygiene facilities, culture of practice, diseases due to not having proper practices and health supports from Government and Non-government organizations, the study approach was qualitative in nature and case study method considered as method. By using purposive sampling method fifteen (15) respondents were selected from the study area. Semi-structured interview schedule and observation technique were used to collect primary data from the respondents. It was found that majority of the tea garden workers and their family members are now aware about health and hygiene practice. They are suffering from different types of general and chronic illnesses like jaundice, diarrhea, skin etc. Most of the family of tea gardens drink tube-well water and use the same for bathing, washing and other household purposes.

Keywords: health, hygiene practice, disease, tea garden.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 321299



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Health and Hygiene Practice of Tea Garden Workers in Bangladesh

Neaz Ahmed [α] & Abul Kashem [σ]

Abstract- This paper is focused on health and hygiene practice of tea garden workers in Bangladesh. It is generated out of a study conducted in a tea garden of Sylhet City in Bangladesh. The tea garden workers are mostly vulnerable as they deprived from proper health, hygiene and sanitation. They are badly treated in every respect of their life. To explore the health and hygiene facilities, culture of practice, diseases due to not having proper practices and health supports from Government and Non-government organizations, the study approach was qualitative in nature and case study method considered as method. By using purposive sampling method fifteen (15) respondents were selected from the study area. Semi-structured interview schedule and observation technique were used to collect primary data from the respondents. It was found that majority of the tea garden workers and their family members are now aware about health and hygiene practice. They are suffering from different types of general and chronic illnesses like jaundice, diarrhea, skin etc. Most of the family of tea gardens drink tube-well water and use the same for bathing, washing and other household purposes. But it's not that all about drinking safe water to stay away from diseases. The hygiene practice demands to be safe in bathing as well as washing clothes from safer water sources. The majority of the tea garden workers use sanitary latrine which is given them by different NGOs. It is significant that they face problem to use the shared latrine. Another problem found that there are lots of broken toilets in the community especially in workplace where there are very limited numbers of latrine available. Workers use open place for toileting purpose which spread germs and increase various types of diseases. In order to give proper facilities to them need of hour is to arrange intervention for practicing hygiene and accelerating more facilities so that tea garden workers can live in a healthy life.

Keywords: health, hygiene practice, disease, tea garden.

I. Background

Though globally the water and sanitation practices have improved but yet 1 billion people are used to open defecation and 748 million people lack access to safe drinking water and hundreds of millions people have no access to soap and water to wash their hands (WHO, 2016). Even 7 out of 10 people live without improved sanitation and 9 out of 10 people have to go out for open defecation (UNICEF, 2016) with the risks of different chronic diseases and even abuses, mostly for women and girls (Barbara, 2007). Access to safe water hygienic sanitation is closely related to poverty alleviation (Coles and Wallace, 2005) and such cost brings more return (Economist, 2014), but there are billions of people still under sever threat in the globe. Health and hygiene related issues have been getting special attention in Bangladesh but in a country of huge population nothing seems to be enough. Bangladesh has made some progress in health sector but when it comes to rural areas, the overall situation is much more severe (Shammi and Morshed, 2013). It is very tough to reach all segments of people with adequate services and opportunities. Here, the portion of people who are living outside (Tribal Groups, special economic class etc.) of mainstream are mostly affected by the health and hygiene related problems. Tea garden workers are one of them who have been living without minimum health related service.

Bangladesh is the tenth tea producing and ninth tea exporting country in the world with 359,085 people live in tea garden areas, including 89,812 registered workers and 19,592 casual workers (Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016). The tea garden laborers are the most disadvantaged group and vulnerable community in terms of health and hygiene (Ahmed, 2011; Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016; Das and Islam, 2006) due to insufficient education, lack of income as well as appropriate awareness. Sylhet is the northeastern divisional city with over 150 tea gardens including three of the largest tea gardens in the world. In recent years Bangladesh has become an emerging nation in achieving the millennium goals (Planning Commission, 2015) but gross disparity still exists in tea garden areas (Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016; Chowdhury et al.; 2018). Their amount of income and related opportunities are not favorable to maintain minimum living standard where health and hygiene issue is hardly get attention to them.

Tea garden workers are the most vulnerable population in Bangladesh with lower income which is less than 1 USD per day (Ahmed, 2011; Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016), do not support and allow them to arrange and maintain healthy life. Thus they have been leading a life untold misery where human rights related issues is often absent. The condition of human rights of the women and adolescent girls of tea gardeners has often been described as pathetic, but no concerted effort have yet been undertaken to promote the human right conditions as a whole in the tea garden areas of Sylhet (Das and Islam, 2006). The living conditions of these communities are remarkably eager due to the lack of proper utility facilities, especially in water supply

Author α σ: Department of Social Work Shahjalal University of Science and Technology Bangladesh. e-mail: neazahmed_2002@yahoo.com

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and sanitation sectors. About 50 per cent to 60 per cent tea garden workers still are used to open defecation causing various excreta related diseases and not practiced with washing hand after defecation. Even they are habituated in using open space near to water source and do not wash their hands properly. Women and children are most vulnerable groups here who often affected by various diseases for this reason (Ahmed, et.al., 2006; Ahmed, Begum, & Chowdhury, 2009; Chowdhury, Hasan and Karim, 2011; Gain, 2009; Hoque, 2003; Sahoo, Konwar and Sahoo, 2010). Moreover, throwing household waste nearby place is also common among them that helps to spread diseases (Ahmed, et.al., 2006; Chowdhury, Hasan and Karim, 2011; Das, Islam and Zakirul, 2006;). In recent years some changes are made and owners and authorities have taken some initiative to improve their livelihood but due to absent of proper knowledge and ability to manage the necessary cost, initiatives have failed to change their attitude and behavior (Chowdhury, et. al., 2018). Their living arrangement is very poor and generally they lived in a house made of bamboo and mud (Chowdhury, et. al., 2018; Mahmud, et. al., 2017) and sometimes 10 persons cramming into a single room measuring 10 x 20 feet along with the cattle. Even initiatives are also invisible that bound them to maintain unhygienic environment inside their home (Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016; Mahmud, et. al., 2017).

Unawareness about health and hygiene makes them more susceptible to various health hazards, which causes them ill health (Ahmmed, 2012). Different studies explored that knowledge and understanding about healthy life style is very poor or unknown to them. Their awareness on health and healthy lifestyle was superficial, knowledge on common illnesses and their prevention pattern and treatment-seeking behavior not conducive to the maintenance of health (Ahmed and Masud, 2011; Borsha, 2015). They have no little access to information to know and to change their life. Like their personal life, they have to face occupational health hazards due to absence of necessary arrangement by the owners. This has resulted in a number of work-related accidents and the workers are found to suffer from a number of health problems. Health aims at prevention of disease and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations (Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016; Borgohain, 2013). Despite having laws and rules, access and opportunities to get proper medical service is very poor among tea gardens. Workers have common complain not to get necessary medicine and medical treatment from the official medial centers. Even in many cases, they face problems in getting such services outside from the gardens due to many reasons, like economic problem, less support from the owners and many more (Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016; Hossain, 2002; Mahmud, Miah and Jahan, 2017). In many case they follow traditional healing methods which lead them to become vulnerable in terms of health and hygiene practice.

Tea workers are one of the most important labor units of our economy but their life and livelihood is still under the server threats with inhuman degradation. What they have been doing for the economic growth of the country is out of question but there are series of questions about their development. Authorities often ignore existing legal obligations and bound them to live without adequate health and hygiene opportunities. From their home to work place, everywhere they are not protected and secured, rather follow some behaviors and practices which are directly harmful their sound health. Existing working and living environment and facilities do not allow them to use sanitary latrines, drink safe water, washes hand properly and taking bath with soap (Ahmed, et.al.,2006; Ahmmed and Hossain, 2016; Mahmud, et. al., 2017). In many cases, they drink *chora* water for drink. NGOs project installed some toilet but local people use *chora* for toileting purpose. An improved understanding of the extent and the characteristics of utilization water in their daily life also identify health status and hygiene condition, as well as the barriers to access can serve multiple health facilities. At the national level and local level this tea garden worker how much facility get from government and tea garden authority it can aid in developing equitable, allowing policy makers and health care service providers to better understand and meet tea garden worker's needs. All this information will help government to achieve its goal to ensure safe water, proper medical and health facilities and improve hygiene condition of the tea garden worker.

II. Methods and Materials

The study was case study in nature and the approach of the study was qualitative. The Lackatoorah Tea Estate of Sylhet city was considered as case for this study. There were several tea gardens in Sylhet where but Lackatoorah Tea Estate was selected due to easy transportation facility. Along with this factor the huge population who are living in this territory considered. It is located under Tuker Bazar Union Parishad, Sylhet Sadar Upazilla. By using purposive sampling procedure fifteen respondents were selected from the above mention area and in-depth-interview schedule and observationnaire were used for gathering primary data. Voluntary participation was ensured so that all respondents participate spontaneously in research process. All the questions in this interview schedule were formulated before the interview. Observationnaire was used for gathering information from tea garden workers community. Extensive field notes were collected through observation and interviews. Data was analyzed by three parts strategy namely reducing the data, Coding the

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data and Synthesize the data. Read and re-read data, become engrossed in it. Identifying themes based on common, conflicting, minority. Test themes across the data set, where they are common, under what circumstances are they found, not found. Demonstrate trust worthiness in data analysis.

III. Finding and Discussion

a) Access to Health Services

i. Diseases and way of Treatment

It is found that the tea garden workers are suffering from different type of general and chronic illnesses. Waterborne diseases such as jaundice, diarrhoea, skin diseases etc. are the common illness suffered by the workers and their family members. There is a crisis of safe drinking water among the community. A large number of people are suffering from Lung disease, heart disease, peptic ulcer and tuberculosis. Smoking and alcohol are the major causes identified by the doctors. Most of the tea garden workers are now take allopathic treatment and few of them are go for local quack doctor or other *Ayurveda*[1] treatment. Tea garden authority has established a dispensary for the community. Most of the people are going there for primary treatment. Many of the people are aware about the modern treatment. One of the respondents pointed out the lack of facility in garden dispensary in this way,

> *In the garden dispensary they provide only few type of medicine and rest of the medicine need to buy from the outside pharmacy. But lack of money we cannot buy costly medicine.*

ii. Emergency injury and its handling mechanism

When any workers are injured in the workplace they go to the garden dispensary. If they injured severely than they went to the Government Hospital for better treatment. Garden authority sometimes gives transportation facility to the worker. But Most of the occasion injured worker goes to the hospital by their own arrangement. Workers spend their own money for transportation and for buying medicines. In few occasion garden authorities bear some portion of the treatment expenditure but the way of getting compensation is very difficult. One of the respondents point out his emergency injury in the following way,

> *I was working in the garden and cutting tea plant. Suddenly I cut my left hand finger. Immediately I went to the dispensary but there is no doctor available. Then my fellow workers brought me to the Osmani Medical College and Hospital. Garden authority didn't provide transportation facility. After following complex procedure garden authority gave me some money.*

iii. Health services providing by garden authority

Garden authority established a dispensary for the garden workers. Garden workers can get medical treatment and medicine in free of cost. But now there is no permanent MBBS doctor available. In past a MBBS doctor was working in the dispensary. But one of the workers father was died because of wrong treatment and apathy of the doctor. One of the respondents point out his life experience related to the health service in the following way,

> *My father was very ill and suffering from the chronic disease. I brought him to the dispensary and there was no available doctor. After long period of time doctor came but he gave not proper attention to my father. Doctor gave my father some low cost medicine. I brought my father couple of time in the dispensary but same things were happen. After few days later my father was died because of male treatment.*

After this incident all the community workers was very much angry and they was united and began to protest against the doctor. They submitted complain to the garden authority about this matter. Garden workers called strike and sited in front of the garden office. After this entire incidents garden authority withdraw the doctor from dispensary. Then a long period of time there was no specialized doctor in the dispensary. Now garden authority appointed a doctor who is not permanent. Even garden authority does not give proper salary and accommodation facility to the doctor. For these reasons present doctor is unwilling to continue his job and he feel apathy in his duty. The doctor arrives in dispensary at morning and stay only for an hour. The doctor also does not come to the dispensary regularly. He comes to the dispensary only once or twice in a week. Sufficient and necessary medicines are also not available in the dispensary. Most of the medicines are need to buy from the medicine shop. Only low cost and preliminary medicine are found in the dispensary.

iv. Working of NGOs related to health and hygiene

Institute of Development Affairs (IDEA) a non-governmental organization currently working. IDEA running the WaSH project here. WaSH means Water, sanitation and Hygiene. WaSH project established lots of water resources and platform in this garden area. They also provide material for building toilets. Water resources and toilets are made by the joint venture of WaSH project and workers. WaSH project also working in hygiene related activities. One of the respondents point out his experience related to the service of WaSH project in the following way:

> *Before IDEA starting their work here most of the workers drink "indiras" water and do toilets in the hilly area or in the chora. IDEA changed their behavior and establishes many water resources and toilets in the garden area.*

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IV. Food and Nutrition

a) Food Habits and concept of nutrition

The study found that the main food of the tea garden workers community is rice. Along with rice five or six days in a week they eat peas, potato mash, vegetable etc. Once or twice in week they eat fish, chicken etc. Tea garden workers get their wage week wise. They get their whole week wage in a specific day of a week. That day they can buy some costly food. But other day they are unable to buy costly food. They earn only 85 BDT in a day and 595 BDT in a week which is too low income for maintaining standard of living. One of the respondents opined that,

> *My income is very low. I can't maintain my family properly. One day we can eat thrice in a day other day we can eat twice in a day. I can't able to buy cheap food daily how I can buy costly food. One medium size fish rate in the market is 200 to 400 BDT. But I earn only 85 BDT in a day. How I can buy fish, meat, egg for my family regularly.*

The study reveals that most of the workers are consider nutritious food means rich food like fish, meat, egg, milk etc. They are unaware about that also some cheap foods have much nutrition. The study found that few workers are well known about nutritious foods. Like small fish, vegetable, fruits have much nutrition.

b) Child food and concept of nutrition

New born baby and child under 2 years drink mother milk. After reaching 6 month child eat normal food also. But there is no different between child food and adult food among the tea garden workers. Almost all the respondents have said that they give same food to their children which they eat regularly. Majority of the respondents are aware about nutritious foods of the children but they are unable to give extra foods to the children because of lack of money. Children of the tea garden workers eat general foods like rice, peas, potato mash etc.

c) Pregnant mothers' food habits and concept of nutrition

The study reveals that majority of the respondents have told that pregnant mother eat same food as they eat regularly. Few respondents told that they give extra food to the pregnant mother. They give more food to the pregnant mother than previous. Some respondents told that they don't give more food to the mother because if they provide much food than child size in the womb will be small. Few respondents said that after delivery of a child they don't provide rice to the mother. After three days of the delivery date they provide rice to the mother. Then again they stop provide rice to the mother. After seven days from the date of the delivery they are starting to provide rice to the mother. In the meant time they provide bread, fruits, parched rice etc. One of the female respondents share his experience about this matter in such manner,

> *When I delivered my child, my mother-in-law and other older relatives stop giving me rice for three days. They said if I eat rice than my health will not recover quickly. My body will be heavier and I will be suffering from various diseases. After three days they gave me rice. I was very hungry for eating rice. Then again they stopped giving me rice and again started giving rice from seven days of my delivery date.*

V. Hygiene Practice

a) Water source and purity of water

The study reveals that majority of the respondents do not have own source of water. Rest of them told that they have own source of water. Those who have own source of water among them they have tube-well as their own source of water. During observation the study found 166 water sources in the community among them 48 water sources are found broken or unusable. The study found that 53 water sources are located in dirty place. Point to be taken into account that most of the respondents have no own source of water, they have use shared water source. In this community ten or more families share a tube well. They also collect water from "*Indeera*" which means ring-well. It is also significant that those who use "*Indeera*" as their water source may have possibility to use contaminated water, which can cause high disease rate.

b) Water and soap use for bathing

The study found that majority of the respondents use tube-well, "Indeera" water for bath. Few of them use "chora" which means canal water for bath. Although a good number of people use safe water for bathing but rest of them don't use safe water where contaminated water can cause skin diseases. The study found that there is one chora or canal located in this community. During observation the study found 17 people including children use chora or canal for bathing purpose. The study also found that majority of the respondents use soap on bath. Rest of them don't use soap in bath at all. Lack of awareness, difficult to change their habit that they were used to in ages, cultural lag, that is, the inability to adopt themselves with the changing culture where they have to collect water by their effort rather than open water of chora etc. are causes behind not using safe water and soap on bath.

c) Water use for cloth and Dish washing

Through the study lot of significant issues came in the light. One thing was very heartening that drinking water collection of majority of the people studied were from safe water sources. But it's not all about drinking

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safe water to stay away from diseases. Hygiene practice demands to be safe in bathing as well as washing clothes from safer water sources not from a dirty and mangy water source like chora. So this fact is alarming that despite having lot of available water sources people for various reason go to chora. The study found that majority of the respondents use safe water for cloth and dish washing but few of them also use chora water for cloth washing and bathing. One of the female respondents share his opinion in reply of questions why she use chora water,

> *Most of the times tube-well, indeeras are unavailable because lot of people use it. Some time I couldn't use tube-well because thief takes away the handle of the tube-well and sometime tube-well is broken. Washing cloths and dishes are easy in the chora water. Heavy cloth like katha is easy to wash in the chora water.*

During observation the study found that 15 people use chora or canal for cloth and dish washing purpose.

d) Information about Family Latrine

The study found that majority of the respondents has a Family latrine. Rest of them has no family latrine. They use shared latrine. It is significant that, they face some problem to use the shared latrine. Another problem found that there are lots of broken toilets found in the community during observation. I found total 70 broken latrines in the community. The study also found that during observation 3 children use chora for toileting purpose. The study found that respondents use the latrine made by slab/ring/tank. Few respondents told that they use open place. It is significant that few people are out of the safe latrine. That might cause their health and hygiene problem.

e) Use of Latrine and Its cleanliness

The study found that majority of the respondents clean their latrine regularly. Rest of the respondents doesn't clean regularly. The significance is that, who don't clean regularly the latrine can affect by Germ badly. The study found that majority of the respondents told that the children of their family use latrine regularly. Rest of the respondents told that the children of their families don't use latrine regularly. During observation 3 children use chora for toileting purpose. Although the majority use the latrine but a few people don't use latrine regularly, where the risk of health and hygiene is high. Especially in workplace there are very limited numbers of latrine available. Workers use open place for toileting purpose which spread germs and increase various types of diseases. One respondent opined that,

> *I work in different sector of the garden in different day. But latrines are unavailable in most of the sector. I use open place or hilly area for toileting purpose. It is impossible to go to the latrine because latrine is very far from my work place.*

VI. Conclusion

Now days the concept of Health and Hygiene practice is the significant issues to be addressed in determining levels of services. Although the study faces difficulties in conducting this research but also the findings get the real picture Health and Hygienic practice of Tea Garden Worker. Many of those tea garden laborers are use cannel water, defection in open place because of they have no ability to construct such low cost latrine, tube-well. Still a large number of both tea garden workers are using contaminated cannel water for bathing and other household activities. In the studied garden has access NGOs and they provide tube-well and sanitary latrine in shortly. Health and hygiene is one the most significant factor for living a standard life. The situation of health and hygiene among tea garden workers is not up to the mark. The research explored the deteriorated situation to some extent. The suggested recommendations could help to improve the situation.

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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
Economics
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

The Alienation on People with Physical Disability at Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Cibinong

By R. Enkeu Agiati

Abstract- This research discussed the alienation of people with disability in Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (BBRVBD) Cibinong. The alienation refers to the form of experience when people feel themselves as strangers where they do not consider themselves as the centre of the world and the actor of the one's action. This alienation involved the human relation with their lives and environment. The aim of the research was to analyze the alienation of people with disability by observing their powerlessness, normlessness and social isolation. This research used the qualitative method with in-depth interview, observation and documentation study. The data resource which is used was the primary and secondary data, this research also carried out the validity data test with credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability. The informant in this research was the client of BBRVBD Cibinong which is purposively determined. Furthermore, the field data was analyzed by using qualitative analysis. The result of the research showed that the three informants of this research experienced alienation which is characterized by powerlessness, normlessness, and isolated, live alone and self-estrangement.

Keywords: alienation, people with disability.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 111799

THEALIENATIONONPEOPLEWITHPHYSICALDISABILITYATBINADAKSAVOCATIONALREHABILITATIONCENTRECIBINONG

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Keywords: alienation, people with disability.

I. Preface

a) Background of the Problem

The idea that all persons with disabilities are incapable of doing anything, and generally they are worthless.This is despite the fact that many of them are skilled at the job field, and some are even quite successful and become famous. Yet they nonetheless ignore the fact that with their disability they become a burden, insignificant, and they feel alienated from most people in general, there is a stereotype that people with disabilities are those who are dependent on others, not independent, and suffer.

Stereotypes in people with disabilities are often directed at themselves and cause them to be the most unfortunate compared to normal people. A commonly held stereo type, is a public belief about a particular social group, or individual type. The concept of "stereotypes" and "prejudices" is often confusing with many different meanings; and the stereotype is a counter-transference form of one-sided and prejudice against the person with disability.

People with disabilities especially in those who experience disability after adulthood, they often experience alienation or alienation. This is in accordance with Silva research in 2005 in () which states that the lower the total score obtained the lower the self-alienation of the individual. Research subjects show that the manifestation of alienation has differences in each social group. This is because it depends on the gap level of social situation subject groups and their hopes to solve it.

Alienation bring impact of helplessness, the absence of norm, and social isolation: where the impact according to Hepner (1973) can be individual which tend to be egoistic, pessimistic, full of hatred, worrier, and high helplessness. So based on the description above alienation is an imperfect awareness (pain of memory) caused by behavior that reflects itself, where the individual is behaving based on the illusion he experiences, so that the individual loses his / her identity. Based on this background, researchers are interested to conduct research on: "Alienation in people with physical disability in Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) Cibinong".

The formulation of this research problem is: How alienation on the disabled people?. Furthermore this research is focused on: First: What is the characteristic of informant, Second: How is the feeling of helplessness of informant, Third: How is the feeling of informer's disloyalty. Fourth: How to feel socially isolated informers. Fifth: How the problems faced by informants. Sixth: How to solve the problem of the informant. Seventh: How to expect informants.

This research was conducted with the aim to study: First: Informant characteristic, second: Feelings of helplessness of informants, third: Feelings of infomercial disaffection, fourth: Social isolation of informants, fifth: Problems faced by informants, sixth: infomation, and the seventh: Informant's expectations.

Theoretically, the result of this research is expected to give contribution of thought and information for the academics, especially information about alienation on the disabled people from the perspective of social work practice. Practically, the results of this study can contribute thoughts to the implementers of providing services to clients with disabilities in solving problems and can make the basis for the managers of people with disabilities in the preparation of effective and best service model.

Author: e-mail: agiatienkeu@yahoo.co.id

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Alienation is the process toward estrangement, the emergence of a state in which a person gets an alienated state from his life. According to Bronfenbrener & Keniston (in Thornberg, 1982) defines alienation as a feeling of disappearance from the desired relationship before that causes feelings of being rejected by the outside world, and because of this feeling the individual feels small and does deviant behavior.

Seeman and Katz & Kahn (1994) then merged these aspects into: 1) helplessness (powerlessness), where this aspect is a combination of the aspect of helplessness and helplessness, 2) normlessness, 3) social mixing (social isolation) where aspects of inequality and social isolation are a combination of isolation and self-estrangement aspects.

The person with physical disability is a person who, according to medical science, has a limb abnormality that includes; bones, muscles, and joints in both the structure and / or function, so that it can experience obstacles or obstacles to carry out its activities. According to Law Number 4 Year 1997. the characteristics of people with disabilities are: a.Memiliki physical barriers, mobility in doing daily activities, b. Having barriers in productive work skills, c. Having psychological mental barriers or awkwardness that causes low self-esteem, isolation and lack of confidence, d. Having barriers in carrying out its social functions, and e. Socio-economic vulnerable.

Social work considers that people with physical disabilities are one of the social problems. Individuals with disabilities can not perform their social functions optimally, so they need help handling the problem. Therefore, with the assistance provided in a professional manner will be very helpful in overcoming the existing problems. Profession of social work is a profession of help, then to overcome the problems faced by people with physical disabilities can be assisted by fostering disabled people in order to improve and develop the potential and ability. Understanding the potential and capabilities that they have, can be a force in dealing with every problem that exists. The main task of social workers in the service paca body is counseling is by fostering good relationships and beliefs themselves counselee. For that, we must treat them as valuable individuals with the talents they possess with the uniqueness of expressed feelings, with personal needs to be met, and with frustrated feelings that can be overcome. In addition, the counselor should also help them to accept themselves, realistically evaluating their own weaknesses and learning to overcome them so they can function well in their lives.

They must be helped to realize that no matter what their circumstances, they are lovable individuals, rewarded for their dignity, more important to accept them as they are and to acknowledge the potential of persons with physical disabilities can be developed and utilized in their life and future. Empowerment for people with disabilities does not always explore their potential, but engages them in the activities of people in general and recognizes people with physical disabilities as part of their society and social environment.

II. Method

This research used qualitative method with single case design (singgle case) about alienation of people with physical disability. Qualitative method is used because this study aims to examine the "Alienation on the disabled people in the Central Vocational Rehabilitation Bina Daksa (BBRVBD) Cibinong". Source of data used is primary data source, that is data obtained directly from informant research through in-depth interview technique, observation especially to their activity, and documentation study. Source of data used is primary data source, that is data obtained directly from research informant and secondary source that is data obtained from study result of documentation, that data relate to alienation problem of disabled in BBRVBD) Cibinong. Informant in this research is client of BBRVBD Cibinong which determined by purposive. In this research, data validity test is done by using extension of participation, persistence of observation, triangulation, and reference adequacy. Further data from the field is analyzed by qualitative analysis.

III. Research And Analysis Result

a) General Description of Research Location

Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) Cibinong is one of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Directorate General of Social Service and Rehabilitation of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs that provides vocational social rehabilitation services for people with physical disabilities in Indonesia. BBRVBD Cibinong has the function to develop and improve the vocational rehabilitation system in Indonesia, thus encouraging people with physical disabilities to be able to live and be independent by getting a job. While the main task of BBRVBD Cibinong is to provide advanced vocational rehabilitation services for the disabled from the Bina Daksa Social Rehabilitation Center (BBRSBD), Bina Daksa Social Institution (PSBD), Loka Bina Karya (LBK) and from the community.

Based on the above, the existence of rehabilitation service institution with a disability in the form of Balai Besar or Panti Rehabilitasi disabled is very necessary to support efforts to improve the social welfare of the disabled. Given that one way to increase the rights, dignity and participation of persons with physical disabilities to be more active in carrying out their life activities in the community is through rehabilitation and education (UN Resolution 48/96 of 1993). Disability rehabilitation is an effort that aims to improve the functioning of people with disabilities

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optimally and to assist their social integration process by applying methods in the field of social work, education and skills in a coordinated, combined and integrated manner.

IV. The description of Research Informant's Alienation

a) Ha Informant

HA is one of Cibinong Bina Daksa Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) client, 28 years old male and unmarried. HA has the last education is JSS, the fifth child of the Nine siblings, is from Pabun, and he runs the amputation of his left leg due to an accident. HA has been in BBRVBD for five months and the type of skill chosen is suturing, she feels happy and gets more confident and diminishes her teralienation feeling after following the pelakihan at BBRVBD. This is possible because he meets with his friends who are also deformed, he does not feel alone, and he feels that still because with this disability he thinks there is still much that can be done so that he can live his life in the future.

b) Feelings of powerlessness of informants

HA when he realizes he has a disability and must stay home in the healing process after amputation, he feels his own life and he has a feeling of self-estrangement, a feeling that arises in HA that all activities he has done are not profitable herself, thereby generating the feeling that any behavior he does is not merely his own.

HA feels helpless with her disability. It is characterized by increasing loneliness, decreased desire of life, desire to achieve something but difficult to achieve. Although this feeling is only the moon, but HA requires the process of accepting the fact that it does not live itself as someone who is active, able to work but rather feels dependent on the outside circumstances of self in the present moment alienation also affects the life of HA. HA experienced a conflict primarily related to socialization, relationships with close friends. To establish with others, HA requires communication and courage skills to get started. It can not be separated from the mental picture of himself who felt helpless. This condition is in accordance with the said HA as follows:

"I Feel incapable of being the same or any other person, even though i can work and earn money, my movements still limited and i am powerless like everyone else."

c) Feelings of informant's unfaithfulness

HA had felt unacceptable and could not 'move' in the community. Therefore, he does not get the satisfaction of living under these conditions, as the implication is that HA is happy when society changes, or if the person has to change, then the direction is to be more confrom with the expectations of the people in general. He feels separated from the values of the group or the relationship between the group members so as not to close the possibility because of feelings such as making the individual withdraw from his social life but the condition after months gradually lost with time especially after entering vocational training in BBRVBD Cibinong, he felt brightly welcomes his future.

d) Feeling of socially isolated

HA at the time of realizing it is no longer perfect as it was before the accident, he really felt sad, feel alone and this solitude felt others rejected, and apart from the values of the group or the relationship of his group, so as not to close the possibility because of feelings like make him withdraw from his social life. The feeling of self-estrangement in HA is shown by all the activities that he has done that does not benefit him, thus generating the feeling that any behavior he performs is merely useless only because of his parents' wishes. This is as stated HA:

"It's very different nowadays especially after following the training here, when I know that my legs have been cut I feel sad and defective, I feel alien to myself, feel alone and this solitude feel others rejection, and do not want anymore come up to me, and finally I just stay at home ".

e) Problems faced by informants

In life of HA, although now calm and not alone and alienated, but felt still have problems associated with activities and life especially with the issue of mercy on him, but did not provide social support or provide opportunities.This situation makes HA sad, embarrassed, so it is a bit embarrassed also to start interacting except with his friends first. HA first before experiencing a disability has a female friend, but after her amputated legs she invited her friend to find another couple so that she is not disappointed, this decision is heavy and painful and the more she feels isolated. But what may be said HA also feel the heart of her female friend. The statement of HA with respect to the matter is as follows:

"As a man of my age should work, be healthy, be happy others, but alone need the support, help of others, and find it difficult to get him too difficult, I also want to marry someday, but to support others must work right first ".

f) Efforts to overcome the problems of the informant

Although HA has problems that limit her movements and sometimes feel sad and embarrassed, so she just befriend and connect with people and close friends, but she always try to overcome the problem. Like when he was not a student of BBRVBD he was active in the mosque, joined with the implementation of ELECTION and he was a bit daring to appear to be chairman in an activity in the community, although feeling different from others, sad and embarrassed with the person he just met trying to get rid of these thoughts. As he said:

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"I am now beginning to follow activities in my neighborhood even though I was hesitant and afraid not to be accepted. In addition HA overcome the problems it faces not always think about it, have the spirit, and always fill the time not just silence, he is passionate for any activity if in the environment".

V. Informant's hope

HA's hope in the future is able to fulfill all desires, do not want to be deformed so parents especially not serve excessively. Besides, HA does not want to be dependent on other people especially parents, because according to HA there is the treatment of his parents that causes him to feel dependent, but maybe parents love and want to serve HA. This saying is as follows:

"It is sometimes my parents are too worried and serve me, so nothing helped, but with that I became their burden when my parents are old. Perhaps their intention to give more attention to my son, but instead I feel the burden ".

Informant CB

a) Informant's identity

The second informant in this research was CB, CB was a 27-year-old male, unmarried status, Muslim, and he suffered a disability both legs were paralyzed so CB used a wheelchair. CB became a student in BBRVBD Cibinong has been five months and follow computer training. CB is the second of four children and he has the last education is high school.

b) Feelings of powerlessness of informants

The CB informant had experienced a conflict within himself, he felt protest why he should be disabled and he felt helpless, but he was silent and did not want to connect with his family members let alone with his friends. Gradually the relationship with parents has begun to split, the expectations of parents with ideals often contradict so that lonely CB seek other compensation to solve the problem. CB became alien to himself and still looking for his identity so much to do activities that are less precise and even tend to deviate, such as staying up, not wanting to eat, to be alone in the room until many days.

The feeling of CB's powerlessness is showed by the lack of passionate CB behavior in life, unable to do meaningful work, and feeling alive and never stands out with his friends and does not want to meet with his brothers for almost a year. CB feels embarrassed about his situation, he often thinks negatively and he is also often aloof and reserved until he meets others nervous. When the interviewee was asked why was that? CB replied as follows:

"saya sejak mengalami kecacatan begitu terpukul, sedih tidak ketulungan dan ingin menyendiri, karena setiap orang yang bertemu selalu menanyakan kecacatan saya, sehingga saya selalu menjadi pusat perhatian mereka. Saya merasa malu dan memutuskan untuk tidak ketemu dengan orang lain termasuk tidak mau kumpul dengan adik-adik di rumah".

c) Feeling of normlessness

Given that CB was difficult to accept his disability at the time, CB desperately needed the support and advice of his parents and relatives, as well as his friends, but CB still found it hard to accept, he always thought of his limitations. This condition has an impact on CB who does not want to establish relationships with others around the environment. CB embarks on a new life that must have a positive self-concept no longer assume itself low or negative that makes it difficult to accept yourself with what it is to itself, and think others do not like him, and feel pessimistic. This state of normlessness is felt by CB where the norms in society and family do not apply to itself CB no longer manifests expectations of how he will behave, and takes the form of a rule that is socially rather than formally enforced. He felt that the norms became less binding on him, and CB lost the sense of what was right and wrong that pentiiing he did not feel wrong and apart from social relationships. It is like what CB says:

"I felt that in public relations he tended to be avoiding community activities. for me social relationships are just something that applies outside themselves, i just have the feeling that the goals of my life are not socially recognized, and i assume that i also do not have to be bound by the rules and norms that apply in my family or neighborhood, so i do whatever i like. but after thinking again that i can not be so and i have to live be part of my family and my environment ".

d) Feeling of socially isolated

CB is a reserved person, with his disability and feeling he is not the same as any other then he likes to be alone his intention is that CB has a tendency to withdraw from his environment and has no passion for any activity, if he feels his surroundings reject him CB more good at home watching TV. In him there is no passion for doing anything useful, so the time is spent on daydreaming or just relaxing without doing anything.

This condition is felt long enough for almost a year, CB did not want to meet and join his friends or his brothers. CB thinks he is low or negative which makes it difficult to accept himself for what he is, and thinks others do not like him, and feel pessimistic. However, this condition can be overcome after running time 2 years later support and suggestions from parents began to feel strongly encourage CB to start on a new life. CB began to have a positive self-concept no longer assume himself low or negative which makes it difficult to accept himself with what is against himself, he no longer

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prejudiced that others do not like him, and in not feeling pesismis again, especially after CB became a student at BBRVBD Cibinong. This is as he said as follows:

"Since experiencing disability i prefert To be alone and do not want to be approached by others because when met shame, like to be merciful, and at home people so pay attention too much so i feel bad. at first i am passionate to them that i am useless, only men who have to be assisted and they are difficult to accept me instead they may refuse my disabled presence, so i better not join them ".

e) Problems faced by informants

Regarding the problem CB feels at the moment is that CB feels isolated feeling of loneliness, rejection and separation from family members, the relationship between family members is felt so far that he is shut out and because of these feelings, makes CB withdraw from his social life. CB felt that it was very important to have a job. Therefore, to get a job is one of the problems for CB, because CB thinks positively whatever happens with her disability that she must still be able to support her family or her parents, she does not want to be a dependent parent.

Another problem from CB, he felt a lot of stereotypes about a wheelchair; it becomes very unfavorable of him. This is in some activities very troublesome though by any reason there is any good reason to keep that in mind, because people in wheelchairs have more problems with access and things like that. According to CB, wheelchairs show "disabled" and the relationship continues to be branded into people's minds.

In connection with the problems faced by CB, the efforts made in solving the problem include trying to move, negative thoughts on positive thoughts about himself, CB tries to avoid the pressure and solve existing problems against the conflict on him. CB concentrates on the useful activities of the computer so that he can face the reality of his life. Another effort CB undertakes is to seek social support (for social support for instrumental reasons) from those who love it like their parents and older siblings, and their younger siblings. This situation can be addressed as he said as follows:

"The problem that I feel in my opinion can not be left, because if we do not change it then who else. For that I did a useful activity to deepen the computer,then I began to think that the attention of parents, brothers and sisters is the greatest influence and its benefits for me ".

VI. Informant's hope

Based on interviews with CB, he has hope for his future that he wants to have access to a job, CB hopes that the results of the training at BBRVBD are follow-up and make it easy to work, because with working he can feel meaningful to his parents and his family and not dependent to them. In addition CB wants that they will be married later and can finance his family. This is as CB says:

"I hope after the training it is easy to get a job, so i have a salary that can help my parents, and one day i want to get married and i can support my family".

This CB statement shows that he has hope for his future not to depend on others or to ask for the mercy of others, but CB has hope to find employment and income that can be used for himself and his parents and family if CB is married. This also proves that the stereotype of a person with disability is not a residue or a sidelined person, but a person in the front who can align with others who do not experience disability.

Informant E

a) Informant's Identity

Informant E is one of the students of Vocational Rehabilitation Center Bina Daksa (BBRVBD) Cibinong force to XIII and E aged 30 years, male sex and unmarried status. E has the last education is vocational school, the second child of four siblings, originally from North Barito County, he has an accident that caused his leg. E has been in BBRVBD for five months and the type of skill chosen is graphic design, he is happy to know that many are like him, but they are confident. This makes E less alienated, he feels it is still meaningful because with this disability he thinks there is still much that can be done so that he can live his life in the future as well for his parents.

b) Feeling of helplessness

The feeling of E's alienation manifested in his helplessness, the feeling that everything E has done is not beneficial to him, giving rise to the feeling that all behaviors that E undertakes are the behavior of a helpless person, E's excitement and pleasure alone care about others around him. As a result E tends to be selfish, do not want to associate with others. That's because he does not care because he thinks others will not help him.

Informant E feels helpless, depressing, dependent, and less self-sufficient because of a disability. This fact leads E to many negative thoughts about his future, so he is incompatible. In addition, helplessness E is raised on the behavior and relationships he has with friends, as well as the feeling that he can live out his life because of parental support not because of his strength.

The description as follow:

"I have an accidental disability that makes me feel so sad, so embarrassed that I do not want to meet other people who want to be angry and my own opinion is the most correct. It was felt that other people thought helpless and indeed I felt helpless. I thought that I was

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not strong enough to make myself strong was my parents. Therefore I better stay at home do not want to meet with anyone ".

c) Feelings of Unfaithfulness of infomant

Feelings of dishonor are also felt by E, E feels that the values or rules that exist in his environment no longer favor his defective self, because he feels that his behavior is helpless, sad, and too difficult to be realized in the reality of his life. Finally E has frustrated frustration because he feels his goal is difficult to achieve and he assumes that he should not be tied to the values and norms prevailing in the social environment E, E's feelings as though he is outside the surrounding community he feels different from the others and a feeling of solitude, the rejection of others makes him struggle and work hard.

This statement is reinforced by what E says as follows:

"I feel so sad at the first time I realized that the defect has no right foot, wah I will have difficulty walking, I can no longer play ball, why should I be different, why rules, norms are not on my side, why I can not move like they?".

d) Feeling of socially isolated

The feeling of being socially isolated in E is showed by feelings of solitude, rejection and separation from family members and playgroup. E felt relationships with friends among the members of his group were cut off and only one or two people still came to visit. E closes and always thinks about the possibilities of other people's negative judgments on their disability.Because such feelings E becomes a person who withdraws from his social life.

E's condition is perceived to be very stressful and he tends to withdraw from his environment especially with regard to activities related to others. This behavior is supported by a cynical or negative subjective feeling in E about self and its roles to gain in social relationships. This makes the E feel increasingly isolated and alienation characterized by the increased feelings of loneliness, decreased desire of life, the desire to achieve something but difficult to achieve. This is in accordance with what E declares as follows:

'' Every day, although many people sometimes I feel alone and separate from those around them, when they are talking or talking to me. Feelings of being away from others despite being gathered with friends are still there, only I try to keep quiet and neutralize feelings again. "

The statement above clearly indicates that he has a feeling of social isolation and away from interpersonal relationships with others around him, only E can overcome his feelings and can restore to a flat or emotional emotional situation in a balanced emotional situation. However, the mood or emotional situation of E should be eliminated and even to be reduced, since this feeling of isolation if constantly therein will make E the frustration that eventually E withdraws from his relationship or social environment.

e) Problems faced by informants

Informant E has a work-related problem, because E feels and realizes he is flawed and has limitations so he strives and learns in earnest that the outcome of the training at BBRVBD can be a provision for his future. The problem facing E also is that he still has feelings of his own 'and others approach if they are saturated and have no friends. Therefore E is pleased with the graphic design skills because the graphic designs depict and enable him to work on his own by developing his own creativity. The feeling of being isolated from others is also sometimes still felt by E especially when he is in a neighborhood where the majority of his people are newly known. This condition makes E sometimes embarrassed and makes him not want to meet other people.

f) Attempts to solve the problem

The problems that E faces are not insurmountable, but E always tries to reduce his feelings, E tries to cover his problems and his perceptions of others and he wants to approach the group of people he has just encountered despite the ultimate risk-ultimately falling on the question "why are his feet". "When does it happen", "How does it feel" / to answer it actually returns to E's sadness, but E tries to tolerate the person who asks and answers what is the other effort E informant has is the belief that he should be self-motivated, self-motivated that disability is not an obstacle and a reason to end his future and his life.That motivation is what keeps E fill his life and move to be useful for others, especially for both parents.

VII. Informant's Hope

Regarding E's expectation is that he wants his future to meet his own needs as well as his parents, even E's desire is that he can bear the family needs because his father E is elderly, he also does not want to be deformed so that parents are always worried and thinking about "risks "His daily life and his mother always serve E excessively. Additionally E does not want to be dependent on his brother or another brother, because according to E, his brother always thinks about E's needs and future, so his treatment causes him to feel dependent on his brother. This is in accordance with the terms E when interviewed as follows:

"I hope the people at home do not pay attention to me until the needs of my days, let alone my kaka he always think of me to how to eat me, it pity when he already have family, so I have skill, hopefully with this can work and have income so that I can finance myself, even I pay for my parents and my sister's help"

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The statement of E above indicates that E has an expectation of working and with the skills he or she hopes to earn to finance himself and his parents, even hoping to help his brother. This proves that E even has a disability but he hopes to live independently and not make his disability a reason not to work. In addition, although E's disability makes E still feel alienated and isolated from his social environment, but E still has a high motivation for work, achievement, and self-actualization. It shows also that E has a good self-concept that he must mean for others and this is the basic capital for the development of personality E and to reduce the feeling of alienation E.

VIII. Discussion

The adolescent period is a process of human development, the events experienced in this period is felt more complex than the previous stage of development. To understand it needs to understand the problems associated with the state of adolescence, and from those facts will be predicted life of adolescents in the future. The problems facing adolescents are the problems that arise in themselves or their relationships with others, one of which is the problem of loneliness / alienation / separation or alienation that deepens if teenagers can not involve (have emotional involvement) in the family or social group that exists. As a result the need for warmth of love can develop primitive, instinctive. This will be related to the existence of self-concept which is the keyword of meaningfulness of human existence, especially in adolescents.

Similarly, adolescents with physical disabilities who experience disability in the age of adolescents either caused by illness or because of accidents, they will experience the same thing.Where adolescents with disabilities experience social alienation, feel uncomfortable with the group's physical standards that cause them to withdraw, while on the other hand the personality of the adolescent in question will have a selfish, stubborn, angry, and anxious personality. As a derivation of the concept of social processes, alienation in themselves as a result of the necessary social processes when they have to adapt to the disability they experience. Therefore, the social process that occurs will be different in adolescents who experience defects and will eventually produce various kinds of alienation.

The results showed that the three informants experiencing alienation in the event of an accident that resulted in limbs lost, giving a different alienation reaction. As the informant HA experiences self-alienation (of himself), alienation from others, and alienation from his environment.This self-alienation is a form of experience when HA experiences herself as a stranger where she does not regard herself as the center of the world, and as the actor of one's actions. HA's alienation concerns human relationships with his work, with objects he consumes, with his surroundings where he is with his fellow friend, and with himself. Schachtel (1977) argues that self-alienation is the beginning of all forms of alienation, in which the alienation of the self is always aligned with the alienation of others and the alienation of the world around it, so that alienated people tend to withdraw from their environment, especially those relating to activities related to others. This behavior is supported by a cynical or negative subjective feeling in an individual about self and its roles to gain in social relations.

Another alienation is the alienation from environment. This is like what happened to the informant M, he felt the assumption that others do not recognize his existence, sensitive to criticism, and pessimistic about the life that is run. M is reluctant to relate to others around them (asocial). Alienation or alienation to the informant M has an impact on the characteristics of increasing feelings of loneliness, decreased desires of life, the desire to achieve something but difficult to achieve. The process of alienation M is a fact that man does not perceive himself as an active person, but rather something that depends on external circumstances of the inner self. The current alienation at the start of M is aware of her "flaw" affecting M's life.

Informant CB experienced conflicts, especially those related to socialization, parent relationships are already tenuous, parents' expectations with ideals are often conflicting so that lonely CB seeks other compensation to solve the problem. CB became foreign with him and still looking for his identity so much to do activities that are not appropriate even tend to deviate. Parental support and advice will be difficult given the limitation, but after a year this condition begins to subside and CB thinks it should be able to overcome the problems that arise by adjusting and establishing relationships with others around the environment. CB embarks on a new life that must have a positive self-concept no longer assume itself low or negative that makes it difficult to accept yourself for what it is to itself, and think others do not like him, and mersa pesismis.

As with E, E when he realised that he is no longer perfect and that the defect must lose his left leg, he is indeed experiencing his self-estrangement, the inner conflicts between the wishes embedded within him cause anxiety, tension, and indecision with the norms of society. This period in E becomes a transitional period and becomes a developmental challenges characterized by the tendency to behave distorted (maladaptive response), such as doing negative behavior even had time to escape and run from life. In these conditions for only three months, he again behaves in relationships with others despite the need for time and communication skills and the courage to begin. These things can not be separated from the mental picture of self E called self-concept. Self-concept is a view of the true self.

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This self-concept that comes to E is very important because the thing he thinks about himself determines his actions and relationships with others. The positive self-concept of E adds to its ability to love and be loved. E can again associate with others with open and honest attitude. E also felt happy and content with himself. When problems arise E can immediately set the stratregy to overcome them. Self-concept on E makes his sense and hope of looking at himself, his aspired self and his reality in reality both physically and psychologically. This is a form or quality of interaction E that can change, because it can get a picture of himself as a whole, know and understand that will be lived and wanted so that will try to make it happen one of them by being a student at BBRVBD Cibinong.

Based on these three cases can be described that the alienation is a feeling of loss from the desired relationship before that causes feelings rejected by the outside world, and because of this feeling that individuals feel small and conduct behavior that deviates or does not comply with the norms that apply actually. This behavior will in fact not be distorted should the individual concerned consider his or her feelings as they enter a new environment or condition. It is said to deviate when his behavior is beyond the limits of reasonableness, so that others assume strange keadannya. Hepner (1973) states that alienation can be categorized as one of the lifestyles characterized as attitude syndrome, as well as a feeling of pessimism, cynicism, and distrust of a view that others are ignorant, manipulative and emotionally separated from him. Such circumstances make people lose their identity, so that in the end will make a person experiencing confusion with his situation which generally occur when individuals enter the age of teenagers especially at this age they must experience permanent disability as experienced by the three informants of this study.

Besides, alienation raises the impact of powerlessness, absence of norms, and social isolation, which according to the impact will make the individual tends to be a selfish, pessimistic, hateful, worried, and a sense of powerlessness. So based on the description above alienation is an imperfect awareness (pain of memory) caused by behavior that reflects itself, where the individual is behaving based on the illusion he experiences, so that the individual loses his / her identity. alienation is "human separation from man". Gergen (1970) suggests that sources of alienation can occur in three stages, where the sources put forward are more directed to the cause that comes from within the individual (internal), including: a. Individuals can be alienated due to their behavior that is inconsistent with their self-concept, b. Alienation can arise in situations when a person's behavior violates the aspirations of his or her identity, and c. Alienation that occurs in individuals can be known when the individual behavior is not related to the way the individual concerned in looking at himself.

In connection with these conditions then the alienation has several aspects, such as: a. A sense of powerlessness, a feeling that the occurrence of the consequences of an individual is controlled and determined by external power outside of himself, not because of power or from the individual himself. b. A sense of meaninglessness, a feeling that the occurrence of an incident can not be understood, so it appears that everything that happens in the future will be difficult to predict. c. A sense of normlessness, a feeling that objectives are not socially recognized, and thus the assumption that one does not have to be bound by the values and morality of the standards prevailing in the social environment. d. Social isolation, a feeling of loneliness, rejection and separation from group values or relationships among group members so as not to close the possibility because of feelings such as making individuals concerned with withdraw from social life.

Problems faced by people with disabilities one of them is a problem that arises in him or his relationship with others, one of them is the problem of loneliness / alienation / separation or alienation of the deeper if they can not involve (have emotional involvement) in family or social group which exists. As a result the need for the warmth of love can develop primitive, instinctive. This will be related to the existence of self-concept which is the keyword of meaningfulness of human existence, especially in adolescents.

People with physical disabilities who experience disabilities in their teenage years either because of illness or because of accidents, they will experience such things, because they feel uncomfortable with the group's physical standards that cause them to withdraw, while on the other hand in personality will have personality who are selfish, stubborn, angry, and anxious. Alination as a derivative of the concept of social processes in persons with disabilities as a result of the necessary social processes when they have to adapt to the disability they experience. Therefore, the social process that occurs will be different in adolescents who experience defects and will eventually produce various kinds of alienation.

IX. Conclusion and Recommendation

a) Conclusion

The aleinasi in this research indicates a feeling of helplessness, insolence, and feelings of isolation from others and their social environment in the three informants of this study (HA M and E) although the feelings of these alienation aspects differ in their type and weight or temperament. But the feelings of the helplessness of the three informants show the feeling of feeling their own life and have feelings of self-

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estrangement (e. self-estrangement), the feeling that appears to them that all the activities he has done is not beneficial to him, so that the feeling that all behaviors solely not his own.

The three informants of this research also demonstrated a feeling of dishonor indicated by a sense that socially undiplosed goals are necessary to achieve socially acknowledged purposes, suggesting that an individual should not be bound by the standard values and morality that apply in the social environment.

Feelings of isolation when the three informants realize that they have differences and limitations in motion and mobilization are also experienced. These three informants show a feeling of self-confidence, anxiety that often attracts them from their environment, and there is a negative perception of society that is seen as a helpless individual, life is hampered by social interaction, and when socializing feels the rejection of the environment that brings fears for the three informants who experience physical disability.

Problems associated with alienation are often experienced by research informants, among others, the problem of people's views that feel strange and mercy to the disabled, a feeling of lack of acceptance of the environment. It encourages the formation of self-concept of the three informants to be low and shapes their perspective on themselves and their environment. However, a positive experience for them after being a client of BBRVBD Cibinong can solve the problem, because it can form a positive self concept because they have good experience, thus forming a positive self-concept.

Efforts to overcome the problems infomed by others take active steps to try to move, avoid pressure and improve its impact is to figure out how to cope with stressful pereassn, think positive actions taken, and determine the best way to deal with problems that exist, the three informants can refrain from resisting the conflicts that exist in themselves. This is done in order to concentrate fully on the problems encountered. Another effort is to seek social support for instrumental reasons, seeking to seek social support, such as seeking advice, information, and guidance as well as seeking social support for emotional reasons. This is an attempt to seek social support such as, get moral support, sympathy or understanding either from family or relatives.

The research expectations informants are almost identical from all three, namely to desire in society to show acceptance of them with what they are and all their limitations. They hope for self-confidence, able to make harmonious interpersonal communication, and the occurrence of relationships that can bring a positive impact for his personal development and confidence. In addition, the three informants expect the treatment with an attitude that is not too protective, for example by fulfilling all desires, serving excessively, and so on. Besides, they do not want to depend on other people especially parents, because according to them there are parents that cause children to feel dependence, so feel afraid and anxious in facing social environment.

In relation to that they expect after completion of skill training at BBRVBD Cibinong can get a job with a good salary so they do not depend and trouble family, so that they will marry and finance their family. In addition, the third hope of this informant is that there are companies that can employ them after they graduate and complete the skill training in BBRVBD Cibinong.

X. Recommendation

a) Practical aspect suggestions

Of course, to avoid the tendency of self-alienation, anticipation steps that need to be done can not be separated from the social process that must be done by the three informants concerned. Steps can be done is to live life based on the values of the life of religiosity and the formation of a positive self-concept. It is based on several opinions as written before, that a life based on the values of reliusitas of them will make the individual has the confidence, optimism, and calmness of the heart that makes the individual. Furthermore, it is expected that people with disabilities will be more resilient in facing the trials of life and not despair, so that his life becomes meaningful, then the alienation of self related to the self concept of an individual, need to be eliminated with problem solving oriented to the acceptance of the disabled and on his psychosocial needs they are consistent and can realize aspirations. It is based on the notion that alienated individuals are either caused by behavior that is inconsistent with their self-concept, and thus a tendency to behave in violation of their own aspirational aspirations.

In relation to that, in rehabilitation at BBRVBD Cibinong not only focused on vocational rehabilitation only but the need for social rehabilitation and strengthening the capacity of students who are intended to give strength and ability to them psychosocial so that they have good self-concept not too much teralienansi due to disability,The capacity-strengthening model offered is as follows:

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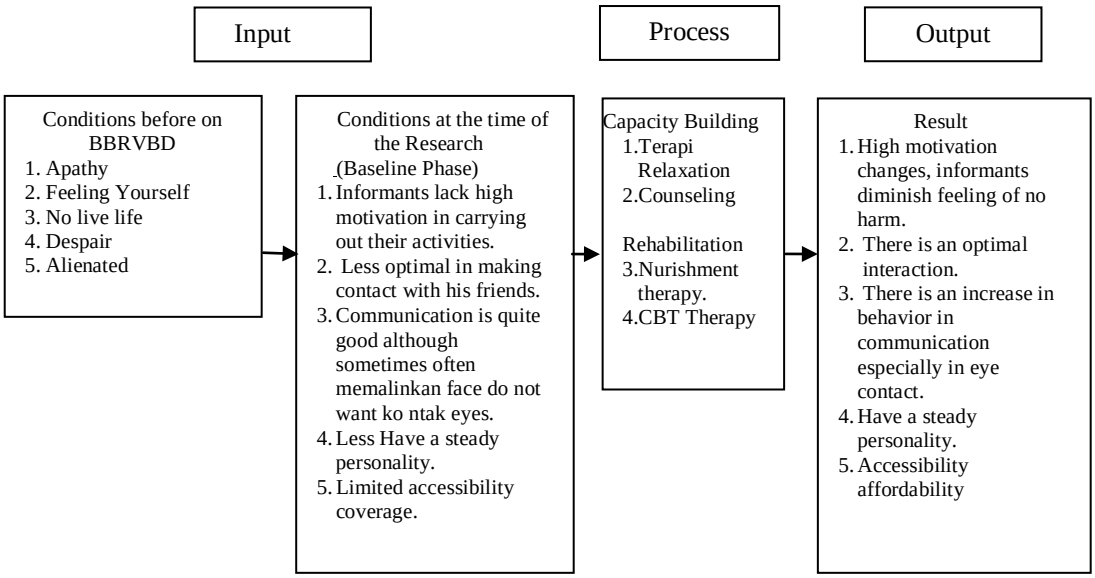


Chart 5.1: Capacity Building Model for people with physical disabilities

b) Further Research Suggestions

This research should be a preliminary study to examine the problems of people with disabilities whose usefulness is to optimize their potential and independence. Therefore for more advanced research to be more effective, the study of this issue should be continued with more extensive and in-depth research with methods that combine quantitative and qualitative methods. It should be used in this research using many representative samples, and from the results of this study can be made empowerment model or capacity development for research sample that is the people with disability body, and the result of this research as recommendation for Vocational Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) Cibinong or other institution which provides services to people with physical disabilities for the purpose of service is achieved.

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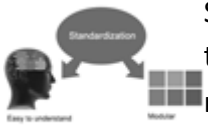
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It is mandatory to read all terms and conditions carefully.

AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIPS

Institutional Fellow of Open Association of Research Society (USA) - OARS (USA)

Global Journals Incorporation (USA) is accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS) and in turn, affiliates research institutions as "Institutional Fellow of Open Association of Research Society" (IFOARS).



The "FARSC" is a dignified title which is accorded to a person's name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FARSC or William Walldroff, M.S., FARSC.

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:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct,* along with author responsibilities.
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

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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:

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- Findings
- Writings
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- 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.

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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.



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.



Mistakes to avoid:

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

Title page:

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

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

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

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

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

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

Methods:

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

Approach:

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

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

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



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Results:

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

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

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

Content:

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

What to stay away from:

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

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

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

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

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Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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ISSN 975587

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