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

Global Journal

of Human Social Sciences: H

Interdisciplinary



Facial Emotional Recognition

Municipal Sustainable Development

Highlights

Role in Fighting the Pandemic

Locus of Control & Post-Retirement

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 20 ISSUE 5 VERSION 1.0

© 2001-2020 by Global Journal of Human Social Sciences, USA

Volume 20 Issue 26 was originally issued as H5

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: H
Interdisciplinary

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: H
Interdisciplinary

Volume 20 Issue 5 (Ver. 1.0)

Open Association of Research Society

© Global Journal of Human Social Sciences. 2020.

All rights reserved.

This is a special issue published in version 1.0 of "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences." By Global Journals Inc.

All articles are open access articles distributed under "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences"

Reading License, which permits restricted use. Entire contents are copyright by of "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences" unless otherwise noted on specific articles.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without written permission.

The opinions and statements made in this book are those of the authors concerned. Ultraculture has not verified and neither confirms nor denies any of the foregoing and no warranty or fitness is implied.

Engage with the contents herein at your own risk.

The use of this journal, and the terms and conditions for our providing information, is governed by our Disclaimer, Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy given on our website http://globaljournals.us/terms-and-condition/menu-id-1463/

By referring / using / reading / any type of association / referencing this journal, this signifies and you acknowledge that you have read them and that you accept and will be bound by the terms thereof.

All information, journals, this journal, activities undertaken, materials, services and our website, terms and conditions, privacy policy, and this journal is subject to change anytime without any prior notice.

Incorporation No.: 0423089
License No.: 42125/022010/1186
Registration No.: 430374
Import-Export Code: 1109007027
Employer Identification Number (EIN):
USA Tax ID: 98-0673427

Global Journals Inc.

*(A Delaware USA Incorporation with "Good Standing"; **Reg. Number: 0423089**)*
Sponsors: Open Association of Research Society
Open Scientific Standards

Publisher's Headquarters office

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

Global Journals Pvt Ltd
E-3130 Sudama Nagar, Near Gopur Square,
Indore, M.P., Pin:452009, India

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

To find nodal officer of your country, please email us at *local@globaljournals.org*

eContacts

Press Inquiries: *press@globaljournals.org*
Investor Inquiries: *investors@globaljournals.org*
Technical Support: *technology@globaljournals.org*
Media & Releases: *media@globaljournals.org*

Pricing (Excluding Air Parcel Charges):

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional)
250 USD (B/W) & 350 USD (Color)

Editorial Board

Global Journal of Human-Social Science

Dr. Heying Jenny Zhan

B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Sociology, University of Kansas, USA Department of Sociology Georgia State University, United States

Dr. Prasad V Bidarkota

Ph.D., Department of Economics Florida International University United States

Dr. Alis Puteh

Ph.D. (Edu.Policy) UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia M.Ed (Curr. & Inst.) University of Houston, United States

Dr. Bruce Cronin

B.A., M.A., Ph.D. in Political Science, Columbia University Professor, City College of New York, United States

Dr. Hamada Hassanein

Ph.D, MA in Linguistics, BA & Education in English, Department of English, Faculty of Education, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

Dr. Asuncin Lpez-Varela

BA, MA (Hons), Ph.D. (Hons) Facultad de Filolog?a. Universidad Complutense Madrid 29040 Madrid Spain

Dr. Faisal G. Khamis

Ph.D in Statistics, Faculty of Economics & Administrative Sciences / AL-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, Jordan

Dr. Adrian Armstrong

BSc Geography, LSE, 1970 Ph.D. Geography (Geomorphology) Kings College London 1980 Ordained Priest, Church of England 1988 Taunton, Somerset, United Kingdom

Dr. Gisela Steins

Ph.D. Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Germany Professor, General and Social Psychology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Dr. Stephen E. Haggerty

Ph.D. Geology & Geophysics, University of London Associate Professor University of Massachusetts, United States

Dr. Helmut Digel

Ph.D. University of Tbingen, Germany Honorary President of German Athletic Federation (DLV), Germany

Dr. Tanyawat Khampa

Ph.d in Candidate (Social Development), MA. in Social Development, BS. in Sociology and Anthropology, Naresuan University, Thailand

Dr. Gomez-Piqueras, Pedro

Ph.D in Sport Sciences, University Castilla La Mancha, Spain

Dr. Mohammed Nasser Al-Suqri

Ph.D., M.S., B.A in Library and Information Management, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Dr. Giaime Berti

Ph.D. School of Economics and Management University of Florence, Italy

Dr. Valerie Zawilski

Associate Professor, Ph.D., University of Toronto MA - Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Canada

Dr. Edward C. Hoang

Ph.D., Department of Economics, University of Colorado United States

Dr. Intakhab Alam Khan

Ph.D. in Doctorate of Philosophy in Education, King Abdul Aziz University, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Kaneko Mamoru

Ph.D., Tokyo Institute of Technology Structural Engineering Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Dr. Joaquin Linne

Ph. D in Social Sciences, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Hugo Nami

Ph.D.in Anthropological Sciences, Universidad of Buenos Aires, Argentina, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Luisa dall'Acqua

Ph.D. in Sociology (Decisional Risk sector), Master MU2, College Teacher, in Philosophy (Italy), Edu-Research Group, Zrich/Lugano

Dr. Vesna Stankovic Pejnovic

Ph. D. Philosophy Zagreb, Croatia Rusveltova, Skopje Macedonia

Dr. Raymond K. H. Chan

Ph.D., Sociology, University of Essex, UK Associate Professor City University of Hong Kong, China

Dr. Tao Yang

Ohio State University M.S. Kansas State University B.E. Zhejiang University, China

Mr. Rahul Bhanubhai Chauhan

B.com., M.com., MBA, PhD (Pursuing), Assistant Professor, Parul Institute of Business Administration,
Parul University, Baroda, India

Dr. Rita Mano

Ph.D. Rand Corporation and University of California, Los Angeles, USA Dep. of Human Services, University of Haifa Israel

Dr. Cosimo Magazzino

Aggregate Professor, Roma Tre University Rome, 00145, Italy

Dr. S.R. Adlin Asha Johnson

Ph.D, M. Phil., M. A., B. A in English Literature, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India

Dr. Thierry Feuillet

Ph.D in Geomorphology, Master's Degree in Geomorphology, University of Nantes, France

Contents of the Issue

i. Copyright Notice
ii. Editorial Board Members
iii. Chief Author and Dean
iv. Contents of the Issue

1. Extrapolating Back in Time to Our Off-Planet Ancestors. *1-7*
2. An Investigation on the Relationship between Facial Emotional Recognition and Tendency to Commit Crime; Moderating the Effects of Socio-Economic Well-Being. *9-15*
3. Collaborative Governance and its Role in Fighting the Pandemic: From the Conception of What it is to the Verification of its Inexistence. *17-22*
4. The ILLS of Domestic Violence in a Nigerian Family. *23-37*
5. A Methodological Proposal for the Construction of Municipal Sustainable Development Indices using Data Envelopment Analysis. *39-48*
6. Locus of Control and Post-Retirement Adjustment of Public Servants in a Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria. *49-54*

v. Fellows
vi. Auxiliary Memberships
vii. Preferred Author Guidelines
viii. Index

Volume 20 Issue 26
Originally issued as H5

Global Journal of human-social science: H
Interdisciplinary
Volume 20 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Extrapolating Back in Time to Our Off-Planet Ancestors

By John F. Caddy

Introduction- Trying to guess what happened in the distant past and where we come from, requires a juggling of unknowns, and from most points of view that is what you are going to read here. At the same time, as we accumulate more information, it begins to be clear that the few clues left for us exclude certain possibilities, and point to constantly occurring processes such as Syntropy being involved. It's always been a mystery to me why for example, physical science is enamoured of the concept of Entropy. Perhaps it is because a decline in structural complexity with time describes well the degradation of our world over time under the dominant philosophy of materialism. Its opposing concept, Syntropy, implies an increase in complexity, brought about by a mysterious force apparently acting from the future, and this process is less easily fitted into a Newtonian universe. Syntropy, or 'the law of creative connecting' is defined by the Free Dictionary as the force used by the universe to move us towards a brighter future, and its action is described by vocabularies such as: 'The will to become', 'Intent', 'Evolution'. These terms seem to describe the origin of life and intelligence, but Syntropy has been largely shunned by science.

One of the most effective mechanisms of syntropy is that for past ages, intelligent life forms have been arriving here, and still are coming to our planet from somewhere else in the cosmos, using their discoveries to speed up our evolution.

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 049999*

EXTRAPOLATINGBACKINTIMETOOUROFFPLANETANCESTORS

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2020. John F. Caddy. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Extrapolating Back in Time to Our Off-Planet Ancestors

John F. Caddy

'We are suspended in a continuous present in which anything could, and likely did, happen'

I. Introduction

Trying to guess what happened in the distant past and where we come from, requires a juggling of unknowns, and from most points of view that is what you are going to read here. At the same time, as we accumulate more information, it begins to be clear that the few clues left for us exclude certain possibilities, and point to constantly occurring processes such as Syntropy being involved. It's always been a mystery to me why for example, physical science is enamoured of the concept of Entropy. Perhaps it is because a decline in structural complexity with time describes well the degradation of our world over time under the dominant philosophy of materialism. Its opposing concept, Syntropy, implies an increase in complexity, brought about by a mysterious force apparently acting from the future, and this process is less easily fitted into a Newtonian universe. Syntropy, or 'the law of creative connecting' is defined by the Free Dictionary as the force used by the universe to move us towards a brighter future, and its action is described by vocabularies such as: 'The will to become', 'Intent', 'Evolution'. These terms seem to describe the origin of life and intelligence, but Syntropy has been largely shunned by science.

One of the most effective mechanisms of syntropy is that for past ages, intelligent life forms have been arriving here, and still are coming to our planet from somewhere else in the cosmos, using their discoveries to speed up our evolution. By definition, Life is an integral feature of the Universe, just as Intelligence is also, and we should not base our arguments on the assumption that events are always a consequence of random processes which are integral component of entropy.

It is natural to question how our species got to where it is today, and this is my personal attempt to resolve this question. It is still premature to assume that a deliberate introduction of life forms onto this planet occurred soon after the surface of our planet cooled sufficiently, but there are serious motives not to automatically assume that Life was generated here. Some of these are:

Author: Ph.D. e-mail: jfcaddy1@yahoo.co.uk

- The fundamental role of the highly complex molecule DNA in all life forms examined so far, is probably not compatible with its evolution here. In the opinion of one of its discoverers, Francis Crick[1], it would require a period longer than the lifespan of Earth so far (4.54 billion years) to achieve this by random processes; a conclusion shared by theoretical calculations [2], while some estimates of when life began here suggest it began before 3.9 billion years.
- The logical corollary to this statement is that living ecosystems and societies of intelligent creatures [1] existed elsewhere before Earth was formed. Simple life forms either arrived on Earth by deliberate introduction (implying a role for intelligent life forms who evolved elsewhere before us), or by random panspermia from life forms transported into space by meteorite strikes on other planets; e.g. Mars, where a number of factors suggest life was present before it appeared on Earth, or were 'spontaneously generated here; the current dominant belief by science to be the case.
- The existence of intelligent life forms on Mars millions of years ago before drastic climatic changes wiped out free bodies of water and a breathable atmosphere, is a reasonable deduction from NASA imagery of surface structures that it would be difficult to ascribe to random geological processes.[3,4]
- Life forms may have reached Earth by diffusion from other sources, such as the planet whose destruction gave rise to the asteroid belt[4], or by directed panspermia from outside the solar system.

Under this last option we need to extrapolate backwards in time to envisage a point of initiation for a program of directed panspermia by extraterrestrials coming from light years away, and this is the main possibility driving this speculation. I am personally convinced that in comparison with our 300-400 years of recent scientific evolution, that ETs may have been scientifically competent for thousands or even millions of years. Those sceptics who deny the existence of UFO's because they are afraid that super-intelligent beings will take over this planet, are comforted by Einstein's discovery that the limit to the speed of light have prevented interstellar voyages that began from light years away. To suggest that ET could not find a way round this roadblock in thousands of years of research,

© 2020 Global Journals

is not an intelligent reason for denying thousands of observations annually of their presence around this planet. Many thousands of years in the past our ancestors were less easily fooled and recorded humanoid figures in space suits in their rock engravings! At that early time and even today, technically advanced ETs could have taken over this planet without a problem. Continuing to deny the reality of their presence is pure xenophobia and blocks our future development.

Many of these advanced life forms visiting here (some 85 species have been identified by associations of ufologists[5]), are basically similar in external bodily structure and features to ourselves. In fact, a large number of extraterrestrial species identified by observers show a surprisingly limited diversity in external anatomy[5]. The hominid body form is the most common, although this does not exclude ETs from facially resembling non-mammalian forms, while still showing an overall hominid body structure.

A reasonable deduction from this observation is that selection for a hominid form has occurred elsewhere than on this planet on numerous occasions: surprising evidence for convergent evolution if they were totally independent genetically! Could the common hominid modality have been more logically achieved if a common thread of evolution were accepted ? A hominid modality is a mechanically convenient framework, ensuring easy manipulation of objects by the hands and a vertical posture allowing binocular vision from an above-ground position, so proposing that some structural elements have been inherited in common across cosmic distances is not out of the question.

As discussed in the following, there also appears to be some justification for assuming close similarities in cellular and reproductive structures to ourselves, although evidence for the existence of cloned or advanced robotic forms among ETs cannot be excluded.

Relevant arguments for these small-scale physiological similarities are:

- That if panspermia played a key role in transmission of life forms between an original and a distant planet, it seems likely that a similar genomic structure, and some genetic components for intelligence and overall anatomy were also conserved.
- Evidence for this last point comes from a significant component of recent close encounters with ETs involving 'kidnapping'[6] of humans; their transportation to ET craft for extraction of cellular tissues, and their return to Earth largely unharmed physically. From subsequent hypnotic reconstruction of the memories of the abductees [7], (memories deliberately obfuscated by the ET's involved), it is evident that a sampling of reproductive tissues or gametes has often occurred [6].
- This suggests that searching for useful genetic material was the main objective of the ETs for kidnapping humans, and has involved thousands of humans, most of whom have had their awareness of this event eliminated. Repetitive sampling of the same individuals or family lines also seems to have taken place. Individuals were marked by a sub-epidermal tag of off-planet material[8]. This suggests that an attempt was being made to track particular genomes in the human population, for the same reason we humans track individual animals in game parks.

The main purpose of this note is not to protest at our loss of choice in this matter, however disturbing it is to be treated as an inferior or experimental species (perhaps not for the first time in our evolution?). What I am trying to clarify here is a hypothesis that explains the apparent convergence between human and ET genetic structures and appearances.

II. New Postulates

Synthesis of DNA by natural evolutionary processes has been regarded as close to impossible in much less than a billion years due to its molecular complexity[1,8]. We start our reasoning then from a commonly-quoted estimate that the Earth was formed some 4.54 billion years ago as a ball of incandescent lava, A commonly-quoted opinion is that 'several hundreds of millions of years later, surface water was formed'. The synthesis of DNA, if it was formed naturally on this planet, should already have begun a hundred million years after planetary birth but was necessarily achieved before 3.7 billion years ago when the first fossils were formed [10]. On the face of it, this leaves roughly 0.8 billion years for DNA to be synthesized, multicellular organisms to have evolved, and for them to have formed fossils, by some 0.8 billion years after the birth of this planet. To me, this appears to be a tight time frame for all of the following events to occur: the synthesis of DNA in nature, the evolution of single-celled then metazoan life forms, and sufficient biomass accumulated to be visible in fossilized form.

In the opinion of Crick and Orgel[1], this simplistic type of calculation must imply that DNA originated elsewhere than on this planet and microscopic organisms were probably brought here by visiting ET's who evolved before us. This is seen as close to a proof of directed panspermia by advanced ET's as we are likely to get until informed otherwise by 'antique' ETs who started their technological evolution much earlier than we did. They may have records of our earlier evolutionary stages that this note is attempting to reconstruct.

© 2020 Global Journals

What could be their motivation for persistent visits to our planet? Some suggestions from the literature are:

- They actually live here: (the deep oceans, Antarctica and deep underground locations have been speculated to host ET home bases), and the reader is invited to search the internet for more clues, with particular attention to Antarctica[11];
- They visit Earth regularly to monitor their long-term research programs;
- Secret residence agreements have been established with various governments (again, do your own searches to decide on the validity of this possibility), in exchange perhaps for access to high technologies;
- Has the evolution of high technology in the 75 years since the second world war occurred too rapidly if we assume no extraterrestrial assistance took place?
- ET's are here to prepare the planet for future colonization by their species, after modifying their own genome with sampled human DNA to pre-adapt it to Earth conditions.

Some specific issues have arisen recently that relate to directed panspermia and the technological issues involved. These are:

- Could sharing a common origin through directed panspermia, be the reason for the compatibility of genome elements between different hominid forms, making the 'borrowing' of our gametes of immediate interest?

Recent balloon samplings of the stratosphere some 17 km above the Earth by Dr Milton Wainwright have captured fragments of microscopic extraterrestrial life forms, but also a small sphere of an exotic alloy (titanium and vanadium were components mentioned), that contained biological organisms[12]. It may be relevant that various exotic alloys called 'shape-memory alloys' are now used in surgery to construct surgical staples which open and close automatically when exposed to different ambient temperatures[13]. A container made of such an alloy would be an ideal mechanism for directed panspermia: it could be designed to open upon reaching warmer temperatures at the Earth's surface if space-borne panspermia were being planned.

There is evidence that a significant number of different species of extraterrestrials[14] have been visiting Earth; many of which have a hominid body structure, although some features may resemble amphibian, reptilian or mammalian forms found on Earth. Canadian former minister of defence, Paul Hellyer referred to a large number of different ET species visiting us, and somewhat smaller inventories have been made elsewhere. Locating a reliable source of information is not easy since the total number of ET species visiting Earth, although apparently large, varies dramatically with different authors. Thus, the exact number of ET species coming here or even living here, is still not accurately defined. However, the apparent externality of hominid forms, presumably coming from different planets, is the key factor. This seems evidence for a sequence of events promoting the diffusion of a body structure externally similar to humans, and this is the issue focussed on in the following.

As mentioned earlier,[6] the frequent 'kidnapping' of humans is well documented, and the extraction of tissue samples before returning the victims largely unharmed to Earth seemed the main objective of the ET. The victim's conscious memory of this event was erased, but on personal recollection, notable gaps in their individual passage of time were evident. There is even a repeated rumour that this practice was supported by a negotiated agreement between a species of ET and the government of an important country. Rather than cite individual publications for such assertions that are anyway rendered uncertain by the secrecy that envelops the subject of ETs, it is suggested that the reader make internet searches to locate the isolated pieces of information which are freely available on the web. They should then arrive at their own decisions on the validity of the hypotheses discussed here.

Regressive hypnosis[7] has been used by psychiatrists to access the supressed memories of some of those kidnapped victims, and elements of these events have emerged that show much in common between the individuals so affected. As noted above, there appear to have been repeated samplings of the same individuals, perhaps aided in their identification by the ETs marking them with granules of foreign material embedded sub-epidermally[16]. These granules apparently consist of off-planet materials that were identified in X-rays and removed surgically. They do not stimulate allergic reactions in human tissues, but neural linkages are formed in adjacent tissues.

The motivation for this ET activity can be various. However, travelling far back in time to the Stone Age and reading the chromosomes of other fossil hominids, has unearthed genetic evidence for cross-fertilization between different human species on Earth[17]. Thus, genetic material from different hominid species who evolved in different environments on Earth have contributed to our genome. One could conventionally conclude that this occurred by hybridization, due to encounters in nature between different human species, but that is an unproven assumption.

With respect to hypotheses of the colonization of the Earth by intelligent species, I mention again several obvious possibilities for their persistent presence near our planet:

- A common opinion is that the 'colonists' were members of the crew(s) of the ET ship(s) that visited Earth, perhaps for research purposes, who then decided to colonize this planet? In other words, this

© 2020 Global Journals

hypothesis assumes we are their direct descendants. There may be an element of truth in this idea, but not as direct descendants. For example, where did the other fauna and flora they needed to live on come from? Did they bring with them their complete ecosystem?

- This first hypothesis has the serious drawback that a high proportion of the elements of human DNA are shared with many other members of our planetary fauna (up to 96% of genes for some great apes are also common to human beings[18]), suggesting a common evolutionary origin links us to them. Even for terrestrial insects the genes shared with us approach 60%. Thus we can exclude categorically that we are the direct descendants of ET colonists, even if we may have received some elements of their genome by some gene splicing procedure.
- That almost all fauna and flora on Earth can be traced taxonomically and genetically to a common single-celled ancestral form, seems to imply that evolution of our ecosystem can be traced back to a single starting point. This suggests that life began here once only; either by 'inoculation' from off-planet, or by a single event of creation, such as the first (and only?) spontaneous evolution on Earth of an ancestral organism, supposedly equipped simultaneously with DNA (the so-called 'Big Birth'?) If this happened, it was certainly not replicated in the following 4 billion years, suggesting that 'the spontaneous generation of life' is a very improbable event.

Although it is certain that overall, ET genomes are different from ours, their chromosomal structure and gene components must be similar in pattern to ours, otherwise why would they kidnap humans to sample our DNA? Perhaps their genomes were originally even closer to ours but were modified by advanced genetic manipulations or cloning to facilitate space-going? Perhaps losses of the key genetic components from 'primitive hominids' during past artificial reproduction need replacing?

III. Past Hybridization of Humans?

Several accounts support the idea that hybridisation and/or gene splicing from ET hominid sources has long been within the capabilities of some advanced ET's who visited Earth. Evidence coming from genetic studies [19] is compatible with the idea that gene modification and selective breeding of humans were carried out some 20,000 years ago or more by advanced (ET) civilizations. Recent genetic studies suggest that an unusually large number of mutations affecting human brain structure and function occurred around that time [20].

At least two ET species, the Anunnaki[19], and ETs coming from the Pleiades[20], have been postulated to have undertaken gene transplants from their genome to that of pre-humans. The speculated benign objective of the Anunnaki interventions was to promote rational behaviour in a future component of a multi-species society, or perhaps less idealistically, to 'tame' a slave population needed for manual work[21]?

One incidental result of interventions by the Anunnaki was to induce in humans a dominant (left-brained) mentality, using as test subjects individuals from small cooperating bands of hunter-gatherers who, through right-brain dominance, were given to artistic expression (see the Cro-Magnon engravings from 20-30 thousand years ago). The modified individuals may have better fitted into a complex, vertically-structured society which emphasized the division between rulers and workers/slaves[24]. Such an adaption was also well-suited for organized warfare using human serfs as combatants in Anunnaki internecine feuding. This strategy of mass conflict may also have been useful as a dynamic for reducing competition from fast-breeding humans with their 'masters'. Separate societies of short-lived humans could have been transported to different regions of the world by their long-lived Anunnaki masters, following their 'Tower of Babel Strategy'. This strategy encouraged diversification by the separated human groups in language, religion and culture, thus discouraging their mutual cooperation in warfare against their Anunnaki masters [24]

As noted, recent discoveries have identified Neanderthal and Denisovian components in the DNA of modern humans[25]. It is widely assumed that this mixture was a result of random sexual encounters between bands of different terrestrial hominids. That a degree of genome mixing might have been a result of selective breeding or gene splicing from other hominids by Anunnaki or other ET species in creating modern humans, has apparently not been considered so far.

The description by Sitchin[19] of genetic intervention was focussed on the introduction of limited components from the Anunnaki genome to humans. These interventions emphasized docility, and in contrast to hunter-gatherers, a readiness to accept orders from above. This ensured that subservient human populations were kept manageable despite a much faster rate of population growth than for the Anunnaki and their hybrids.

That there was also direct hybridization between humans and Anunnaki was contended by Sitchin[19], and skeletons of the resulting giant forms have been discovered throughout the world, but so far these have not been treated as a separate species of humans by anthropologists [27], In fact the relicts of ET visitors and their hybrids have been played down scientifically, to avoid reviving a traditional fear of giants. The role of giant hominids in pre-Biblical, Sumerian and pre-dynastic Egypt, is suggested by an apparent association of these forms with the ruling caste

© 2020 Global Journals

responsible for megalithic constructions. It is tempting to see them as the equivalent of the Biblical era giants, the Nephilim, mentioned in the Book of Enoch[30]. Perhaps due to their low fertility and long lifespan, these hybrid forms engaged in warfare between themselves, using genetically-modified humans as soldiers? There is accumulated evidence that they even used atomic weapons[31], perhaps initially in feuds between Anunnaki families, but later to suppress the development of independent societies run by humans (such as Sodom and Gomorrha). From Sitchin's translations of ancient Sumerian, the human obsession with reproduction alarmed the less fecund and long-lived ET species and their hybrids, so that their future loss of dominance was guaranteed.

IV. Hominid Origins

In my earlier book[22] I pointed out that it is quite possible that prior to their demise some 65 million years ago, a reptilian civilization evolved, and could have reached a high level, perhaps even attaining space flight. The idea of a dinosaur culture seems one of the few reasonable explanations for the discovery of artefacts in steel and aluminium found in Jurassic coal seams[32]. The suggestion was also made that intelligent reptilians lived underground, and this stratagem could have allowed them to survive bombardment from space. Such an adaptation would later be useful for living on planets without breathable atmospheres, where they would be less vulnerable underground to space debris or deliberate attacks with diverted meteors.

Although primitive mammals had already evolved prior to the disappearance of giant dinosaurs, I have used 65 million years as the time frame needed for such primitive forms to reach intelligence and a technological-based reptilian society. This might give us one admittedly very uncertain estimate of the time frame required for hominid-structured reptilians to become high-tech and potentially space-going, and clearly the Jurassic and the preceding Triassic provided ample time for social species of bipedal dinosaurs to rise to intelligence.

A Conclusion of Sorts….

I assume that earlier in its 10 billion year history, the cosmos gave rise to the first intelligent life forms, perhaps 5-7 billion years ago. If these 'Primogenitors' still survive in biological form, they will have evolved so far in advance of ourselves as to be almost unimaginable to the human mind.

A theory that is not implausible, given the above evidence for directed panspermia, is to assume that life forms evolved on the first cool water-bearing planet to arise in the cosmos billions of years ago. This 'birth planet' must have had some dry land and been stable for a significantly longer period than experienced so far by planet Earth, thus allowing for the evolution of DNA. Assume then, that 'The Big Birth' that eventually gave rise to life forms, began with unicellular forms and sizes, and that genetic information was first coded in RNA and protein structure. Eventually single and multiple-celled organisms arose through evolution with simple forms of spiral DNA. Multicellular forms, over the long term, eventually gave rise to an intelligent hominid species, which in time also achieved a technically-competent society, and eventually space flight.

The following figure then offers a suggestion as to how successive colonization of suitable planets, possibly aided later by directed panspermia, led to them sharing common elements of their original bodily structure and global ecosystems with colonized planets. These could have including the diffusion of a hominid anatomy, and key common elements in their genome, although subsequent genetic diversification would have been widespread, if not controlled.

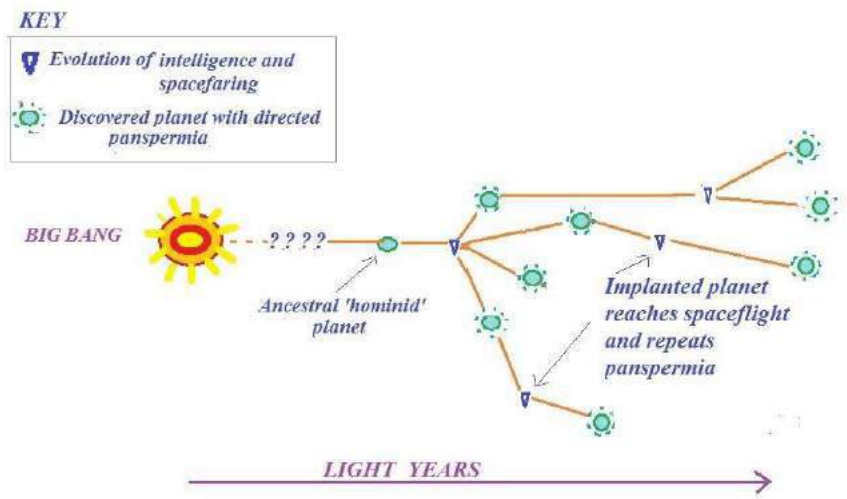


Figure 1

© 2020 Global Journals

Fig 1. Conceptualizing a possible evolutionary sequence followed by a hominid form resembling the ancestral home genotype, starting from an ancestral planet where it first evolved, and where space flight was first discovered. It is assumed that suitable planets were either colonized and evolutionary adaptation occurred, or a form of directed or random panspermia took place, eventually leading to evolution of variants on the hominid design and ecosystems.

Going back to the early diffusion through the cosmos of the 'Primogenitor species' in search of water-bearing planets similar to their first human world of origin, we might assume that on early-discovered planets, simple unicellular or metazoan organisms from their home world were introduced accidentally. However, when the advantages of a more deliberate, rapid and reasoned process for the future colonization of these worlds became evident, a tradition may have arisen of introducing useful life forms from their original home planet to create supporting ecosystems. In the course of time these secondary ecosystems came to resemble the original ecosystem that generated their own species. These 'copied' ecosystems could have given rise either to descendants of the colonists, or eventually to one or more intelligent species in hominid form, evolved from the common genotypes that were inoculated by directed panspermia. Given that evolution on these colonized worlds was based on the genomes of the original world, it would not be surprising if some directed evolution occurred, perhaps partly programmed by the 'silent' components of 'Junk DNA' which forms much of our chromosomes and still remains to be interpreted [33]. This may have directed evolution so that the forms that arose later, still retained some similarities to the fauna and flora on the planet of the 'Originators'?

V. The Time Frame for the Evolution of Intelligence

One of the problems for our short-lived species in discussing this topic, is that it is hard for us to imagine implementing a strategy of planetary colonization involving a time frame of millions of years to develop a liveable planetary ecosystem by terraforming from scratch. One could counter that our intelligent species predecessors had life spans multiples of ours, hence they would have been used to thinking far ahead. Or it could be that so many planetary prospects were found during exploration that developing a seeding strategy was more feasible than colonization over the short term? More practically perhaps, the obvious solution for speeding up evolution would be to transport to lifeless planets the germ cells from their world of plants and then animals, to speed colonization and further evolution – probably on colonized planets these organisms were first grown within artificial enclosures then released into the wild at favourable locations? This process is nonetheless now being discussed by future colonists of planet Mars.

Finally, from a socio-political perspective, we might assume that our predecessors went through a stage of warfare such as we are still embroiled in. From this, they may have concluded logically, by experience, or by negotiation, that planetary civilizations are too vulnerable to bombardment from space and that peaceful multi-species coexistence is the only option. Multiple rumours have suggested that our species and planet are protected from unscrupulous colonization by such an association similar to a space-going UN?

Faced with a close to infinite selection of planets to colonize or terraform, there is less need for competition for planetary surfaces, and space-going artificial surfaces inside for example, large asteroids, are now the subject of science fiction. 'Terraforming' a lifeless planet requires motivation, but also a great commitment over many generations: future generations whose requirements must be placed in the forefront. Could it be that the basic motivation of ETs was to increase the abundance of intelligent life in the cosmos, and by applying syntropy on a large scale, make the cosmos a better place to live in? Oh I agree, that's even more farfetched than the rest of this article, but I've reached the end of my arguments, and what else is there left to say?

Selected References

1. Crick, F. and H. Orgel, L. E. (1973). "Directed panspermia". Icarus. 19 (3): 341–346.
2. Anon. (2017). Strange Structures on Mars Connected To The Sphinx and Pyramids Of Gizeh? July 8, 2017. Disclose TV.
3. Hoagland R.C. (2014). Chinese Lunar Images. Coast to Coast. 22/4/2014.
4. Imdahl, C. (2018). Researchers have found remarkable remains of destroyed planets in space. In: Business Insider.
5. Jones, K. (2016). Top 10 different alien species on Earth. Proof of Alien Life. (Proofofalien.com 03/13/2016).
6. Robinson, S.P. (1998). UFO's, Aliens and Alien abductions. http://www.niu.edu/newsplace/nnaliens.html.
7. Booth, B. (2017). 1961 - The Hills: abducted by aliens. Liveaboutdotcom (https://liveabout.com).
8. Anon. (2018). Alien Implants. In: www.alien-everything-you-want-to-know.com
9. Yirka, Bob. (2013). Researchers use Moore's Law to calculate that life began before Earth existed. *https://phys.org/news/2013-04-law-life-began-earth.html*.April 18, 2013.
10. Anon. The oldest Fossils ever found! YouTube 02/09/2016.

© 2020 Global Journals

11. Veall, W.J. (2017).Tamils and Sumerians. Among the first to Reach Australia and Antarctica? PART I. Ancient Origins 6 Dec. 2017.
12. McClure, K. and C. Kloetzke (2017). Is Earth Being Seeded with DNA-Filled Metallic Spheres from Space? *https://thefieldreportscom.wordpress.com/2017/08/29/is-earth-being-seeded-with-dna-filled-metallic-spheres-from-space/*
13. Bahraminasab, M and B. Bin Sahari. (2912+). NiTi shape memory alloys, promising materials in orthopedic applications. Chapter 10: (https://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/44018.pdf).
14. Anon. Known types of Aliens and Races. The Watcher Files. (thewatcherfiles.com/alien_races.html)
15. Anon. Removal of an Alien Implant. YouTube 04/05/2009.
16. Lovegren, S. (2005). Chimps, humans 96% the same, gene study finds. Natural Geographic Magazine.
17. Ancient Aliens. Alien messages in our DNA. (Session 9)| History. YouTube 02/07/2019.
18. Vanderhaegen Lab. (2018). How did human brains get so large? VIB report Holland; 31 May 2018.
19. Sitchin, Zecharia. (1976). The Twelfth Planet. HarperCollins Publisher, New York.
20. Fenton, D. (2018) 'Hybrid Humans: Scientific Evidence of Our 800,000-Year Old Alien Legacy'.
21. Barras, Colin. (2018). Survival of the tamest. New Scientist, 24 February, 2018.
22. Caddy, J.F. (2019). Did extraterrestrials bring us to intelligence on our planet? Xlibris Publications, 123 p.
23. Marzulli, L.A. (2016). New DNA Testing on 2,000-Year-Old Elongated Paracas Skulls Changes Known History. Ancient Origins, 23 JULY, 2016
24. Tellinger, Michael. (2005). Slave species of the gods: the secret history of the Anunnaki and their mission on Earth. Bear and Company.
25. Anon. Modern humans may have interbred with Neanderthals and Denisovians. YouTube 21/12/2009.
26. Gigal. (2018). A giant Pharaoh was discovered according to Science? (htpps://www.gigalinsights).
27. Little, G. (2014).The truth about giant skeletons in American Indian mounds, and the Smithsonian cover-up. AP Magazine, Sat. 28 Jun 2014.
28. Book of Enoch - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch.
29. Anon. (2014). Physicist Claims Evidence Ancient Nuclear Explosions Ended Life On Mars. Inquisitr *November 21, 2014.*
30. Gaia (2018). Powerful Evidence of Nuclear Wars in Ancient Times. Gaia April 18, 2018.
31. Steiger, Rod. (Dec. 2007). Exists numerous evidence of prehistoric nuclear war. The Canadian Website.
32. 5 Mysterious artifacts no one can explain. YouTube 02/06/2015.
33. Is most of our DNA junk? YouTube. 24/05/2019.

© 2020 Global Journals

This page is intentionally left blank

© 2020 Global Journals

Global Journal of human-social science: H Interdisciplinary
Volume 20 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

An Investigation on the Relationship between Facial Emotional Recognition and Tendency to Commit Crime; Moderating the Effects of Socio-Economic Well-Being

By Nweke Ijeoma Blessing, Okoli Paul Chibuike, Ofojebe Chukwuma Philip, Ugboma Cajetan Ikechukwu, Akpoke Victor Okorieh, Ogundu Amara Grace & Edoka Anthony Chukwunonye

Nnamdi Azikiwe University

Abstract- The growth of crime rates are on the increase all over the world and Nigeria is not an exception. Crime the intentional illegal action committed by any person for which such a person can punish by law does not have a definite cause but rather combination of causes which may include: economic situation, social environment, personality traits, and family structures. This study investigates if socioeconomic wellbeing has a mediating effect on relationship between facial emotional recognition and the tendency to commit crime among hospital workers in Imo state. A total of 150 (75 males and 75 females) workers, were randomly selected to participate in this study. Three instruments were used in this study which includes: Criminal Behaviour Rating Scale (CBRS) developed by Animasahun (2011), Socio-economic wellbeing scale developed by Obi-Nwosu (2018) and Facial emotion scale developed by Paul Ekman.

Keywords: facial emotional recognition, tendency to commit crime; socio-economic well-being.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 170199



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2020. Nweke Ijeoma Blessing, Okoli Paul Chibuike, Ofojebe Chukwuma Philip, Ugboma Cajetan Ikechukwu, Akpoke Victor Okorieh, Ogundu Amara Grace & Edoka Anthony Chukwunonye. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

An Investigation on the Relationship between Facial Emotional Recognition and Tendency to Commit Crime; Moderating the Effects of Socio-Economic Well-Being

Nweke Ijeoma Blessing [α], Okoli Paul Chibuike [σ], Ofojebe Chukwuma Philip [ρ], Ugboma Cajetan Ikechukwu [ω], Akpoke Victor Okorieh[¥], Ogundu Amara Grace[§] & Edoka Anthony Chukwunonye [χ]

Abstract- The growth of crime rates are on the increase all over the world and Nigeria is not an exception. Crime the intentional illegal action committed by any person for which such a person can punish by law does not have a definite cause but rather combination of causes which may include: economic situation, social environment, personality traits, and family structures. This study investigates if socioeconomic wellbeing has a mediating effect on relationship between facial emotional recognition and the tendency to commit crime among hospital workers in Imo state. A total of 150 (75 males and 75 females) workers, were randomly selected to participate in this study. Three instruments were used in this study which includes: Criminal Behaviour Rating Scale (CBRS) developed by Animasahun (2011), Socio-economic wellbeing scale developed by Obi-Nwosu (2018) and Facial emotion scale developed by Paul Ekman. The willing participants after signing the consent form were provided with copies of the questionnaires which were distributed and directives of how to fill them was given by the researcher. The researcher explained the content of the questionnaire and this helped the participants to easily fill the questionnaires independently. As participants turned in their questionnaires, the researcher administered the facial emotion recognition test to them individually repelling and discouraging interference from participants who were waiting to be assessed. After collecting the data, the questionnaires were collated and the data collected analyzed The Pearson's correlation was used to analyze the data. The result of the findings reveals that there is no significant correlation between socioeconomic wellbeing and the relationship between facial emotional recognition and tendency to commit crime ($p = 0.056$ in female; 0.476 in male). However significant ($p = 0.002$) relationship existed between socioeconomic wellbeing and tendency to commit crime. The implication of this finding is that individuals with higher socioeconomic wellbeing have a higher propensity to be involved in criminal activities. One other decimal to factor in this study is that most (142) participants earn ≤ $40 per day. Poor income therefore can be a cause of dissatisfaction and thus the tendency to commit crime. It is recommended that policy makers formulate and maintain laws that must insist that workers are to paid adequately and promptly, so as to reduce the tendency to commit crime among them. Psychological assessment on personality for screen candidates for employment and making necessary intervention before employing workers and those already in service for preventive and prophylactic reasons.

Keywords: facial emotional recognition, tendency to commit crime; socio-economic well-being.

Author α ρ χ: Department of Psychology, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka-Nigeria.

Author σ: Ph.D, Department of Internal Medicine ESUT College of Medicine, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu-Nigeria. e-mail: okolipd71@gmail.com

Author ω: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Universita Pontificia, Salesiana, Rome-Italy.

Author ¥ §: Department of Psychology, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu.

I. Introduction

a) Background to the Study

Crime is one of the major problems confronting humanity across the world. Nations have grappled to contain the rising incidence of homicide, armed robbery, kidnap, drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal gun running and host of others. In modern criminal law, the term 'crime' does not have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes (Farmer, 2008). One of the proposed definitions is that a crime is an act harmful not only to some individuals but also to a community, society or the state; such acts are forbidden and punishable by law (Martin, 2003). Another definition is that it is a straightforward sense is law-breaking, or more conditionally, violation of the criminal law as agreed within a given jurisdiction at a particular time, although criminal law is usually enduring once established (Webster and Kingston, 2014). Looking at its prevalence, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2011 estimated global homicides at 468,000 and more than a third (36%) was estimated to have occurred in Africa, 31% in the Americas, 27% in Asia, 5% in Europe and 1% in the tropical Pacific region (UNODC, 2011). More so, crime in the local scene manifest in the convulsive upsurge of both violent and nonviolent crimes (Emeh, 2011). Incidents of armed robbery, assassination and ransom-driven kidnapping are now ravaging the polity and spreading a climate of fears and

© 2020 Global Journals

anxieties about public safety (Emeh, 2011). Other major crimes in Nigeria include rape, burglary, fraud, terrorism, cyber-crimes, bribery and corruption, money laundering, etc. (Oguntunde et al, 2018).

Considering the significance of the damage criminal activities cause to individuals, attempts have been made by scientist from different disciplines to find out which people are likely to become criminals and what drives certain individuals to commit crime in the first place (Moore, 2011). One of such disciplines in the fore front of studying crimes and criminals is Psychology. Many studies on criminal behaviour have identified antisocial behaviour as a viable predicator of the tendency to commit crime (Hayward and Sharp, 2005; Shinder and Cross, 2008). Other studies have gone further to report that antisocial population have major deficit in facial emotion recognition (Marsh, 2008). Because of the positive correlation between crime and antisocial behaviours, facial emotion recognition has been extensively studied. The communication of emotions is an important aspect of human social interaction and a necessary component in the development of social competence. In particular, our ability to understand the emotional states as well as the interpersonal intent of another person is crucial within social contact (Blairy, Herrera and Hess, 1999).

Emotions have been described as psychological events that influence our behaviour by making some activities more desirable, more likely to be rewarding, and other activities less desirable because they are associated with negative or unpleasant outcomes, and unlikely to be rewarding (Skuse, 2003; Dolan, 2002). Facial expressions constitute the most important stimuli within this process and it has long been hypothesised that they specifically evolved to provide signals for rapid nonverbal communication (Darwin, 1872, as cited in Ekman, 1998). By looking at a person's face, familiar or unfamiliar, the observer can interpret the facial expression in terms of its emotional context. This provides information about that person's emotional state and sets the tone for social interaction (Posamentier and Abdi, 2003). It has been demonstrated that people do not display facial expressions automatically, or with the same strength that they actually experience a particular emotion internally (Fridlund, 1991). Instead, emotional facial expressions are enhanced when people are in the company of others compared to when an individual is alone (Chovil, 1991; Fridlund, 1991). This supports the notion that facial expressions are communicatory signals between individuals, rather than simply reflecting a person's own emotional state. Further, it has been proposed that facial expressions of others function as unconditioned stimuli within instrumental learning processes for social behaviour (Blair, 2003). In particular, expressions of fear, sadness and happiness are viewed as reinforcements that modulate the probability that a particular behaviour will be performed or inhibited. It has been shown that happy expressions function as a positive reinforcement and increase the likelihood that behaviours that are causally related to the happy expression will be carried out (Matthews and Wells, 1999). The observation of a fear expression alone is sufficient for conditioning processes to occur (Mineka and Cook, 1993). Consequently, difficulties with emotion recognition and or processing are likely to cause interference with an individual's ability to interpret and understand the emotional state of another person. The inability to correctly identify the emotional expressions of another individual could interfere with the learning of socially appropriate responses to emotional states of others. The process underlying the understanding of another's emotional and cognitive point of view is called "empathy". This term originally refers to the tendency of observers to project themselves "into" another person (Blair, 2005; Blairy, et al., 1999). It has also been described as "an effective response more in keeping with someone else's situations than one's own" (Hoffman, 1987).

Socio-economic wellbeing considers both the economic status and quality of life for people. Economic well-being is defined as having present and future financial security. Present financial security includes the ability of individuals, families, and communities to consistently meet their basic needs (including food, housing, utilities, health care, transportation, education, child care, clothing, and paid taxes), and have control over their day-to-day finances. It also includes the ability to make economic choices and feel a sense of security, satisfaction, and personal fulfilment with one's personal finances and employment pursuits. Future financial security includes the ability to absorb financial shocks, meet financial goals, build financial assets, and maintain adequate income throughout the life-span. Economic well-being may be achieved by individuals, families, and communities through public policies that ensure the ability to build financial knowledge and skills, access to safe and affordable financial products and economic resources, and opportunities for generating income and asset-building. It occurs within a context of economic justice within which labour markets provide opportunities for secure full-employment with adequate compensation and benefits for all (CSWE, 2016).

Social wellbeing on the other hand, is an end state in which basic human needs are met and people are able to coexist peacefully in communities with opportunities for advancement. It is the extent to which individuals feel a sense of belonging and social inclusion. Human beings are social creatures who are mutually dependent, relying on others for their wellbeing, just as others rely on them. People have the need to love and be loved; to belong and be connected (Goleman, 2018). Social wellbeing is characterized by

© 2020 Global Journals

equal access to and delivery of basic needs services (water, food, shelter, and health services), the provision of primary and secondary education, the return or resettlement of those displaced by violent conflict, and the restoration of social fabric and community life.

b) Statement of Problem

According to UNDOC (2011) report, Nigeria has one the highest crime rates in the world. Another recent report from National Bureau of Statistics (2016) shows a constant increase in the frequency of crimes committed in the country; 47,646 in 2013, 49.825 in 2014 and 50,153 in 2015. Being that crime is a global problem, and one that have been studied extensively, especially from the angles socioeconomic and psychological determinants, reports have shown that poor socioeconomic statues and psychological conditions (such as psychopathic) are individual predicators of the tendency to commit crime.

However, there is paucity of literature on the mediation of socioeconomic wellbeing on facial emotional recognition as a predicator of the tendency to commit crime. This current study therefore, aims to fill this knowledge gap.

c) Research Questions

1. Can different facial emotions be recognised?
2. What is the relationship between facial emotional recognition and the tendency to commit crime?
3. Does socioeconomic wellbeing have a mediating effect on the relationship between facial emotional recognition and the tendency to commit crime?

d) Purpose of the Study

This study aims to determine if socioeconomic wellbeing have a mediating effect on relationship between facial emotional recognition and the tendency to commit crime.

The specific objectives of this study include;

1. To determine if facial emotional recognition is a predicator of the tendency to commit crime.
2. To determine if socioeconomic wellbeing has mediating effect on the relationship between facial emotional recognition and the tendency to commit crime.
3. To determine if there is a mediating effect of socioeconomic wellbeing on the tendency to commit crime.

e) Operational Definitions of Key Variables

1. Tendency to commit crime: This is the measure of the likely hood to commit unlawful acts as measured using Crime Behaviour Rating Scale (CBRS) developed by Animasahun (2011).
2. Facial emotional recognition: This is the recognition of a form of nonverbal communication done by one or more motions or positions of the muscles beneath the skin of the face (Freitas-Megalhaes, 2011). This is measured using the recognition of different facial pictures.
3. Socioeconomic Wellbeing: This variable is measured using Socio-economic Well-being Scale developed by Obi-Nwosu, (2018).

II. Method

a) Participants

The participants for this study were one hundred and fifty (150) hospital staff. They comprised of 75 (50%) males and 75 (50%) females drawn Federal Medical Centre, Owerri and General Hospital, Owerri, both in Imo state Nigeria. Participants included permanent, casual and voluntary workers engaged by these facilities. There was no restriction to age of participants, however, the age of participants were 20 years and above. Inclusion criteria is that participants must be employed.

b) Instrument

Three instruments were used in this study. They are; Criminal Behaviour Rating Scale (CBRS) developed by Animasahun (2011), Socio-economic wellbeing scale developed by Obi-Nwosu (2018) and Facial emotion scale developed by Paul Ekman.

c) Criminal Behaviour Rating Scale (CBRS)

The crime behavior rating scale which is the first scale in the Crime Behavior Factor Battery and was developed by Animashaun (2011). The scale was used to measure the tendency of participants to commit crime. It has 33 items constructed on 5- point Likert format. It has a norm of 63 whereby any score above the norm is an indication of high crime tendency. It has a Cronbach Alpha of 0.95 and a Guttman split half reliability of 0.82.

d) Socio-economic Wellbeing Scale

This instrument was developed using interviewer rated multivariate assessment of socio-economic well-being by Obi-Nwosu, Balageul and Nwafor (2018). It contains Items which are scored from 1-5. Possible least total score is 12, while possible highest total score is 60. The higher the score, the better well-being is assumed; however, scores 12 to 36 depict low general socio-economic well-being, while scores 37 and above depict high socio-economic well-being. i. The items represents outcome of item analysis in a Nigerian sample. ii. Each of the Variates (domains): economy, Education, Social Interaction, Health, and Local Transportation may be assessed independently if desired. In that case, the norm is calculated thus: N= nx3+1. Where 'N' represents norm, 'n' is the number of items, 3 is the theoretical mean, and 1 is a constant that produces a shift away from the mean. Using the general score however gives a more confident assessment of socio-economic well-being.

© 2020 Global Journals

e) Facial Emotion Scale

Facial Emotion Scale was developed by Paul Ekman. In this study Facial Emotion Scale was employed by using pictures of 8 (eight) different facial emotions; both male and female facial emotions were represented for each emotion. The emotions included sadness, anger, fear, surprise, shame, disgust, happiness, and excitement. Participants were presented with these pictures and asked to identify the facial emotion expressed. They are scored right or wrong depending on their ability to rightly recognise the facial emotions or not.

f) Procedure

A total of 150 copies of the questionnaires were randomly distributed to the participants in Federal Medical Center, Owerri and General hospital, Owerri by the researcher. Prior to this, an informed consent form was given to the participants and confidentiality was maintained as well. Also, the researcher sorted out the permission to carry out the research in the hospitals and this was granted by the various heads of departments. The research participants were told that participation is not compulsory and that information provided will only be used for academic purposes. The researcher explained the content of the questionnaire and this helped the participants to easily fill the questionnaires independently. As participants turned in their questionnaires, the researcher administered the facial emotion recognition test to them individually repelling and discouraging interference from participants who were waiting to be assessed. After collecting the data, the questionnaires were collated and the data collected analysed using SPSS version 20.

g) Design/Statistics

This is a survey design and spearman's correlation adopted for data analysis.

III. Result

Tab. 1: Means, Standard Deviations and Correlation Coefficients

Variables		M	SD	Correlation							
				SEW		TCC		Male		FER Female	
				R	p-value	R	p-value	R	p-value	R	p-value
SEW		1.92	0.32			0.255**	0.002	0.053	0.516	0.042	0.609
TCC		1.41	0.49	0.255**	0.002			0.059	0.472	0.156	0.056
FER	Male	6.39	0.87	0.053	0.516	0.059	0.472			-0.397**	0.00
	Female	6.74	0.83	0.042	0.609	0.156	0.056	-0.397**	0.00		

*** p< .01, * p<. 05*

*Note: ** indicate a significant level at p < .01, * indicates a significant level at p < .05.*

SEW = Socioeconomic Wellbeing, TCC = Tendency to commit crime, FER = Facial emotion recognition.

The inspection of the table above shows that there is a significant (p = 0.002) weak positive correlation socioeconomic wellbeing and tendency to commit crime. It also shows a significant (p = 0.00) negative correlation between the ability to recognise male facial emotions to recognizing female facial emotions. This chapter contains the presentation of data collected in the course of this study and the result of its statistical analysis which are presented in tables.

Tab. 2: Correlation of socioeconomic wellbeing and the relationship between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime

Relationship between FER and TCC	R	S.E	p-value
Female	0.156	0.079	0.056
Male	-0.059	0.084	0.472

FER = Facial emotion recognition

TCC = Tendency to commit crime

R = coefficient of correlation

S.E = Standard error

© 2020 Global Journals

There is no significant correlation between socioeconomic wellbeing and the relationship between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime.

a) Summary of the findings

1. There is no significant relationship between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime.
2. There is a significant weak positive relationship between socioeconomic wellbeing and the tendency to commit crime.
3. There is a significant negative relationship between recognition of male facial emotions and recognition of female facial emotions.
4. There is no significant relationship between socioeconomic wellbeing and the relationship between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime.

IV. Discussion

This study assessed the modulating effect of socioeconomic wellbeing on the relationship between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime is workers in Federal Medical Centre Owerri and General Hospital Owerri, both in Imo state. In the process of ascertaining the objectives of this study, three hypotheses were postulated and tested as well. The first hypothesis which stated that, 'Inability to recognise facial emotions will correlate positively and significantly to tendency to commit crime', was rejected. This indicates that the negative correlation between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime in psychopaths could be strictly as a result of their condition. This study however, made an intriguing finding; there was a negative correlation between recognition of female facial emotions and male facial emotions. Existing literatures focus on the difference in the ability of male against female, to recognise different facial emotions. Popular among existing literature is the observation that female have a higher ability to recognise facial emotions than males (McClure, 2000; Boyatzis, Chazan, Ting, 1993). One of the explanations might lay in developmental psychology; children recognize emotions which they are also able to perceive and express themselves (Izard et al; 1995), starting from happiness, sadness and anger, and incorporating more complex ones in later development. Being more sensitive to other people's emotions could be gender specific and connected with being more susceptible to contagion by emotions of others, like it was stressed in the Dimberg and Lundqvist (1990) study.

The female accuracy might partially be connected to the gender difference of visual perception and the constant reinforcement loop consisting of recognition, perception and production of expression combined with a tendency to show emotions more frequently, what was proved especially for smiling (Briton & Hall, 1995; Chapell, 1997). Also, it was found that women were more facially expressive than man on various emotional stimuli (Kring & Gordon 1998; Gross and Levenson, 1993)and had significantly thicker zygomaticus major muscle (McAlister, Harkness and Nicoll, 1998), which is an explanation for better recognition of most of emotions expressed on a female face, although as we used only one male and one female actor this result could also be due to a better expression of the female actor. There was also a developmental difference in recognition of emotional expressions on female and male faces, the older participants being more successful, probably due to some cognitive processes accessible to training during development. It was previously established that high school students are more successful at facial expression recognition than elementary school students (Gaspar et al; 2011) and our results show that university students are also more successful than elementary school students. Another finding of the present study is there is no significant modulating effect of socioeconomic wellbeing on the relationship between facial emotion recognition and the tendency to commit crime.

The second hypothesis which stated that, 'socioeconomic wellbeing will correlate positively and significantly to the relationship between facial emotional recognition and the tendency to commit crime' was also rejected. There is however dearth of literature in this area of study and thus the findings of this study is totally a new knowledge. In this present study however a positive correlation was found between socioeconomic wellbeing and tendency to commit crime. Looking at other studies such as Ellis, Beaver and Wright (2009), socioeconomic wellbeing (measured using the three variables income (or wealth), occupational level, and years of education) correlates negatively with tendency to commit crime. This finding contradicts the findings of the current study where there is a positive relationship between socioeconomic wellbeing and the tendency to commit crime. There is however an agreement between the findings of this study and the study done by Baum, Garofalo and Yali (1999) where it was reported that low socioeconomic status is thought to be positively correlated with higher levels of stress, and therefore the mental and psychological ill-effects of stress. These higher stress levels would probably be correlated positively with the propensity to commit a crime. Some other studies, however, reported somewhat inconsistent evidence that indicates a positive relationship between low income levels, the percentage of population under the poverty line, low education levels, and high income inequality in an area with more crime in said area (Ellis, Beaver and Wright, 2009). A 2013 study from Sweden argued that there was little effect of neighbourhood deprivation on the tendency to commit crime per se and

© 2020 Global Journals

rather that the higher tendency to commit crime were due to observed and unobserved family and individual level factors, indicating that high-risk individuals were being selected into socioeconomically deprived areas (Sariaslan et al; 2013). In a study conducted in Nigeria, findings showed that determinants of economic wellbeing has positive correlation with tendency to commit crime while determinants of social wellbeing has negative correlation with tendency to commit crime (Omotor, 2010)

a) Implication of Study

The implication of this study is discussed in line with the findings of the study.

This study found a positive relationship between socioeconomic wellbeing and tendency to commit crime. This implies that individuals with higher socioeconomic wellbeing have a higher propensity to be involved in criminal activities. One other decimal to factor in this study is that most (142) participants earn ≤ $40 per day. Poor income therefore can be a cause of dissatisfaction and thus the tendency to commit crime. This should therefore be an indication to policy makers to pay workers adequately, so as to reduce the tendency to commit crime among them.

b) Limitation of the study

The findings of this study are poised with some limitation that can never be overlooked in the course of future research.

Due to the small sample size used in this study, there should be caution in the generalization of the findings of this study. Thus, salient characteristics of a larger sample might have a profound effect on the criterion variable.

Also, most of the participants in this study are poor income earners, thus, a motivation can quickly be identified for their positive tendency to commit crime. It is therefore imperative that study on a sample population incorporating more individuals who are high income earners be considered.

More so, some individuals might not have answered some questions honestly, and as such, making a generalised assertion with the outcome of this study might be erroneous.

c) Suggestion for Future Studies

This study suggested some new directions for further research.

Researchers should re-conduct the present study in a different geopolitical zone using large sample size in order to ascertain the ecological validity of the study.

There should also be a study exclusively for high income earners and individuals who are satisfied with their jobs to compare the outcome with the outcome of this study in terms of the relationship between socioeconomic wellbeing and tendency to commit crime.

Finally, studies should be directed towards gender based disparity in recognition various facial emotions in either male or female.

d) Conclusion

This study investigated the modulating effect of socioeconomic wellbeing on the relationship between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime among workers in Federal Medical Centre Owerri and General Hospital Owerri. Two hypotheses of this study were tested in line with the research question this study set to answer. From the findings, the first hypothesis was rejected showing that facial emotion recognition did not correlate positively and significantly with tendency to commit crime. The second hypothesis was also rejected since there was no modulating effect of socioeconomic wellbeing to the relationship between facial emotion recognition and tendency to commit crime.

However, this study made two findings;

1. A positive and significant correlation existed between socioeconomic wellbeing and tendency to commit crime.
2. A negative and significant correlation existed between recognition of male facial emotions and female facial emotions.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationship(s) that may have inappropriately affected their report of the findings of this research.

References Références Referencias

1. Animasahun, R.A. (2011). The Menace of Examination Malpractices, Poor Academic Performance and Academic Failure Among Secondary School Students: Focus on Remediation. Paper Presented at a Workshop Organised by the Polytechnic Ibadan, Ibadan.
2. Baum, A., Garofalo, JP, & Yali, AM (1999). Socioeconomic status and chronic stress. Does stress account for SES effects on health? Ann N Y Acad Sci.1999;896:131-144.doi:10.1111/j.1749-6632.1999.tb0811.x
3. Blair J (2005).Responding to the emotions of others: Dissociating forms of empathy through the study of typical and psychiatric populations. Consciousness and Cognition. Volume 14, Issue 4, Pages 698-718.
4. Blair, R. (2003). Neurobiological basis of psychopathy. British Journal of Psychiatry, 182(1), 5-7.
5. Blairy, S, Herrera, P, & Hess, U (1999). Memory and the judgement of emotional facial expressions. Journal of nonverbal Behaviouir, 23 (1), 5-41.

© 2020 Global Journals

6. Boyatzis CJ, Chazan E, Ting CZ. Preschool children's decoding of facial emotions. J Genet Psychol 1993; 154: 375-82.
7. Briton NJ, Hall JA. Gender-based expectancies and observer judgments of smiling Journal of Nonverbal Behavior 1995; 19: 49-65.
8. Chapell MS. (1997) Frequency of public smiling across the life span. Percept Mot Skills; 85: 1326.
9. Chovil, N. (1991). Social determinants of facial displays. Journal of Nonverbal Behavior, 15 141–154.
10. Council on Social Work Education (CSWE, 2016). Advancing collaborative practice through social work Education (Economic well-being in social works: New Curricular Resources for faculty). Atlanta, GA. https//www.tandfonline.com
11. Darwin, (1872), as cited in Ekman, P. (1998), Universality of emotional expression? A personal history of the dispute. In Ekman P (Ed.), The expression the emotions in man and animal (Ed., pp.363-393). New York: Oxford University Press.
12. Dimberg U, Lundquist LO. (1990) Gender differences in facial reactions to facial expressions. Biol Psychol ; 30: 151-9.
13. Dolan R. J (2002) Emotion, cognition, and behavior. Science; 298(5596): 1191-4.
14. Ekman, P. (1998), Universality of emotional expression? A personal history of the dispute. In Ekman P (Ed.), The expression the emotions in man and animal (Ed., pp.363-393). New York: Oxford University Press.
15. Ellis, Lee; Beaver, Kevin M.; Wright, John (2009). Handbook of Crime Correlates. Academic Press. ISBN 9780123736123.
16. Emeh, J. U. (2011). Education versus infectious diseases (ID) and the environment. A paper presented on the 14thof May, 2011 at stakeholders meeting organized by Centre of Excellence, World Bank Project 4, in University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria.
17. Farmer, L. (2008) "Crime, definitions of", in Cane and Conoghan (editors), The New Oxford Companion to Law, Oxford University Press, (ISBN 978-0-19-929054-3), p. 263.
18. Freitas A & Megalhaes J (2011). A review and appraisal of the DNA damage theory of ageing. Mutat Res. 728(1-2): 12-22.
19. Fridlund, A. J. (1991). Sociality of solitary smiling: Potentiation by an implicit audience. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 60(2), 229–240.
20. Gaspar T, Labor M, Juric I, Dumancic D, Ilakovac V, Heffer M. (2011) Comparison of emotion recognition from facial expression and music. Coll Antropol; 35 Suppl 1:163-7.
21. Goleman, D. (2018). It's Really Matter: Review of the book, Emotional Intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ. Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences 9(3), 639-644.
22. Gross JJ, Levenson RW. (1993) Emotional suppression: physiology, self-report, and expressive behavior. J Pers Soc Psycho; 64: 970-86.
23. Hayward, R. and Sharp, C. (2005) Young people and anti-social behaviour: findings form the 2004 Crime and Justice Survey. Home Office Findings No. 245.
24. Hoffman, M. L. (1987). The contribution of empathy to justice and moral judgment. In N. Eisenberg & J. Strayer (Eds.), Cambridge studies in social and emotional development. Empathy and its development (p. 47–80).
25. Izard CE, Fantauzzo CA, Castle JM, Haynes OM, Rayias MF, Putnam PH. (1995) The ontogeny and significance of infants' facial expressions in first nine months of life. Developmental Psychology; 31: 997-1013
26. Kring AM, Gordon AH. (1998) Sex differences in emotion: expression, experience, and physiology. J Pers Soc Psychol; 74: 686-703.
27. Marsh, Abigail & Blair, Robert. (2008). Marsh AA, RJR Blair. Deficits in facial affect recognition among antisocial populations: a meta-analysis. Neurosci Biobehav Rev 32: 454-465. Neuroscience and biobehavioral reviews. 32. 454-65. 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2007.08.003.
28. Martin E. (2003). Oxford Dictionary of Law (7 ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
29. Matthews, G., & Wells, A. (1999). The cognitive science of attention and emotion. In T. Dalgleish & M. J. Power (Eds.), Handbook of cognition and emotion (p. 171–192).
30. McAlister RW, Harkness EM, Nicoll JJ. (1998). An ultrasound investigation of the lip levator musculature. Eur J Orthod; 20: 713-20.
31. McClure EB. (2000). A meta-analytic review of sex differences in facial expression processing and their development in infants, children, and adolescents. Psychol Bull; 126: 424-53.
32. Mineka, S., & Cook, M. (1993). Mechanisms involved in the observational conditioning of fear. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 122(1), 23–38.
33. Moore, J (2011) "Behaviorism," The Psychological Record: Vol. 61: Iss. 3, Article 9
34. National Bureau of Statistics (2016). Crime Statistics: Reported offence by Type and States, www.nigeriastat.gov.ng
35. Obi-Nwosu, Balageul and Nwafor (2018). Assessment of psychological and socio-economic Wellbeing of people living in black fly and other vector infested areas of Cameroon. *Zik Journal Multidisciplinary Research 2; 1-19.*

© 2020 Global Journals

36. Oguntunde, P. E., Ojo, O. O., Okagbue, H. I., & Oguntunde, O. A. (2018). Analysis of selected crime data in Nigeria. Data in Brief, 19, 1242–1249.
37. Omotor D.G. (2010). Demographic and socioeconomic determinants and crimes in Nigeria (A panel data analysis). Journal of applied business and economics.
38. Posamentier MT, Abdi H (2003). Processing faces and facial expressions. Neuropsychol Rev. 13(3): 113-43.
39. Sariaslan Amir, Niklas Långström, Brian D'onofrio, Johan Hallqvist, Johan Franck, & Paul Lichtenstein. (2013). "The impact of neighbourhood deprivation on adolescent violent criminality and substance misuse: a longitudinal, quasi-experimental study of the total Swedish population." International journal of epidemiology 42, no. 4: 1057-1066
40. Shinder D.L & Cross M (2008). Scene of the Cybercrime. 2nd Edition.
41. Skuse D (2003). Fear Recognition and the Neural Basis of Social Cognition. Volume 8, Issue2 pg. 50-60.
42. United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (2011). Global study on homicide. www.unodc.org
43. Webster, C., & Kingston, S. (2014). Poverty and crime. London: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

© 2020 Global Journals

Global Journal of human-social science: H Interdisciplinary
Volume 20 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Collaborative Governance and its Role in Fighting the Pandemic: From the Conception of What it is to the Verification of its Inexistence

By Valdir Roque Dallabrida, Daniel Knebel Baggio, Alexandre Zatera & Princela Santana Da Cruz

University of Contestado Unc Mafra Santa Catarina Brazil

Abstract- Complex problems such as the public management of a pandemic require coordinated and horizontal action, involving not only public officials and their state agents but also representatives of civil society, their universities, and researchers, the technical and the corporate staff in the health field, such as collaborative governance practices. However, what we observed in Brazil in the Covid-19 first months of the pandemic, was the intensified action in the government sphere, with precarious effectiveness and little coordinative efficiency.

Keywords: public management. collaborative governance. territorial governance. covid-19 pandemic.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 940299



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2020. Valdir Roque Dallabrida, Daniel Knebel Baggio, Alexandre Zatera & Princela Santana Da Cruz. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Collaborative Governance and its Role in Fighting the Pandemic: From the Conception of What it is to the Verification of its Inexistence

Governança Colaborativa E Seu Papel No Combate À Pandemia Covid-19: Da Concepção Sobre O Que Se Trata À Constatação Da Sua Inexistência

Gobernanza Colaborativa Y Su Papel En La Lucha Contra La Pandemia Covid-19: Desde La Concepción De Lo Que Es Hasta La Comprensión De Su Inexistencia

Valdir Roque Dallabrida [α], Daniel Knebel Baggio [σ], Alexandre Zatera [ρ] & Princela Santana Da Cruz [ω]

Abstract- **Complex problems such as the public management of a pandemic require coordinated and horizontal action, involving not only public officials and their state agents but also representatives of civil society, their universities, and researchers, the technical and the corporate staff in the health field, such as collaborative governance practices. However, what we observed in Brazil in the Covid-19 first months of the pandemic, was the intensified action in the government sphere, with precarious effectiveness and little coordinative efficiency.**

Keywords: public management. collaborative governance. territorial governance. covid-19 pandemic.

Resumo- **Problemas complexos, como a gestão pública de uma pandemia exige a ação coordenada e horizontal, envolvendo não apenas dirigentes públicos com seus agentes estatais, mas representações da sociedade civil, suas universidades e pesquisadores, além de quadros técnicos e empresariais da área da saúde, como práticas de governança colaborativa. No entanto, o que se observou no Brasil nesses primeiros meses de presença da pandemia Covid-19 foram ações concentradas na esfera governamental, com precária eficácia e pouca eficiência coordenativa.**

Palavras-Chave: gestão pública. governança colaborativa. governança territorial. pandemia covid-19.

Resumen- **Los problemas complejos, como la gestión pública de una pandemia, requieren una acción coordinada y horizontal, que involucre no solo a los funcionarios públicos con sus agentes estatales, sino también a las representaciones de la sociedad civil, sus universidades e investigadores, además del personal técnico y comercial en el campo de la salud, como prácticas de gobierno colaborativo. Sin embargo, lo que se observó en Brasil en los primeros meses de la pandemia de Covid-19 fueron acciones concentradas en la esfera gubernamental, con efectividad precaria y poca eficiencia de coordinación.**

Palabras clave: gestión pública. gobernanza colaborativa. gobernanza territorial. covid-19 pandemia.

Author α: Geógrafo, Doutor em Desenvolvimento Regional. Programa de Pós-graduação em Desenvolvimento Regional (Mestrado e Doutorado). Universidade do Contestado (UnC), SC, Brasil.
e-mail: valdirdallabrda@gmail.com

Author σ: Administrador, Mestre e Doutor em Contabilidade e Finanças. Programa de Pós-graduação em Desenvolvimento Regional (Mestrado e Doutorado), Programa de Pós-graduação em Gestão de Estratégica de Organizações (Mestrado Profissional). Universidade Regional do Noroeste do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (UNIJUI) e Universidade Regional Integrada da Missões e do Alto Uruguai (URI), RS, Brasil.
e-mail: danibaggio@gmail.com

Author ρ ω: Psiquiatra, Mestrando em Desenvolvimento Regional. Programa de Pós-graduação em Desenvolvimento Regional (Mestrado e Doutorado). Universidade do Contestado (UnC), SC, Brasil. e-mails: a.zatera@gmail.com, princela@unc.br

I. Introduction

Governance is a term present in different areas of knowledge, even though with slightly different meanings. According to Coase (1937), firstly and later to Williamson (1996), it refers to the devices used by the company to achieve effective coordination to reduce transaction costs, contributing therefore to economic growth. The theoretical basis for the discussion on governance is based on institutionalist economists and follows a corporate point of view.

In 1975, the governability of democracies was the object of analysis and its central hypothesis was that such governability problems in Western Europe, Japan and in the United States happened due to the gap between the increase in social demands and the lack of both financial and human resources, not to mention the inability of public management (Milani & Solinís, 2002). With the pass of time, the term started to describe arrangements of socio-political nature.

The formation of such collaborative arrangements would be justified by the recognition that each of the organizations involved, whether public or private, do not have the necessary skills to respond individually to the needs of consumers and citizens who make up contemporary society (Sørensen & Torfing, 2007). Despite demands for new ways of government in a global socio-economic-political context, whereby new governance ways are emerging, according to Jessop

© 2020 Global Journals

(2006), it is essential to keep the National State playing the central political role; its duty may not be reduced but redefined by contemporary changes.

Mayntz (1998) prefers to call it governance, a more cooperative way of governing, different from the old hierarchical model in which the state authorities exercised sovereign power over groups and citizens in a civil society. In this new format, state and non-state institutions, public and private actors participate and often cooperate in the formulation and implementation of public policies.

Kooiman (2004) refers to governance as a pattern or structure that emerged from the socio-political system, looking for shared purposes in the group of actors. They interact in each environment, implying, therefore, the presence of a polycentric state.

Consequently, limits would be set for a central actor to govern, and there would no longer be a single sovereign authority. These socio-political-administrative actors would share goals, with imprecise boundaries between public, private, and voluntary sectors, multiplying the forms of intervention, action, and control. It is about structuring governance practices of high complexity into management processes, issues, and problems that are also intricate, specifically, governance practices. This text intends to deliberate over this theme.

The governance processes take place historically and territorially, so one can speak of territorial governance. Next, we shall delve on theoretical contributions for a broad understanding of collaborative governance, its stages, and characterization. These first two parts of the text consist of the literature review about the subject, while the third part presents an integrative synthesis between territorial and collaborative governance. This concept contextualizes the case of public management related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The fourth part refers to management actions related to the Covid-19 in Brazil; the analysis and the conclusion that, unfortunately, there are no collaborative governance practices being implemented, as presented in this theoretical basis. To substantiate the studies, it was necessary to consult official websites, and to check facts and initiatives of the public authorities, being our reference what the press had disclosed on the subject.

II. Territorial Governance

Synthetically, the concept of governance refers to the collaborative arrangements formed to manage public actions, involving state agents, the civil society, and the corporate sector. We structured the meaning of territorial governance by understanding that the effectiveness of its processes occurs two ways: historically and territorially.

The conceptual category of territorial governance, despite its recent use, is already transcribed in three different Brazilian dictionaries of Portuguese (Dallabrida, 2006, 2014, 2017). The introduction of the concept in literature starts from the understanding that it is within the territory (as a way of living) that men shall express different forms of action and power. They are manifested in cooperative relations, but also in conflict, where there is the concreteness of people's different ways of thinking and acting. Thus, territorial management processes are complex, requiring the coordinated and collaborative action of state agents, civil society representatives, and market players through governance practices.

> Territorial governance is the process of planning and managing dynamics, by prioritizing and innovating, shared, and collaborative approach through horizontal relations. However, this process includes power struggles, discussions, negotiations, and deliberations among state agents, representatives of the social and business sectors, research centers, and higher education institutions. Processes of this nature are based on an irreplaceable role of the State, a good notion of democracy, and on the part of civil society, aiming to harmonize a vision about the future and a pattern of territorial development (Dallabrida, 2015a, p. 325) [1].

Therefore, territorial governance practices are intrinsically related to the development process of regions and territories. According to Farinós (2008), territorial governance ultimate purpose is sustainable development, while its objective is social cohesion. Efficient territorial governance is a relevant precondition for strengthening national cohesion. It is a practice/process of organizing multiple relationships that characterize interactions among different actors and interests in a territory, to develop a shared territorial vision sustained by the identification and appraisal of the territorial heritage [2].

There are different options, conditions, and limitations for the practice of territorial governance. In this sense, Farinós (2015) defends the need and convenience to expand the prevailing governance-economy relations, with a new and more powerful relationship between politics and territory. According to the author, the aim is to improve governability from the perspective of a more decent territorial development, a better democracy, and the population's well-being.

Therefore, we realize territorial governance processes turn public-private consultation practices effective (Dallabrida, 2003)once it defines future perspectives of people who live in the territory going beyond economics and including health, leisure, and the people's quality of life.

[1] To check more about this subject in other publications: Dallabrida (2015b; 2018).
[2] About territorial heritage and its relation to Territorial Governance, see Dallabrida (under publication).

© 2020 Global Journals

III. Collaborative Governance

Collaborative governance is a standard oriented to achieve consent and to cooperatively produce results and solutions, as a contemporary perspective of interest management and as a mechanism of solving complex problems (Ansel & Gash, 2007; Bodin, 2017), in especially those related to the public sphere (Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh, 2012). The challenge of conducting a collaborative governance model implies mainly in balancing the different interests of the actors involved in the management process. It is different from other ways of governing and from other decision-making processes that require consensus since collaborative governance goal is to solve complex issues and problems (Bodin, 2017). In other words, governance practices are interdependent among actors, even they shall remain functionally independent from state institutions, from companies, non-profit organizations, and representatives of civil society (Taylor, De Loë & Bjornlund, 2012). Finally, collaborative governance models or collaborative virtual communities demonstrate the potential for driving value co-creation and co-innovation (Romero & Molina, 2011).

As you can see in Table 1. Ansell and Gash (2007) propose a model of Collaborative Governance based on the ever-growing trust among actors and the consolidation of a more cooperative behavior based on dialogue.

Table 1: Development Stages of Collaborative Governance

Stages	Stage Description
Face to face communication	Each and every collaborative governance is based on face-to-face dialogue between stakeholders. As a consensus-driven process, the "direct communication" enabled by direct dialogue is necessary for stakeholders to identify opportunities for mutual gain.
Building Trust	Collaborative processes are not only about negotiation, but also about building trust among stakeholders.
Commitment with the process	The design of the decision-making process in collaborative governance mechanisms is crucial to trust building, once it prevents favoritism and clientelism.
Shared vision of the future	At some point through the collaborative process, stakeholders must develop a shared understanding of what they can achieve together.

Source: Adapted from Anseel and Gash (2007)

From the presented framework, it is possible to observe the consolidation of collaborative governance among actors involved in the shared decision-making process in the territory.

Based on a bibliometric study of publications on collaborative governance published in the Web of Science database from 2009 to 2018, the studies by Anseel and Gash (2007), Bartz, Turcato and Baggio (2019) acknowledge collaborative governance as a stable arrangement made up of actors who have complementary resources and therefore depend on one another for the achievement of converging goals.

IV. An Integrative Synthesis between Territorial and Collaborative Governance

In summary, the focus on territorial governance and collaborative governance derive both from the general concept of the word, as a way of governing that is different from the old hierarchical model concentrated on the state (Mayntz, 1998); a sociopolitical system is acting in search of alike purposes on behalf of the actors who interact in a determined environment (Kooiman, 2004). Therefore, they are not exclusive.

The focus on territorial governance lies in the understanding that public policies, in general, aim at the territory as a means of life for the people, as space where things happen. Therefore, any governance practice aiming to reach local social groups is territorial and inevitably, horizontal, and collaborative. On the other hand, the focus on collaborative governance emphasizes the extent of collaboration, or sharing, in the decision-making process. Such a dimension is not entirely disregarded by a territorial approach once it strengthens interorganizational relationships and balances different interests of the actors involved (Bodin, 2017).

In any case, the word of Ferrão (2013) on governance processes (territorial and collaborative) is valuable: the more fragile political institutions and civil society are, the bigger are the chances of forms of governance to become arenas of a decision taken by organized interests. Without accountability and democratic control, many types of governments can effortlessly become instruments of inequality and injustice in favor of crony interests or populist behavior. For this reason, the debate on forms of governance integrates with the one on the types of democratic control.

What is unique about both approaches to the theme is that they are ways of solving complex problems (Ansel & Gash, 2007; Bodin, 2017), especially those related to the public sphere (Emerson et al., 2012).

© 2020 Global Journals

A current example of an intricate issue related to the public sphere is the process of managing solutions to the Covid-19 pandemic, which is not a matter of management measures, but governmental. It implies collaborative and horizontal involvement of health representatives – especially on infectious diseases - along with government action. In this case, collaborative governance practices require the involvement of government officials and technicians of interdisciplinary teams, with representation from academia, civil society, and the corporate health sector.

Afterward, we intend to analyze the efforts from the Brazilian government in the management of actions regarding the Covid-19 pandemic, covering the period of February to April 2020.

V. Management Actions Related to the Pandemic Covid-19 in Brazil

The socio-political moment experienced in the world, and particularly in Brazil, presents certain unfavorable factors to solve complex and unexpected situation as a world pandemic. Such factors include the globalization process consolidation; man's belief in his supremacy over nature; the estrangement in historical political relations; the preeminence of the elite in the world in articulation with liberal political positions of their rulers; little appreciation of cooperation, humanism, trust, solidarity among people and institutions. Among possible consequences, intense processes of corrosion of democracy.

The liberal position of the rulers, reducing investments in health, education, and social assistance shapes the background of the pandemic Brazil. In this scenario of lack of democratic practices and of social/welfare crisis that the Covid-19 pandemic emerges, demanding urgent measures from the government and the society. Even though several initiatives came up, what is observed is that the power of decision has not gone beyond the sphere of government.

The main legal instrument related to the management of the pandemic was the Federal Government Decree No. 10,277 (2020a), which established the *Comitê de Crise para Supervisão e Monitoramento dos Impactos da Covid-19*, the literal translation for "Crisis Committee for Supervision and Monitoring of Covid-19 Impacts". The composition of the Committee includes the Ministry of Health, plus fourteen Ministers of the Federal Government, members of the Attorneys General Office, *Anvisa* (National Sanitary Surveillance), the Central Bank, *Banco do Brasil* and *Caixa Econômica Federal* (both federal banks), The National Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDS) and the Center of Operations of Emergencies in Public Health of the Secretariat of Surveillance.

Also, the Decree 10,289 (2020b) establishes the *Centro de Coordenação de Operações* (Operations Coordination Center), within the Covid-19 Committee, to coordinate federal government's operations, articulating actions with public and private entities to confront Covid-19 and its impacts, and monitoring actions taken by public and private actors. The Operations Center also includes other federal agencies, such as the Institutional Security Office, National Agencies such as *Anvisa, Anac* (bureau responsible for aviation in Brazil), *Anatel* (responsible for telecommunications), *Antt* (bureau in charge of transportation), the Brazilian Intelligence Agency, the Civil Defense, the Federal Police, and the Highway Police.

Both decrees provide for the exclusive participation of government agents and representatives of different state agencies, therefore excluding representatives of the civil society and from the corporate sector, and even other institutions such as universities and medical researchers. In the sphere of the Brazilian Federal Government, the structures legally foreseen are not characterized as structures of collaborative governance.

Within the governmental realm of Brazilian States and Municipalities, the situation is the same, with few exceptions. Different management structures have been formed statewide. From what has been possible to access by the press, websites, and from available documents, the example of the Brazilian state of Ceará is what comes closest to a so-called structure of collaborative governance, despite the absence of civil society. Such chain of events led to the structuring of the Committee for Confronting the Coronavirus Pandemic, formed by representations of twenty-five entities or boards, such as the state secretariats, Fortaleza City Hall, Legislative Assembly, State, and Federal Prosecutors, Court of Auditors, Ministry of Labor, Bar Association, Federal Justice, District Attorney's Office, Association of Municipalities, *Cearense* Association of Radio and TV Broadcasters, Council of Store Directors (CDL), State and Federal Universities of Ceará, federations of industry and commerce and the Penitentiary Administration. There is the representation of the legislature, the business sector, and local universities despite the predominance of state agents. Other states have structured different types of management committees formed mainly by state agents. Meetings of the Steering Committee with the corporate and with the medical-hospital sector have occurred, though.

We observed the very same situation in the municipalities. To name two examples, in the town of Osvaldo Cruz (SP), a Crisis and Emergency Management Committee was set up, with the participation of the president of the Commercial and Business Association, the Retail Trade Union and the

© 2020 Global Journals

Economic and Social Development Forum, plus members of the municipal government structure. Again, representations from civil society or university institutions remain absent. In the Municipality of Irani (SC), the Crisis Management Committee was set up by municipal government agents, representatives of epidemiological surveillance, the Municipal Health Council, the municipal medical staff, the City Council, and the Retailers Association. Other cases include, in addition to state agents, members of the health sector, and representatives of the local hospital entity.

VI. Final Considerations

Finally, we could ask ourselves: why would collaborative governance structures be recommended in the management of the Covid-19 pandemic?

One possible answer is: in a pandemic, government decisions cannot be the only ones to be taken once they are driven to political parties' interests rather than for technical reasons. Such decisions we have seen occurring daily, in disputes among the federal, state and municipal public authorities, compromising the effectiveness of civil action in the crisis management, implying in the reduction of the devastating effects of the pandemic.

Another issue to highlight is that the contemporary world society lacks, more than ever, governance structures to manage complex issues such as a pandemic. We mean a social and democratic regulation of the world order, considering the number of actors in action, sometimes in a disconnected way, or focused on the interests of a few countries. Undoubtedly, times of crisis demand urgent and important global governance structures, such as the one caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. However, Arturi (2003) had already warned that the creation of a global and democratic public space would have crucial challenges, such as the relativization of the influence of state entities.

Therefore, the emergence is the urgent institutional arrangements for the global governance of major existential dangers (VEIGA, 2000), as exemplified by climate change and world pandemics. The main purpose is to contribute to the effectiveness of biosphere health, aka planetary health.

Eventually, at any geographic scale, collaborative governance requires practices qualified as democracy, and this is something the contemporary world misses.

References Références Referencias

1. Ansell, C.; Gash, A. (2007). Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 18(4), 543-571.
2. Arturi, C. S. (2003).Os desafios para a instauração de uma governança mundial democrática na atual conjuntura internacional: síntese de um debate. *Indic. Econ. FEE*, 31(1), 75-94.
3. Bartz, C. R. F.; Turcato, J. C.; Baggio, D. K. (2019). Governança colaborativa: um estudo bibliométrico e conceitual da última década de publicações. *Desenvolvimento Regional em debate*, vol. 9, 800-817.
4. Bodin, O. (2017). Collaborative environmental governance: achieving collective action in social ecological systems. *Science*, 357(6352), 659-668.
5. Coase, R. (1937). The Nature of the Firm. *Económica*, 4, 386-405.
6. Dallabrida, V. R.(2003). Gobernanza y Planificación Territorial: para la institucionalización de una práctica de concertación público-privada. *Documentos y Aportes en Administración Pública y Gestión Estatal*, 4(3), p. 61-94.
7. Governança Territorial. In Siedenberg, D. R. (Org.), *Dicionário do Desenvolvimento Regional* (pp. 99-100) Santa Cruz do Sul: EDUNISC.
8. Dallabrida, V. R. Governança Territorial. (2014). In Boullosa, R. F. (Org.), *Dicionário para a formação em Gestão Social* (v. 1, pp. 91-94). Salvador: CIAGS/UFBA.
9. Dallabrida, V. R.(2015a). Governança Territorial: do debate teórico à avaliação da sua prática. *Análise Social*, 50(2), 304-328.
10. Dallabrida, V. D. (2017). Governança Territorial. In Griebeler, M. P. D.; Riedl, M. (Org.), *Dicionário de Desenvolvimento Regional e Temas Correlatos* (1. ed., pp. 225-228). Porto Alegre: Editora Conceito.
11. Dallabrida, V. R. (2018). Governança Territorial: uma aproximação ao estado da arte e uma proposta metodológica para análise de sua prática. In: Baggio, A. F.; Kelm, M. L.; Baggio, D. K. (Org.), *Governança Corporativa, Cooperativa e Territorial: Teorias, Experiências Nacionais e Internacionais* (v. 1, pp. 117-171). Porto Alegre: SESCOPP.
12. Dallabrida, V. R. Práticas de governança territorial e seus desafios. (2015b). InSilva, I. C.; Frangella, S.; Aboim, S.; Viegas, S. M. (Org.), *Ciências Sociais Cruzadas entre Portugal e o Brasil* (pp.57-73). Lisboa: Imprensa Ciências Sociais.
13. Dallabrida, V. R. (no prelo). Território e Governança Territorial, Patrimônio e Desenvolvimento Territorial: estrutura, processo, forma e função na dinâmica territorial do desenvolvimento.
14. *Decreto nº 10.277, de 16 de março de 2020*. *(2020a). Institui o Comitê de Crise para a Supervisão e monitoramento dos Impactos da Covida-19.* Brasília, DF. Recuperado de http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2020/Decreto/ D10277.htm
15. *Decreto nº 10.289, de 24 de março de 2020*. (2020b). Altera o Decreto nº 10.277, de 16 de março de 2020, para instituir o Centro de

© 2020 Global Journals

Coordenação de Operações, no âmbito do Comitê de Crise para Supervisão e Monitoramento dos Impactos da Covid19. Brasília, DF. Recuperado de http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2020/Decreto/D10289.htm

16. Emerson, K.; Nabatchi, T.; Balogh, S. (2012). An integrative framework for collaborative governance. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 22(1), 1-29.
17. Farinós, J. D. (2008). Gobernanza territorial para el desarrollo sostenible: estado de la cuestión y agenda. *Boletín de la A. G. E.*, 46, 11-32.
18. Farinós, J. D. (2015). Desarrollo Territorial y Gobernanza: refinando significados desde el debate teórico pensando en la práctica. Un intento de aproximación fronética. *Desenvolvimento Regional em debate*, 5(2), 4-24.
19. Ferrão, J. (2013). Governança, governo e ordenamento do território em contextos metropolitanos. In: Ferreira, A. et al. (Ed.), *Metropolização do Espaço: Gestão Territorial e Relações Urbano Rurais* (pp. 225-282). Rio de Janeiro: Consequência.
20. Jessop, B. (2006). ¿Narrando el futuro de la Economía Nacional y el Estado Nacional? Puntos a considerar acerca del replanteo de la regulación y la re-invención de la gobernancia. *Doc. aportes adm. pública gest. Estatal*, 7, 7-44. (Trans. María D. Bertuzzi).
21. Kooiman, J. (2004). Gobernar em Gobernanza. *Revista Instituciones y Desarollo*, 16, 171-194.
22. Mayntz, R. (1998). New Challenges to Governance Theory. *Jean Monet Chair Papers*, 50, 1-25.
23. Milani, A.; Solinís, G. (2002). Repensar a democracia na governança mundial: algumas pistas para o futuro. In Milani, A.; Arturi, C.; Solinís, G. (Org.), *Democracia e Govenança Mundial: que regulações para o Século XXI?*(pp. 266-291). Porto Alegre: Editora Universidade/UFRGS/UNESCO.
24. Romero, D.; Molina, A. (2011). Collaborative networked organisations and customer communities: value co-creation and co-innovation in the networking era. *Production Planning & Control*, 22(5-6), 447-472.
25. Sørensen, E.; Torfing, J. (2011). Enhancing collaborative innovation in the public sector. *Administration & Society*, 43(8), 842-868.
26. Taylor, B.; De Loë, R. C. & Bjornlund, H. (2012). Evaluating knowledge production in collaborative water governance. *Water Alternatives*, 6(1), 42-66.
27. Torfing, J. (2007). Introduction: Democratic network governance. In Marcussen, M.; Torfing, J. (Ed.), *Democratic network governance in Europe* (pp. 1-22). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
28. Veiga, J. E. (2020). "Saúde Planetária": do que estamos falando? *Pagina 22*. Recuperado em: https://pagina22.com.br/2020/04/30/saude-planetaria-do-que-estamos-falando. Acesso em 04-05-2020.
29. Williamson, O. E. (1996). *The Mechanisms of Governance*. New York: Oxford University Press.

© 2020 Global Journals

Global Journal of human-social science: H Interdisciplinary
Volume 20 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

The ILLS of Domestic Violence in a Nigerian Family

By Dr. Umana, Emmanuel Amos & Dr. Willie, Clement Etti
Obong University

Abstract- The study investigated the effects of domestic violence on family development and growth in the Nigerian society. States in the Niger Delta Region were selected for the study. Domestic violence ranging among others had been plaguing the fabric of the Nigerian society of late. Researchers, in their findings, have come up with different results, which are mostly the negative effect domestic violence created on the family growth, development, family income, and the position of the relevant legal system. The objectives of the study are to examine the effect of domestic violence on family growth, to probe the impact of domestic violence on the development of domestic family, how the family income is affected by domestic violence, and the role of the legal system in curbing frequent occurrences. The research adopted a survey method. A questionnaire was distributed to gather data for analysis. The population size of 360 was got from the nine states in the Niger Delta Region. Data were collected and analysed using Chi-Square Statistical Method. The result showed that domestic violence has a significant relationship on family development and growth and the legal system in the study area.

Keywords: domestic violence, family growth and development, niger delta region, nigerian society.

GJHSS-H Classification: JEL Code: J12



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2020. Dr. Umana, Emmanuel Amos & Dr. Willie, Clement Etti. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

The ILLS of Domestic Violence in a Nigerian Family

Dr. Umana, Emmanuel Amos [α] & Dr. Willie, Clement Etti [σ]

Abstract- The study investigated the effects of domestic violence on family development and growth in the Nigerian society. States in the Niger Delta Region were selected for the study. Domestic violence ranging among others had been plaguing the fabric of the Nigerian society of late. Researchers, in their findings, have come up with different results, which are mostly the negative effect domestic violence created on the family growth, development, family income, and the position of the relevant legal system. The objectives of the study are to examine the effect of domestic violence on family growth, to probe the impact of domestic violence on the development of domestic family, how the family income is affected by domestic violence, and the role of the legal system in curbing frequent occurrences. The research adopted a survey method. A questionnaire was distributed to gather data for analysis. The population size of 360 was got from the nine states in the Niger Delta Region. Data were collected and analysed using Chi-Square Statistical Method. The result showed that domestic violence has a significant relationship on family development and growth and the legal system in the study area. Theories used are Frustration-Aggression and Attachment Theories. The researcher recommended that Nigerian Government should give credence to family and educate them on the danger associated with domestic violence; awareness should be created by Nigerian Government on the need for peaceful co-existence in the homes as this will enhance growth and development; the effect of domestic violence on family income needs aggressive campaign, and Nigeria legal framework should be rejuvenated to be responsive to frequent incidences of domestic violence.

Keywords: domestic violence, family growth and development, niger delta region, nigerian society.

I. Introduction

Domestic violence is said to be an act of intimidation, be it emotional, verbal or physical abuse that has become an endemic especially in the Nigerian society which is not new phenomena. Domestic violence especially of murder is often times reported in the dailies. Domestic violence is in every facet our society which does not preclude the rich or poor, the literate and the illiterate, including the religious cycle, and is in all countries. It is found in among freethinkers, men and in women of substance, housewives, the married and the single, and of all ages. Domestic violence, otherwise known as family violence, is a pattern of abusive behaviours by one family member against another. It is violence against another in an intimate relationship of which marriage and domestic partnership are relevant.

Domestic violence is in the form of abuse meted out for a purpose in order to gain total control over a person. The antics of the abuser is to resort to using coercion making the abused to know fear, guilt, shame, and to a larger extent intimidation to cow the person. It exists between two people in an intimate relationship such as marriage where one person usurps authority and control over the other partner.

Domestic violence and exploitation of are common experiences and are often times cuts across all classes, even among opposite or same-sex partnerships, business partners, age grades, ethnic backgrounds as well as economic levels. No matter the level at which violence or abuse of exploitation takes place, the society never accepts it and it is a misdemeanour. Some communities in Nigeria view such treatment as deserving on the part of those victims of harassments, saying that it is right punishment on the people mete on as dissidents which act has a corresponding reward. Others view it as a "just therapy" for a dissident child or wife. Many women now believe that physical abuse is most times justified.

Such brutal acts of violence or abuse in the home is constantly swallowed especially when it involves the other partner in the relationship being a child or husband or wife for the sake of such acts being considered as a stigma when reported to law enforcement agents. Such cases as rape are hardly report for obvious reasons and the perpetrators go scot-free instead of facing the music of law. Community elders and relations often times beg for forgiveness and victims bear the psychological and physical trauma of shame.

The Violence against Persons Prohibition Act of 2015 has highlighted the human rights of those molested and has printed a lot of manuals which was given out free of charge to educate the people for better understanding of their inalienable rights with the aid of Community chief and leaders as well as influential men to spearhead the fight against violence and protect

Author α: PhD, M.Sc Criminology, M.Sc. Public Order and Information Management, M.Sc. Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, LLB (Hons); BL. Law, FCI Arb, FCTI, CFE (USA), FCILRM, FNIM, CFE (USA). Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Obong University, Obong Ntak, Etim Ekpo Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State. Nigeria.
e-mail: wasanim2006@yahoo.com
Author σ: Diploma Public Finance, BSc. MSc. PhD. Sociology Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State. Nigeria.

© 2020 Global Journals

vulnerable men, women and children using the social media as well.

Domestic violence in the time past was conceptualized primarily to physical aggression and destruction subject to punishment by the law. Still, nowadays it acts like an accident, abuse of the weak (physical and psychological) within and outside the home, the domination of one sex by the other, unequal access to worthy services, etc. are now included in the range of facts that constitute violence (Guerra de Macedo, 1993). Also, according to Heise (1993), "domestic violence against women has been characterized as the most prevalent act, that is least reckoned on as human rights abuse throughout the world."

Domestic violence in our societies has become legacy bedevilling the progress, peace, development, and tranquillity of many nations and indeed the entire global village. It has been noted that domestic violence has become everyday affairs within states, groups, youths, aged, families, and individuals. Amazingly, it is saddening to know that people who are supposed to be free yet everywhere couch into a tight corner as a result of sufferings, pains, abuses, exploitation, humiliation, and manipulation. Human beings, as well as properties and resources that are expensive to count, are daily destroyed. At the same time, children are abused, women injured and harassed, while the aged are ill-treated by their concierges, and the adolescences are bullied by their contemporaries and so on. The simplest terms used include sexual violence, rape, sexual assault, physical abuse, battery, harassment, women mutilation, and the likes.

According to the Inter-African Committee on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children (1995), female mutilation, wife battery, and early marriage constitute violence against women (Galindo and Serrano, 1994; Larrain and Rodquez, 1993). Flood and Pease (2006) viewed that the term "domestic violence" may be used to exclude some forms of violence and is subject to shift in meaning and also has a difference in cultural interpretations. For example, "Rape" within marriage may not exist within some cultures, hence lacks the authenticity within the scope of domestic violence (for such society). Although domestic violence is regarded as a grave social problem in our culture, its effects on the family (especially the women and children) conspicuously expose such family to remain vulnerable as victims or would-be victims of various abuses. However, in the words of Abraham (1994), "Families affected by domestic violence touch all service systems, and live in every community such as welfare systems, health institutions, daycare centres, schools, and other agency settings." The effects are on the vulnerable regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, income, and age. For example, on the 31st December 2017 – there was a case of domestic violence when a husband, Mr. Sunday of Eda Street, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, killed his wife, Mrs. Martha Akpan (https://punch.com/2017). While a female lawyer stabbed her husband (also a lawyer) to death in Akwa Ibom State, another female lawyer also killed Yewande Oyekiran her husband on February 2, 2016, at Akobo area of Ibadan (http://www.vanguardngr.com, June 2017). Similarly, a spare parts dealer, Tochukwu Chukwu stabbed his wife, Joy to death because he (the husband) claimed she is a flirt (http://www.vanguardngr.com (May 2018). Again, a 39 years old mother of three, Omotayo Salawudeen killed her husband in Osun State, Nigeria. (http://www.dailypost.ng (July 7, 2017).

The reality lies in the thinking, perception, and expression carried out by the "male control mechanism" over the women and children as his exclusive "Property," i.e., the power imbalances (power asymmetry) between the men and women or children. Much of this violence is afflicted on the women/girls by husband, fathers or other male relatives, although the situation is gradually changing. However, it is sad to note that seems much fewer efforts are devoted to tackling the underpinning tendencies of the expression of these inhumane abuses. Maybe the explanations of the views of Heise, Raikes, Watts, and Zwi, (1994) that, "The stigma and sensitive nature associated with domestic violence against women and children, its conceptualization as primarily a legal and judicial issues, and the lack of data on the dimension of abuse may have impeded the understanding and development of suitable interventions". It is on this premise that the Akwa Ibom State House of Assembly deserves commendation for passing a bill to curb all forms of violence and abuses within its jurisdiction on the 16th July 2018, and the bill has since been passed into law.

a) Statement of the Problem

Domestic violence is a problematic issue both in Nigeria and in some parts of Africa, as reported by Punch of 20th September 2013 and The New York Times of 4th October 2013. There is an awful cultural belief in Nigeria that hitting a woman to discipline her as a spouse is acceptable in the African culture (Daily Trust and Standard Newspapers of 2013). Domestic violence in Nigeria is wide spreading with no prospect of diminishing. The CLEEN Foundation carried out and investigation and reports that one (1) in every three (3) respondents admitted being a victim of domestic violence. The study also find that there is a nationwide increase in domestic violence especially in the past 3 years by 9% in 2013 that is an increase from 21% in 2011 to 30% in 2013 (Wikipedia). CLEEN Foundation carried out a survey in 2012 on National Crime and Safety, and find that 31% of the respondents revealed that they are victims of domestic violence (Noah, 200).

Domestic violence takes voluminous forms such as physical assault, sexual harassment, rape,

© 2020 Global Journals

emotional imbalance, and mental disorder. Domestic violence is mostly committed against the Nigerian female in terms of rape, acid attacks, molestation, wife-beating, and corporal punishment (Noah, 200).

Many scholars have agreed that domestic violence is perhaps the most under-reported crime disputes within the family, even outright physical abuse, are often not perceived as criminal acts either by perpetrators, the victims themselves, or by the legal system (Watts, Raikes, and Zivi (1994). Various families in Nigeria have been drowned over the years with violence as a result of cultural and socio-economic discrepancies which easily result in the husband beating the wife or children on a regular basis. Still the victims hardly report these abusive cases. Instances abound where victims are further humiliated or ridiculed by relevant authorities under the pretence of the issue being a "family matter" or "minor case" of two family members fighting. The erroneous perception, misconception, and misinterpretation of the nature of domestic violence is the assumption that the uncivilized and unlearned in the Nigerian society (especially those in the local area) are the tragic vulnerable. In contrast, there is need for empirical confirmation of its prevalence for proper guidance in curbing this menace in our society. Ikejiuba (1997) posited "that the causes of wife battery include refusal to respect husband, insufficient food allowance, refusal to have sex, extramarital affairs as well as disrespect shown to in-laws." However, the effects of the abuses above are likely to result in permanent deformation, miscarriage, sexually transmitted diseases, e.g. HIV/AIDS, staphylococcus, etc. It is important to note that, as realities unfold vis-a-vis the effects stated above, victims may die, divorce set in, children drop out of school, unwanted pregnancy from the children, hunger and poverty overtaking the growth and development of the family. Given the above, this study seeks to undertake a comprehensive and comparative investigation on domestic violence; its effects on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria.

b) Objectives of the Study

Generally, this research unravelled the nature as well as the effects of domestic violence on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region. The specific objectives are:

i. To examine the effects of domestic violence on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region.
ii. To examine the significant relationship between domestic violence and growth/development in Nigerian society.
iii. To examine the correlation between the legal system and the frequent incidence of domestic violence in Nigeria.

c) Research Questions

We formulate the following research questions to guide us in this study.

i. What are the effects of domestic violence on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region?
ii. Is there any significant relationship between domestic violence on family growth and development in Nigerian society?
iii. Why is there domestic violence in Nigeria?

d) Statement of Hypothesis

To further articulate the research problem of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

i. There are no significant effects of domestic violence on family development and growth in the Niger Delta Region.
ii. There is no substantial relationship between domestic violence and family growth and development in Nigerian society.
iii. There is no domestic violence in Nigeria.

e) Significance of the Study

Empirically, the data gathered on the nature and effects of domestic violence on family growth and development could be the basis for a policy to respond to this social problem. Non- governmental institutions, the government, and interested researchers in the area of this study could benefit from this research. Theoretically this research study would add to the existing literature on domestic violence effects in family development in Nigeria. This work would present the opportunity for testing the validity of existing theories on domestic violence. Additionally, some intervention and prevention programmes that are being recommended will curb domestic violence in the Nigerian society.

II. Review of Related Literature

a) Conceptualization of Domestic Violence in Nigerian Society

The Nigerian Society (as every other society of the World) daily are flooded and overwhelmed with shocking and frightening news of domestic violence, where a husband kills the wife or a wife kills the husband, a father abusing his daughter(s) sexually, men and women are beaten, raped and even murdered by members of their own family at the slightest provocation which ranges from not preparing meals on time, visiting family members/friends without permission of the husbands, etc. The victims may experience an acid bath from their intimate partners who may cause permanent disfigurement that may lead to death.

The intentional and persistent abuse of anyone in the home in a way that causes pains, distress or injury is also known as domestic violence. It also refers to any abusive treatment of one family member by another, thus violating the Law of basic Human Rights. These

© 2020 Global Journals

include battering of intimate partner and others, sexual abuse of children, child's labour, marital rape, and traditional practices that are harmful to the family at large. Domestic violence is a global issue (UNICEF, 2015; Dahlberg and Krug, 2002). In Nigeria, reports revealed a "shockingly high" level of domestic violence against women (Afro News, 2007). Amnesty International (2017) reported that a third (and in some cases two thirds) of women are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by their husbands, partners, and fathers while young girls are often forced into early marriage and are severely tortured if any attempted to escape from their husbands. More pathetic to note is the position of Oyediran and Isugo (2005) that domestic violence is grossly underreported and non-documented due to cultural factors. Traditional Nigerian Society, in a subtle manner, accepts the beating of the Wives and Children as a form of discipline (UNICEF, 2001). Hence, in beating their children, parents believe they are instilling discipline in them, same as husbands beating their wives, who are regarded as children to be prone to indiscipline, which must be restrained (Aihie, 2009). Ahmed et al. (2004) noted that women from patriarchal society might accept and adhere to the norms and values of that society. This conception is so when women are economically dependent on the Man.

The Nigerian Society is patriarchal, and women's position in the scheme of things is decidedly subordinate and subjugated. Therefore, domestic violence in this society functions as a means of enforcing conformity with the role of women and children specified within a customary dominated and influenced society. Given the facts above, it does not matter if the woman or the girl child is a dependant or not, she is regarded as a subordinate. However, women who accept or cut-up with patriarchal norms and values are less likely to define such behaviour as domestic violence, less likely to judge such behaviour as serious, less likely to report such behaviour to others, and indeed less likely to define themselves as victims of domestic violence. Liu (1995) agreed that domestic violence against women as a measure of a society's inequalities and the historical roots of family violence goes back to patriarchal where the Husband, Men, and Fathers controlled everything own by the family. Domestic violence is largely regarded as private in Nigerian society and therefore shielded from public scrutiny. According to Nwankwo (2003), Wife battering is 'Culturally' accepted; it is 'Normal way of life' and even as a 'sign of love'; but it is a disrespect on the part of the woman who is powerless subjected to such treatment throughout her life span; and such is a dehumanization. It is in light of these that Heise (1993) posited that the fear of domestic violence ensures women's submission to males' decision making and as such, quite a lot of women in their little effort to avoid violence accept insults and misery or even escape the marriage relationships. Such treatments are applicable to the Nigerian society since it accepts patriarchal norms and values. Kiragu (1995) opined that violence against women by their male partners is widely excused by many African Societies (Nigeria included) where there is a belief that a husband may chastise his wife by beating her. This kind of act has been supported by the belief in many Nigerian cultures that Men are superior, and that women with whom they live with are their possessions or properties to be treated as the Men considered appropriate (UNCSDHA, 1993).

According to Stewart (1995), domestic violence in Africa is not only widespread, but it is socially acceptable. Thus women may accept violent abuse on them due to prejudice, frustration, and low self-esteem. Ahmad, Riaz, Bavata, and Steward (2004) refer to the concept of "patriarchy" as an ideology that fosters a set of beliefs which justify male domination over female in society. Patriarchal beliefs exist in all societies to various degrees and they are less likely to be found in western societies due to women's access to education and employment and, above all, their increased autonomy of women via their legal instruments. UNICEF (2001) reported that African societies (particularly Nigerian Society), traditionally and subtly accept and condone the beating of the wives and children as a form of discipline.

Ahmad et al. (2004) noted that women from patriarchal societies might themselves accept and adhere to patriarchy norms and values. This notion and understanding are concocted when the women are economically dependent on the men; therefore, domestic violence in the patriarchy functions as a means of enforcing conformity with the role of women and children specified within a customary dominated and influenced society like Nigeria. This understanding of the concept of "patriarchy" is so strong that the very fabric of the Nigerian society applies it with or without the economic dependency of the woman or the girl child, the treatment is like that of children is subordinate.

Duarte (1994) viewed gender domestic violence as a reflection of the societal perception of violence, and a natural phenomenon that is founded on a biological and determinist model in which the "strong" dominate the "weak." Practically in our Nigerian societies: Women are regarded as the "weaker sex," and their main responsibility relates to "procreation." The United Nations (1995) attributed gender domestic violence to the structural inequality between men and women either in the family or society. Also, domestic violence is a function of beliefs fostered in countries where men are superior, and the women they live with are their possession and chattels which they may treat as they wish and as considered appropriate (UN, 1995). Again UN (1996) reported that domestic violence against women derived essentially from the lower status accorded to women in the family in the society.

© 2020 Global Journals

Adebayo (2003) posited that the backlash of violence or its threats from Male has many negative outcomes that may tend to hinder the involvement of women in economic activities, thus reducing their tendency to improve on their level of economic independence, which may likely afford some protection against violent abuses. In this setting, most victims of domestic violence bear the pains, condone various degrees of abuse for a reason such as no income, the fear of losing the custody of the children, exposure to information, low esteem, stigmatization, and so on. More often than not, victims are prevailed upon to forgive their abusers regardless of the ordeal they have gone through daily or the scars tattooed all over their bodies. The heart breaker is that sometimes the physical trauma, the psychological torture, and the emotional disenchantment transforms a once beautiful, handsome, and loving person or victim(s) into a secluded person who may out of frustration, and many dies in the process, and many more trapped in sever bondages in which they could no wriggled out.

i. *Ways of Recognizing an Abusive Relationship*

Traits of an abusive relationship are not hidden, and can easily be seen especially the most telling sign being the fear of your partner. If you are to constantly watching what you say or do to avoid an unpleasant treatment from your spouse, then there is an abusive relationship. Other traits that can be detected is where a partner belittles you or tries to control you, and also having feelings of self-pity, helplessness, and extreme anxiety. You need to constantly check up your relationship whether it is abusive or not, and the answers to the following questions set below will indicate the type of relationship you are in. The more affirmative answers you got suggest that you are in an abusive relationship. Everyone needs to check his/her inner thoughts and feelings. The questions are as follows:

A. *In your experience with your partner.*

Do you:

i. Feel of your partner when absent much of the time?
ii. Avoid some topics in discussion for fear of your partner getting angry?
iii. Always feel that you can't do anything correct for your partner's liking?
iv. Think that you deserve to be maltreated any time you do something for your partner?
v. Wondered or felt as if you are the crazy one?
vi. Feel emotionally numb or helpless without your partner?
vii. Always feel that you are in an abusive relationship?

B. *Check your thoughts and feelings about your partner with the following questions:*

Does your partner:

i. Treat you poorly even for once by embarrassing you before your friends and family relations?
ii. Often criticize and put you down even in the absence of other people?
iii. Humiliates or yells at you in the presence of others?
iv. Like to ignore or put down your opinions or accomplishments?
v. Like to point accusing fingers at for his/her abusive behaviour?

C. *Assessing the violent behaviour and threatening's of your partner through the following questions:*

Does your partner:

i. Offended you or threaten to offend or kill you occasionally or always?
ii. Have a bad and unpredictable temper?
iii. Threatens to commit suicide if you leave him/her?
iv. Threatens to kill, harm or take your children away from you?
v. Coerce you to have sex?
vi. Destroys your belongings?

D. *Assessing the Behaviour of your Partner after Violence.*

Does your partner:

i. Act excessively jealous and possessive?
ii. Always worried and be inquisitive about your whereabouts all the time?
iii. Controls what you do, or where you go?
iv. Constantly checking up on you?
v. Like to limit your access to money, the phone, or the car?
vi. Prevent you from visiting your friends, or family members?

E. *Personal assessment of your relationship*

Are you in an abusive relationship?

ii. *Nature and Forms of Domestic Violence*

Akinjiola (2000) opined that discrimination has always been an intolerable phenomenon, sometimes subtle and sometimes violent resulting, even in death. In his view, violence-related discrimination and harmful traditional practices manifest in all societies and various forms. He highlighted these practices as early marriage, male-child preference, teenage pregnancies, female genital circumcision, widowhood practices, polygamy, the inheritance of females, wife battery, sexual harassment, and intuitions put on the way of the womenfolk all in the name of culture and tradition. It is instructive to note the publication of Daily Trust as she tracked 21 reports of headline news –grabbing spouse killing from February 2016 until June 2018. Eight (8) husbands and 21 wives were reported killed by their spouses. The reasons advanced ranged from mundane (infidelity, inheritance, a misunderstanding, second wife, and flirting) to outright bizarrely. Among the bizarre: "refusal to wash clothes or cook food," "argument over

© 2020 Global Journals

N200 soup money," "refusal to cook Christmas food," "husband had an accident, lost his teeth and started limping" when these killings happen, the children are directly the primary victims, and are at risk of so many things. The support they usually get is no more there. "Therefore many see domestic violence as shameful if they reveal abuse and may die in shame and anguish and nobody knows" (http://ww.dailytrust.com.ng - August 5, 2018).

According to Ifezulike (1994), in Nigeria, a man can inflict punishment on the wife for leaving the house without permission, keeping bad company, drinking alcohol, and cooking bad food or cooking late. He also identifies rape, wife battery, forced early marriages, female child labour, sexual harassment, female circumcision, marital rape, and some cultural attitudes and practices such as harassing and beating of women by masquerades during festivals as constituting domestic violence in Nigeria.

iii. *Different Kinds of Domestic violence and abuses*

These forms of Domestic Violence expressed above may be highlighted as follows:

i. *Physical abuse or battering*

This is the use of physical force in a way that injures the victim perhaps put the victim at risk of being injured through beating, punching, kicking, knocking, choking, confinement and such other like female circumcision, being the most frequent form of domestic abuse or violence. There is no better or worse form of physical assault occasioning severe injuries, which can result in pushing the abused once or twice in the relationship. Therefore, if your spouse has injured you once, it is very likely that the partner will continually assault you physically. Physical assault can only stop when the abused become passive and gave up his/her right to express himself/herself as desired and made efforts to make personal decisions and also see the reasoning of others in similar matters. It is not a victory if the abused gives up his/her right in exchange to permanently end the assault.

ii. *Emotional Abuses*

According to Obi and Ozumba (2007), to threaten a person of his/her possession, or damaging a person's sense of self-esteem by positioning him/her at risk of grave behavioural, psychological, emotive or mental maladies constitute emotional abuse, and shouting at a partner is found to be the most common in this form of domestic violence. Also included in emotional abuse are intimidations to dominate, name-calling, criticism, snubbing, terrorizing a person verbally or physically, exposing a child to ferocity, and routinely making unreasonable demands. These forms of violence may occur once or repeatedly, and it escalates in geometrical progression. However, some abuses of injuries are not physical but emotional; victims often have low self-esteem and find it difficult to trust others. The anger and stress experienced by the victims may likely lead to depression and other emotional disorders and sometimes may lead to suicide. Victims may also express hurtful health behaviour like taking to excessive smoking, taking to alcohol, use of hard drugs and engaging in unsafe sexual activity. An abused teenager is likely to grow up in not trusting other people, and may go into a relationship with aggressive mode or may become withdrawn or afraid to go into an intimate relationship.

iii. *Psychological Abuse*

Status (1994) reported that children who are hit by parents have a higher rate of depression than those whose parents discipline in other ways, and are more likely to think about suicide. Some researchers have found out that children whose mothers were abused by their parents have an intelligence quotient (IQ) lower than usual (BBC News Education, 2003). However, as a child grows, what happens around him/her has negative influence on the character and actions displayed while relating with peers, elders, parents, and siblings. For instance, if violent punishment such as corporal punishment unleashed out to the child, psychologically, this may lead to delinquency in adolescents and, subsequently, violent crime. According to Anikweze (1998), the well-being of adolescents is threatened by violent tendency and the adolescent may become socialized in violent behaviour.

iv. *Cultural Belief*

Culturally, fathers are seen by their children as "gods," their words must be obeyed, and no one in the family dares their authority, and their words always are the mothers' command. It is the general view of all ethnic groups in Nigerian Societies whose stout patriarchal structures encouraged men to believe they are entitled to "Power" and "Control" over their partners. This perception in our societal cultures leads and boost the frequency of domestic violence experienced today. It is basically because most women are strongly dependent or weakly dependent on their husbands for their "basic" or "untimed" needs. When this situation is imminent, men or women immaturely and irresponsibly take undue advantage of the would-be victims by seeing and treating them as one of his or her properties. However, if obedience and submission do not comply, violent abuse of any kind may be applied just to "control" their partner.

v. *Religious Belief*

Apart from our cultural perspective of domestic violence, the religion, our religion also has its "face" and "space". Only women are regulated and controlled in their dressing, presiding over religious congregational affairs, partaking in major discussions and decision and religious rites, to be silent during religious functions (no matter how objective their views are), and so on. The effects is that the more men keep hearing these

© 2020 Global Journals

sermons, they become more hardened and let "hell" loose if wives (women) and children violate these "commands" or "commandments."

vi. *Economic Abuse*

These may constitute economic abuse: stealing from or defrauding a loved one, withholding money for essential things like food and medicals, manipulating or exploiting family member for financial gains, dictating choice of business or occupation for the loved one, and/or disallowing a so-called loved one from accepting a job.

vii. *Physical and sexual abuse*

Physical abuse happens when physical force of any manner is super-imposed on someone in a way that injures and/or endangers the person. Such an assault being battering of a person within same family or not is a crime. The Nigerian Police is empowered, or authority to protect every citizen from any form of physical attack. Sexual abuse is said to have occurred when a person is forced against his/her will to participate in an unwanted, unsafe, and degrading sexual activity. Every forced sex with one's spouse or intimate partner with whom you also have consensual sex in time past, is an act of aggression and domestic violence. Likewise, people are seriously injured or even killed when their partners abuse them physically *and* also sexually;

This form of domestic violence includes all practices of sexual assault, harassment, or exploitation. It includes acts, like fondling, genital or penile penetration, exhibitionism done on the opposite sex via the use of force. It also involves using a child for sexual purposes, including child prostitution and pornography. Sexual violence against children (especially little girls) is on the rise in today's Nigerian society.

Also, marital rape comes under this form of domestic violence. One could imagine if a husband can rape the wife! If the sexual act is carried out in some unwanted, degrading manner, and sometimes involving threats to the life of the wife: should she want to resist such an act, which resistance is regarded as marital rape. Again, incest falls into this category, and it constitutes any form of inappropriate touching or fondling or sexual intercourse with someone who shares biological traits with the victim(s) who may be a sister, mother, cousin, brother, or some other person adopted into the family.

a. *Abuse of Widows*

When a husband dies (in a typical Nigerian Society), the wife is put through all manner of abuse. She is always the prime suspect for the death of her husband. She is compelled to go through some horrible and dehumanizing rituals like drinking the water bath of the deceased, no shaving of hairs (in the head, armpit, and private part), and no cutting of nails till the burial of the deceased. All these traditional practices are instituted to prove her innocence of the dead. Her worse case will be if she gave birth to only female children. She will be deprived of all her husband's belongings. One can only imagine what the case could be if the marriage had not produced any issue. Most times, she may be turned into a "property" for a family member to inherit.

b. *Neglect of Family*

According to Nwankwo (2003), it is an abuse for men to leave their homes with mothers and children without any support such as food, clothing, medical treatment, shelter, and protection from external aggression. This neglect of essential family needs may affect the physical, intellectual, psychological, emotional well-being of the family. According to Dr. Adamu Bello Kwasarawa, a commander, Sokoto State Hisbah Commission posited "ignorance of marital responsibilities and failure to meet set responsibilities are major causes of domestic violence and such are as a result of accumulated torture by the men on their women… where 48, 000 domestic violence cases were documented with the commission in 2017 and so far 2,160 cases received by the commission from January – April 2018."

This weakness or lack of commitment to basic family needs is the product of unpreparedness to raise a family, forceful relationship, lacked or loss of love and care in a relationship, cultural and biological effects. The prevalence of these will bring frustration and violent behavioural tendencies. According to Hajiya Farida Muhammed, the Publicity Secretary of International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Kebbi State "Causes of domestic violence are due to extreme "jealousy" and "frustration;" when a woman is pushed to the wall by her husband, she has nobody to defend her at that time she may lose her control and attack the man using whatever weapon at her disposal and sometimes it is in self-defence." It is vital to note the same situation can happen to the male partners. Mr. Emmanuel Okon, a victim of domestic violence residing at Kaduna State, stated that "people just laughed when I narrated my ordeal on domestic violence, instead of offering useful advice or intervening because most people don't believe that men are also victims of domestic violence."

c. *Child's Labour*

Ayantayo (2011) opined that this form of abuse includes street vending, shop, market, or mall minders, beggar guards for disabled beggars, head loaders in the markets, wheelbarrow boys, bus conductors, etc. and denies the child the right to education and good welfare. All over the Nigerian society, many children are used for child labour. At the time, a whole family is dependent on the proceeds these children bring home daily.

d. *Forced and Underage Marriages*

Underage marriage is another form of abuse that plaques most Nigerian Societies. Young adult girls are usually forced to marry someone against their will.

© 2020 Global Journals

As a result of the act, a few months or years into such a relationship, since it was contracted based on lack of love and interest; the girl will not enjoy the marriage. She may do anything to end the marriage via any form of domestic violence deem necessary. Forced and underage marriages have increased the number of domestic violence and divorce in our societies. In 2014, a 14 years' old teenager forced to marry a man older than her for 21 years made the news headline when she fed the husband and three others with food laced with rat poison. On the other hand, underage girls are forced into marriages at times on religious persuasion (as practised in some Nigerian Societies), a situation where young, immature girls are given out in marriage to wealthy men to become a part of their harem. In the end, hatred, bitterness, lack of love, betrayal etc is being brewed out of the relationship: and finally, domestic violence becomes inevitable which may result in permanent disability or even death.

The persistence of this abuse (domestic violence), if any partner cannot bear, may lead to drastic measures ranging from divorce to separation, killing to maiming, battering to punching, and so on. It is a fact that some people often hide under the guise of culture to justify acts of domestic violence; while many claimed "this is our culture," "I am an African man," "man is the head of the house, according to the law of God," "a foolish woman breaks her home," etc. All these are a ploy to keep the weak partner(s) in "check" and "chain". A careful study of African culture reveals that encouragement and care should be shown on our women with dignity and respect as against aggression currently experiencing today. Weak partners in the home should be cherished and not abused.

iv. *Behaviour of an Abuser*

In spite of what people believe, domestic violence and abuse of a truth do not take place because an abuser lost his temper; rather, it is a deliberate choice to gain control of the other person. Offenders have a variety of strategies to employ in exerting their power in the following ways:

a. *Dominance over Partner*

Abusive are of the opinion that they are in control of their relationship, and so take decisions in the family, and passes on such decisions to be complied with without questioning; and treat others as children, servants, and as their possession or property.

b. *Humiliation of Partner*

An abuser will do everything to humiliate others and make them feel imperfect, worthless, and can only be accommodated by the bully, thereby ensnaring you and you're not likely to quit that relationship, but rather remain to receive more insults, shaming, and public put-downs.

c. *Isolation from all others*

In order to make the abused depend upon the abuser continually, he will make you depend on him/her by cutting you off from the rest of the world. You will be restrained from seeing family members and friends, and even you from going to School or work unless you are permitted to do so.

d. *Threats on the Abused*

Threats are commonly used by abusers to keep their partners exclusively for them. Their threats ranges from hurting or killing the partner, their children, members of the family of the abused, or even their pets. Furthermore, they threatened committing suicide, or raise false charges against you to law enforcement agents, or to child abuse services.

e. *The use of Intimidation*

The use of intimidation tactics is common just to scare the other fellow into submission. Such intimidation include threatening looks and gestures, open destruction of property or things, open display of dangerous weapons, etc. as a way of sending violent messages to the oppressed to succumb or to be ruthlessly dealt with if you don't obey them.

f. *Denial of acts and apportionment of blame*

Abusers are skilful at denial of their actions and often find others of fault, and easily make excuses for their inexcusable offences. They apportion blames on others for their abusive and violent behaviour to acts of the other person, a bad day, and more so, on you their victim.

v. *The Attitude of an Abuser*

Abusers incessantly conceal their behaviour in the presence of a third party, and goes on to plan more molestation on the victim all times. We look at their perennial lifestyle as follows:

a. *Abuser decides whom to abuse.* Not everybody is abused or insulted, threatened, assaulted even, if given a grief. Their abuse is reserved for the people they loved that are closest to them.

b. *The choice of when and where to abuse.* Abusers perpetrate their act when there are no eye witnesses, but being alone with their victim and act fine in the public.

c. *Abusers stop their behaviour whenever they have benefits.* Most abusers are not out of control. They're able to stop their deeds when it's to their advantage especially in the presence of the Police or their bosses.

d. *Violent abusers unseen blows.* Physical assault of kicking and punching are direct at areas of the body that will not show.

© 2020 Global Journals

The Cycle of Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse has a directed pattern in the form of a cycle as below:



e. *Direct abuses on those regarded subordinates.* Aggressive, belittling, violent behaviour and abuses are usually displayed to show who is the boss.

f. *Guilt after Act.* Guilt only comes upon the abusers due to worry of being caught and punished for violent behaviour.

g. *Excuses usually given.* Abusers do rationalize after their action and shifts blame to the abused being provocative, just to avoid being responsible for such actions taken.

h. *"Normal" behaviour* is usually exhibited as a regain or control of behaviour to make the other party stay in the relationship; and pretends as though nothing has happened, and may give you hope of change this time.

i. *Fantasy and planning:* Your abuser begins to fantasize about repeating the abuse. He spends a lot of time thinking about what was done wrong, with the aim of turning the fantasy of abuse into a reality.

j. *Set-up Plan:* Abusers always postulates plans to set-up their victims and to leash out their injuries upon them with self-justification for their abuses.

Abusers do apologise to their victims sometimes and show loving gestures either before or after injury which makes it difficult for the abused to leave; causing you to believe them that they are the only persons that can help you. They may change their behaviour, and show you outward love that may make you not to quit the relationship which dangers may surface later.

An Example of domestic violence:

A man rained *abuses* on his wife, and hits her with a stool. He then feels *guilty of his action, and says* "I'm sorry for hurting you by hitting you with a stool." He deliberately did not say why he was sorry or else get caught by the law enforcement agents. He now defends his action by *rationalizing* his behaviour in accusing his partner of having an extra marital affair; and that she is a worthless whore, which made him hit her with the stool. He stopped yelling and *acts contrite,* with assurances that what happen will not repeat for a second time. After some time, he *fantasizes with* reflections of the past acts of abuse and resolves to hurt the wife again. He strategizes and have new *plan* on sending her to an errand at an odd hour and when she come back a bit late, which lateness he holds on hand as an excuse to justify his assaulting her again by blaming her for having an illicit sex affair with whomsoever.

vi. *Effects of Domestic Violence*

Domestic violence has wide-ranged effects on victim(s); on a long-term and short-term basis. It can be physical, psychological, social, economic, and emotional effects on victims – parents, children, and other relations; which can be reviewed as follows:

a. *Psychological Effects:* The lingering effects of child sexual abuse include depression and self-destructive behaviour, anger and hostility, low self-esteem, feelings of isolation and stigma, difficulty in trusting others (especially men) marital relationship crisis, and a tendency toward re-victimization. Women and children are principal victims of domestic violence. Children witnessing abuses in their environment where someone who is a caregiver is a victim of abuse will grow up to be psychologically devastated. Research has shown that violent behaviour is learnt. The child tends to model the behaviour of and identifies with parents' methods of resolving conflict. According to Gelles and Conte (1990), after a child often observing abusive behaviour, the child learned that hitting,

© 2020 Global Journals

slapping, fighting, name-calling, among others, are actual and acceptable ways to resolve problems. So, the child may grow up and adopt a learned behaviour by abusing a wife and children. Offenders of domestic violence like wives' beaters inadvertently or unconsciously, injure the psychology of children to intimidate and control their adult partners. This violence in the family most often leads to the death of a member of the family (Webb, 2001). As reported in the city of Lagos: a wife, Mrs. Udeme Odibi kills the husband, Mr. Otike (http://www.vanguardngr.com - (May 5, 2018). Psychological theories of Domestic Violence perpetration brings individual effects including personality disorders, neurobiological/ neuroanatomical factors, disordered or insecure attachment, cognitive distortions, and post-traumatic symptoms (Corvo, Dutton & Chen, 2008). Evidence abound that violent husbands show more psychological distress, personality disorderliness, easily provoked to anger and hostility, given to alcohol drinking with attendant problems, and attachment/dependency issues, than unmarried bullies. There are much larger studies that have examined the relationship between psychological factors and Domestic Violence in general (Yamawaki, Ochoa-Shipp, Pulsipher, Harlos & Swindler, 2012).

Corvo, et al, (2008) stated that when domestic violence persists for a long time it brings about a decrease in cognitive ability on the part of the abused; making the brain stem to the frontal cortex with a negative effect. There is always an association between frontal lobe deficits and Domestic Violence. A frontal lobe deficit is the conceded ability of a person to inhibit instinct of aggression and redirects his attention from repetitive behaviour. Health and development studies have shown factors that are closely correlated with Domestic Violence. These factors were associated with general criminal offences, the scope of mental health problems, academic failure, economic resource deficits, and early onset anti-social behaviour.

b. *Social Effect:* Gelles (1990) opined that children who are victims of abuse are more likely to be abusive as adults than children who did not experience family violence. Research shows that adults who were abused are prone to abuse their children; in essence, they have been indoctrinated to respond to frustrating situations with anger and violence outbursts. Therefore, the child witnessing and experiencing domestic cruelty, and identifies with the victim displays passive behaviour. The child with passive behaviour has extreme difficulty asserting his/her needs and copes with violence by withdrawal and isolation. The risk in this behaviour is that the child upon reaching adulthood still assumes a victim role in an inter-personal relationship, thus the vicious cycle in a continuum. Weakened feelings about self may often create apathy, refusal to participate in social activities, and a sense of helplessness, which may ultimately translate into suicidal tendencies (Abrahams, 1994; Awe, 1999). Citing the report of a study sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) conducted in 1992 revealed that maltreatment in childhood increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53% and an adult by 38% and culminates into violent crime up to 30%. Maltreatment has a direct bearing on a child developing criminal behaviour which the family, friends, etc. could reject him/her to relate or socializing with them.

c. *Economic Effect*: Victims of domestic violence are often in a position of dependence (financially, emotionally, and psychologically) on the person abusing them. For instance, many victims have foregone financial security to avoid further abuse from spouses if they undertake divorce proceedings against them. For example, if a man kills his wife, the implication is that he has endangered the children who will now be orphans because he has to pay for his crime. Therefore, children will rely on their peers and likely learn the negative parts of life. Many would join bad gangs in society. At this point, their education is paused (if not out-rightly stopped) and no meaningful trade to engage on, hence culture and concept of "poverty" unleashed its terror on these victims of domestic violence. There is always a little or substantial amount of money incurred whenever the victim(s) of domestic violence are treated for injuries sustained. The treatment may be medical, psychological, and religious. These expenditures would have been useful in other families' positive economic enhancement instead of expending on domestic violence.

d. *Emotional Effect:* According to Abrahams (1994), an extreme exposure to domestic violence demonstrates poor academic performance and problem-solving skills. It may also produce results and symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder such as emotional numbering, increase arousal, avoidance of any reminders of the violent event or obsessive and repeated focus on the incident. To Fieldman (1996), such exposure to domestic violence brings increase fears, anxiety, depression, anger, hostility, and aggression. He guessed victims may also exhibit harmful health behaviour like excessive smoking, alcohol abuse, use of hard drugs, and engaging in risky sexual activity.

© 2020 Global Journals

b) Theoretical Framework

There are theories of violence and abuses in our literature, and we tore the path of two of them in this study.

i. *Frustration – Aggression Theory*

The frustration-aggression theory states that frustration influenced (caused) by interference in goal-directed or interest generated activity, does not automatically become sufficient to produce (results) in aggression but will produce the readiness to be aggressive, which if triggered can result in aggression responses. The trigger may not be adequate factors of behaviour like mild criticism, jesting, and gesture, which should ordinarily be overlooked, but to the "frustrated person" it may be abundant to provoke or trigger an aggressive response. The main proponent of the frustration- aggression theory is Dollard (1939), Berkowitz (1989), and Anderson and Dill (1995) who later defined frustration as interference, blocking someone from obtaining a goal, and aggression as behaviour in response to obstruction intended to harm the person blocking the goal. They added that the feelings of prevention lead to aggressive behaviours displayed by peoples in extremely dangerous and traumatic conditions. Also stated by these scholars, frustration-aggression theory is a platform to link frustrating situations to acts of aggression towards people.

Mayer (2002) opines that Aggression is a response to frustration as physical or verbal violence intended to hurt someone else. In most Nigerian Societies, including the study area, wives and children are often the targets of a frustrated person. However, in relating to the study, there is an assumption that perpetrators of domestic violence do so as a result of frustration because once a person is frustrated, he becomes aggressive and most likely inflicts violence on relevant targets rather than the hindrance per se. Frustration- Aggression theory relates to people of all ages and not specifically to adults. Even young children display frustration and aggression toward their peers and siblings (Piamonte and Hoge, 1973).

ii. *Attachment Theory*

Bowlby (1973) is the major proponent of attachment theory. This theory states that attachment between an infant and the parents will determine the interpersonal behaviour of such a child who grows up with it. Blechar et al (1978) strongly stressed that a child's confidence in the parents' who he considers having the capability to secure him/her in times of distress and depends strongly on that belief makes the bond between that child and the parents stronger. The attachment theory emphasizes the violent acts perpetrated by intimate partners, usually in the context of sexual relationships. Fonagy (1999) believes that relationship violence may be seen as an exaggerated response of a disorganized attachment system. He further opined that such relationship is said to be disorganized attachment as a result of long standing abuse and the absence of a male parent directives.

According to Bartholomew (1994) and Mayseless (1991), hurting one's partner could be the exaggeration or perversion of attachment behaviour. They argued that the intensively and force of such abuse could be seen as reactions to attachment insecurity. Attachment Theory suggests that any protest behaviour focused at an attachment personality who is an assaultive male who may have rejected him and for perceived threats of separation or abandonment (Robbins, Chatterjee & Canda, 2012). Any fearful attachment pattern is symbols of anxiety and anger. Domestic Violence perpetration is said to be as a result of early life separation from attachment security as well as exposure to parental violence, which validates that insecure attachment style is related to the dis- regulation of the negative flow of emotions in intimate relationships as stated by Moylan et al (2009).

iii. *Empirical Literature*

a. *Physical Effect:* In a study carried out by Efetie and Salami (2007), the result revealed that physical, sexual, and psychological violence among pregnant women was prevalent. According to the report, one-third of the female respondents experienced domestic violence. Psychological abuse is the highest type of abuse, followed by physical and sexual abuses. In terms of physical abuse, about 20% of the women require medical treatment, and the most frequent medical complications reported were premature labour leading to a high risk of pre-mature and more complicated delivery. Obi and Ozumba (2007) stated that 83% of respondents in their research agreed on the prevalence of physical abuse. Some victims of domestic violence may suffer physical injuries, as minor cuts, scratches, bruises, broken bones, internal bleeding, and head trauma, etc. (Dobson, 1984, CDC, 2006).

Strous (1994) stated that there are children who are hit by their parents are likely to have higher rates of depression than those whose parents only disciplined them. Some researchers have also found that children whose mothers were abused by their partners have lower intelligence quotients (IQS) than (BBC New Education 2003). Violence treatments such as corporal punishments lead to delinquency in adolescents and, subsequently, violent crime. Dobson, 1984; CDC, 2006: reported that victims of domestic violence might suffer physical injuries such as minor cuts, scratches, and bruises. Others may be more serious and causing lasting disabilities such as broken bones, internal bleeding, and head trauma, etc.

© 2020 Global Journals

III. Method of Study

a) Research Design

This study investigated the awareness, knowledge, and views or opinions on the causes, form, and effects of domestic violence in Nigerian society (with particular attention to states in Niger Delta Region). According to Obikeze (1990), this type of research design receives an overview of all the subjects, a total perception of the situation of things at a given point in time using interviews, questionnaire, and other related methods. He also claimed that information is collected only from a fraction or cross-section of the population over some time. Given these facts, this research design – a cross-sectional survey was deemed most suitable based on its advantages.

b) Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Three hundred and sixty (360) respondents drawn from the nine (9) states in the Niger Delta Region that constituted the population size. The target population is the identified victims, law enforcement officers, staff members of the judiciary, and members of the public (most of whom were neighbours of some victims). Respondents were randomly selected from each of the nine (9) states within the study area and were given the structured questionnaires for response.

c) Test of Hypotheses

The Chi-square statistics were used to test our hypothesis:

$$X^2 = \sum \left[\frac{fo-fe}{fe} \right]^2$$

Where: Fo = Observed frequency
Fe = Expected frequency
$\sum$ = Summation

Decision Rule:

Accept Ho: If the computed x^2 value is less than the critical value, we accept the null hypothesis.

Accept Hi: If the computed x^2 value is greater than the critical value, we accept the alternate hypothesis.

IV. Analysis of Results Hypothesis One

The workings of the hypothesis are presented below:

Ho: There are no significant effects of domestic violence on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region.

Hi: There are significant effects of domestic violence on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region.

Testing the hypothesis was based on data collected from the questionnaire regarding respondents' views on whether there is any significant effect of domestic violence on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region. To establish the validity of the hypothesis, we use the Chi-Square analysis to determine the degree of association.

Table 1: Chi-Square Contingent Table

Responses	Fo	Fe	Fo-Fe	$(Fo-Fe)^2$	$\frac{Fo-Fe^2}{Fe}$
Strongly Agree	145	25	125	15,625	625
Agree	92	25	67	4,489	179.56
Disagree	87	25	62	3,844	153.76
Strongly Disagree	36	25	11	121	4.84
	360	**100**			**963.16**

Given df = (r-l) (c-l)
R = Number of row
C = Number of columns
Df = (4-1) (2-1)
= (3) (1)
Df = 3

At three degrees of freedom with 0.05 significant level, the table value of chi-square is 7.81. The calculated Chi-Square, as seen in Contingent Table 1, is 963.16. Since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, it, therefore, follows that the null hypothesis be rejected and the alternative accepted. Hence, there are significant effects of domestic violence on family growth and development in the Niger Delta Region.

© 2020 Global Journals

Hypothesis Two

The workings of the hypothesis are presented thus:

Ho: There is no substantial relationship between domestic violence and family development and in Nigerian society.

Hi: There is a substantial relationship between domestic violence and family development and in Nigerian society.

Testing the hypothesis was based on data collected from the questionnaire considering respondents' views on whether there is a substantial relationship between domestic violence and family growth/development in Nigerian society. To establish the validity of the hypothesis, we use Chi- Square analysis to determine the degree of association.

Table 2: Chi-Square Contingent Table

Responses	Fo	Fe	Fo-Fe	$(Fo-Fe)^2$	$\frac{Fo-F^2}{Fe}$
Strongly Agree	125	25	100	10,000	400
Agree	107	25	82	6,724	268.96
Disagree	80	25	55	1,295	51.8
Strongly Disagree	48	25	23	529	21.16
	360	**100**			**741.92**

Given df = (r-l) (c-l)
R = Number of row
C = Number of columns
Df = (4-1) (2-1)
= (3) (1)
Df = 3

At three degrees of freedom with 0.05 significant level, the table value of chi-square is 7.81. The calculated Chi-Square as seen in Contingent Table 2 is 741.92. Since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, it, therefore, follows that the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative accepted. This means that there is a substantial relationship between domestic violence and family growth/development in Nigerian society.

a) Other findings

We discovered some tell-tale signs of emotional abuse and domestic violence as common features in domestic violence. There is some warning signs stated below which if a person witness them in a friend, co-worker or family member, you need to know take the person's partner is abuser and the person in whom these traits are is at least for once been an abused person.

i. *People who are being abused may*

a. On the surface appear to be afraid of the partner and is anxious to please the partner.
b. Go along and accepts everything their partner says and does without an argument.
c. Check-in often with their partner with the aim of giving report of where they are and what they're doing.
d. Receives frequent and harassing phone calls from their partner.
e. Consistently talks about the partner's temper, possessiveness, and jealousy.

Warning signs of physical violence. People who are being physically abused:

a. Having frequent injuries, and always give false excuses of "accidents."
b. Frequent missing of work, school, and social occasions, without cogent explanation.
c. Always found wearing dresses designed to hide injuries, bruises and scars as well as sunglasses.

Warning signs of isolation. People who are being isolated by their abuser are

a. Usually restricted from seeing friends and family members.
b. Rarely found in public without their partner.
c. Have limited access to money, credit cards, or car.

The psychological warning signs of abusiveness. People who are being abused may:

a. Have very low self-esteem.
b. Show lately different character traits and becomes withdrawn.
c. Found to be depressed and suicidal.

V. Summary/Conclusion and Recommendation

a) Summary

In this study, the efforts were made to examine the ills of domestic violence on the family's development

© 2020 Global Journals

and growth in Nigeria. The objectives were to study the evils or effect of domestic violence on family development and growth in Nigeria society. We use the Chi-Square analysis to test the null hypotheses.

b) Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, we draw conclusion that:

i. There are significant effects of domestic violence on family development and growth in the Niger Delta Region.
ii. There is a substantial relationship between domestic violence and family development and growth in Nigerian society.
iii. The Nigerian legal system appears to be frail in enforcing the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act of 2015 and bring abusers to book.

c) Recommendation

We postulate the following recommendations as follows:

i. Nigerian society should give credence to family and educate them on damage associated with domestic violence and its adverse effects on family growth.
ii. Finally, the Government should strengthen the Nigerian legal system to be responsive to nib in the bud frequent incidences of domestic violence in the country.
iii. There are significant effects of domestic violence on family development and growth in the Niger Delta region due to the different cultures of the people, which should be addressed in line with the constitution of Nigeria.
iv. Talk to the abuser in private and to let the person know that you're concerned, and politely point out the signs you've noticed that worry you which the abuser meted on you.
v. Anyone molested with domestic violence or abuse should without fear speaks up or report to Human Rights or Feeder.
vi. Awareness should be given by the Nigerian Government on the need for peaceful co- existence in the home to enhance growth and development.
vii. Agencies and NGOs in Nigeria should embark on the aggressive and persuasive campaign as well as educate the individual families on the effect of domestic violence on the family's health and income.
viii. The abused should not ask his/her abuser whether something is wrong with them but should go to them to express their concern.
ix. The abused should not mount pressure on abusers over what they did but rather listen to them in their defence and validate your point/observation, which you want to be corrected.
x. The abused should not advise their abusers who are self-opinionated but rather offer help to enable them to come out of such.
xi. While you, as an abused do support their decisions, do well to place your conditions on your support.

References Références Referencias

1. Abrahams, C. (1994). The Hidden Victims: Children and Domestic Violence. London
2. AfroNews (2007). Half of Nigeria's Women experience domestic violence. *http://www.afro.com (22 May 2008)*
3. Ahiie, O. N. (2009). Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Nigeria: Implications for Counselling. *Edo Journal of Counselling, 2(1)*
4. Ahmad, F; Riaz, S; Barata, P; & Steward, D.E. (2004). Patriarchal Beliefs and Perceptions of Abuse among South Asian Immigrant Women, 10(3), 262 – 282.
5. Akinjiola, J. (2000, February 1). Women Discrimination and Harmful Traditional Practices Daily Times, p.24
6. Anderson, C.A; & Dill, J.C. (1995). Effects of Frustration, Justification on Hostile Aggression:] Aggressive Behaviour 21, 359 -369
7. Awe, B.(1999). Child's Sexual Abuse in Nigeria: Problems and Solutions. Child Sexual Abuse Project Newsletter.
8. Awolowo, U. (August 3, 2013). Facing the problem we are avoiding the Nigerian tribune.
9. Ayantayo, J.K. (2011), Child Rights in Literary Genres and Religions Scriptures. Ibadan, Nigeria: A flame Publishing House.
10. Bandura, A. (1977). Social Learning Theory: New York: General Learning Press.
11. Barner, J. R., & Carney, M. M. (2011). Interventions for intimate partner violence: A historical review. *Journal of Family Violence*, (26), 235-244. DOI: 10.1007/s10896-011-9359-3
12. Basu, A., Malone, J. C., Levendosky, A. A., &Dubay, S. (2009). Longitudinal treatment effectiveness outcomes of a group intervention for women and children exposed to domestic violence. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma*, *2*, 90-105. DOI: 10.1080/19361520902880715
13. Bowlby, J. (1973). Attachment and Loss. Separation Anxiety and Anger, London: Hogarth Press and Institute of Psycho-Analysis.
14. CLEEN Foundation. "National Crime Victimization Surveys". 2013.
15. Coser, L. (1956).The function of Social Conflict. New York: Free Press.
16. Corvo, K., Dutton, D., & Chen, W. (2008). Toward evidence-based practise with domestic violence perpetrators. Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 16(2), DOI:10.1080/10926770801921246
17. Dahrendorf, R. (1959). Class and Class conflict in industrial society. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

© 2020 Global Journals

18. *Daily Trust (2013) "CULTURAL BELIEFS FUEL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE". 2013-09-21. Archived from the original on September 26, 2013.*
19. Dobson, (1984). Dare to Discipline: Weston Illinois, Tyndale House Publishing. Dollard, J. (1939). Frustration and Aggression. New Haven: Yale University Press.
20. Domestic (Intimate Partner) Violence Fast Facts. CNN Library: updated at 2037 GMT (June 1, 2018). Edition–M. cnn.com/2013/12/06/US/domestic-intiamte-partner
21. Dutton, D. G; & Starzomski, A. J. (1993). Borderline Personality in Perpetrators of Psychological and Physical Violence: Violence and Victims.
22. Dwarte, S. (1994). Violence and Women's Health: Emotional Consequences of Domestic Abuse in maternidadsinriesgoisen Mexico edited by Ma del Carmen Elu, Ana Langer, (p.69 - 84) Mexico City, Mexico.
23. Efetie, E. R; Salami, H.A. (2007).Domestic Violence on Pregnant Women in Abuja, Nigeria. *http://em.wikipedia.org (October 10, 2015)*.
24. Feldman, R.S. (1996). Understanding Psychology. Fourth edition. McGraw Hill. Boston.
25. Fonagy, P. (1999). Towards Understanding Violence: The Use of the Body and the Role of the Father. *International journal of psycho-analysis, 76, 487 – 502.*
26. Galindo, E., & Serrano, N. (1994). Spain Women in the world: Women's Health Newsletter p.8
27. Gelles, R; Conte, J. R. (1990). Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse of Children; *A Review of Research Journal of Marriage and the Family. Vol. 3. (p.117).*
28. Giddens, A. (2005): Sociology Fourth Edition. Black Well Publishers Ltd. 108.
29. Goode, W. (1971). Force and Violence in the Family: *Journal of Marriage and the Family, (p.33)*
30. Guerra de Maced, C. (1993). Violence: A Public Health Problem. Boletin de la Oficina sanitaria pan Americana 115 (5), 5.
31. Heise, L. (1993). Violence against Women: The Missing Agenda in the Health of Women: A Global Perspective. Kolinsky, J. Timyan& J. Gay (Ed.), Boulder Colorado: West View Press (p. 117-195).
32. Heise, L. (1995). Violence against Women: The Missing agenda in the Health of Women: A Global perspective. Kolinsky, J. Timyan and Gay, J. (Ed.), Boulder Colorado: West View Press (pp.171 – 195).
33. Heise, L., Raikes, A; Watts, C. H; & Zwi (1994). Violence against Women: A neglected Public Health Issue in Less Developed Countries. Social Science and Medicine 39(9), 1165 – 1179.
34. *http://www.dailypost.ng (July 7, 2017).*
35. *http://www.dailypost.ng (August 2, 2018)*
36. *http://www.dailytrust.com.ng (August 5, 2018).*
37. *http://www.premiumtimesng.com (April 25, 2018).*
38. *http://www.punch.com (31 December 2017).*
39. *http://www.sunnewsonline.com (May 17, 2018).*
40. *http://www.vanguardngr.com (May 29, 2018).*
41. *http://www.vanguardngr.com (May 5, 2018)*
42. Ifezulike, C. (1994, February 23). Violence against Women. Sunday Times, p.10.
43. In Christine Swartz PCC (Chair). *Developmental trauma and its effects on children*. (2012).
44. Ikeijuba, F. (1997).Curbing Violence against women. Daily Times December 8. p.10
45. Keeling, J., & van Wormer, K. (2011). Social worker interventions in situations of domestic violence: What we can learn from our survivors' narratives?. *British Journal of Social Work*, (42), 1354-1370. DOI: 10.1093/bjsw/bcr137
46. Jewkes, R. (April 20, 2002). Intimate Partner Violence; Causes and Prevention: The Lancet 359. pp.1423 – 1429.
47. Kiragu, J. (1995). HIV Prevention and Women Rights: Working for one means working for both. AIDS Captions 2(3), p. 130 – 135.
48. Larrain, S.A Rodriguez, T. (1993). The Origins and Control of Domestic Violence against Women. In Gender Women and Health in the Americas. In Gomes, E. (Ed.) (pp. 184 – 191).Washington D.C: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Scientific Publication.
49. Liu, Z. (1995). Harmfulness and Causes of Domestic Violence against Women. Unpublished Paper presented at the 4th World Conference on Women, NGO Forum on Combating and Eliminating Violence against Women, Beijing, China, August 30 – September 8, 1995, p.4.
50. Mayer, D. (2002). Social Problems. Seven Edition, McGraw Hill, New York, U.S.A.
51. McCluskey, M. J. (2010). Psychoanalysis and domestic violence: Exploring the application of object relations theory in social work field placement. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, (38), 435-442. DOI: 10.1007/s10615-010-0266-5.
52. Miller, N; Dollard, J. (1941). Social Learning and Imitation. New Haven: Yale University Press.
53. Moylan, C. A., Herrenkohl, T. I., Sousa, C., Tajima, E., Herrenkohl, R. C., & Russo, M. J. (2009). The effects of child abuse and exposure to domestic violence on adolescent internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems. *Journal of Family Violence*, (25), 53-63. DOI: 10.1007/s10896-009-9269-9
54. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Reports 1992.
55. "Nigeria." Social Institutions & Gender Index. Social Institutions & Gender Index, n.d. Web. 01 May 2016.
56. Noah, Yusuf (2000). "Incidence and Dimension of Violence Against Women in the Nigerian Society". Centrepoint Journal, 2000.

© 2020 Global Journals

57. Nwankwo, O. (2003). Manual and Domestic Violence. Enugu, Nigeria; Fourth Dimension Publishing Co. Limited.
58. Obi, S.N; & Ozumba, B.C. (2007), Factors associated with Domestic Violence in South-East Nigeria. Journal of Obstetrics Gynaecology, 27 (1). P.75 – 78.
59. *Punch Newspaper of 2013-09-20 "Domestic violence". Archived from the original on 2013-09-20. Retrieved 2013-09-21.*
60. Robbins, S. P., Chatterjee, P., & Canda, E. R. (2012). *Contemporary human behaviour theory: A critical perspective for social work*. (3rd edition ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education Inc.
61. Richards, K. (2011). Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia. *Trends and Issues in crime and criminal justice*, (419), 1-5.
62. Rotter, J.B. (1954).Social Learning and Clinical Psychology. New York: Prentice-Hall.
63. Scott, B.M; Schwartz, M.A. (2006). Sociology: Making Sense of the Social World. New York: Oxford University Press.
64. Seltzer, J. A & Kalmus, D. (December 1988). Socialization and Stress Explanations for Spouse Abuse. Social forces, 67(2).
65. Standard Newspaper (2013) "*Why fewer men are beating their wives*". *Retrieved 2013-10-05.*
66. *The New York Times 2013-10-03, "Entrenched Epidemic: Wife-Beatings in Africa". Archived from the original on 2013-10-03. Retrieved 2013-10-04.*
67. The Ohio State Medical Association, The Ohio Department of Human Services-Ohio Domestic Violence Advisory Committee. (1995). *Ohio physicians' domestic violence prevention project: Trust talk- break the silence, begin the cure.*
68. UNICEF (2001). Children and Women's Rights in Nigeria: A wake-up call situation Assessment and Analysis: Edited by Hodge. Abuja: National Population Commission and UNICEF.
69. UNICEF (2005). Violence at the home voice of the Youth forum: *http://www.unicef.org(October 2008)*.
70. United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNCSDHA) (1993). Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: A Resource Manual. New York, United Nations.
71. United Nations Reports on Violence against Women (1995).
72. United Nations Reports on Violence against Women (1996).
73. US Office on the Violence Against Women (DVM). *http://www.usdoj.gov/DVM.domviolence.htm* Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act of 2015.
74. Walker, L.E. (1979). The Battered Woman. New York: Harper and Row. World Development Report on Violence against Women (1993).
75. Yamawaki, N., Ochoa-Shipp, M., Pulsipher, C., Harlos, A., & Swindler, S. (2012). Perceptions of domestic violence: The effects of domestic violence myths, victim's relationship with her abuser, and the decision to return to her abuser. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *27*(16), 3195-3212. DOI: 10.1177/0886260512441253

© 2020 Global Journals

Global Journal of human-social science: H Interdisciplinary
Volume 20 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

A Methodological Proposal for the Construction of Municipal Sustainable Development Indices using Data Envelopment Analysis

By Daniel Massenfrainer, Wesley Osvaldo Prandella Rodrigues, Daniel Amorim Souza Centurião & Celso Correia De Souza

Universidade Estadual do Mato Grosso do Sul

Abstract- In this study we constructed the Municipal Sustainable Development Index (MSDI) with the use of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), considering seventeen (17) socioeconomic and environmental indicators, thus achieving the classification of towns in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul (MS), like sustainable development, local strengths, and weaknesses that may facilitate or hinder the regional sustainable development. The state of MS goes through a process of influential agro-industrial development, with powerful environmental impact, requiring measures of State Public Policymakers. The MSDI was formulated following the tripod structure of social sustainability (SDI - Social Development Index), economic (EDI – Economic Development Index) and environmental (EnDI – Environmental Development Index). Selected indicators of each structure represented each sustainability aspect, being tested separately by the models DEA-CCR and DEA-BCC to generate efficiency scores for subsequent aggregation into a synthetic index that represents the sustainable development of municipalities.

Keywords: *sustainability index; DEA; ecological economics.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *JEL Code: Q01*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2020. Daniel Massenfrainer, Wesley Osvaldo Prandella Rodrigues, Daniel Amorim Souza Centurião & Celso Correia De Souza. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

A Methodological Proposal for the Construction of Municipal Sustainable Development Indices using Data Envelopment Analysis

Daniel Massenfrainer [α], Wesley Osvaldo Prandella Rodrigues [σ], Daniel Amorim Souza Centurião [ρ] & Celso Correia De Souza [ω]

Abstract- In this study we constructed the Municipal Sustainable Development Index (MSDI) with the use of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), considering seventeen (17) socioeconomic and environmental indicators, thus achieving the classification of towns in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul (MS), like sustainable development, local strengths, and weaknesses that may facilitate or hinder the regional sustainable development. The state of MS goes through a process of influential agro-industrial development, with powerful environmental impact, requiring measures of State Public Policymakers. The MSDI was formulated following the tripod structure of social sustainability (SDI - Social Development Index), economic (EDI – Economic Development Index) and environmental (EnDI – Environmental Development Index). Selected indicators of each structure represented each sustainability aspect, being tested separately by the models DEA-CCR and DEA-BCC to generate efficiency scores for subsequent aggregation into a synthetic index that represents the sustainable development of municipalities. The relevance of the present work consisted of broadening the debate on sustainable development and identifying the local inequalities and the need for targeting public policies in order that promote sustainable and comprehensive development. In applying the methodology, DEA-BCC model fits best to the data of the municipalities considered. The inefficiencies found were for the most part, related to economic aspects.

Keywords: sustainability index; DEA; ecological economics.

I. Introduction

Indicators are crucial to guide decision-makers in a variety of public policy directions. The information generated by them facilitates the decision-making process and can help measure the success of policies aimed at sustainable development.

In 1992, there was a large reorganization of the indicators list. Such reorganization allowed countries to create information that helps in sustainable development decisions being articulated in the Agenda 21, that contain the objective of developing and identifying sustainable development indicators that could provide a sound basis for decision-makers at all levels. Also, the Agenda 21 draws attention to the development and harmonization of the sustainable development indicators at the regional, national, and global levels, including the incorporation of a suitable set of these in common indicators (UN, 2001).

In response to Agenda 21, the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) approved the *Work on Indicators of Sustainable Development* program in 1995. The objective of this program was to create sustainable development indicators accessible to decision-makers at the national level (UN, 2001).

Creating a structure to organize the selection and development of sustainability indicators is essential for the regionals classification in terms of sustainable development and possible decision-making. The need to create this structure and the choice of a set of indicators can be measured by the priority established by its users, in this case: specialists, civil society and decision makers, responsible for the development and use of indicators for the monitoring of the sustainable development process (UN, 2001).

Based on the recent construction of sustainable development indicators suggested in the literature, it is possible to assess situations and trends, besides comparing and classifying locations and describe their situation about the ideal scenario providing early warning information as well as predicting future conditions and trends. The aim of this study was to construct a methodology that would allow ranking the 78 municipalities that make up the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil), using the Municipal Sustainable Development Index (MSDI),as from the indicators of the social, economic and environmental dimensions using the data envelopment analysis (DEA) as a tool.

Thus, this work is organized into three sections, besides this introduction. The first one discusses the emergence and applications of sustainable development indices in Brazil and in the World. The second section discusses a methodology suggestion for the development of a Sustainable Development Indicator for the municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul. Section three analyzes the results obtained by applying

Author α: Universidade Estadual do Mato Grosso do Sul.
e-mail: danielfrainer@gmail.com
Author σ: Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul.
e-mail: wesley.rodrigues@ufms.br
Author ρ: Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná.
e-mail: dancenturiao@gmail.com
Author ω: Universidade Anhanguera Uniderp.
e-mail: csouza939@gmail.com

© 2020 Global Journals

the proposed methodology to a set of representative indicators of the proposed topics, ranking the municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul on the issue of sustainability.

II. Indices of Sustainable Development in Brazil and in the World

On a domestic and global scale, several indices have arisen, especially, over the past decades, including: the Environmental Sustainability Index; Ecological-Economic Efficiency Index, Consumer Pressure Index; Ecological Footprint Index; Sustainable Economic Welfare Index; Genuine Progress Index, among others (Jollands, 2006).

The starting point for analysis and assessment of sustainable development is based on the construction of proxy indicators to describe briefly the aspects of sustainability as in Ronchi *et.al.* (2002), Nourry (2008) and Nader *et al.* (2008). However, there is no perfect or unique way of measuring the sustainable development. There is a need to analyze different development, and sustainability indicators to find out the best way to assess a country's sustainable development (Nourry, 2008).

In the version of the Commission for Sustainable Development, the set of sustainable development indicators developed between 1994 and 2001. These developed indicators have been extensively tested, applied, and used by many countries as the basis for the development of national indicators of sustainable development (UN, 2007). The choice for a set of indicators needs to take into account its efficiency regarding the interpretative process, synthesizing the complexity of the research object (MANZONI, 2006).

According to Roldán and Valdés (2002), who calculated Sustainable Development Indices for seven Mexican municipalities, located within the Coatzacolcos River basin region, using as a reference the methodology of Agenda 21 and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD), the selection of relevant indicators should be established according to the following criteria:

- Availability and reliability of the data source;
- Use of current statistical data;
- Use of data belonging to the three systems: economic, social and environmental of all municipalities involved in the research;
- Holistic approach, which included qualitative and quantitative data in an integrated way.

In the international community, researches related to sustainability and sustainable development are in a more advanced and in-depth rhythm. Proof of this are magazines, universities, and even research centers focused on the subject, as the work of Cavalcanti (2010) points out.

To supply synthetic indicators for measuring sustainable development, recently applications are noteworthy. They are noteworthy because they deal with the construction of these indicators, as it is desired in this work, with the approach of sustainable development in an integrated manner, being these the works of Ciegis, Ramanauskiene and Startiene (2009); Rinne, Lyytimäki and Kautto (2013); Hák, Janoušková and Moldan (2015); Bravo (2013).

These applications, besides their outstanding contributions to the method, they mainly give a key design on the scale that the ecological indicators or indicators of sustainability have been taking over time. Moreover, it is up to them to demand the treating of a broad and complex context of human interaction with the environment in a synthetic, simple and clear way, to enable decision-making and policy-making. About this perception Zurlini and Girardin (2008) present an important reflection: "*Thus, indicators need to be constantly re-evaluated and re-interpreted in the light of the increasing understanding of the whole organization and functioning of social–ecological systems.*"

To combine mathematical, methodological and theoretical efforts in the search for indicators that better reflect the addressed reality, making it possible to review what is laid, besides suggesting new methodologies, Ciegis, Ramanauskiene and Startiene (2009), point out:

> *"Therefore, assessment of sustainable development needs integrated approach, a set of multi-dimensional indicators, which evaluate both separate parts of the system and their relationships"*. Thus, it is given the *praxis* indications for the elaboration of indicators of this nature.

It is a great example of the relevance theme, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), as well as the recently launched *Agenda 2030 y losobjetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible uma oportunidade para América Latina y el Caribe* (2017). They make a set of actions for the intensification of sustainable development for Latin America and the Caribbean to contribute to the public agendas formulation.

The work of Henriquez and Herrera (2012) makes a descriptive analysis of the initiatives for sustainable development in Latin America on the aspects of foreign direct investment, development of goods and products industries, besides other factors seeking to understand their influence on sustainable development in Latin America.

Also the ECLAC's report *Acesso a la informacíon, participacion y justicia en temas ambientales em América Latina y el Caribe: Situación actual, perspectivas e ejemplos de buenas práticas,* presents a case study perspective and highlights as one of the challenges for the environmental issues in Latin America: the need to improve information processing

© 2020 Global Journals

"A fin de que la ciudadanía pueda participar de manera informada en la toma de decisiones em materia ambiental, se requiere mejorarlas capacidades de producir, procesar y difundir información sobre el estado delmedio ambiente a nivel nacional.".

In Brazil, the main official methodological approach is the periodic survey of IBGE - Brazilian Institute of Statistical Geography, beginning in 2002, and updated and revised in 2004, 2008, 2010, and 2012 and with the latest version for 2015, with methodological adjustments, but following the indications of the *Indicators of sustainable development: guidelines and methodologies,* proposed by the UN CDS.

Some papers give prominence to the literature historical development, to the research approaches and to the Brazilian State concerning such indicators. Also they highlight the recent researches methodological effort to give a synthetic approach to the indicators, among them Souto (2013) and Malheiros, Phllipi Jr. and Coutinho (2008). An important point for the construction of synthetic indices is the data availability, the critical issue pointed out by the IBGE report itself (2015) for the survey years of sustainable development indicators in Brazil demonstrating the difficulty of adjusting some variables mainly with their periodic availability for data collection.

Even given the efforts observed by IBGE and ECLAC, it should be noted that there is a way to be followed about to the method and concept, so that the indicators currently used and calculated can converge more and more towards the direction indicated in the international literature, observing obviously the local specificities. In this context, the elaboration and use of municipal sustainable development indicators to carry out this study followed the development proposed by Roldán and Valdés (2002). It was taken into account the specificities of the Brazilian economy and, in particular, the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, but seeking to connect to the broad reflection on indicators carried out by researchers worldwide on the topic.

III. Material and Methods

The methodology proposed in this article for calculating the Municipal Sustainable Development Index (MSDI) considered all seventy-eight (78) municipalities in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil), including the economic, social and environmental representativeness with the purpose of assessing the sustainability levels, considering the globally used criteria for the choice of sustainability indicators. According to Martins and Cândido (2008), each of the selected indicators should have the following characteristics:

a) Be significant for the reality investigated and for the study focus,
b) Be relevant to the decisions that guide public policies,
c) Reflect the temporal changes,
d) Enable an integrated and systemic approach,
e) Use measurable indicators,
f) Be easy for interpretation and communication,
g) Have a well-defined, transparent and objective methodology for research purposes.

In addition to these listed criteria, the main reason for the choice of indicators was the availability of statistical data for all Mato Grosso do Sul municipalities. For a definition of the indicators representing aspects of economic, social and environmental development, a normalization of data was performed, to enable an analysis of different units and sizes of municipalities.

Waquil *et.al.*(2010), suggested the methodology used to define the indicators featuring the geographical areas in a multidimensional way through the perception of their personal distinctions and identities. Moreover, the publication of "Indicators of Sustainable Development: Brazil 2002," the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), became a guide for preparing the set of indicators that would allow complete assessment of sustainability, considering the peculiarities and characteristics of the Brazilian and Mato Grosso do Sul reality.

Casado and Souza (2008) determine the MSDI, researchers have used data envelopment analysis concepts - DEA (*Data Envelopment Analysis*), whose non-parametric technique uses mathematical programming to build production efficiency frontiers of production units - DMUs (*Decision Making Units*), which use similar technological processes to transform multiple inputs into multiple products.

Also, according to Casado and Souza (2008), the DEA efficiency frontiers are used to evaluate the relative efficiency of the operational plans run by the DMUs and serve as a reference for the establishment of efficient goals for each production unit. The DEA assess the effectiveness of organizations whose activities are not aimed at profit or for which there are no pre-set prices for all inputs and or all products.

Thus, the DEA objective is to find the best virtual DMU for each DMU in the sample. According to Charnes *et al.* (1994), the virtual DMU is better than the original DMU for producing more with the same amount of inputs, or because it produces the same quantity using fewer inputs. The original DMU will be inefficient. Therefore, the production efficient frontier will be the one that represents the assessed units can to maximize the inputs used in the products produced or, still, manages to produce a greater quantity of products with a smaller amount of inputs.

To use the DEA in the analysis of social, economic, and environmental indicators, some indicators were defined as inputs (inputs) and others

© 2020 Global Journals

such as products (outputs). Charnes *et al.* (1994) emphasize the efficiency as a relative concept, that is, the efficiency 1 (one), or 100%, is achieved by a unit when compared with other units showing neither inefficiency evidence in the input use nor the product output. In other words, the units that achieve maximum performance about others will be considered technically efficient. Still, it does not mean that they are necessarily efficient absolute terms. A DMU technical efficiency can range from 0 (zero) to 1 (one), so that, whenever closer to 1, the higher will be the DMU efficiency degree.

There are two techniques used in DEA: the constant return scale, also called CRR or CRS (*Constant Returns to Scale*), originally developed by Charnes *et al.* (1978) and the variable return of scale, called BCC or VRS (*Variable Returns to Scale*), developed by Banker *et al.* (1984). The difference between one technique and the other is that, in the first, the input and product (output) variables undergo proportional or constant changes, in the second technique, these changes are variable.

For Gomes *et al.* (2003), in the classic DEA techniques, both in the CCR technique and in the BCC technique, it is assumed total freedom of production, that is, the production of one DMU does not interfere in the production of the others. *Also,* according to the authors, how the inefficient DMUs are projected at the efficiency frontier is the way that determines the model orientation.

DEA models can be input or product (output) oriented, and the analyst as the starting point in the DEA analysis must choose this orientation in advance. The input orientation indicates that it is desired to reduce (minimize) the inputs, keeping the products (output) unchanged. On the other hand, product orientation means that one wants to increase the products (output) without changing the input (Lins *et al.,* 2000).

In the present research, we used the input-oriented technique, in which the resources used for each of the aspects were considered to evaluate the sustainability separately and to determine an average of efficiency to create a classification of the municipalities in relation to the obtained results.

Therefore, we started from the following equations in a primal solution:

$$\max h_0 = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{s} u_r y_{ro}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} v_i x_{io}} \quad (1)$$

subject to:

$$1 \geq \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{s} u_r y_{rj}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} v_i x_{ij}} \text{ ; para } j = 1,..., n; \quad (2)$$

Where: $u^r v^j > 0$; $r = 1, ...,s$; $i = 1, ..., m$.

The above model is a linear fractional programming model that can be transformed into a common linear form so that we can use conventional linear programming methods. This transformation takes place as follows:

Input-oriented (primal) CCR model:

$$\max \quad h_0 = \sum_{r=1}^{s} u_r y_{r1} \quad (3)$$

subject to:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} v_i x_{i1} = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{s} u_r y_{rj} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} v_i x_{ij} \leq 0, \; para \quad todo \quad j = 1,...,n. \quad (5)$$

$$-u_r \leq -e \;, r = 1,...,s \; . \quad (6)$$

$$-v_i \leq -e \;, i = 1,...,m \; . \quad (7)$$

Other DEA basic model would be the DEA-BCC that presents the frontier's surface with variable returns of scale. Developed by Banker, Charnes and Rhodes (1984) this model is relevant to the study of efficiency because it admits that not always, the technology presents constant returns to scale and this return may decrease, grow or even getting constant as it increases or reduces the production scale.

In the DEA-BCC model, having in view the frontier's surface change to the model's fractional formula, the variable ω (omega) will be added to represent that it is possible to vary the surface, resulting as follows:

DEA-BCC input-oriented (primal) model:

$$\max \quad h_0 = \sum_{r=1}^{s} u_r y_{r1} + \omega \quad (8)$$

subject to:

$$\sum_{r=1}^{s} u_r y_{rj} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} v_i x_{ij} + \omega \leq 0, \; forall \qquad j = 1,...,n. \quad (9)$$

$$\sum \lambda_j = 1 \quad (10)$$

$$-u_r \leq -e \;, r = 1,...,s$$

$$-v_i \leq -e \;, i = 1,...,m \quad (11)$$

© 2020 Global Journals

Note that structurally the CCR and BCC models are similar. In BCC, the scores can be equal to or smaller than one. In the second restriction, the variable ω was also added. There is one more restriction for convexity $\sum \lambda_j = 1$.

The first procedure prior to the DEA application was to define the social, economic and environmental development indices, SDI, EDI and EnD), respectively, which would be representative of the social, economic and environmental indicators, as well as of each function (input/output) within the resource use process. The inputs/outputs were defined based on the economic literature of indicators and mainly by the availability of indicators that reflected in a social case. As an example an important social input that generated, therefore, a social output, that is, for example, increases in the revenues received by the SUS–(Unified Health System, the public health system in Brazil), can lead to a reduction in infant mortality, thus the listed inputs and outputs assume correspondence with each other. Thus, the municipal sustainable development index (MSDI) was calculated from the aggregation of the three indices: SDI – (Social Development Index), EDI – (Economic Development Index) and EnDI – Environmental Development Index).

The selection of the indicators used in this article was carried out in three steps:

a) Construction of a municipal database for sustainable development issues, selecting the topics within each of the issues addressed,
b) Definition of *proxy* variables, which would be the indicators considered within each of the topics,
c) Results obtained for the municipalities, creating a classification through the results obtained by the Municipal Sustainable Development Indicator (MSDI).

The first step consisted of secondary data searches that had municipal cuts from several Brazilian sources, in which it was possible to select the indicators to be used in the DEA in the calculation of SDI, EDI and EnDI indicators. For each selected indicator it was defined: its size, function, source used and year of collection (Chart 1).

Chart 1: List of indicators used in the calculation of the SDI, EDI and EnDI indicators for determining the MSDI of the municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul in 2010

Indicator	Dimension	Function	Source	Year
Income Gini Index	Social	Input	IBGE	2010
SUS Revenue Received		Input	National Treasury	2010
Education Revenues		Input	National Treasury	2010
Infant mortality		Output	IBGE	2010
Illiteracy		Output	IBGE	2010
HDI-Human Development Index - school attendance		Output	IPEA	2013
Private investment rate	Economic	Input	National Treasury	2010
Public investment rate		Input	National Treasury	2010
Energy intensity		Input	ENERSUL	2010
Unemployment rate		Output	IBGE	2010
GDP *per capita*		Output	IBGE	2010
Piped water	Environmental	Input	Sanesul	2010
Sanitation		Input	IPEA	2010
Fleet vehicles		Output	DETRAN/MS	2010
Fuel consumption		Input	Distributors	2010
Use of fertilizers		Output	ANDA	2008
Natural Areas		Output	IBGE	2010

Source: Prepared by the authors.

Some municipal indicators, in absolute values, were normalized, based on the population of each municipality, to facilitate the results' comparisons. Thus, the data compilation and the indicators development that provide simple and comparable information for different sizes of municipalities have proved to be necessary.

In the second step, the indicators were inserted in the DEA models, respecting the social, economic and environmental dimensions. With the use of SIAD software, which allows for the resolution of these models, it was possible to generate the three indices: SDI, EDI and EnDI, of the social, economic and environmental development aspects, respectively, for subsequent synthesis and production of the municipal sustainable development index (MSDI). First, we tested the DEA-CCR model and, later, the DEA-BCC model. The results were compared in order to define which model was best suited to represent the selected data sample for the municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul. The software allows for the creation of different analysis models as from the DEA methodology.

© 2020 Global Journals

In the third step, after the decision on the DEA results, for each of the calculated SDI, EDI and EnDI indicators, they were aggregated to form the MSDI indicator. The construction of this index is an empirical work based on the methodology originally proposed by Cândido and Vasconcelos (2010), by the use of indices weighted by topic to compose the Municipal Sustainable Development Index (MSDI). In this work, equal weights were established for the three indicators generated by the DEA, so that expression (1) represented the simple arithmetic mean of the three indicators, representative of each of the issues of social, economic and environmental development.

$$MSDI = \frac{SDI + EDI + EnDI}{3} \quad (12)$$

Where:

EDI = economic development index;

SDI = social development index;

EnDI = environmental development index.

The MSDI index ranges from 0 to 1, the same variation of each indicator that goes in its composition, and its result expresses the direct proportionality of its value with the level of the municipal sustainability, so that, the closer to 1, the more sustainable is the indicator. Sá Barreto *et al.* (2005) classified he MSDI according to the following scale:

0,0<MSDI≤ 0,5 - Low level of municipal sustainable development;

0,5<MSDI≤ 0,8 –Average level of municipal sustainable development;

0,8<MSDI≤ 1,0 –High level of municipal sustainable development.

The MSDI found was operationalized for the standard analysis of the studied municipality development from the chosen indicators based on the theory and the recent literature on the subject. The application of DEA method for calculating sustainability indices is very little disseminated, they are used in most of the works of national literature the *Ecological Footprint Method*, systematization and parameterization of representative indicators, *Barometer of Sustainability*, SDI-IBGE among other techniques as noted in the works of Rabelo and Lima (2007), Vasconcelos (2011), Guimarães and Feichas (2009). Only Macedo, Cruz and Ferreira (2011) use the DEA method for this purpose, but in a completely different way from the application proposed here.

IV. Results Obtained by the MSDI for the Municipalities of Mato Grosso Do Sul

For the present research, we considered the 78 municipalities of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, treated as DMUs. It was used for each of them the same orientation approach for inputs of the DEA-BCC and DEA-CCR models, applied to social, economic, and environmental indicators in each studied municipality, to allow their data classification according to the MSDI. The indicators observed in this study to delineate the indices of social, economic, and environmental development are presented and discussed below.

In Table 1, the municipalities are listed, accompanied by their respective SDI- Social Development Indices, calculated by both, the DEA-CCR method and the DEA-BCC method, and which presented efficiency levels above 0.80.

Table 1: List of municipalities with social indicator (SDI) above 0.80, calculated by the methods DEA-BCC and DEA-CCR, in 2010

Municipality	SDI (DEA-BCC)	Municipality	SDI (DEA-CCR)
Bela Vista	1,0000	Bela Vista	1,0000
Cassilândia	1,0000	Cassilândia	1,0000
Douradina	1,0000	Douradina	1,0000
Eldorado	1,0000	Eldorado	1,0000
Japorã	1,0000	Japorã	1,0000
Jardim	1,0000	Jardim	1,0000
Jateí	1,0000	Jateí	1,0000
Nova Alvorada do Sul	1,0000	Nova Alvorada do Sul	1,0000
Paranhos	1,0000	Paranhos	1,0000
Porto Murtinho	1,0000	Porto Murtinho	1,0000
Campo Grande	1,0000	Campo Grande	0,9997
Fátima do Sul	1,0000	Fátima do Sul	0,9676
Maracaju	1,0000	Maracaju	0,9676
Rio Negro	1,0000	Rio Negro	0,9162
Santa Rita do Pardo	1,0000	Santa Rita do Pardo	0,9046
Ladário	1,0000	Ladário	0,8855

© 2020 Global Journals

Glória de Dourados	1,0000	Glória de Dourados	0,8611
Vicentina	1,0000	Vicentina	0,8581
Ivinhema	1,0000	Ivinhema	0,8511
Chapadão do Sul	1,0000	Chapadão do Sul	0,8397

Source: Results obtained from the research data.

By applying the DEA-BCC, 20 municipalities were considered as efficient, value (1.0) from the standpoint of social aspect. With the DEA-CCR, 10 municipalities were considered efficient. This shows that for the data sample on social aspects the DEA-BCC is the model that better represents the efficiency frontier.

In Table 2, the municipalities are listed, accompanied by their respective EDI indicators, calculated both by the DEA-CCR method and by the DEA-BCC method, which presented efficiency levels above 0.75.

Table 2: List of municipalities with economic indicator (EDI) above 0.75, calculated by the methods DEA-BCC and DEA-CCR, in 2010

Municipalities	EDI (DEA-BCC)	Municipalities	EDI (DEA-CCR)
Amambai	1,0000	Amambai	1,0000
AntônioJoão	1,0000	AntônioJoão	1,0000
Aparecida do Taboado	1,0000	Aparecida do Taboado	1,0000
Bataguassu	1,0000	Bataguassu	1,0000
Chapadão do Sul	1,0000	Chapadão do Sul	1,0000
Coronel Sapucaia	1,0000	Coronel Sapucaia	1,0000
Corumbá	1,0000	Corumbá	1,0000
DoisIrmãos do Buriti	1,0000	DoisIrmãos do Buriti	1,0000
Ladário	1,0000	Ladário	1,0000
Laguna Carapã	1,0000	Laguna Carapã	1,0000
Paranhos	1,0000	Paranhos	1,0000
Rio Negro	1,0000	Rio Negro	1,0000
Rochedo	1,0000	Rochedo	1,0000
Taquarussu	1,0000	Taquarussu	1,0000
Jaraguari	1,0000	Jaraguari	0,9696
Alcinópolis	1,0000	Alcinópolis	0,9228
Aral Moreira	1,0000	Aral Moreira	0,9164
Inocência	1,0000	Inocência	0,8608
Figueirão	1,0000	Figueirão	0,8211
Água Clara	1,0000	Água Clara	0,7648

Source: Results obtained from the research data.

The results point to 20 municipalities as efficient, value (1.0), by the DEA-BCC method, and 14 municipalities by the DEA-CCR method. However, the municipalities considered efficient in the social indicator are not the same ones obtained by the economic indicator, except for Chapadão do Sul, Ladário and Paranhos, which were efficient by the DEA-BCC in both aspects. The municipality of Paranhos was the only one considered efficient by the DEA-BCC in both aspects. The values again point to the DEA-BCC model as the one more adjusted for the data sample related to the economic aspects.

Considering the environmental aspect, Table 3 shows the results of the DEA-BCC and DEA-CCR models, and that presented efficiency levels above 0.75.

Table 3: List of municipalities with environmental indicator (EnDI) above 0.75, calculated by the DEA-BCC and DEA-CCR methods, in 2010

Municipalities	EnDI(DEA-BCC)	Municipalities	EnDI (DEA-CCR)
Bataguassu	1,0000	Bataguassu	1,0000
Coronel Sapucaia	1,0000	Coronel Sapucaia	1,0000
Japorã	1,0000	Japorã	1,0000
Ladário	1,0000	Ladário	1,0000
Novo Horizonte do Sul	1,0000	Novo Horizonte do Sul	1,0000
Paranhos	1,0000	Paranhos	1,0000
Selvíria	1,0000	Selvíria	1,0000
Porto Murtinho	1,0000	Porto Murtinho	0,9836
SeteQuedas	1,0000	SeteQuedas	0,9755

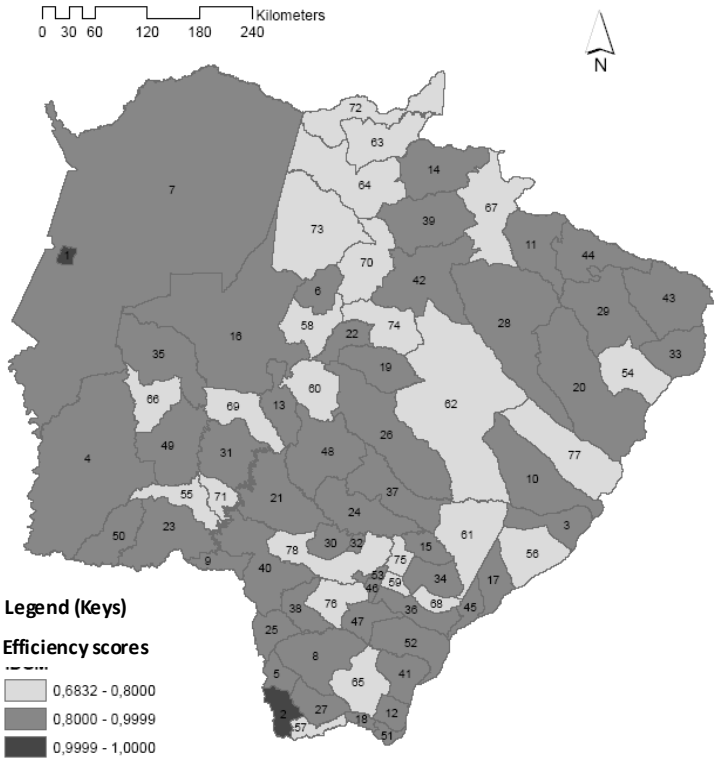
Source: Results obtained from the research data.

© 2020 Global Journals

Using the DEA-BCC method, 9 municipalities were considered as efficient, value (1.0), whereas by the DEA-CCR method there were 7 municipalities. Again, for the sample environmental aspect, the DEA-BCC model was considered the most suitable one to represent the efficiency frontier behavior also in the environmental dimension.

The second methodological step would be to aggregate the indicators obtained to construct a single indicator on the three aspects through equation (1) defined in the previous section. The results presented only two municipalities classified as efficient in the three aspects. To better analyze the results, in Figure 1, the intervals with developmental levels are established. The estimated values of efficiency scores and *ranking* by intervals defined by Sá Barreto *et.al.* (2005) are presented in Figure 1, showing the spatial distribution of municipalities by efficiency range.

There were no municipalities in the range of 0.0 <MSDI<0.5, first interval, which identifies the municipalities with lower efficiency according to the presented method. Only two municipalities among the 78 municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul (MS) were identified as the most efficient, obtaining grade 1 in all dimensions, SDI, EDI, EnDI for DEA-BCC, being they: Ladário and Paranhos. The other municipalities were classified according to their efficiency scores: the average level of sustainable development of municipalities within the range of 0.5000 <MSDI<0.8000; municipalities with high levels of sustainable development for the municipalities in the range of 0.8000 <MSDI<0.9999; and a third interval for municipalities considered efficient of 0.9999 <MSDI<1.0000.



1	Ladário	40	Ponta Porã
2	Paranhos	41	Itaquiraí
3	Bataguassu	42	Camapuã
4	Porto Murtinho	43	Paranaíba
5	Coronel Sapucaia	44	Cassilândia
6	Rio Negro	45	Taquarussu
7	Corumbá	46	Vicentina
8	Amambaí	47	Juti
9	AntônioJoão	48	Sidrolândia
10	Santa Rita do Pardo	49	Bonito
11	Chapadão do Sul	50	Caracol
12	Eldorado	51	Mundo Novo
13	DoisIrmãos do Buriti	52	Naviraí
14	Alcinópolis	53	Fátima do Sul
15	Angélica	54	SeteQuedas
16	Aquidauana	55	Jardim
17	Batayporã	56	Anaurilândia
18	Japorã	57	Selvíria
19	Jaraguari	58	Corguinho
20	TrêsLagoas	59	Glória de Dourados
21	Maracaju	60	Terenos
22	Rochedo	61	Nova Andradina
23	Bela Vista	62	Ribas do Rio Pardo
24	Rio Brilhante	63	Pedro Gomes
25	Aral Moreira	64	Coxim
26	Campo Grande	65	Iguatemi
27	Tacuru	66	Bodoquena
28	Água Clara	67	Costa Rica
29	Inocência	68	Novo Horizonte do Sul
30	Itaporã	69	Anastácio
31	Nioaque	70	São Gabriel do Oeste
32	Douradina	71	Guia Lopes da Laguna
33	Aparecida do Taboado	72	Sonora
34	Ivinhema	73	Rio Verde de MT
35	Miranda	74	Bandeirantes
36	Jateí	75	Deodápolis
37	Nova Alvorada do Sul	76	Caarapó
38	Laguna Carapã	77	Brasilândia
39	Figueirão	78	Dourados

Source: Research data

Figure 1: MSDI *ranking* in the municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul - Brazil

The municipalities considered with an average level of municipal sustainable development are located in all the micro-regions, not presenting thus a trend in a determined region. The same occurs with the other levels of efficiency scores; there is not a spatial distribution pattern of results or even a trend towards concentration in a given micro-region of the municipalities with better or worse results.

What draws attention would be the second largest municipality in terms of population comes last in the MSDI *ranking*. Part of the explanation for this result is one of the worst levels of efficiency in the economic

© 2020 Global Journals

indicator combined with one of the worst levels of environmental efficiency.

V. Conclusions

The set of MSDI indicators has shown that fragilities and potentialities can appear in any aspect and their solutions can become highly complex, requiring the planners and municipal managers' political will. It was possible to verify that the sustainability of only two municipalities out of the seventy-eight investigated and, thus, to portray more realistically the fragilities and the potentialities of this set of municipalities. In applying the methodology, the DEA-BCC model presented a greater number of efficient municipalities, pointing to a technology of returns with variables of scale more appropriate to deal with the theme of sustainability.

One aspect that demonstrates the weakness in relation to the municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul refers to the economic issue, with low rates of public and private investment, high unemployment and low GDP per capita.

The adopted methodology, from the transformation of indicators into indices, in the three aspects studied (social, economic and environmental), that, when aggregated produce the MSDI, can contribute to the feasibility of a regional reality scenario, allowing the information generation that favors interactions between planners, and managers, and the environment for the appropriate decision-making. Thus, the methodology used proved to be interesting for comparative studies among localities, and can offer significant contributions to the decision-making process and for the implementation of public policies and local development.

The DEA used for the indices construction allows the replication, comparability and, mainly, it assigns a calculation tool consistent with the economic theory and with the sustainability issues. The DEA low use for these purposes gives to work a methodological differential compared to the classical techniques of obtaining sustainability indices, lying there its main contribution.

It is also important to highlight that this is a broad topic, with a great need for production, especially for Latin America and Brazil, as it was possible to perceive in this work. In this regard, the application of more suitable methods to determine which indicators to use in the index synthesizing, the dimension of the concept used as well as the DEA refinement for these purposes are still weaknesses to be researched and developed in this field of study.

Bibliographic References

1. BANKER, R.; *et. al. Some models for estimating technical and scale inefficiencies in Data Envelopment Analysis*. *Management Science,* Odense, v. 30, n. 9, p. 1078–1092, 1984.
2. CASADO, F. L.; SOUZA, A. M. Análise Envoltória de Dados: conceitos, metodologia e estudo da arte na Educação Superior. *Revista Social e Humanas,* Santa Maria, RS (Brasil), v. 20, p. 59-71, 2008.
3. CAVALCANTI, C. Concepções da economia ecológica: suas relações com a economia dominante e a economia ambiental. Estudos Avançados, São Paulo, p. 24-68, 2010.
4. CEPAL. *Acesso a la información participación y justicia en temas ambientales en América Latina y el Caribe: situacion actual, perspectivas y ejemplos de buenas práticas*. Organização das Nações Unidas Chile, n.151, Outubro 2015.
5. CEPAL. *Agenda 2030 y los objetivos de Desarrollo sostenible una oportunidad para América Latina y el Caribe*. Chile, p. 63, 2017.
6. CHARNES, A. *et.al. Measuring the efficiency of decision making units*. *European Journal of Operational Research,* Austin, v. 2, p. 429-444, 1978.
7. CHARNES, A; COOPER, W. W; RHODES, E. *Data Envelopment Analysis: theory, methodology and applications*. USA: *Kluwer Academic Publishers,* 1994.
8. CIEGIS, R.; RAMANAUSKIENE, J.; STARTIENE, G. *Theoretical reasoning of the use of indicators and indices for sustainable development assessment*. *Engineering Economics*, Lituânia, v.63, n.4, p. 33-40, 2009.
9. HÁK, T.; JANOUŠKOVÁ S.; MOLDAN, B. *Sustainable development goals: A need for relevant indicators*. *Ecological Indicators*, v.60, p. 565-573, 2015.
10. HENRÍQUEZ, M. V. R.; HERRERA, T. A. B. *Desarrollo sustetableen Latino américa*. *Revista Interamericana de Ambiente e Turismo,* Chile, v.8, n.1, p. 26-33, 2012.
11. IBGE. Indicadores de Desenvolvimento Sustentável: Brasil 2015. Rio de Janeiro, RJ (Brasil): IBGE, 2015.
12. IBGE. Censo demográfico 2010. Disponível em: http://censo2010.ibge.gov.br/.
13. GIANGIACOMO, B. *The Human Sustainable Development Index: New calculations and a first critical analysis*. *Ecological Indicators,* v.37, p. 145-150, 2014.
14. GOMES, E. G. *et.al*. Análise de envoltória de dados no estudo da eficiência e dos *benchmarks* para companhias aéreas brasileiras. *Pesquisa Operacional*, Rio de Janeiro, RJ (Brasil), v. 23, n. 2, p. 325-345, 2003.
15. GUIMARÃES, P. R.; FEICHAS, S. A. Q.; Desafios na construção de indicadores de sustentabilidade. Ambiente & Sociedade. Campinas, v.12, n.2, p.307-323, jul./dez. 2009.
16. JOLLANDS, N. *How to aggregate sustainable development indicators: a proposed frame word*

© 2020 Global Journals

and its application. *International Journal Agriculture Resources, Governance and Ecology*, 5 (1), 1834, 2006. Disponível em: http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijarge.

17. LINS, M.P.E.; ANGULO-MEZA, L. Análise Envoltória de Dados e perspectivas de integração no ambiente de Apoio à Decisão. Rio de Janeiro: Editora da COPPE/UFRJ, 2000.
18. MACEDO, M. A. da Silva; CRUZ, C. F. da; FERREIRA, A. C. de Souza. Índice de desenvolvimento sustentável: uma análise apoiada em DEA para os municípios do Rio de Janeiro. *Gestão e Regionalidade*, São Caetano do Sul, v.27, n.81, p. 19-31, set./dez. 2010.
19. MALHEIROS, T. F.; PHILIPPI JR., A.; COUTINHO, S. M.V. Agenda 21 e indicadores de desenvolvimento sustentável: contexto brasileiro. *Saúde e Sociedade*, São Paulo, v.17, n.1, p.7-20, 2008.
20. MANZONI, J.D.M. Estratégia metodológica no desenvolvimento de indicadores de sustentabilidade para análise do modelo agrícola de pequena escala dos entornos do estuário da Lagoa dos Patos (Rio Grande – RS, Brasil). *Anais*. ANAP - II Fórum Ambiental da Alta Paulista. Estância Turística de Tupã – SP, Brasil: 25 a 28/10/2006.
21. MARTINS, M.F.; CÂNDIDO, G.A. Índice de Desenvolvimento Sustentável para Municípios (IDSM): metodologia para análise e cálculo do IDSM e classificação dos níveis de sustentabilidade – uma aplicação no Estado da Paraíba. João Pessoa, PB (Brasil): *SEBRAE*, 2008.
22. NADER, M.R. et.al. *Environment and sustainable development indicators in Lebanon: a practical municipal level approach*. *Ecological Indicators*, 8 (5), 771-777, 2008. Disponível em: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/1470160X/44/supp/C
23. NOURRY, M. *Measuring sustainable development: some empirical evidence for France from eight alternative indicators*. *Ecological Economics*, 67 (3), 441-456, 2008. Disponível em: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09218009/77/supp/C
24. NU. *Indicators of Sustainable Development: Framework and Methodologies*. New York: NU, 2001.
25. NU. *Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guilidelines and Methodologies*. New York: NU, 2007.
26. RABELO, L. S.; LIMA, P. V. P. S. Indicadores de sustentabilidade: a possibilidade da mensuração do desenvolvimento sustentável. *Revista Eletrônica do PRODEMA,* Fortaleza, v.1, n.1, p. 55-76, dez. 2007.
27. RINNE, J.; LYYTIMÄKI, J.; KAUTTO, P. *From sustainability to well-being: Lessons learned from the use of sustainable development indicators at national and EU level*. *Ecological Indicators*, v. 35, p. 35-42, 2013.
28. ROLDÁN, A.B.; SALDÍVAR-VALDÉS, A. *Proposal and application of a Sustainable Development Index*. *Ecological Indicators*, 2, 251-256, 2002. Disponível em: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/1470160X/44/supp/C.
29. RONCHI, E. *et.al*. *A system oriented integrated indicator for sustainable development in Italy*. *Ecological Indicators*, 2, 197-210, 2002. Disponível em: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/1470160X/44/supp/C.
30. SÁ BARRETO, Ricardo Candeas; KHAN, AhmaadSaeed; LIMA, Patrícia Verônica. Pinheiro Sales.Sustentabilidade dos Assentamentos no Município de Caucaia-CE. *Revista de Economia e Sociologia Rural,* vol. 43, nº. 2. Rio de Janeiro, RJ (Brasil), Apr./Jun., 2005.
31. SOUTO, R. D. Indicadores de desenvolvimento sustentável- Brasil: análise e contribuições. Porto Alegre, *Estatística e Sociedade*, n.3, p.56-70, dez. 2013.
32. VASCONCELOS, A. C. Feitosa de. Índice de desenvolvimento sustentável municipal participativo: uma aplicação no município de Cabaceiras – PB. João Pessoa, p.159, fev. 2011. (Dissertação de Mestrado)
33. WAQUIL, P.*et.al*. Avaliação de desenvolvimento territorial em quatro territórios rurais no Brasil. *Revista Redes*, Santa Cruz do Sul, v.15, n.1, p.104-127, jan/abr. 2010.
34. ZURLINI, G.; GIRARDIN, P. *Introduction to the special issue on "Ecological indicators at multiple scales"*. *Ecological Indicators,* v.8, p.781-782, 2008.

© 2020 Global Journals

Global Journal of human-social science: H Interdisciplinary
Volume 20 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Locus of Control and Post-Retirement Adjustment of Public Servants in a Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria

By Dr. Nenty J. Nenty
Obong University

Abstract- The study on the locus of control (LOC) of retired public servants in Akwa Ibom State on their post-retirement adjustment used 299 respondents. A 34 item Retired Public Servants Opinion Questionnaire (REPSOQ) was used to elicit information on the retirees' feelings on LOC and their post-retirement satisfaction of health, social, emotional, and economic indices. A null hypothesis of no significant influence of LOC on post-retirement adjustment of public servants was used in our test using an independent t-test at 0.05 level of significance and df of 297. The result showed no significant difference between retirees with internal and external LOC. Retirees with external LOC had significantly higher health adjustment than those with internal LOC. Retirement adjustment remains a problem for retirees in Nigeria as they struggle for their legitimate entitlement. Post-retirement counselling is recommended to be integrated into retirement package, and retirement engagement like seminars on career termination, healthcare and financial management programs should be designed for the retired persons before and after retirement at scheduled periods to keep them abreast of events.

GJHSS-H Classification: *JEL Code: J26*

LOCUSOFCONTROLANDPOSTRETIREMENTADJUSTMENTOFPUBLICSERVANTSINAAKWAIBOMSTATEOFNIGERIA

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2020. Dr. Nenty J. Nenty. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Locus of Control and Post-Retirement Adjustment of Public Servants in a Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria

Dr. Nenty J. Nenty

Abstract- The study on the locus of control (LOC) of retired public servants in Akwa Ibom State on their post-retirement adjustment used 299 respondents. A 34 item Retired Public Servants Opinion Questionnaire (REPSOQ) was used to elicit information on the retirees' feelings on LOC and their post-retirement satisfaction of health, social, emotional, and economic indices. A null hypothesis of no significant influence of LOC on post-retirement adjustment of public servants was used in our test using an independent t-test at 0.05 level of significance and df of 297. The result showed no significant difference between retirees with internal and external LOC. Retirees with external LOC had significantly higher health adjustment than those with internal LOC. Retirement adjustment remains a problem for retirees in Nigeria as they struggle for their legitimate entitlement. Post-retirement counselling is recommended to be integrated into retirement package, and retirement engagement like seminars on career termination, healthcare and financial management programs should be designed for the retired persons before and after retirement at scheduled periods to keep them abreast of events.

I. Introduction

Life after retirement carries an acceptable and honourable social status that all workers would strive to attain. This status is satisfactory as an appropriate reward for one's working life, as a passport into a distinct class of people called "senior citizens" whose experience is a profitable pool of knowledge in their respective fields of endeavour.

But being retired for some invokes a rather benign condition of life just as being unemployed is a disturbing and often degrading experience. Campbell's (2003), emphasis in retirement seems to be on separation from work and the severing of relationship from job and colleagues. Though humanly threatening because it appears an imposition in most cases, retirement comes across as a response to the worker's reduced abilities to continue in their jobs either because of declining health, compulsory retirement regulations, age discriminations, or all of these combined. Udo (1983) contends and convincingly too that people at certain stages or ages become marginally productive and have to retire. And to retire into a satisfying post-working life, there have to be some sustaining measures on the health, social, emotional, and economic conditions.

Author: P.hd. Edu. Psy., M.sc. Guidance & Counselling; B.Sc. Geography, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences Obong University, Obong Ntak, Etim Ekpo Local Government Area Akwa Ibom State. e-mail: nejonenty@gmail.com

a) Explanation of Terms

Locus of Control (LOC):

The Locus of control construct explains the beliefs of individuals regarding the causes of their experiences. People behave differently. If they believe that events in their life occur concerning their action. They have or exhibit internal Locus of control (in LOC) while accepting that events occur as a result of fate, chance, or the mechanization of others manifests external Locus of Control (ex-LOC). The belief in internal control of reinforcement emanates from personal confidence to handle situations as they appear. Poor people lack this confidence as they depend on people to help them succeed instead of depending on their potentialities and hard work. External LOC individuals often display negative self-concept. There is the assumption that an individual is capable of stabilizing his LOC, meaning that such is neither totally internal nor external. Also, because the construct is personal and determines how an individual reacts to reinforcement, an interior can become an exterior LOC because of the influence of changing the environment; which means that a man cannot be caged in by his present circumstances nor past experiences unless he so wants it. New avenues of behaviours open themselves to a person when he reconstructs the course of events around him.

Adjustment:

Adjustment is the process or ability to move flexibly from one level or condition or situation to another level without significant manifestation of positive/ negative stress effect.

In the literature of gerontology, an adjustment has a lot to do with health, social, emotional, and economic conditions. Any retired public servant that is capable of fine-tuning on these indices can live a fulfilled life at retirement. However, change on the above four (4) indices cannot manifest on the same level at some fixed time, rather a fluctuation between high, moderate, and low is a regular occurrence.

© 2020 Global Journals

Retirement:

Retirement is used herein as disengagement from active service by public servants. One is due for retirement at the age of 60 years (in the civil service), or due to declining health (deterioration of psychomotor performance) or attaining the compulsory regulatory condition of work age or all of the above combined.

In fluid and well-managed economies, the labour market is mobile and dynamic, making it easy for people to retire at any time from one job to join another without loss of benefit. In Nigeria, even at 60-70 years, retirement remains disturbing to workers.

Public servants:

In the context used here, public servants would include all retired civil servants in all the states and federal ministries, government and public parastatals and companies, federal and state universities, corporations, Nigeria Airways, Sea Ports, etc. as well as those non indigenes who worked in Akwa Ibom State and retired here but found the place peaceful to settle in were all included in the study.

Akwa Ibom State:

Akwa Ibom state was created in 1987, September 23. It has a total area of 7.08 square kilometres in landmass; and is located between latitudes $4^{o}23^{1}$ and $5^{o}33^{1}$ north of the Equator and longitudes $7^{o}25^{1}$ and $8^{o}25^{1}$ east of the Greenwich meridian. It has Abia, Cross River, and Rivers States as boundaries in the north and west, east and south-west respectively, and the Atlantic Ocean by the South. Its major ethnic groups are Ibibio, Annang, and Oron which make up a population of 5,450, 758 million. The state has nineteen ministries, two non-ministerial departments, seventeen tertiary institutions. The state capital is Uyo, and the present governor is Don Udom Gabriel Emmanuel.

b) Statement of Problem

When public servants quit active working life, they often find it hard to settle down appropriately and live satisfying lives. Their challenges range from a threatening new environment with new neighbours, insufficient finances that lead to change in lifestyle, boredom, and delays in the payment of their severance entitlement. Few who have a strong will to live, do so in pathetic condition of dependence on (and sense of irrelevance in) the family.

Apart from abnormal behaviour manifestation, the children and other dependants drop out of school. Those who had no houses face ejection by landlords. Austere cases of frustration in the retired could promote unhealthy indulgence in alcohol and drugs.

Despite the periodic review of wages (the Abdulsalami Abubarkar (1998) the payment of four years of gratuity and pension benefit that the Abacha junta denied attention, (the Obasanjo regime paid in 1999), the formation and cause championing by Union of Pensioners and Non- Governmental Organizations in the country, retired people do not yet seem to have the temerity to proclaim that they have retired and are glad they did.

The fate of the recently retired civil and public servants is conservatively speaking, pathetic. The high rate of inflation and the delay in their pension payment render the meagre pension useless. The retiring ones face exploitation in the hand of pension office workers. Where the extreme manifests, the gratuity, and pension are stolen completely by heartless and corrupt politician backed civil servants. The recent Police Pension Funds scandal involving the diversion of N32.8 billion meant for pensioners is an eye-opener (Oluokun and Utomnwen, 2012). However, if some senior federal civil servants and workers in oil companies like Mobil, Elf Nig. Ltd, and Shell Petroleum Nig. Ltd., amongst others, which accumulate enough resources, are busy with social activities and could engage in paying entrepreneurial projects, still find it difficult to adjust at retirement, then retiring statutorily entails more than the above. It is this observation that provoked the study of Locus of Control as a personal trait to determine its influence on the retired person's degree of positive adjustment.

c) Purpose of the Study

This study set out to determine the influence of Locus of Control (LOC) as a personality trait on post-retirement adjustment of workers in the Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria

II. Review of Related Literature

According to Atchley (2006) retirement, has personal and societal consequences for the retired. It changes the individual and his situation. The personal hazards faced by retired people evoke their reaction to changes in their later condition, while situational changes refer to changes that must follow the retirement process. There are changes in income, changes in place or type of residence, and changes in family structural roles. Retirement reduces one's financial power and economic activities as the monthly pension is less than one's previous earning before retirement. Their inept condition in a deprived economy like that of Nigeria becomes worse where the general salary structure is poor (Chukuneke, 1990). Retirement impacts on society operate as a social phenomenon at varying levels in terms of population distribution and reduction of unemployment. Retired people move from areas of high to areas of low cost of living, and as this happens, the income for the receiving area is increased. Chukwuneke (1987) found out that occupation type, participation in social organization, and the social network of the retired tend to be good predictors of satisfactory adjustment.

The social and economic situation during retirement is influenced by the cultural background of

© 2020 Global Journals

every society which in turn dictates the values and beliefs acceptable in the society. An adjustment would be needed by a retiree if he is in a state of dissatisfaction which depend on one's ability to interact ably in one's environment by mastering the norms, values, and belief system of the community. However, some of our retired persons cannot adjust which stimulates a probe into the locus of control, so that the personality trait of the retired comes to determine whether such could promote or hinder satisfactory well being.

Rotter (1986) opined that the concept of locus of control represents the degree to which people accept personal responsibility for whatsoever thing that happens to them. Locus of control (LOC) can be termed external for the perception of positive and or negative events which are related not to one's behaviour in certain situations but beyond, In contrast, the acceptance of positive and or negative events is traceable as being a consequence of one's actions and thereby under one's rheostat is termed internal, being the belief in personal competence to run one's affairs. The Lower social class members are naturally and realistically external in their orientation since luck, fate, and influential others play a domineering role in determining their quality of reinforcement. Odebumni (1989) maintains that belief in external control of reinforcement results in apathy, fatality, reluctance to work hard to achieve set goals, and having feelings of incompetence. The difference between external and internal locus of control in individuals is a function of the view of the person.

Retirement extracts have various views or feelings about the plight of the affected. It could be described as a threat, thereby giving room to the postulation that people who have control over the environment should perceive less danger than people who believe they are helpless. Perceived endangerment implies ascribing power to control the vicinities to one who has confidence in oneself. Sawrey and Telford's (2001) assertion is that those controlled internally believe their rewards and satisfaction are mainly due to their ability and effort, while those externally controlled think such rewards and satisfactions are largely due to other people, chance or luck. They hold that those manifesting internal LOC are hardworking and autonomous in engagements, which in turn determine the outcome that makes them happy and promotes their career performance and endeavours (Andrisiani & Nestel, 1976). Since they are cheerful and high in job satisfaction, they are often better able to deal with stress (Argyle, 2000).

Rotter (1977) has argued that in one's journey through life, one should develop some awareness of one's competencies and limitations, which is the limit of capabilities to face challenges from the society towards upwards mobility (where possible) and against downward motion at all cost which causes many people to underestimate their potentials. Where they perform below expectations, others are made answerable for their misfortune instead of their incompetencies.

In Nigeria, where poverty, illiteracy, superstition, ethnic, and religious or sectarian fanaticism have a strong influence on the affairs of people by Rotter's (1986) postulation, we would have many externally controlled persons. Meritocracy is fast being replaced by mediocrity in our public and political life. There are new terms like "man – know – man. god- fatherism, lobbying, party benefits, empowerment" as processing tools for those who have external LOC and even some that exhibit internal LOC who have faced denials of merited positions or opportunities. LOC – external or internal, is manifested by the man at one time or the other in his/her life. In retirement, one faces the reality of reduced revenue, poor health, excess time to dispense of, and with a limited circle of influence, all jointly put pressure on the retired person's emotional/ psychological state. Being able to absorb the stress attendant on the retirement period is necessary for the retired persons irrespective of status and level of LOC.

III. Methodology

The population of the study was retired public servants (RPS) in the Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria, made up of three senatorial districts and thirty-one local government councils. The term "public servant" as used in the study means all civil servants (proper) and those who worked in government parastatals and companies. Retired public servants found on the spot during the monthly pension payment at sub-treasury offices, where those who participated in the study at the time when retirees were paid their pension at the government sub treasuries being their pay points. The technique used was accidental sampling and questionnaires were distributed to them. The population of the study was made up of Two hundred and ninety-nine (299) retired public servants made up of Two hundred and fourteen (214) males and Eighty-five (85) females. We adopted an earlier used Self Scoring Personality inventory Schedule questionnaire developed by Serebriakoff (1999), which was titled: Retired Public Servant Opinion Questionnaire (REPSOQ). From the responses we extracted information on the retired persons' feelings on the locus of control (external and internal) and their post-retirement satisfaction on health, social, emotional and economic indices. The questionnaire was pilot tested on 100 retired individuals in two local government councils from two senatorial districts of the three used. The Split Half Reliability Estimates ranged between 0.79 and 0.92. The Local Government Areas were used for the pilot survey and respondents involved in the pilot scheme were not used again in the main research was carried out.

© 2020 Global Journals

Table 1: Independent t-test analysis of the influence of locus of control on post- retirement adjustment of a public servant

Adjustment	Locus of Control	N	O	SD	t
Health 3.33*	Internal	130	16.78	2.98	-
	External	169	27.86	2.62	
Social 4.36*	Internal	130	20.22	3.23	
	External	169	18.75	2.59	
Emotional	Internal	130	20.32	2.65	1.54
	External	169	20.84	3.05	
Economic	Internal	130	20.25	2.71	1.73
	External	169	19.70	2.73	

**Significant at 05 levels, df 297; t 1.98*

IV. Data Analysis and Result

The data collected for the study were analysed using an independent t- test. As presented in table 1, the result showed that the calculated t- values of -1.54 and 1.73 for emotional and economic adjustment are respectively lower than the critical value of 1.98 needed for significance at 0.05 level with 297 degrees of freedom. The calculated value for health and social at -3.33 and 4.36 respectively are more than the t- value of 1.98 at 0.5 level of significance and 297, degrees of freedom. The result revealed that there is no significant influence of locus of control on post-retirement emotional and economic adjustment of retired public servants (RPS). However, there is a major influence of locus of control on post-retirement health and social amendment of retired civil servants (RPS). The null hypothesis states that "there is no significant influence of retired public servants'" locus of control on their post-retirement health and social adjustment was rejected but upheld for emotional and economic modifications.

a) Discussion of findings

The study has shown that:

(1) On emotional and economic indices of adjustment, retired public servants with internal LOC do not significantly differ from those who have external LOC.
(2) Retired Civil servants with external LOC have a higher health adjustment than those with internal LOC,
(3) Retired Public Servants (RPS) exhibiting internal LOC manifest a significantly better social adjustment than those exhibiting external LOC.

Emotionally and economically, there is no significant difference in adjustment between the externally and internally controlled retired public servants. The impression is that one's emotional and economic satisfaction of retirement has little or nothing to do with one's LOC, whether external or internal. The finding suggests that Retired Public Servants (RPS) who are emotionally stable and financially satisfied are not so depicted because they are either externally or internally influenced. One's temperamental traits, which control one's emotional base, are laid at conception generally and are gradually developed as the person grows. Economic standing is an attribute of hard work, worthy planning and management, and, in rare cases, luck. In public service, external LOC under normal circumstances should play title or no role in one's advancement. But in situations where merit and hard work are discarded for mediocrity, the reverse could be the case. Schiavo (1993) in his report did not find any difference between externals and internals control when they assign responsibility to accident victims rather than to external forces. Ekpe (1998) found out that one's state of employment (employed or unemployed) is not significantly related to one's locus of control, whether external or internal.

The finding that retired public servants who have external LOC have higher health adjustment than those who have internal LOC which provokes thinking that since there is the belief that help could come from friends, relatives, fate, an element of luck, and not because of hard work, there is less to bother since what will be will, that something would surely come their way. This positive thinking is capable of keeping them healthy. One's mental state significantly influences health, and as such, being able to remain positive and emotionally stable has a strong influence on the health of retired public servants. However, Kirsh (1990) relating LOC to health-related behaviour and adjustment got a low correlation (129) between the index of general expectancy and index of health adjustment, which was

© 2020 Global Journals

too low to support that the control of health is an aspect of overall expectancy for control. Also, Kyriancon and Suottouf (1999) maintained that people in a stress situation (unemployment or retirement) suffer inflicted psychological problems, such as extreme anxiety, a feeling that they have no control over events, especially after a long search for a job or waiting for their retirement benefits, and therefore feeling of despondency in their health condition, as a result, becomes affected if no help comes. Swineburne (1999) observed after his work on job leavers and on the treatment given them at places of work that it would take something or someone somewhere to make a difference; by resorting to externality through pressure from society.

On the third finding that retired public servants who have internal LOC manifested a significantly better social adjustment than those who exhibited external LOC. Studies carried out by O'Brien (1991), Lefcourt (1999), Padney and Jewary (1986), all variously tend to confirm a positive relationship between internal LOC and areas of achievement. O'Brien (1991) also found that high internal LOC subjects reported higher degrees of satisfaction with retirement than did their other contemporaries. Lefcourt, (1999) found out that persons assessed as holding internal control expectancies seem better able to withstand the assault of stressors than those holding external control expectancies while Padney and Jewary (1992) found out that achievement values and internal LOC are positively related and that those in gainful employment shared significantly at higher level of internality in belief of self-ability than the unemployed who shared in more degree of externality. Naturally, those who manifest internal LOC depend on their ability in whatever they engage in and in whatever situation/condition that they find themselves hence able to adjust to any prevailing condition. Therefore it is not surprising that internal LOC retired persons can adapt socially.

From whatever angle one looks at LOC, adjustment at retirement remains a problem in families of retirees, especially in Nigeria, where retired persons have to struggle for their retirement benefits. It is, therefore, necessary that pre and post-retirement counselling be integrated into retirement packages. There is a need for a defined post- retirement engagement program to absorb excess time of retired people as well as provide a small stipend for them. There is also a need for post-retirement educational programs on career adjustment/ change, health care, and financial management, amongst others.

V. Summary/Conclusion and Recommendation

a) Summary/Conclusion

The finding has shown that there is no significant difference between Retired Public Servants (RPS) who exhibit internal or External Locus of Control (LOC) on their post-retirement emotional and economic adjustment; implying that adjusting well emotionally and financially depend more on other factors than those that influence them. To endure, suffer, and remain patient in the face of deprivation has nothing to do with one's LOC. Control of emotion and one's financial state and taste seem more attached to how one has socialized early in life than his present LOC. However, the retired cannot satisfactorily adjust into retirement if he had no pool of resources to enable him to survive.

One would have expected an internally control RPS to adjust better financially than the externally controlled because of the events of the former control that affect his/her being while the latter does not.

The finding that RPS who have external LOC exhibit high health adjustment than those who have internal LOC that differ from general perception, because retirees who attribute their situation to external forces cannot control events around them; meaning that they are external LOC people, whose state of health can be attributed to belief, faith inherited traits, and personal hygiene. Thinking about one's plight can affect one's health negatively, so thinking over an uncontrollable condition should be avoided. Strong belief in God and his powerful healing hands can promote health. We do know that with age, health is bound to deteriorate because of malfunctioning organs.

The finding that internal LOC exhibit a higher post-retirement social adjust than the externally LOC persons impresses that they have control over what happens to them as they do not surrender their fate to external influences. Having one's destiny in one's hands facilitates having the best out of it. We need to encourage our retirees to influence their lives positively, objectively, and productively by interacting or relating with productive retirees, through the Nigerian Union of Pensioners Agro entrepreneurial platforms and Co-operative Societies, which can help the retired persons adjust positively.

b) Recommendations

i. There should be appropriate financial, health, social and elderly skill aid educational programs for the soon-to-retire workers to prepare them for pre and post-retirement life.
ii. It is inhuman for workers to retire, and for more than six months, one year or even more cannot get their gratuity. Budgetary allocations, dutiful staff, and heads of the pension units should treat retirees fairly and promptly.
iii. The government should repackage a reliable retirement scheme that would make the retired disengage from service with his gratuity and pension without any break from his last salary pay, which will enable them to service their medical expenses.

© 2020 Global Journals

iv. Rehabilitation and counselling centres should be set up in each senatorial district of each state in the country by churches, NGOs, and wealthy individuals to help retiring citizens integrate back into life after work.

v. Retired persons should be self-advised to make good use of their benefits and the remaining years of their life-time should be spent in self-sustaining ventures.

vi. Staying healthy is always a problem for the elderly. Churches, and community NGOs, in conjunction with local government areas, should handle this aspect of social service for very feeble retired persons.

vii. It will be practical Christianity in action if churches forgo tithes, levies, contributions, and donations from retired people who are unable to pay them.

References Références Referencias

1. Andrisiani, P. J. & Nestel, G. (1976). Internal – external locus of control as a contributor and outcome of work experience. *Journal of applied psychology* 61. 156 -165
2. Argyle, M. (2000). *The psychology of happiness* 3rd Edition London: Methuen.
3. Atchley, R. (2006). *The sociology of retirement* New York 5th Edition Revised Holsted Press
4. Campbell, A. (2003). *The series of wellbeing in America:* 4th Edition New York McGraw Hill.
5. Chukwuneke, O. F. (1990) Preparation for and adjustment during retirement, a study of retired persons in Lagos State. *Unpublished PhD Thesis. Department of Adult Education, University of Lagos.*
6. Ekpe, G. J. (1998), Unemployment of school leavers, its effect on educational aspiration, motivation, self-concept, locus of control and anomie in Eket LEC. *Unpublished B.Ed. The project,* Faculty of Education, University of Calabar.
7. Lefcourt, H. M. (1996). Locus of control and the response to aversive events. *Canadian psychology review 17, (3)*
8. Odebunmi, A. (1989), Julian Rotter: Social learning theory. In A. Uba (Ed) *Theories of personality* (pp. 205 –219) Ibadan: Clavarianum Press.
9. O'Brien, G. E. (1991). Age and job satisfaction, *Australian psychologist* 16, 49-61.
10. Rotter, J. B. (1977): Generalized expectancies for internal versus external control of reinforcement. *Journal of ageing and human development 8 (1),* 609.
11. Sawrey, J. M. & Telford, C. W. (2001). *Educational Psychology,* 8th Edition Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
12. Serebriakoff, V. (1996): *Self-scoring personality test.* New York: Banes & Noble Books.
13. Swineburne, P. (1991): The psychological impact of unemployment on managers and non-professional staff. *Journal of occupational psychology* 54, 47 – 64.

© 2020 Global Journals

Global Journals Guidelines Handbook 2020

www.GlobalJournals.org

Memberships

Fellows/Associates of Social Science Research Council

FSSRC/ASSRC Memberships



Introduction

FSSRC/ASSRC is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS). The credentials of Fellow and Associate designations signify that the researcher has gained the knowledge of the fundamental and high-level concepts, and is a subject matter expert, proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice. The credentials are designated only to the researchers, scientists, and professionals that have been selected by a rigorous process by our Editorial Board and Management Board.

Associates of FSSRC/ASSRC are scientists and researchers from around the world are working on projects/researches that have huge potentials. Members support Global Journals' mission to advance technology for humanity and the profession.

FSSRC

Fellow of Social Science Research Council

FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals. It is an award and membership granted to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Fellows are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Fellow Members.

Benefit

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.



Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A FSSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 1 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Fellows can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Fellows receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Designation

Get honored title of membership

Fellows can use the honored title of membership. The “FSSRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FSSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., FSSRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Fellow members of FSSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All fellows get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Fellows receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career | Financial



GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Fellows get secure and fast GJ work emails with unlimited forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example,
john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career | Credibility | Reputation



Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Fellows are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career | Credibility | Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All fellows receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive

© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook



Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Exclusive | Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

Access to Editorial Board

Become a member of the Editorial Board

Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 5 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 10 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.

Benefit

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.



Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A ASSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 2 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Designation

Get honored title of membership

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The “ASSRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., ASSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., ASSRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Associate members of ASSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Associates receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 30%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career | Financial



GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Associates get secure and fast GJ work emails with 5GB forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career | Credibility | Reputation



Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career | Credibility | Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All associates receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive



Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive | Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 2 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 5 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

Associate	Fellow	Research Group	Basic
$4800 **lifetime designation**	$6800 **lifetime designation**	$12500.00 **organizational**	APC **per article**
Certificate, LoR and Momento **2** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **10** research contacts/day **1 GB** Cloud Storage **GJ** Community Access	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento **Unlimited** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **5 GB** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos **Unlimited** free publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **Unlimited** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**GJ** Community Access

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

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

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

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

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

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

Authorship Policies

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

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

Changes in Authorship

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

Copyright

During submission of the manuscript, the author is confirming an exclusive license agreement with Global Journals which gives Global Journals the authority to reproduce, reuse, and republish authors' research. We also believe in flexible copyright terms where copyright may remain with authors/employers/institutions as well. Contact your editor after acceptance to choose your copyright policy. You may follow this form for copyright transfers.

Appealing Decisions

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

Acknowledgments

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

Declaration of funding sources

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

Preparing your Manuscript

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

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

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

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

Structure and Format of Manuscript

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

A research paper must include:

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

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

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

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

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



Format Structure

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

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

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

Author details

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

Abstract

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

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

Keywords

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

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

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

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

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

Numerical Methods

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

Abbreviations

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

Formulas and equations

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

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

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

Figures

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

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

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

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

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

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.

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.



© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

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.



© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

Results:

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

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

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

Content:

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

What to stay away from:

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

Approach:

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

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

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

Figures and tables:

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

Discussion:

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

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

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



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

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

Approach:

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

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEX

A

Abusive · 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15
Accumulate · 1, 34
Assertion · 14, 35

B

Belittles · 9

C

Concierges · 6
Contemporary · 1, 3
Crucial · 9, 3, 22

D

Degradation · 1
Deliberate · 1, 5, 6, 2, 12
Delinquency · 11, 16
Desirable, · 9
Desired · 11, 10, 23, 25

E

Embroiled · 6
Enamoured · 1

F

Flooded · 8
Fragilities · 30

I

Imminent · 11
Integral · 1
Intimidation · 5, 13
Intricate · 2
Intrinsically · 2
Invokes · 33

J

Juggling · 1

O

Occurrence · 34

P

Patriarchal · 8, 9, 11
Persistent · 3, 4, 8
Polycentric · 2
Predicator · 9, 10
Preeminence · 2
Prophylactic · 8

R

Reptilian · 3, 5

S

Salient · 14
Substantial · 7, 15, 17, 18, 19
Susceptible · 13

T

Temporal · 24
Terrestrial · 4

V

Voyages · 2

W

Widespread · 5, 8



save our planet



Global Journal of Human Social Science

Visit us on the Web at www.GlobalJournals.org | www.SocialScienceResearch.org
or email us at helpdesk@globaljournals.org



ISSN 975587

© Global Journals